Every addition to true knowledge is an addition to human power.
Analyses For... Physicians

Examinations of Water, Milk, Blood, Urine, Sputum, Pus, Food Products, Beverages, Drugs, Minerals, Coloring Matters, etc., for diagnostic, prophylactic, or other scientific purposes.

All analyses at these Laboratories are so conducted as to assure the best service attainable on the basis of the latest scientific developments. The laboratories are amply supplied with a perfect quality of reagent materials, and with the most efficient constructions of modern apparatus and instruments. The probable cost for some of the most frequently needed researches is approximately indicated below:

- Sputum, for tuberculosis bacilli, $3.00
- Urine, for tuberculosis bacilli, 3.00
- Milk, for tuberculosis bacilli, 3.00
- Urine, qualitative, for one constituent, 1.50
- Urine, qualitative, for each additional constituent, 1.00
- Urine, quantitative, for each constituent, 3.00
- Urine, sediment, microscopical, 1.50
- Blood, for ratio of white to red corpuscles, 2.00
- Blood, for Widal's typhoid reaction, 2.00
- Water, for general fitness to drink, 10.00
- Water, for typhoid germs, 25.00
- Water, quantitative determination of any one constituent, 10.00
- Pus, for gonococci, 3.00

The cost for other analyses—more variable in scope—can only be given upon closer knowledge of the requirements of individual cases.

All pharmacists in every part of the United States will receive and transmit orders for the Merck Analytic Laboratories.
Physicians are earnestly requested to communicate to Merck & Co., University Place, New York, any suggestions that may tend to improve this book for its Second Edition, which will soon be in course of preparation.

Whatever the Publishers 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 Publishers, but to the entire Profession as well!
MERCK'S 1899 MANUAL
OF THE
MATERIA MEDICA
Together with a Summary of Therapeutic Indications and a Classification of Medicaments

A READY-REFERENCE POCKET BOOK
FOR THE
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN

CONTAINING
Names and Chief Synonyms, Physical Form and Appearance, Solubilities, Percentage Strengths and Physiological Effects, Therapeutic Uses, Modes of Administration and Application, Regular and Maximum Dosage, Incompatibles, Antidotes, Precautionary Requirements, etc., etc.,—of the
Chemicals and Drugs Usual in Modern Medical Practice

Compiled from the Most Recent Authoritative Sources and Published by
MERCK & CO., NEW YORK
This facsimile of the first edition of The Merck Manual, published as Merck's 1899 Manual, has been produced in celebration of the 100th anniversary of this not-for-profit publication. The Merck Manual has been continuously published longer than any other general textbook of medicine in the English language.

We hope that you enjoy revisiting medical history through this facsimile edition. It illustrates the enormous advances in medical knowledge and practice that have taken place over the past 100 years.
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, which can appear only in future editions of those works.

Part I affords at a glance a descriptive survey, in one alphabetic series, of the entire Materia Medica to-day in general use by the American profession. 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 publishers may be allowed to state that they have 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. They now send 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.

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

This part embraces all those Simple Medicinal Substances (that is, drugs and chemicals) which are in current and well-established use in the medical practice of this country; or which, if too recently introduced to be as yet in general use, are vouched for by eminent authorities in medical science;—also, the medicinally employed Pharmaceutic Preparations recognized by the United States Pharmacopeia.

(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. In the selection the publishers have been guided solely by the recognition accorded the various preparations by the Profession, according to the best information obtained.)

There has also been included, under the title of "Foods and Dietetic Preparations," a list of such preparations 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 (syrups, extracts, pills, essences, elixirs, wines, emulsions, etc.) which are not standardized according to the U. S. Pharmacopeia; likewise all articles that are put up and advertised for self-medication by the lay public.

Separate Titles in the alphabetic series are accorded, as a rule, to the botanical drugs and other pharmaceutical
mother-substances, to proximate principles (alkaloids, glucosides, organic acids, etc.), and to chemical compounds (salts, "synthetics," etc.); while the official galenic preparations, solutions and dilutions, derived from them, are mostly mentioned under the titles of their respective mother-substances. (Thus, for instance, "Dover's Powder" will be found under "Opium," while "Morphine" is described under its own title.)

(\textit{Smaller type} has been employed—in order to economize space—for botanic drugs, gums, and some others of the older drugs and preparations which are so long and well known that but little reference will need be made to them.)

(Those substances of the Materia Medica which can be had of the \textit{Merck} brand are—for the convenience of prescribers—so designated.)

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Part Second.—\textbf{THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS} for the use of the 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. The statements hereon are drawn from the standard works of the leading modern writers on Therapeutics, and supplemented—in the case of definite chemicals of more recent introduction—by the reports of reputable clinical investigators.

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Part Third.—\textbf{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.

THE MATERIA MEDICA, as in actual use to-day by American Physicians.
(See pages 9 to 82.)

THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS for the use of the Materia Medica and other agents. (See pages 83 to 184.)

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS according to their Physiologic Actions. (See pages 185 to 192.)

For Details, see Descriptive Table of Contents, on pages 6 and 7.

ABBREVIATIONS.

alm. = almost
amorph. = amorphous
arom. = aromatic
comp. = compound
cryst. = crystals or crystalline
D. = dose
decoct = decoction
dil. = dilute or diluted
dmtls. = emulsion
ext. = extract
extern. = externally
F. E. or fl. ext. = fluid extract
fl. dr. = fluid dram
grn. = grain or grains
infus. = infusion
inject. = injection
insol. = insoluble
intern. = internally
lin. = liniment
liq. = liquid or liquor
Max. D. = maximum dose
min. or M. = minimum
odorl. = odorless
ointment
or. = ounce or ounces
powd. = powder
q. v. = which see (quod vide)
s. l. = slightly
sol. = soluble or solubility
solut. = solution
spt. = spirit
syr. = syrup
tastel. = tasteless
tr. = tincture
wh. = white
3 t., 4 t. = 3 times, 4 times

3 t., 4 t. = 3 times, 4 times
PART FIRST.

THE MATERIA MEDICA,
As in Actual Use To-day by American Physicians.

Reader please note:—

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

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

SMALL TYPH is employed for botanic drugs, gums, and some others of the older drugs and preparations 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.

Absinthum—U. S. P.

WORMWOOD.—Dose: 20—40 grn.—Infus. (1-2:54) and oil (D., 1-3 min.) used.

Acacia—U. S. P.

Gum Arabic.—Sol. in water, insol. in alcohol.—Preparations: Mucilage, Syr.—both vehicles.

Acetanilid Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst. or Powd.

ANTIFEPRIN.—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 iodine, and as a preservative of hypodermic solutions (1:500).—Dose: 3—10 grn.—in powd., alcoholic solut., or hot water cooled down and sweetened to taste.—Max. D.: 15 grn. single, 60 grn. daily.—Caution: Avoid large doses in fever.

Acid, Acetic, Merck.—Glacial.—U. S. P.—99.5%.—C. P.

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

Acid, Acetic, Merck.—U. S. P.—36%.

Dose: 15—40 ml, well diluted.

Acid, Acetic, Diluted—U. S. P.

6 per cent.—Dose: 2—4 drams.
Acid, Agaricic, Merck.

Agaric, Lariciar or Agaricinici, Acid.—Powd.; odorl.; almost tastel. —Sol. in ether or chloroform; in 130 parts cold and 10 parts boiling alcohol. —Antihydrotic. —Uses: Night-sweat of phthisis, and to check the sudorific effects of antipyretics. —Dose: ¼—½ grn., at night, in pills.

Acid, Arsenous, Merck.—U. S. P.—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: 15—30 grn. 4 t. daily. —Max. D.: About ½ grn. single; about 1 grn. daily. —Preparation: Solut. (1%). —Extern. on neoplasms in large amounts to get quick results; otherwise it is dangerous. Keep from healthy tissues, lest dangerous absorption may occur. —Antidotes: Emetics; stomach 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, magnesia, etc.

Acid, Benzoic, from Benzoin,—Merck.—U. S. P.—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: 10—40 grn. 6 t. daily. —Incompatibles: Corrosive sublimate, lead acetate, etc.

Acid, Boric, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Cryst. or Impalpable Powder.

Dose: 5—15 grn.

Acid, Camphoric, Merck.—C. P., Cryst.

Colorl. needles or scales; odorl.; feebly acid taste. —Sol. in alcohol, ether; very slightly in water; 50 parts fats or oils. —Antihydrotic, Antiseptic, Astringent, Anticatarrhal. —Uses: Extern., 2—6% aqueous solut., with 11% of alcohol to each 1% of acid, in acute skin diseases, as gargle or spray in acute and chronic affections of respiratory tract; intern., night-sweats, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, gonorrhea, angina, chronic cystitis, etc. —Dose: 8—30 grn., in powd. —Max. D.: 60 grn.

Acid, Carboxic, Merck.—Absolute, C. P., Loose Crystals or Fused.—U. S. P.

Phenol. —Dose: ½—2 grn., 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 hydrate, ferrous sulphate.

Merck's "Silver Label" Carbolic Acid is guaranteed not to redden under the proper precautions of keeping.

Acid, Carboxic, Iodized, Merck.—N. F.


Acid, Caryophylllic,—see Eugenol.

Acid, Cetraric,—see Cetrarin.
Acid, Chloracetic, caustic, Merck.
Mixture of chlorinated acetic acids.—Colorl. liq.—Uses: Escharotic.

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

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, Chrysophanic, medicinal,—so-called,—see Chrysarobin.

Acid, Cinnamic, Merck.—C. P.
CINNAMYLIC ACID.—White scales; odorl.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; very slightly in water.—Antitubercular, Antiseptic.—Uses: Tuberculosis and lupus, parenchymatously and intravenously.—Applied in 5% emulsion or alcoholic soln.—Injection (intravenously): ½—¾ grn., in 5% oily emulsion, with 0.7% solut. sodium chloride, twice a week.

Acid, Citric, Merck.—C. P., Cryst. or Powd.
Sol. in water, alcohol.—Antiseptic, Antiscorbutic, 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.—Preparation: Syr. (1%).—Extern., for painting throat, 5—10% solut. in glycerin; gargle, 1—2%; cooling drink, 80 grn. to 1 quart.

Acid, Cresotic, Para, Merck.—Pure.
White needles.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Children's Antipyretic, Intestinal Antiseptic.—Uses: Febrile affections, gastro-intestinal catarrh. Mostly used as Sodium paracresolate (which see).—Dose (acid): Antipyretic, 2—20 grn., according to age; intestinal antiseptic (children's diseases), ¼—1 grn., in mixture.—Max. D.: 60 grn.

Acid, Dichlor-acetic, Merck.—Pure.
Colorl. liq.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Caustic.—Uses: Venereal and skin diseases.

Acid, Ficillic, Merck.—Amorph.
FILICINIC ACID.—Amorph., sticky powd.; odorl.; tastel.—Anthelmintic.—Dose: 8—15 grn.

Acid, Gallic, Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, White Cryst.
Dose: 5—20 grn.—Incompatibles: Ferric salts.

Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck.—Diluted.—U. S. P.—10%.
Dose: 30—90 mL, in sweet water.

Acid, Hydrochloric—U. S. P.
31.9 per cent. HCl.—Dose: 5—10 minims, well diluted.—Antidotes: Chalk, whiting, magnesia, alkali carbonates, and albumen.—Incompatibles: Alkalies, silver salts, chlorates, salts of lead, etc.

Acid Hydrochloric, Diluted—U. S. P.
10 per cent. HCl.—Dose: 10—30 minims, in sweet water.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted—U. S. P.
2 per cent. HCN.—Dose: 2—6 min.—Max. Dose: 10 min.—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. 1.5.—47%.
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**: 5—10 ml, in much sweet water.

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

**Dose**: 10—60 ml.

**Acid, Lactic, Merck.**—U. S. P.—C. P.

Caustic.—**Applied as 50—80% paint**.

*Merck’s Lactic Acid is perfectly colorless and odorless.*

**Acid, Laricic,**—see Acid, Agaricic.

**Acid, Monochlor-acetic, Merck.**

Very deliquescent cryst.—**Sol. in water**.—Caustic.—**Uses**: Warts, corns, etc.—**Applied in concentrated solut.**

**Acid Nitric.**—U. S. P.

68 per cent. HNO₃.—**Applied (as an Escharotic) pure**.—**Antidotes**: Same as of hydrochloric acid.

**Acid Nitric, Diluted—U. S. P.**

10 per cent. HNO₃.—**Dose**: 5—30 minims, well diluted.

**Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric, Diluted—U. S. P.**

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—30 minims, well diluted.—**Antidotes and Incompatibles**: Same as of hydrochloric acid.

**Acid, Oxalic, Merck.**—C. P., Cryst.

Transparent cryst.; very acid taste.—**Sol. in water, alcohol; slightly in ether**.—Emmenagogue, Sedative.—**Uses**: Functional amenorrhea, acute cystitis.—**Dose**: 1/₄—1 grn. every 4 hours, in sweet water.—**Antidotes**: Calcium succarate, 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.*, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia; *extern.*, remove tumors, and in sciatica (by injection).—**Dose**: 1/₄—1/₂ grn. several t. daily.—**Injection**: 1/₂—1/₄ grn. as 1% solut. in aqueous glycerin (40%)—**Antidote**: Sulphured hydrogen.—**Incompatibles**: Organic substances, phosphorus, ferrous sulphate, etc.—**Caution**: Vapor exceedingly irritating to the air-passages.

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

**Dose**: 2—6 ml, well diluted.

**do. Merck.**—Diluted.—**10%**.

**Dose**: 20—60 ml.—**Incompatibles**: Ferric chloride, lead acetate, etc.
Acid, Picric, Merck.—C. P., Cryst.
Picroritrícic, Picríníc, or Carbazotic, Acid.—Yellow cryst.; odrl.; intensely bitter.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; sl. in water—Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Intern., in malaria, trichiniasis, etc.; extern., in erysipelas, eczema, burns, fissured nipples, etc.: ½% solut. for cracked nipples, ½—1% hydro-alcoholic solut. on compress renewed only every 3 to 7 days in burns.—Dose: ½—2 grn., in alcoholic solut.—Max. D.: 5 grn.—Antidote: Albumen.—Incompatibles: All oxidizable substances. Dangerously explosive with sulphur, phosphorus, etc.—Caution: Do not apply in substance or in oint., lest toxic symptoms appear!

Acid, Pyrogallic, Merck, (Pyrogallol, U. S. P.)—Resublimed. Used only extern., in 5—10% oint.

Acid, Salicylic, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Cryst.; and Natural (from Oil Wintergreen).
Dose: 10—40 grn.

Acid, Sozolic, —see Aseptol.

Acid, Sulpho-anilic, Merck.—Cryst.
White efflorescent needles.—Sol. slightly in alcohol: 112 parts water.—Anticatarrhal, Analgesic.—Uses: Intern., coryza, catarrhal laryngitis, etc.—Dose: 10—20 grn. 1 to 2 t. daily, in aqueous sol. with sodium bicarb.

Acid, Sulpho-salicylic, Merck.
White cryst.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Uses: Delicate urine-albumin test.

Acid, Sulphuric, Aromatic—U. S. P.
20 per cent. H₂SO₄.—Best form for administration.—Dose: 10—20 min.

Acid, Sulphuric, Dilituted—U. S. P.
10 per cent. H₂SO₄.—(Concentrated Sulphuric acid is not used medicinally.)—Uses: Intern., gastro-intest. disorders, phthisical sweats, exophthalmic goiter, etc.; also as solvent for quin. sulph., etc.—Dose: 15—30 min., well diluted.—Antidotes: Same as of hydrochloric acid.

Acid, Sulphurous—U. S. P.
6.4 per cent. SO₃.—Antiseptic, Antirhymotic.—Dose: 15—60 min., well diluted. Extern. 10—25 per cent. solut.

Acid, Tannic, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Light.
Dose: 2—20 grn.—Preparations: Styptic Collodion (20%); Glycerite (20%); Oint. (20%); Troches (1 grn.).—Incompatibles: Ferrous and ferric salts, antimony and potassium tartrate, lime water, alkaloids, albumen, gelatin, starch.

Acid, Tartaric, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Cryst. or Powd.
Dose: 10—30 grn.

Acid, Trichlor-acetic, Merck.—Pure, Cryst.
Deliquescent cryst.: pungent, suffocating odor; caustic. Sol. freely in water, alcohol, ether.—Escharotic, Astringent, Hemostatic.—Uses: Venereal and cutaneous warts, papillomata, vascular navé, pigment patches, corns, nasebole, obstinate gleet, gonorrhcea, 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: 2—10 drops, in sweetened water.
Aconitine, Potent, Merck.—Cryst.—(Do not confound with the ‘’Mild’’!)  
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: \(\frac{1}{160} \text{ to } \frac{1}{200} \text{ grn.}\) several t. daily, in pill or solut., with caution.—Max. D.: \(\frac{1}{84} \text{ grn.}\) single; \(\frac{1}{20} \text{ grn.}\) 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 times as toxic as the mild amorph. aconitine (below)!

Aconitine, Mild, Merck.—Amorph.—(Do not confound with the ‘’Potent’’!)  
Uses: As aconitine, potent, cryst.; but only \(\frac{1}{10}\) as powerful.—Dose: \(\frac{1}{64} \text{ to } \frac{1}{20} \text{ grn.}\) very carefully increased.—Extern. \(\frac{1}{6} \text{ to } 2\%\) oint. or solut.

Aconitine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.  
Dose: Same as of aconitine, potent, cryst.

Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus Merck.—U. S. P.  
HYDROUS WOOL-FAT.—Yellowish-white, unctuous mass. Contains about 25% water. Freely takes up water and aqueous solut.’s.—Non-irritant, permanent emollient, and base for ointments and creams; succedaneum for lanolin in all its uses.

Adeps Lanæ Anhydricus.  
(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: Heart diseases, especially mitral and aortic regurgitation, and relieving precordial pain and dyspnea.—Dose: \(\frac{1}{18} \text{ to } \frac{1}{4} \text{ grn.}\) 4 t. daily, in pill, or solut. in chloroform water with ammonium carbonate. —Max. D.: 1 grn.

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: \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ to } 1\) grn.

Airoil.  
BISMUTH OXYIODOGALLATE, Roche.—Grayish-green, odorl., tastel. powd.—Insol. in water, alcohol, etc.—Surgical Antiseptic, like iodoform; also Antigonorrhoeic and Intestinal Astringent.—Dose: 2–5 grn. 3 t. daily.—Extern. pure, 10% emuls. in equal parts glycerin and water, or 10–20% oint.

Alantol Merck.  
Amber liq.; odor and taste like peppermint.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Internal Antiseptic, Anticatarrhal.—Uses: Instead of turpentine, in pulmonary affections.—Dose: \(\frac{1}{2} \text{ ml.}\) 10 t. daily, in pill, powd., or alcoholic solut.

Alcohol—U. S. P.  
91 per cent.—Sp. Gr. 0.820.
PART I.

Aletris Cordial.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Prepared from Aletris farinosa or True Unicorn, combined with aromatics.—Uterine Tonic and Restorative.—Dose: 1 fl. dr. 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: 5–10 min, 2 or 3 t. daily, in capsules.—Injection: 2 or 3 drops, in 20 drops ether.

Almond, Bitter—U. S. P.
Preparations: Oil (D., one-sixth to ½ min.); Spt. (1 per cent. oil); Water (q. v).

Almond, Sweet—U. S. P.
Preparations: Emuls. (as vehicle); Oil (D., 2–8 drams); Syr. (as vehicle).

Aloes, Barbadoes—U. S. P.
Dose: 2–20 grn.

Aloes, Purified—U. S. P.
From Socotrine Aloes.—Dose: 1–10 grn.—Preparations: Pills (2 grn.); Pills Aloes and Asafetida; Pills Aloes and Iron; Pills Aloes and Mastic; Pills Aloes and Myrrh; Tr. (1:10); Tr. Aloes and Myrrh.

Aloes, Socotrine—U. S. P.
Dose: 2–10 grn.—Preparation: Ext. (D., 1–5 grn.).

Alcul Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.

Merck’s Aloin, C. P., is clearly soluble, and meets all other requirements of U. S. P.

Aithea—U. S. P.
Marshmallow.—Preparation: Syr. (1:20), 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. 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 Disinfectant and Astringent.—Uses: Chiefly in diseases of the air-passages.—Applied in ½ to 2% solutions: or as snuff, with ½ its weight of powdered boric acid; 50% solut. for chilblains.

Aluminium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.
White lumps or powd.; odorl.; sweet-astringent taste.—Sol. in 1:2 parts water.—External Antiseptic, Caustic, Astringent.—Uses: Fetid ulcers, fetid discharges; enlarged tonsils, scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; endometritis; nasal polypi, etc.—Applied in 1:20 to 1:100 solut., or concentrated solut.

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

Dose: 5—15 grn.; emetic, 1–2 teaspoonfuls.
Aluminum, etc.—see ALUMINIUM, ETC.

Ammonia Water—U. S. P.
10 per cent. NH₃.—Dose: 10-30 min.—Preparations: Lin. (3 per cent. NH₃); Arom. Spt. (0.9 per cent. NH₃).

Ammonia Water, Stronger—U. S. P.
28 per cent. NH₃.—Dose: 4-10 min., well diluted.—ANTIDOTES: Acetic, tartaric, dil. hydrochloric acids, after vomiting.—INCOMPATIBLES: Strong mineral acids, iodine, chlorine water, alkaloids.—Preparation: Spt. (10 per cent. NH₃).

Ammoniac—U. S. P.
Gum or Resin Ammoniac.—Dose: 5-15 grn.—Preparations: Emuls. (4 per cent.); Plaster (with mercury).

Ammonium Arsenate Merck.
White, efflorescent cryst.—Sol. in water.—Alterative.—Uses: Chiefly in skin diseases.—Dose: ½ gra, gradually increased, 3 t. daily in water.

Ammonium Benzoate Merck.—U. S. P.
Dose: 10-30 grn. 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: 5-15 grn.

Ammonium Bromide.—U. S. P.
Dose: 15-30 grn.

Ammonium Carbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Dose: 5-20 grn.

Ammonium Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Granul.
Dose: 5-20 grn.—Preparation: Troches (1½ grn.).

Ammonium Embelate Merck.
Red, tasteless powd.—Sol. in diluted alcohol.—Uses: Tape-worm.—Dose: Children, 3 grn.; adults, 6 grn., in syrup or honey, or in wafers, on empty stomach, and followed by castor oil.

Ammonium Fluoride Merck.—C. P.
Very deliquescent, colorless cryst.; strong saline taste.—Sol. in water; slightly in alcohol.—Antiperiodic, Alternative.—Uses: Hypertrophy of spleen and in goitre.—Dose: 5-20 ml of a solut. containing 4 grn. to 1 ounce water.—Caution: Keep in gutta-percha bottles!

Ammonium Hypophosphite Merck.
White cryst.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Phthisis, and diseases with loss of nerve power.—Dose: 10-30 grn., 3 t. daily.

Ammonium Ichthyol-sulphonate,—see ICThYOL.

Ammonium Iodide—U. S. P.
Deliquescent, unstable powd.—Alternative, Resolvent.—Dose: 3-10 grn.

Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.—C. P.
Colorl. prisms; odorl.; cooling, saline taste.—Sol. in 4 parts water.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout.—Dose: 5-20 grn., 3 or 4 t. daily, in 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: ¼-1½ grn., 3 t. daily, in pills.
Ammonium Salicylate Merck.
Colorl. prisms.—Sol. in water.—Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Germicide, Expectorant.—Uses: In febrile conditions, bronchitis, etc.—Dose: 2–10 grn., in wafers.

Ammonium Sulpho-ichthyolate,—see Ichthyol.

Ammonium Tartrate Merck.—Neutral, Cryst.
Color.—Sol. in water.—Expectorant.—Uses: In febrile conditions, bronchitis, etc.—Dose: 2–10 grn., in wafers.

Ammonium Valerianate Merck.—White, Cryst.
Dose: 2–8 grn.

Ammonium & Iron Tartrate Merck.—U. S. P
Dose: 10–30 grn.

Ammonium Double-Salts,—see under Bismuth, Iron, Potass-ium, Sodium, etc.

Ammonol.
Not completely defined.—(Stated to be “Ammoniated Phenylacetamide.—Yellowish alkaline powd.; ammoniacal taste and odor.—Antipyretic, Analgesic.—Dose: 5–30 grn., 3–6 t. daily, in caps., tabl., or wafers.”)

Amyl Nitrite Merck.—U. S. P.—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: 2–5 drops, in brandy.

Amylene Hydrate Merck.
Colorl., oily liq.; ethereal, camphoric taste.—Sol. in 8 parts water; all proportions of alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, glycerin.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—Uses: Insomnia, alcoholic excitement, epilepsy, whooping-cough, etc.—Dose: Hypnotic, 45–90 ml; sedative, 15–30 ml; in beer, wine, brandy, syrup, etc., or in capsules.

Anemonin Merck.
Colorl., odorl., neutral needles.—Sol. in hot alcohol, chloroform; insol. in water.—Antispasmodic, Sedative, Anodyne.—Uses: Asthma, bronchitis, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhea, orchitis, oophoritis and other painful affections of female pelvis.—Dose: ¼–¾ grn., 2 t. daily.—Max. D.: 1½ grn. single, 3 grn. daily.

Anise—U. S. P.
Preparations: Oil (D., 5–10 min.); Spt. (10 per cent. oil); Water (one-fifth per cent. oil).

Anthrarobin Merck.
Yellowish-white powd.—Sol. in weak alkaline solut.; slightly in chloroform and ether: in 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.
Antikamnia.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Coal-tar derivative. Wh., odorl. powd.—Antipyretic, Analgesic.—Dose: 5—15 grn., in powd. or tabl.")

Antimony Oxide, Antimonous, Merck.
Expectorant.—Dose: 1—3 grn.—Preparation: Antimonal Powder (38%).

Antimony Sulphide, Black, Merck.—(Purified Antimony Sulphide, U. S. P.).
Diaphoretic, Alterative.—Dose: 10—30 grn.

Antimony Sulphide, Golden, Merck.—C. P.
Alternative, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant.—Dose: ¼—1½ grn.—Incompatibles: Sour food, acid syrups, metallic salts.

Antimony, Sulphurated, Merck.
Kermes Mineral.—Alterative, Diaphoretic, Emetic.—Uses: Cutaneous diseases and syphilis; alterative generally.—Dose: 1—2 grn. in pill; as emetic, 5—20 grn.—Preparation: Pills Antimony Compound (0.6 grn.).

Antimony & Potassium Tartrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst. or Powd.
Tartar Emetic.—Dose: alter., ½—1½ grn.; diaphor. and expect., ½—1 grn.; emetic, ½—1 grn. every 20 minutes.—Preparation: Wine Antimony (0.4%).—Antidotes (as for antimonial compounds in general): Tannic acid in solut., freely; stimulants and demulcents.

Antinosine.
Sodium salt of nosophen.—Greenish-blu powd., of faint iodine odor.—Sol. in water.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Chiefly in vesical catarrh.—Extern. in 1/10—1/2 per cent. solut.

Antipyrine.
Phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolone.—Sol. in 1 part of water, 2 alcohol.—Dose: 10—20 grn.—Applied (as Styptic) in 20 per cent. solut. or pure.—Incompatibles: Acids, alkales, cinchona preparations, copper sulphate, spirit nitrous ether, syrup ferrous iodide; also tinctures of catechu, ferric chloride, iodine, kino, and rhubarb.

Antispasmin.
Narceine-sodium and Sodium Salicylate, Merck.—Reddish, slightly hygroscopic powd.; 50% narceine.—Sol. in water.—Antispasmodic, Sedative, and Hypnotic.—Uses: Whooping-cough, laryngitis stridula, irritat. coughs, etc.—Dose (5% solut.): 3—4 t. daily: under 1/2 year 3—5 drops, 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.
From serum of blood that has been subjected to poison of diphtheria.—Limpid liq., generally preserved with ½% carbolic acid or other preservative.—Dose (children): Prophylactic, 300—250 antitoxic units: ordinary cases, 800—1000 units: severe cases (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. Caution: The various brands differ in strength.

Apiol, Green, Merck.—Fluid.
Greenish, oily liq.—Sol. in alcohol, ether.—Emmenagogue, Antiperiodic.—Uses: Dysmenorrhea, malaria.—Dose: 5—10 Ml. or 3 t. daily, in capsules; in malaria 15—30 Ml.
Apoline.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "True active principle of parsley, in 4-min. capsules.—Emmenagogue.—**Dose**: 2 or 3 caps., with meals.")

Apecodine Hydrochlorate Merck.
Yellow-gray, very hygroscopic powd.—**Merck.**—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**: 3-4 grn. daily, in pills.—**Injection**: 1/2-1/4 grn., in 2% aqueous solut.

Apocynum—U. S. P.
**Canadian Hemp.—Diuretic.—**Dose: 5-20 grn.—**Preparation**: F. E. (1:1).

Apomorphine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.—**Cryst. or Amorphous.**
**Dose**: **Expect.**, 1/2-25 grn.; **emetic**, 1/8-1/4 grn.—**Injection** (emetic): 1/8-1/4 grn.—**Antidotes**: Strychnine, chloral, chloroform.—**Incompatibles**: Alkalies, potassium iodide, ferric chloride.—**Caution**: Keep dark and well-stoppered!

Aqua Levico, Fortis and Mitis.
**Natural Arseno-Ferro-Cupric Waters**, from springs at Levico, Tyrol.—**Alterant Tonic.—Uses**: Anemic, chlorotic, neurasthenic, and neurotic conditions; in scrofulous, malarial, and other cachexias; and in various chronic dermatoses.—**Dose**: Tablespoonful of Aqua Levico Mitis, diluted, after meals, morning and night. After a few days, increase dose gradually, up to 3 tablespoonfuls. After one or two weeks, substitute for the two doses a single daily dose of one tablespoonful of Aqua Levico Fortis, best with principal meal. Some days later, augment this dose gradually as before. Constitutional effects and idiosyncrasies are to be watched, and dosage modified accordingly. Decreasing dosage at conclusion of treatment, with a return to the "Mitis," is usual.

Arbutin Merck.
White needles; bitter.—**Sol. in alcohol**; slightly in water.—**Diuretic.—Uses**: Instead of uva-ursi.—**Dose**: 5-15 grn. 4 t. daily.

Arecoline Hydrobromate Merck.
White cryst.—**Sol. in water, alcohol**.—**Myotic.—Applied in 1% solut.**

Argentamine.
8% solut. silver phosphate in 15% solut. ethylene-diamine.—**Alkaline liq., turning yellow on exposure.**—**Antiseptic and Astringent**, like silver nitrate.—**Uses**: Chiefly in gonorrhea.—**Inject.** in 1:4000 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 1-2 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 glycerin.—**Succedaneum for iodiform externally.**—**Applied like the latter.—Incompatibles**: Ammonia, corrosive sublum, metallic oxides, starch, alkalies or their carbonates; also heat.—**Caution**: Keep from light!

Arnica Flowers—U. S. P.
**Preparation**: Tr. (D., 10-30 min.).
Arnica Root—U. S. P.
Preparation: Ext. (D. 1-2 grn.); F. E. (D., 5-10 min.); Tr. (D., 20-40 min.).

Arsenauro.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "10 min. contain 1/3 grn. each gold and arsenic bromides.—Alterative Tonic.—Dose: 5—15 min., in water, after meals.")

Arsen-hemol Merck.
Hemol with 1% arsenous acid.—Brown powd.—Alterative and Hematinic; substitute for arsenic, without untoward action on stomach.—Dose: 1/8 grn., 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: 1/6—1/2 grn.—Max. D.: 1/4 grn.—Antidotes: Same as arsenous acid.—Incompatible: Water.—Caution: Keep well-stoppered!

Arsenic Chloride Merck.
Colorless, oily liq.—Decomposes with water.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, oils.—Dose: 1/6—1/2 grn.

Arsenic Iodide Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst.
Dose: 1/6—1/2 grn. in pills.—Max. D.: 1/4 grn.—Incompatible: Water.—Caution: Keep from air and light!

Asafoetida—U. S. P.
Dose: 5-15 grn.—Preparations: Emuls. (4 per cent.); Pills (3 grn.); Tr. (1:5).

Asaprol Merck.
Calcium Beta-naphtol-alpha-mono-sulphonate.—Whitish to reddish-gray powd.; slightly bitter, then sweet, taste.—Sol. in water; 3 parts alcohol.—Analgesic, Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic.—Uses: Tuberculosis, rheumatism, pharyngitis, gout, typhoid fever, sciatica, diphtheria, etc.—Dose: 8—15 grn.—Extern. in 2—5% solut.—Incompatibles: Antipyrine and quinine.—Caution: Keep from heat and moisture!

Asclepias—U. S. P.
Pleurisy Root.—Preparation: F. E. (D. 20-60 min.).

Aseptol Merck.
SODOLIC Acid.—33½% solut. ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid.—Yellow-brown liq.; odor carbolic acid.—Sol. in alcohol, glycerin; 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!

Aspideron—U. S. P.
Male Fern.—Dose: 30-90 grn.—Preparation: Oleoresin (q. v.).

Aspidosperma—U. S. P.
QUEBRACHO.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 30-60 min.).

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., in pills.

Dose: 1/6—1/5 grn.—Antidotes: Emetics; pilocarpine, muscarine nitrate, or morphine, hypodermically; tannin, or charcoal before absorption.—In-
COMPATIBLES: Chemical, alkalies, tannin, salts of mercury; physiological, morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, and eserine.


Uses and Dose: Same as of alkaloid.

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

Balsam Peru—U. S. P.

SOL. in absol. alcohol, chloroform; insol. in water.—Dose: 10-30 min.

Balsam Tolu—U. S. P.

SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water.—Dose: 5-15 grn.—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: 1/16-5 grn., in pills.

Barium Chloride Merck.—C. P., Cryst.

Color: bitter, salty taste.—Sol. in 2½ parts water; almost insol. in alcohol.—Cardiac Tonic and Alterative.—Uses: Intern., arterial sclerosis and atheromatous degeneration, syphilis, scrofula, etc.: extern., eye-wash.—Dose: 1/16-1/4 grn., 3 t. daily, in 1% sweetened, aromatic solut.—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: 1/16-1/2 grn., 3 t. daily.—Extern. as oint. 4 grn. in 1 ounce lard.—Caution: Keep well stoppered!

Barium Sulphide Merck.—Pure.

Amorph., light-yellow powd.—Sol. in water.—Alterative.—Uses: Syphilitic and scrofulous affections; depilatory (with flour).—Dose: 1/6-1 grn. in keratin-coated pills.

Bebeerine Merck.—Pure.

Bebeerine; Bibeirine; supposed identical with Buxine and Pelosine.—Yellowish-brown, amorph. powd.; odor; bitter.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antipyretic, Tonic, similar to quinine.—Dose: Febrifuge, 6-12 grn.; tonic, 1/6-1/2 grn. 3 or 4 t. daily.

Bebeerine Sulphate Merck.

Reddish-brown scales.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Uses and Doses: As of bebeerine.

Belladonna Leaves—U. S. P.

Preparations: Ext. (D., 1/6-1/2 grn.); Tr. (D., 5-20 min.); Plaster (20 per cent. ext.); Oint. (10 per cent. ext.)

Belladonna Root—U. S. P.

Preparations: F. E. (D., 1/2-2 min.); Lin. (55 per cent. F. E., 5 per cent. camphor).

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, 1/6-6 grn.; according to age, several t. daily: adults, 10-15 grn.
Benzene, from Coal Tar, Merck.—Highly Purified, Crystallizable.

Miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils.—Antispasmodic and Anticatarrhal.—Uses: Whooping-cough, influenza, etc.—Dose: 2—10 Ml every 3 hours, in emulsion, or on sugar or in capsules.—Max. D.: 45 Ml.

Benzoin—U. S. P.
Preparations: Tr. (D., 20—40 min.), Comp. Tr. (D., 30—60 min.).

Benzolyptus.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Alkaline solution of various highly approved antiseptics of recognized value in catarrhal affections; Dental and Surgical Disinfectant; Antifermentative. —Liq.—Sol. in water.
—Dose: 1 fl. dr., diluted.—Extern. in 10—30% solut.")

Benzosol.

BENZOYL-GLUAACOL; GLUAACOL BENZOATE.—Wh., odorl., alm. tastel., cryst. powd.—Sol. in alcohol; insol. in water.—Antitubercular, Intest. Antiseptic.—Dose: 3—15 grn., 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, amenorrhrea, enlargement of spleen, anorexia, chronic intestinal catarrh, vomiting of pregnancy, etc.—Dose: Antiperiodic, 8—15 grn.; stomachic and tonic, ½—1½ grn. 3 t. daily; in pills or capsules.

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; NAPHTO-sALOL; SALL-nAPHTOL; BETA-nAPHTOL SALICYLATE.—White powd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. in boiling alcohol, in ether, benzene; insol. in water, glycerin.—Internal Antiseptic, Antizymotic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: Putrid processes of intestinal tract, cystic catarrh, rheumatism, etc.—Dose: 4—8 grn., 4 t. daily, in wafers, milk or emulsion.

Bismal.

BISMUTH METHYLENE-DIGLALLATE, 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. every 3 hours, in wafers or powd.

Bismuth Benzoate Merck.—C. P.
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—15 grn.

Bismuth Beta-naphtholate.

ORPHOL.—Brown, insol. powd.: 23% beta-naphthol.—Intestinal Antiseptic.—Dose: 8—15 grn., in pills or wafers; children half as much.
Bismuth Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.
White powd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol., very slightly in water.—Stomachic and Astringent.—Uses: Diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc.—Dose: 1–3 grn.

Bismuth Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.
Bismuth Ter-nitrate or Trinitrate.—Colorl. hygroscopic cryst.; acid taste.—Changed to sub-nitrate by water.—Sol. in acids, glycerin.—Astringent, Antiseptic.—Uses: Pthlisical diarrhea, etc.—Dose: 5–10 grn., dissolved in glycerin and then diluted with water.

Bismuth Oxyiodide Merck.
Bismuth Subiodide.—Brownish-red, amorph., insol. powd.; odorl., tastel.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., on suppurating wounds, ulcers, in skin diseases, gonorrhea, etc.; intern., gastric ulcers, typhoid fever, and diseases of mucous membranes.—Dose: 3–10 grn., 3 t. daily, in mixture, powd., or capsule.—Extern. like iodoform; in gonorrhea 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: 5–8 grn.

Bismuth Salicylate Merck.—Basic.—64% Bi₂O₃.
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: 5–15 grn.

Bismuth Sub-benzoate Merck.
White powd.—Antiseptic, like iodoform.—Uses: As dusting-powd. for syphilitic ulcers, etc.

Bismuth Subcarbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Dose: 5–30 grn.

Bismuth Subgallate Merck.
Odorl., yellow, insol. powd.: 55% Bi₂O₃.—Siccative Antiseptic, and substitute for bismuth subnitrate internally.—Uses: Extern. on wounds, ulcers, eczemas, etc.; intern., in gastro-intestinal affections.—Dose: 4–8 grn., several t. daily.—Extern. like iodoform.

Bismuth Subiodide,—see Bismuth Oxyiodide.

Bismuth Subnitrate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Dose: 5–40 grn.
Merck's Bismuth Subnitrate is a very light powder and fully conforms to the pharmacopoeial requirements.

Bismuth Valerianate Merck.
White powd., valerian odor.—Insol. in water, alcohol.—Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Nervous headache, cardialgia, chorea, etc.—Dose: 1–3 grn.

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in water; slightly in alcohol.—Dose: 2–5 grn.

Black Haw—U. S. P.
VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.—Nervine, Oxytocic, Astringent.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 30–60 min.)

Borax,—see Sodium Borate.
Boro-fluorine.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Contains 181/4% boric acid, 51/2% sodium fluoride, 3% benzoic acid, 42% gum vehicle, 11/2% formaldehyde, 291/2% water.—Color, liq.; miscible with water in all proportions.—Surgical Antiseptic, Internal Disinfectant.—**Dose:** 1/2—1 fl. dr., in water.—**Extern.** mostly in 5—20% solut.")

Borolyptol.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "5% aceto-boro-glyceride, 0.1% formaldehyde, with the antiseptic constituents of pinus pumilio, eucalyptus, myrrh, storax, and benzoin."—Arom., slightly astringent, non-staining liq.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—**Dose:** 1/2—1 fl. dr., diluted.—**Extern.** in 5—50% solut."")

Brayerin,—see Koussein.

Bromalin.
**Hexamethylene-tetramine Bromomethyitate,** Merck.—Color, liqamine, or white powd.—Sol. in water.—Nerve-sedative, Anti-epileptic; free from untoward effects of inorganic bromides.—**Uses:** As substitute for potassium bromide.—**Dose:** 30—60 grn., several t. daily, in wafers or sweetened water.

Bromides (Peacock's).
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Each fl. dr. represents 15 grn. combined bromides of potass., sod., calc., ammon., lithium.—Sedative, Anti-epileptic.—**Dose:** 1—2 fl. drs., in water, 3 or 4 t. daily.")

Bromidia.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Each fl. dr. contains 15 grn. each chloral hydrate and potassium bromide, 1/4 grn. each ext. cannab. ind. and ext. hyoscyam.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—**Dose:** 1—2 fl. drs."")

Bromine—U. S. P.
Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, solut. bromides; also 30 parts water.—**Dose:** 1—3 min., well diluted.—**Extern.** 1/4—1 per cent. washes or oily paints; as caustic, pure or 1:1 alcohol.—**Antidotes:** Stomach irritation, 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.—Nerve and Sedative.—**Dose:** Tea- to tablespoonful, 3 or 4 t. daily, in emulsion with peppermint water and syrup.

Bromoform Merck.—C. P.
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—5 drops; 5—7 years, 6—7 drops, in hydro-alcoholic solut. or in emulsion.—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., 3 t. daily.

Brucine Merck.—Pure.
White powd.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform.—Nerve-tonic, like strychnine, but much milder.—**Dose:** 1/8—1/2 grn., in pills or solut.—Max D.: 3/4 grn.—**Antidotes:** Chloral, chloroform, tannic acid.

Bryonia—U. S. P.
**Preparation:** Tr. (D., 1-4 dram).
Bu chu—U. S. P.

Preparation: F. E. (D., 15-60 min.).

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck.

“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, 15–30 grn.; analgesic, 2–6 grn.; in solut. water, alcohol, or glycerin.—Max. D.: 45 grn.—Extern. with equal part phenol.—Antidotes: Atropine, strychnine, caffeine, artificial respiration.

Cadmium Iodide Merck.

Lustrous tablets. 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 (1/6–1% solut.).

Caesium and Ammonium Bromide Merck.

White, cryst. powd.—Sol. in water.—Nerve Sedative.—Uses: Epilepsy, etc.—Dose: 15–45 grn., 1 or 2 t. daily.

Caffeine Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.

Theine; Guarannine.—Dose: 1–5 grn.—Max. D.: 10 grn. single, 30 grn. daily.

Caffeine, Citrated, Merck.—U. S. P.

(Improperly called “Citrate of Caffeine”).—50% caffeine.—White powd.; acid taste.—Dose: 2–10 grn.

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 ll of solut. caffeine hydrobromate 10 parts, hydrobromic-acid 1 part, distilled water 3 parts.—Caution: Keep well stoppered, in brown bottles.

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Merck.

45.8% caffeine.—White powd.—Sol. in 2 parts water.—Uses: By injection, 2–10 grn.

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: 11/2–6 grn.

Calamus—U. S. P.

Sweet Flag.—Dose: 15–60 grn.—Preparation: F. E. (1:1).

Calcium Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.

White granules; very deliquescent; sharp, saline taste.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Nerve Sedative, like potassium bromide.—Uses: Epilepsy, hysteria, etc.—Dose: 10–30 grn., 2 t. daily.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated, Merck.—U. S. P.

Precipitated Chalk.—Dose: 10–40 grn.

Calcium Carbonate, Prepared—U. S. P.

Drop Chalk.—Preparations: Comp. Powd. (D., 10–30 grn.); Mercury with Chalk (D., 3–10 grn.); Chalk Mixt. (D., 1–4 fl. drs.); Troches (4 grn.).
Calcium Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.  
Dose: 5—20 grn.

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**: 2—5 grn., 3 t. daily, in syrup or solut.

Calcium Hippurate Merck.  
White powd.—Sol. slightly in hot water.—Alterative and Antilithic.—Uses: Cystitis, lithiasis, scrophulosis, phthisis, difficult dentition, etc.—**Dose**: 5—15 grn.

Calcium Hypophosphite Merck.—Purified.  
Dose: 10—30 grn.

Calcium Lactophosphate Merck.—Cryst., Soluble.  
White, hard crusts; 1% phosphorus.—Sol. in water.—Stimulant and Nutrient.—Uses: Rachitis, and conditions of malnutrition.—**Dose**: 3—10 grn., 3 t. daily.—Preparation: Syr. (3%).

Calcium Permanganate Merck.—C. P., Cryst.  
Deliquescent, brown cryst.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Intern., gastro-enteritis and diarrhea of children; extern., as other permanganates for mouth lotions and for sterilizing water; and vastly more powerful than potassium permanganate.—**Dose**: %—2 grn., well diluted.

Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck—(Precipitated Calcium Phosphate, U. S. P.).—Pure, Dry.  
Dose: 10—20 grn.

Calcium Sulphite Merck.—Pure.  
White powd.—Sol. in 20 parts glycerin, 800 parts water.—Antizymotic.—Uses: Flatulence, diarrhea, and some dyspepsias.—**Dose**: 2—5 grn., in pastilles.

Calomel,—see MERCURY CHLORIDE, MILD.  
Calumba—U. S. P.  
**COLUMBO.**—Dose: 5—20 grn.—Preparations: E. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:10).

Camphor—U. S. P.  
**Dose**: 2—5 grn.—Preparations: Cerate (1:50); Lin. (1:5); Spt. (1:10); Water (1:125).

Camphor, Monobromated, Merck.  
**Dose**: 2—5 grn., 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**: 8—16 grn., at bedtime, in powd. with sugar.—Max. D.: 24 grn.

Cannabis Indica—U. S. P.  
**INDIAN HEMP.**—Preparations: Ext. (D., ¼—1 grn.); F. E. (D., 2—5 min.); Tr. (D., 5—20 min.).—See also, Cannabine Tannate.

Cantharidin.—**ANTIDOTES**: Emetics, flaxseed tea; opium per rectum; morphine subcut; hot bath. Avoid oils!
Cantharidin Merck.—C. P., 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 1% alcohol (with still more water added before taking), 3 or 4 t. daily.—Injection is given in form of potassium cantharidate, which see.

Capsicum—U. S. P.
CAYENNE PEPPER; AFRICAN PEPPER.—Dose: 1-5 grn.—Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Oleores. (D., ¼-1 grn.); Plaster; Tr. (1:20).

Cardamom—U. S. P.
Dose: 5-15 grn.—Preparations: Tr. (1:10); Comp. Tr. (vehicle).

Carnogen.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Combination of medullary glyceride and unalterable fibrin of ox-blood.—Hematinic.—Uses: Chiefly grave or pernicious anemia, and neurasthenia.—Dose: 2-4 fl. drs., in cold water or sherry, 3-4 t. daily; avoid hot fluids!")

Cascara Sagrada—U. S. P.
Preparation: F. E. (D., 15-60 min.),

Castanea—U. S. P.

Catechu—U. S. P.
Dose: 5-20 grn.—Preparations: Comp. Tr. (1:10); Troches (1 gm.).

Celerina.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Each fl. dr. represents 5 grn. each celery, coca, kola, viburnum, and aromatics.—Nerve Tonic, Sedative.—Dose: 1-2 fl. drs.")

Cerium Oxalate, Cerous, Merck.—Pure.
White granular powd.; odorl.; tastel.—Sol. in diluted sulphuric and hydrochloric acids.—Sedative, Nerve- tonic.—Uses: Vomiting of pregnancy, seasickness, epilepsy, migraine, chronic diarrhea.—Dose: 1-5 gm.

Cetraria—U. S. P.
ICELAND MOSS.—Preparation: Decoct. (D., 1-4 oz.).—See also, Cetrarin.

Cetrarin Merck.—C. P., 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: 1½-3 grn.

Chaff, see CALCIUM CARBONATE.

Chamomilla Compound (Fraser’s).
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Mixtur of mother tinctures of cinchona, chamomilla, ignatia, and phosphorus, with aromatics and nux vomica.—Nerve Tonic, Stomachic.—Dose: 1 fl. dr. before meals and at bedtime, with tablespoonfull hot water.")

Charcoal—U. S. P.
WOOD CHARCOAL.—Dose: 10-30 grn.

Chelidonium—U. S. P.
CELANDINE.—Dose: 10-40 grn.

Chenopodium—U. S. P.
AMERICAN WORMSEED.—Dose: 10-10 grn.—Preparation: Oil (D., 10 min. 3 t. daily; castor oil next day).
Chimaphila—U. S. P.
Pipisseeva; Prince's Pine.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 30-60 min.).

Chirata—U. S. P.
Dose: 10-30 grn.—Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:10).

Chloralamide.

Chloral-formamide.—Colorl., bitter cryst.—Sol. in abt. 20 parts water (slowly); in 2 alcohol: decom. by hot solvents.—Hypnotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—Dose: 15–45 grn.

Chloral Hydrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Loose Cryst.; also Flakes.

Dose: 10–30 grn.—Max. D.: 60 grn.—Contra-indicated in gastritis; large doses must not be given in heart disease; in children and the aged, use with caution.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon; cocaine, strychnine, or atropine, hypodermically; stimulants, oxygen, mucilage ascia.—Incompatibles: Carbolic acid, camphor, alcohol, potassium iodide, potassium cyanide, borax; alkaline hydrates and carbonates.

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.

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., 2 or 3 t. daily.—Max. D.: 45 grn. single; 90 grn. 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 cumulative tendency of chloral hydrate. Acts principally by reducing excitability of gray matter of brain.—Dose: 3–12 grn.

Chlorine Water—U. S. P.
0.4 per cent. Cl.—Dose: 1–4 drams.—Antidotes: Milk and albumen.

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

Dose: 10–20 ml.—Max. D.: 30 ml.—Preparations: Emuls. (4%); Lin. (3%); Spt. (6%); Water (1%).—Antidotes: Vomiting, stomach siphon, cold douche, fresh air, artificial respiration, etc.—Caution: Keep in dark amber. Never administer as anesthetic near a flame, as the vapor then decomposes, evolving very irritating and perhaps poisonous gases!

Merck's Chloroform is prepared by a new process insuring the highest attainable purity. It is absolutely free from all by-products that are liable to cause untoward effects.

Chrysarobin Merck.—U. S. P.

So-called "Chrysophanic Acid"; Purified Goa-Powder.—Antiparasitic, Reducing Dermic, etc. Not used internally.—Extern. 2–10% oint. or paint.—Preparation: Oint. (5%).—Caution: Very dangerous to the eyes!

Cimicifuga—U. S. P.

Black Snakeroot; Black Cohosh.—Dose: 15–45 grn. Preparations: Ext. (D., 2-5 grn.); F. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:5).—See also, Cimicifugin.

Cimicifugin Merck.

Macrotin.—Yellowish-brown, hygroscopic powd.—Sol. in alcohol.—Antispasmodic, Nervine, Oxytocic.—Uses: Rheumatism, dropsy, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, etc.—Dose: 1–2 grn.
Cinchona—U. S. P.

Dose: Tonic, 5-15 grn.; antiperiodic, 40-120 grn.—Preparations: Ext. (D.), 1-10 grn.; F. E. (1:1); Infus. (8-100); Tr. (1:5); Comp. Tr. (vehicle).—See also, its var. alkaloids.

Cinchonine Merck.—Pure, Cryst.

Sol. in dil. acids; insol. in water.—Dose: Tonic, 1-2 grn., in pills or syrup; antiperiodic, 15-30 grn., between paroxysms.

Cinchonine Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst.

Sol. in dil. acids; insol. in water.—Dose: Same as Cinchonidine.

Cinchonine Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in 10 parts alcohol, 70 water.—Dose: Same as Cinchonine.

Cinnamon, Cassia—U. S. P.

CASSIA BARK.—Dose: 10-30 grn.—Preparation: Oil (D., 1-3 min.).

Cinnamon, Ceylon—U. S. P.

Dose: 10-30 grn.—Preparations: Oil (D., 1-3 min.); Spt. (10 per cent. oil); Tr. (1:10); Water (one-fifth per cent. oil).

Coca—U. S. P.

ERYTHROXYLON.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 20-60 min.).—See also, Cocaine.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Cryst. or Powder.

Dose: ½—1½ grn.—Max. D.: 2 grn. single; 6 grn. daily.—Antidotes: Chloral, amyl nitrite, caffeine, morphine, digitalis, alcohol, ammonia. MEaRK's Cocaine Hydrochlorate strictly conforms to the U. S. P. and all other known tests for its purity.

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

Codeine Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst. or Powd.

Dose: ½—2 grn.—INJECTION: ¼—1 grn.

Codeine Phosphate Merck.

White powd.—Sol. in 4 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—Best codeine salt for hypodermic use; most sol., least irritating.—INJECTION: ¼—1 grn.

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

Colchicine Merck.—Cryst.

Yellow cryst. powd.; very bitter taste.—Sol. in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Alterative, Analgesic.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, uremia, chronic sciatica, asthma, cerebral congestion, and rheumatic sciatica.

Dose: 15—30 grn., 2 or 3 t. daily.—Antidotes: Stimulants.

Colchicum Root—U. S. P.

Preparations: Ext. (D., ½—2 grn.); F. E. (D., 2-8 min.); Wine (5-20 min.).

Colchicum Seed—U. S. P.

Preparations: F. E. (D., 3-10 min.); Tr. (D., 20-60 min.); Wine (D., 20-60 min.).

Colchi-sal.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Caps. each containing 150 grn. colchicine dissolved in 3 min. methyl salicylate.—Antirheumatic, Antipodagric.—Dose: 2—4 caps. with meals and at bedtime.")

Collodion, Cantharidal, Merck.—U. S. P.

(Blistering, or Vesicating, Collodion).—Olive-green, syrupy liq.—Represents 60% cantharides.—Uses: Blister instead of cantharides.
Collodion, Styptic.—U. S. P.
20 per cent. tannic acid.—Uses: Bleeding wounds.

Colocynth—U. S. P.
Dose: 3-10 grn.—Preparations: Ext. (D., 1-3 grn.); Comp. Ext. (D., 3-10 grn.).

Colocynthin (Glucoside) Merck.—C. P.
Yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Cathartic (not drastic and toxic, as the extract).—Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn.—Injection: $\frac{1}{8}$ grn.; rectal 4–16 ml of 4% solut. in equal parts glycerin and alcohol.

Conine 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: 30–150 grn., 3–5 t. daily; children, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{5}$ grn., 2–4 t. daily.—Injection: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. every 4 hours, in sweet solut., gradually increasing to 5 grn. daily.—Max. D.: 1 grn. single; 5 grn. daily.

Copaiba—U. S. P.
Dose: 30–60 grn.—Preparations: Mass (94 per cent.); Oil (D., 5–15 min.); Resin (D., 5–15 grn.).

Copper Acetate, Normal, Merck.—Pure, Cryst.
Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn.—Antidotes (for all copper salts): Encourage vomiting, stomach pump, then milk and sugar or white of egg freely; pure potassium ferrocyanide (10 or 15 grn.).

Copper Arsenite Merck.
Yellowish-green powd.—Sol. in alkalies; slightly in water.—Intestinal Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Sedative.—Uses: Cholera infantum, dysentery, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhea, etc.—Dose: 1–2 grn. every 1/4 hour until relieved, then every hour.—Max. D.: 1 grn. single and daily.

Copper Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst.
Dose: Nerve and alterative, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ grn.; emetic, 2–5 grn.

Cornutine Citrate Merck.
Brown, very hygroscopic scales or mass.—Sol. in water (incompletely).—Uses: Hemorrhage from genito-urinary organs, paralytic spermatorrhea, etc.—Dose: Hemostatic, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ grn.; spermatorrhea, $\frac{1}{8}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grn. daily.

Cotarnine Hydrochlorate,—see STYPTICIN.

Cotton-Root Bark—U. S. P.
Emmenagogue, Oxytocic.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 30–60 min.).

Creolin.
Saponified Dephenolated Coal-tar Creosote, Pearson.—Dark syrupy liq.; tar odor.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; milky emulsion with water; sol. in water to 2½%.—Disinfectant, Deodorizer,
Styptic, Anticholeraic, etc.—Uses: Non-poisonous substitute for carbonic acid, etc. Removes odor of iodoform. Intern., dysentery, diarrhea, meteorism, gastric catarrh, worms, thrush, diphtheria, etc.; enema 1/2% solut. in dysenteric troubles; extern., 1/2 to 2% solut. in surgical operations, 1/2-4% injection for gonorrhea, 2-5% ointment in scabies and pediculi, erysipelas, cystitis, burns, ulcers, etc.—Dose: 1-5 1/2 3 t. daily, in pills. In cholera 16 1/2 every 1/2-1 hour for 5 doses, then at longer intervals.—Caution: Aqueous solut. should be freshly made when wanted.

Creosate Carbonate.

Creosotal.—Light-brown, odour, sl. bitter liq.—Sol. in oils (5 parts cod-liver oil), alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antitubercular.—Dose: 20 min., grad. increased to 80 min., 3 t. per day.

Creosate from Beechwood, Merck.—U. S. P.

Dose: 1-3 1/2 gradually increased to limit of tolerance, in pills, capsules, or with wine or brandy.—Max. Initial D.: 5 1/2 single; 15 1/2 daily.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach pump, soluble sulphates (such as Glauber or Epsom salt).—Caution: Wherever Creosote is indicated for internal medication, Creosote from Beechwood should be dispensed; and under no circumstances should "Creosote from Coal Tar" be given, unless explicitly so directed. Wood Creosote and Coal-Tar Creosote differ very widely in their action on the human body; Wood Creosote is comparatively harmless; Coal-Tar Creosote decidedly poisonous.—Preparation: Water (1%).

Merck’s Beechwood Creosote is absolutely free from the poisonous coaltar found in some of the wood creosote on the market.

Creosate Phosphite.

Phosphotal.—Oily liq.; 90% creosote.—Sol. in alcohol, glycerin, oils.—Antitubercular, Anticachetic.—Dose: Same as of creosote; in pills, wine, or elixir.

Cubeb.—U. S. P.

Dose: 15-60 grn.—Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Oil (D., 5-15 min.); Oleores. (D., 10-30 min.); Tr. (1:5); Troches (1/2 min. oleores.).

Cupro-hemol Merck.

Hemol with 2% 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.

Curare Merck.—Tested.

Dose: 1/3-1/4 grn., hypodermically, 1 or 2 t. daily, or until effect is noticed.—Caution: Avoid getting it into a wound, as this may prove fatal!

Curarine Merck.—C. P.

Delliquescent brown powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol, chloroform.—Antitetic, Nervine, etc.—Uses: Rectal tetanus, hydrophobia, and severe convulsive affections.—Inj.ction: 1/8-1/2 grn.—Antidotes: Strychnine, atropine, artificial respiration and stimulants.

Cypripedium—U. S. P.

Ladies’ Slipper.—Dose: 15-30 grn.—Preparation: F. E. (1:1).

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. 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: \( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{4} \) grn., 3 or 4 t. daily, in pills or subcutaneously.

- **Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach pump, tannic acid, nitroglycerin, morphone phine, strophanthin later; alcoholic stimulants, etc.

**Digitalis**—Ductal, Duboisine
Digitalis—Dioscorea villosa, Althea officinalis, helonias mitchella repens, caulophyllum, scutellaria.—Antispasmodic, Anodyne.—Uses: Dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, etc.—Dose: 10-30 grn. with 10 ml alcohol, 4 fl. oz. water, 1 to 3 t. daily.—Max. D.: Daily, 3 grn.

**Diovinbium.**
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "1 fl. oz. represents 45 ml each fl. extracts viburn. prunifol., viburn. opulus, dioscorea villosa, althea farinosa, helonias dioica, michella repens, caulophyllum, scutellaria.—Antispasmodic, Anodyne.—Uses: Dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea, etc.—Dose: 10-30 ml.")

**Diuretin,**—see THEOBROMINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE.

**Duboisine Sulphate Merck.**
Yellowish, very deliquescent powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic.—Uses: Principally as mydriatic, much stronger than atropine; also in mental diseases, usually hypodermically.—Dose: \( \frac{1}{4} - \frac{3}{2} \) grn.—Extern. in 0.2 to 0.8% solut.

**Dulcamara—U. S. P.**
Preparation: F. E. (D., 30-120 min.).

**Duotal,**—see GUAIACOL CARBONATE.

**Elaterin Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.**
Cryst. powd.; very bitter taste.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether.—Drastic Purgative.—Uses: Ascites, urcemia, pulmonary edema, poisoning by narcotics, etc.—Dose: \( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \) grn.

**Elaterium Merck.—(According to Clutterbuck).**
**Dose:** \( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \) grn.

**Emetin (Resinoid) Merck.—(Do not confound with the Alkaloid !)**
Yellowish-brown lumps.—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant.—Dose: Emetic, \( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \) grn.; expectorant, \( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \) grn.

**Emetine (Alkaloid) Merck.—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, expectorant.—Dose: Emetic, \( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{2} \) grn.; expectorant, \( \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{6} \) grn.

**Ergot Aseptic.**
Standardized, sterilized preparation of ergot for hypodermatic use; free from extractive matter and ergotinic acid. Each 1Cc. bulb represents 2 Grn. (30 grn.) ergot.

**Ergot—U. S. P.**
Ergotin (Bonjean) Merck.

Dose: 8—10 grn.—Caution: Decomposes in solut.; should be sterilized and kept with great care.

Ergotole.

Liq. prepar. of ergot, 2½ times strength of U. S. P. fl. ext.; stated to be permanent.—Injeb.: 5—20 min.

Ericaictyon—U. S. P.

Yerba Santa.—Preparation: F. P. (D., 20—60 min.).

Erythrol Tetranitrate Merck.

Cryst. mass, exploding on percussion; therefore on the market only in tablets with chocolate, each containing ½ grn. of the salt.—Vaso-motor Dilator and Antispasmodic, like nitroglycerin.—Uses: Angina pectoris, asthma, etc. —Dose: 1—2 tablets.

Eserine Salicylate Merck.

Physostigmine Salicylate.—Slightly yellowish cryst.—Sol. in 150 parts water; solut. reddens on keeping.—Spinal Depressant, Antitetanic, Myotic.—Uses: Tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnine poisoning, etc.; in 5® solut. to contract pupil.—Dose: 1⅔—30 grn.—Max. D.: 50 grn.

Eserine Sulphate Merck.

Physostigmine Sulphate.—Yellowish, very deliquescent powd.; bitter taste; rapidly reddens.—Sol. easily in water, alcohol.—Uses, Doses, etc As Eserine Salicylate.

Ether—U. S. P.

Sulphuric Ether.—Dose: 10—40 min.—Antidotes: Emetics, fresh air, ammonia.—Caution: Vapor inflammable! —Preparations: Spt. (32.5 per cent.); Comp. Spt. (32.5 per cent.).

Ethyl Bromide Merck.—C. P.

Hydrobromic Ether.—Color., 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 after-effects may occur; Merck's is strictly pure.] —Dose: 150—300 ml 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 part.—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—16 ml, several t. daily, in capsules or on sugar; inh. sol., 10—20 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 ml, 2–3 t. daily, in emulsion or capsules.

Eucaine, Alpha-, Hydrochlorate.

Wh. powd.—Sol. in 10 parts water.—Local Anesthetic, like cocaine.—Applied to mucous surfaces in 1–5% solut.—**Subcut.** 15–60 min. of 6% solut.

Eucaine, Beta-, Hydrochlorate.

Wh. powd.—Sol. in 28 parts water.—Local Anesthetic, specially intended for ophthalmologic use.—Applied in 2% solut.

Eucalyptol Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.

**Dose:** 5–16 ml, 4 or 5 t. daily, in capsules, sweetened emulsion, or sugar.—**Injection:** 8–16 ml of mixture of 2–5 eucalyptol and 10 liq. paraffin.


Eudoxine.

Bismuth salt of nosophen.—Odorl., tastel., insol. powd.; 52.9% iodine.—Intest. Antiseptic and Astringent.—**Dose:** 4–10 grn., 3–5 t. daily.

Eugallol.

**Pyrogallol Monoacetate,** Knoll.—Syrypy, transparent, dark-yellow mass.—Sol. in water readily.—Succedaneum for Pyrogallol in obstinate chronic psoriasis; very vigorous in action.—Applied like pyrogallol.

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 ml.—**Max. D.:** 45 ml.

Euonymus—U. S. P.

**Wahoo.**—Preparation: Ext. (D., 2–5 grn.).

Eupatorium—U. S. P.

**Bone-set.**—Preparation: F. E. (D., 20–60 min.).

Euonymin, American, Brown, Merck.

Brownish powd.—Uses: Cholagogue and drastic purgative, similar to podophyllin.—**Dose:** 1½–6 grn.

Euphorin Merck.—*(Not Europhen.)*

**Phenyl-Ethyl Urethane.**—Colorl. needles; slight aromatic odor; clove taste.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, slightly in water.—Antirheumatic, Anodyne, Antiseptic, Antipyretic.—Uses: *Intern.*, rheumatism, tuberculosis, headache, and sciatica; *extern.*, dusting-powd. in venereal and other skin diseases, ulcers.—**Dose:** 8–16 grn., 3–5 t. daily.

Euquiline.

**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.
PART I. 

MAT. MED.

Euresol.
Resorcin Monoacetate, Knoll.—Viscid, transparent, yellow mass, readily pulverizable.—Succedaneum for Resorcin.—Uses: Chiefly acne, sycosis simplex, seborrhea, etc.—Extern. in 5 to 20% oint.

Eurobin.
Chrysarobin Triacetate, Knoll.—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 saligallol.

Europhen.
Yellow powd.; 27.6% iodine.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils; insol. in water or glycerin.—Antisyphilitic, Surgical Antiseptic.—Dose: (by inject.): 3/16—1/4 grn. once daily, in oil.—Extern. like iodoform.

Extract, Bone-Marrow, (Armour's).
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Medullary glyceride, containing all the essential ingredients of fresh red bone-marrows.—Hematinic, Nutrient.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, etc.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs., in water, milk, or wine, 3 t. daily.")

Extract Cod-Liver Oil,—see Gadoul.
Extract, Ergot, Aqueous, Soft,—see Ergotin.

Extract, Licorice, Purified, Merck.—U. S. P.—Clearly soluble.
Pure Extract Glycyrrhiza.—Used to cover taste of bitter mixtures, infusions, or decoctions; also as pill-excipient. Enters into Comp. Mixture of Glycyrrhiza.

Extract, Male Fern,—see Oleoresin, Male Fern.
Extract, Malt, Merck.—Dry, Powd.
Contains maximum amount diastase, dextrin, dextrose, protein bodies, and salts from barley.—Tonic, Dietetic.—Uses: Children, scrofulous patients, dyspepsics, etc.—Dose: 1—4 drams.

Extract, Monesia, Merck.—Aqueous, Dry
Alternative, Instestinal Astringent.—Uses: Chronic diarrhea, catarrh, scrofula, scurvy, etc.—Dose: 2—5 grn.

Extract, Muira-puama, Fluid, Merck.
Aphrodisiac, Nerve-stimulant.—Uses: Sexual debility, senile weakness, etc.—Dose: 15—30 ml.

Extract, Opium, Aqueous, Merck.—U. S. P.—Dry.
Dose: 1/4—1 grn.—Max. D.: 2 grn. single; 5 grn. daily.

Ferric Chloride-Antipyrine, Knoll; 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, Stypic, Astringent, Antineuralgic.—Uses: Intern., anemia, chlorosis, migraine, headache, neuralgia: extern., gonorrhea, nosebleed, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn., with peppermint-oil sugar, or in solut.—Extern. in 1—15% solut. for gonorrhea; 20% solut. or pure for hemorrhages.

Firwein (Tilden's).
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Each fl. dr. contains 1/100 grn. phosphorus, 1/8 grn. iodine, 1/8 grn. bromine.—Alternative, Anticatarrhal.—Uses: Chronic bronchitis, phthisis, catarrh, etc.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs., before meals.")
Fluorescein Merck.
Orange-red powd.—Sol. in ether, alkaline solut.—Uses: Diagnosis of corneal lesions and impervious strictures of nasal duct. Solut. 10 grn., with 15 grn. sodium bicarbonate, in ounce water.

Foods and Dietetic Products.
Bovinine.—"Unaltered bovine blood."
Carnick's Soluble Food.
Eskay's Albuminized Food.
Globon.—A chemically pure albumin.—See under "G."
Hemaboloids.—"Iron-bearing nucleo-albumins, reinforced by bone-marrow extract, and antiseptically treated with nuclein."
Horlick's Food.—"Containing in 100 parts 3.39 water, 0.08 fat, 34.99 glucose, 12.45 cane sugar, 6.71 albuminoids, 1.28 mineral constituents, but no starch."
Imperial Granum.—"Unsweetened food, prepared from the finest growths of wheat; contains no glucose, cane sugar, or malt."
Infant Food, Keasbey & Mattison's.
Lieber's Soluble Food.
Malted Milk, Horlick's.
Maltine.—"Extraction of all the nutritive and digestive properties of wheat, oats, and malted barley."—Maltine M'tg Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Maltzyme.—See under "M."
Mellin's Food.—"Consists of dextrin, maltose, albuminates, and salts."
Nestle's Food.—"40% sugar, 5% fat, 15% proteids, 30% dextrin and starch."
Nutrose.—"Casein-sodium."
Panopeptone.—"Bread and beef peptone; containing the entire edible substance of prime, lean beef, and of best wheat flour."
Peptogenic Milk Powder.—"For modifying cow's milk to yield a food for infants, which, in physiological, chemical and physical properties, is almost identical with mother's milk."
Peptonized Milk.—See Peptonizing Tubes.
Peptonoids, Beef.—"From beef and milk, with gluten."
Peptonoids, Liquid.—"Beef Peptonoids in cordial form."
Saccharin.—Antidiabetic and Hygienic Substitute for Sugar.—See under "S."
Sanose.—"80% purest casein, 20% purest albumose."
Somatose.—"Deutero- and hetero-albumoses."
Trophonine.—"Containing the nutritive elements of beef, egg albumen, and wheat gluten."

Formalbumin.
Formaldehyde-Proteid, Merck; from Casein.—Yellowish powd., almost odorless, and tasteful.—Protective Vulnerary, forming a film from which formaldehyde is gradually liberated, thus persistently disinfecting the wound-surface.

Formaldehyde Merck.
Aqueous solut. formaldehyde gas; about 35%.—Colorless, 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, 1/2-1/2% solut.; general antisepsis, 1/2-2% solut. or in vapor; for collyria, 1/10% 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".]

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Formalin or Formol,—see Formaldehyde.

Formalin

HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE, Merck.—Alkaline cryst. powd.—Sol. in water, slightly in alcohol.—Uric-acid Solvent and Genito-urinary Antiseptic.—Uses: Gout, cystitis, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn. daily, taken in the morning or morning and evening, in lithia water or carbonated water.

Fuchslne—U. S. P.

Buckthorn.—Laxative.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 15—30 min.).

Fuchsine, Medicinal, Merck.

Fuchsine free from arsenic.—Sol. in water.—Antiseptic, Antinephritic. —Uses: Intern., nephritis, cystitis; said to reduce anasarca and arrest albuminuria.—Dose: ½—3 grn., several t. daily, in pills.—Caution: Do not confound with Fuchsine Dye!

Gadulol.

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.—Alternative, Nutrient.—Uses: Instead of cod-liver oil.—Dose: 5—30 ml, as elixir or wine.—[Further information in "Merck's Digest" on "GADULOL," containing detailed information, formulas, etc.]

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

Laxative, Digestive.—Uses: Typhoid fever, deficiency of biliary secretion, etc.—Dose: 2—5 grn., several t. daily, in capsules or pills.

Gallanol Merck.

GALLIC ACID ANILIDE.—Wh. or grayish powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; sl. in water, chloroform.—Antiseptic Dermic.—Uses: Extern., instead of chrysoarbin or pyrogallol: acute or chronic eczema, 1—7 parts in 30 parts ointment; psoriasis, 20% solut. in chloroform or traumaticin; moist eczema, 25% with talcum; favus, prurigo and tricophytom, 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, and other skin diseases.—Dose: 10—30 grn.—Extern. in 1—4% solut., powd., or paste.

Gamboge—U. S. P.

Dose: 1—5 grn.—Enters in Comp. Cathartic Pills.

Gelanthum.

Lauded 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 well suspended.

Gelseminine (Alkaloid) Merck.—C. P.

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: 1/120—1/30 grn.—Max. D.: 1/30 grn. single, 1/5 grn. daily.—Antidotes: Emetics early, atropine, strophanthin, artificial respiration, external stimulation.

(The salts of Gelseminine are not described because used substantially as the above.)
Gelsemium—U. S. P.

YELLOW JASMINE.—Preparations: F. E. (D., 2-5 min.), Tr. (D., 10-30 min.).—See also, Gelsemine.

Gentian—U. S. P.


Geranium—U. S. P.

CRANESBILL.—Dose: 30-60 grm.—Preparation: F. E. (1:1).

Ginger—U. S. P.

Dose: 5-20 grm.—Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Oleores. (D., ½-2 min.); Tr. (1:5); Troches (3 min. Tr.); Syr. (3 per cent. F. E.).

Globon.

Chemically pure albumin.—Yellowish, dry, odorl., tastel. powd.—Insol. in water.—Albuminuous Nutritive and Reconstructive; more nutritious than meat, milk, or any other aliment: very easily assimilated.—Used in acute diseases and during convalescence therefrom; in anemia, gastric affections, diabetes, and gout; also in children.—Dose: ½—1 dram several t. daily, best taken with amylaceous food; children ¼—½ as much.

Glycerin—U. S. P.

Dose: 1-4 drms.—Preparation: Suppos. (95 per cent.).

Glycerin Tonic Compound (Gray’s).

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Combination of glycerin, sherry, gentian, taraxacum, phosphoric acid, and carminatives.—Alterant Tonic [especially in diseases of chest and throat].—Dose: ½ fl. oz., before meals, in water.”)

Glyco-thymoline.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Alkaline, antiseptic, cleansing solut. for treatment of diseased mucous membrane, especially nasal catarrh.—Used chiefly extern.: generally in 20% solut.”)—Dose: 1 fl. dr., diluted.)

Glycozone.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Result of the chemical reaction when glycerin is subjected to the action of 15 times its own volume of ozone. under normal atmospheric pressure at 0°C.—Coloril, viscid liq.: sp. gr. 1.38.—Disinfectant, Antizymotic.—Dose: 1-2 fl. drs., after meals, in water.—ENEMA: ½—1 fl. oz. in 1-2 pints water.”)

Glycyrrhiza—U. S. P.


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 grm.—INCOMPATIBLE with acids.

Gold Bromide, Auric, Merck.

GOLD TRIBROMIDE.—Dark-brown powd.—Sol. in water, ether.—Uses, Dose, etc.: same as of Gold Bromide, Aurous.

Gold Bromide, Aurous, Merck.

GOLD MONOBROMIDE.—Yellowish-gray, friable masses.—Insol. in water. Anti-epileptic, Anodyne, Nervine.—Uses: Epilepsy, migraine, etc.; said
to act, in small doses, quickly and continuously, without bromism.—
**Dose:** Anti-epileptic, $\frac{1}{10}$—$\frac{1}{5}$ grn. 2 or 3 t. daily, in pills; anodyne, $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. 2 t. daily. Children, half as much.

**Gold Chloride Merck.**

**Auric Chloride.—** Brown, very deliquescent, cryst. masses.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Antitubercular, Alterative.—Uses: Phthisis and other tubercular affections; lupus.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{50}$—$\frac{1}{10}$ grn.—**CAUTION:** Keep dry, from light!

**Gold Cyanide, Auric, Merck.**

**Gold Tricyanide.—** Colorl. hygroscopic plates.—Sol. in water, alcohol. Uses: Antitubercular.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{64}$—$\frac{1}{8}$ grn.—**Antidotes:** As Gold Cyanide, Aurous.

**Gold Cyanide, Aurous, Merck.**

**Gold Monocyanide.—** Yellow cryet. powd.—Insol. in water, alcohol, or ether.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{5}$—$\frac{1}{4}$ grn., 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.**

**Aurous Iodide.—** Greenish or yellow powd.—Alterative.—Uses: Scrofula and tuberculosis.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{50}$—$\frac{1}{10}$ grn.

**Gold and Sodium Chloride Merck.—** U. S. P.

**Dose:** $\frac{1}{64}$—$\frac{1}{4}$ grn.—**Incompatibles:** Silver nitrate, ferrous sulphate, oxalic acid.

Grindelia—U. S. P.

**Preparation:** F. E., (D., 30-60 min.).

Guaiac—U. S. P.

**Resin Guaiac.**—Dose: 5-15 grn.—**Preparations:** Tr. (D., 20-60 min.); Ammon. Tr. (D., 1-2 drams).

**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 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 16 M, in pills, or in 1—2% solut. brandy, wine, etc., after meals.—**Extern.** (Analgesic and Antipyretic): 16—32 M, pure or with equal parts glycerin or oil.

**Guaiacol Benzoate,**—see BENZOSOL.

**Guaiacol Carbonate.**

**Duotal.**—Small, wh., odorl., tastel. cryst.—Insol. in water.—Antitubercular.—**Dose:** 4—8 grn. 2 or 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 90 grn. a day if necessary, in powd.

**Guaiacol Phosphite.**

**Gaiacophilosphal.**—Oily liq.; 92% guaiacol.—Sol. in alcohol, glycerin, oils.—Antitubercular, etc., like guaiacol.—**Dose:** Same as of guaiacol; in pills, elixir, or wine.

**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., several t. daily.—**Max. D.:** 150 grn. daily.
Guaiacin.

QUININE GUAIACOL-BISULPHONATE.—Yellowish, acrid, bitter powd.; 61.36% quinine, 23.48% guaiacol.—Sol. in water, alcohol, dil. acids.—Antiperiodic, Intest. Antiseptic. — Dose: 5—10 grn., 3 t. daily, before meals.

Guaran—U. S. P.

Dose: 15—60 grn.—Preparation: F. E. (1:1).

Guethol Merck.

GUAIACOL-ETHYL.—Oily liq., congealing in the cold.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water or glycerin.—Local Anesthetic. Topical and Internal Antitubercular.—Uses: Chiefly as succedaneum for guaiacol: extern., in neuralgia, tubercular cystitis, etc.; intern. in phthisis.—Dose: 5—10 ml 3 t. daily, in sweetened hydro-alcoholic solut. —Extern. as paint with equal part chloroform, or in 10—20% oint.

Haema, Haemo,—see under HEMA-, HEMO-, etc.

Hamamelis—U. S. P.

Witchhazel.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 15—50 min.).

Hedeoma—U. S. P.

Pennyroyal.—Preparations: Oil (D., 3—10 min.); Spt. (10 per cent oil).

Hematoxyylon—U. S. P.

Logwood.—Preparations: Ext. (D., 10—20 grn.).

Hemogallol.

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., 3 t. daily, ½ 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., 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., before meals, in powd. with sugar, or in wafers.

Hexamethylene-tetramine,—see Formin.

Hexamethylene-tetramine Salicylate,—see Saliformin.

Holocaine.

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 opthalmic surgery; in night-sweats of phthisis, and as Sedative. Mydriatic effect commences in ¼ to ½ hour, reaches maximum in 1 hour, and disappears in 6 hours. Accommodation paresis ceases earlier. Dose: 1½—3 grn.—Extern., to the eye, in ½% solut.

Honey—U. S. P.

Preparations. Clarified Honey; Honey of Rose; Confect. Rose—all vehicles.

Hops—U. S. P.

Preparation: fr. (D., 1—3 drams).
Hydrastine (Alkaloid) Merck.—C. P.
White prisms.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—Alterative, Tonic, Antiperiodic.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$–1 grn.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P.—(Not Hydrastine, etc.)
Amorph., white powd.—Sol. in water.—Astringent, Dermic, Tonic, Hemostatic.—Uses: Intern., uterine hemorrhage, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, etc.; extern., gonorrhea, conjunctivitis, endometritis, leucorrhea, cervical erosions, acne, hyperhidrosis, seborrhea, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$–1 grn., every 2 hours if necessary.—Extern. as astringent, $\frac{1}{10}$–$\frac{1}{2}$% solut.; in skin diseases, 1% oint's or lotions.

Hydastinine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.—(Not Hydrastine, etc.)
Yellow, cryst. powd.—Sol. in water.—Uterine Hemostatic, Emmenagogue, Vaso-constrictor.—Uses: Hemorrhages, congestive dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, epilepsy, hemoptysis, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn., 3–4 t. daily, in capsules.

Hydrastis—U. S. P.
GOLDEN SEAL.—Preparations: F. E. (D., 10–30 min.): Glycerite (11 [extern.]): Tr. (D., 30–120 min.).

Hydrastis (Lloyd's).
Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Solution in glycerin and water of the valuable properties of hydrastis. — Colorl. liq.—Astringent, Tonic.—Used chiefly extern. (gonorrhea, leucorrhea, sore throat, etc.), in 1–2:16 dilut.—Dose: 10–40 min., 3 t. daily.”)

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution,—see SOLUTION, HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Hydroleine.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: “2 fl. drs. contain 80 min. cod-liver oil, 35 min. dist. water, 5 grn. pancreatin, $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. soda, $\frac{2}{3}$ grn. salicylic acid.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz., after each meal.”)

Hydrozone.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: “30 vols. preserved aqueous solut. of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$.—Clear liq., acid taste.—Disinfectant, Cicatrizant.—Dose: 1 fl. dr., 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, $\frac{2}{3}$ grn.; cautiously increased or repeated until effect is produced; for sane, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn.—Injection: For insane, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn.; for sane, $\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach pump, muscarine, tannin, animal charcoal, emetics again; heat or cold externally; cathartics, etc.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate Merck.—U. S. P.—True, Cryst.
Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Uses and Doses, same as Hyoscine. (Other salts of Hyoscine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

Hyoscyamine, True, Merck.—C. P., 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: $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grn., several t. daily, in pill or solut.; as hypnotic for insane, $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grn.—Antidotes: As for Atropine.

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

Brown, syrupy liq.—Dose: $\frac{1}{5}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ ml.


Hyoscyamine Sulphate, True, Merck.—Pure, Amorph. Yellowish, hygroscopic powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grn.

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

Hyoscyamus—U. S. P.


Ichthyalin.

Ichthyl Albuminate, Knoll.—Gray-brown, odor, almost tastel, powd.; 4 parts equal 3 parts ichthyl.—Sol. in alkaline fluids (such as intestinal secretion); insol. in ordinary solvents and in diluted acids (as gastric juice).—Succedaneum for Ichthyl internally as an Alterant, Antiphlogistic, and Assimilative.—Uses: Phthisis, scrofula, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc.—Dose: 15–30 grn., 2 or 3 t. daily, before meals.—[Further information in “Merck’s Digest” on “ICHTHALBIN,” containing clinical reports and detailed information.]

Ichthylol.

Ammonium Sulpho-ichthylolate, Ichthylol Co.—(NH$_4$)$_2$C$_2$H$_3$S$_2$O$_6$.—Thick, brown liq.; bituminous odor; 15% easily assimilable sulphur.—Sol. in water, mixture alcohol and ether; miscible with glycerin, oils.—Antiphlogistic, Anodyne, Alternative, Antigonorhoic, Dermic.—Uses: Intern., skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, nephritis: extern., 5 to 50% oint., solut., etc.: urtication and vaginal inflammation, urticaria, erosions, pruritus, gout, boils, carbuncles, acne, eczema, herpes, burns, catarrh, etc.; 2% solut. in gonorrhoea.—Dose: 3–10 ml., in pills, capsules, or water.—(See “ICHTHALBIN”—a preferable form for internal use.)

Ingluvin.

Digestive ferment obtained from gizzard of chicken.—Yellowish powd.—Dose: 5–20 grn.

Iodia.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Combination of active principles from green roots of stillingia, helonias, saxifraga, menispermum; with 5 grn. potass. iodide per fl. dr.—Alternative, Uterine Tonic.—Dose: 1–3 fl. dr., 8 t. daily."")

Iodine Merck.—U. S. P.—Resublimed.

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$–1 grn.—Preparations: Oint. (4%); Comp. Solut. (5%, with 10% KI); Tr. (7%).—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; 10% iodine.—Alternative Tonic; carried even to remotest parts of body.—Uses: Syphilis, scrofula, etc.—Dose: 1–2 fl. drs., 3 or 4 t. daily, in emulsion with peppermint water and syrup; children in proportion.

Iodo-bromide of Calcium Comp. (Tilden’s).

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Each fl. oz. contains 72 grn. combined salts of bromine, iodine, and chlorine with calcium, magnesium, iron, sodium, potassium; together with combined constituents of 1 oz. mixed stillingia, sarsaparilla, rumex, dulcamara, lappa, taraxacum, menispermum.—Alternative, Tonic.—Uses: Scrofula, cancer, chronic coughs, eczema, etc.—Dose: 1–2 fl. drs., in water, before meals.")
PART I.

**Iodoform Merck.**—U. S. P.—C. P., Cryst. or Powd.

**Dose:** 1—3 grn.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).—**Incompatible:** Calomel.

**Iodoformogen.**

Iodoform Albuminate, Knoll.—Brown-yellow, fine, dry, non-conglutinating powd.; about 3 times as voluminous as iodoform, more pervasive, and free from its odor.—Especially convenient, economical, and efficient form of Iodoform; liberates the latter, on contact with wound surfaces, gradually and equably, and hence is more persistent in action.

**Iodore.**

Tetraiodo-pyrrole, Kalle.—Light, fine, grayish-brown powd.; 89% iodine.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform, oils; 3 parts ether; slightly in water.—Antiseptic, Alterative.—Uses: Intern., syphilis, scrofula, etc.; extern., 5 to 10% oint. in chronic ulcers, lupus, chancr.e, etc.; powd. or solut. on mucous membranes, as in ozena, tonsillitis, etc.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn., daily, in wafers.

**Iodothyrine.**

Thyroidin. —Dry preparation of thyroid gland.—Alterative, Discutient. —Uses: Goiter, corpulency, myxedema, etc.—**Dose:** 15—40 grn. per day.

**Ipecac.** —U. S. P.

**Dose:** Stomachic, ½—1 grn.; emetic, 10—20 grn.—**Preparations:** F. E. (1:1); Powd. of Ipecac and Opium (1:16 each); Troches (½ grn.); Syr. (7 per cent. F. E.); Tr. Ipecac and Opium (D. 5—15 min.); Troches w. Morphine (one-twelfth grn. ipecac, one-fortieth grn. morph.).—Wine (10 per cent. F. E.).

Iris—U. S. P.

**Blue Flag.**—**Preparations:** Ext. (D., 2—6 grn.); F. E. (D., 10—30 min.).


**Quevenne’s Iron.**—**Dose:** 2—5 grn.

**Iron Acetate Merck.**—Scales.

**Dose:** 3—10 grn.

**Iron Albuminate Merck.**—Scales or Powd.

Brown; very stable.—Sol. in water.—Hematinic.—**Dose:** 3—10 grn.

**Iron Arsenate Merck.**

Yellowish-green, insol. powd.—**Dose:** ¼—½ grn., in pill

Iron Carbonate, Mass—U. S. P.

VALLET’S MESS.—50 per cent. Fe CO₃.—**Dose:** 3—5 grn., in pill

Iron Carbonate, Mixture—**Compound Iron Mixture, U. S. P.**

GRIFFITH’S Mixture.—**Dose:** 1—2 ft. oz.

**Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, Merck.** (Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate, U. S. P.).

**Dose:** 5—30 grn.

**Iron Citrate Merck** (Ferric Citrate, U. S. P.).—Scales.

**Dose:** 3—10 grn.

**Iron Glycerino-phosphate Merck.**

Yellowish scales.—Sol. in water, dil. alcohol.—Uses: Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, etc.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn., 3 t. daily, in cinnamon water.

Iron Hydrate with Magnesia—U. S. P.

**Arsenic Antidote.**—(1) Solut. ferric sulphate 50 Cc., water 100 Cc.; (II) magnesia 10 Grn., water to make 750 Cc. (in a 1000 Ce. bottle). For immediate use, add I to II.

**Iron Hypophosphite Merck** (Ferric Hypophosph., U.S.P.).—C. P.

Whitish powd.—Insol. in water.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn.

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Iron Iodide, Saccharated, Merck, (Saccharated Ferrous Iodide, U. S. P.).
Dose: 2—5 grn.—Caution: Keep dark, cool, and well-stoppered!

Iron Lactate Merck (Ferrous Lactate, U. S. P.).—Pure.
Dose: 1—5 grn.

Iron Oxalate, Ferrous, Merck.
Pale-yellow, odorl., cryst. powd.—Insol. in water.—Dose: 2—6 grn.

Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated, Merck.—Soluble.
Iron Saccharate.—2.8% iron.—Brown powd.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Antidote for arsenic; also in chlorosis, anemia, etc.—Dose: 10—30 grn.

Iron, Peptonized, Merck.—Powd. or Scales.
5% iron oxide, with peptone.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Mild, easily assimilable chalybeate.—Dose: 5—20 grn.

Iron Phosphate, Soluble, Merck, (Soluble Ferric Phosphate, U. S. P.).
Dose: 5—10 grn.

Iron Pyro-phosphate, with Sodium Citrate, Merck, (Soluble Ferric Pyro-phosphate, U. S. P.).
Dose: 5—10 grn.

Iron Succinate Merck.
Amorph., reddish-brown powd.—Sol. slightly in cold water; easily in acids.—Tonic, Alterative.—Uses: Solvent biliary calculi.—Dose: 10 grn., gradually increased to 60 grn. 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: 2—5 grn

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck, (Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.)
Dose: 1—3 grn.

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Dried, Merck.
Best form for pills.—Dose: ½—2 grn.

Iron Tartrate, Ferric, Merck.
Brown scales.—Sol. in water.—Dose: 5—10 grn

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.

Sol. in water.—Dose: 3—10 grn.—Preparation: Wine (4%).

Iron and Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric, Merck.—U. S. P.
Ammonio-ferric Alum.—Dose: 5—15 grn.

Iron and Manganese, Peptonized, Merck.
Brown powd.—Sol. in water.—Dose: 5—20 grn.

Iron and Potassium Tartrate Merck.—U. S. P.
Dose: 5—10 grn.
Iron and Quinine Citrate, Soluble, Merck.—U. S. P.

**Dose**: 3—10 grn.—**Preparation**: Bitter Wine Iron (5%).

Iron and Quinine Citrate, with Strychnine, Merck.
1% strychnine.—Green scales.—Sol. in water.—**Dose**: 2—5 grn.

Iron and Strychnine Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.
1% strychnine.—**Dose**: 2—5 grn.

_Jalap_—U. S. P.

**Dose**: 10—30 grn.—**Preparations**: Ext. (D., 2—5 grn.); Comp. Powd. (D., 20—60 grn.); Resin (D., 2—5 grn.).

Juice, Cineraria, Merck.

**Uses**: Extern., catarract of the eye; 2 drops 3 t. daily.

_Kamala_—U. S. P.

**Dose**: 1—2 drams, with hyoscyamus, in honey.

Kefir Fungi Merck.

**Uses**: In making Kefir ("Kumyss").—[Further information in descriptive circular.]

Keratin, Pepsinized, Merck.

Horn-substance purified by pepsin.—Yellowish-brown powd.—**Uses**: Coating enteric pills.—[Further information in descriptive circular.]

Kermes Mineral,—see Antimony, Sulphurated.

Kisko—U. S. P.

**Dose**: 10—20 grn.—**Preparation**: Tr. (1:10).

Koussea Merck.—Amorph.

_Brayerin, Kussein._—Yellowish-brown powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—Anthelmintic.—**Dose**: 15—30 grn., divided into 4 parts, intervals of half hour; followed by castor oil. Children, half this quantity.

_Kousso_—U. S. P.

**Preparation**: F. E. (D., 1—4 drams).—See also, Koussein.

Krameria—U. S. P.

_Rhatany._—**Dose**: 5—30 grn.—**Preparations**: Ext. (D., 2—10 grn.); F. E. (1:1); Syr. (45 per cent.); Tr. (1:5); Troches (1 grn. ext.).

Kryofine.

_Methoxy-acet-phenetidin._—Colorl., odorl., slightly bitter powd.; faint bitter-pungent taste.—Sol. in 600 parts water; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Analgesic, Antipyretic.—**Dose**: 8—15 grn. in tabl. or powd.

Lactopeptine.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Contains pepsin, pancreatin, ptyalin, lactic and hydrochloric acids.—Grayish powd.—Digestant.—**Dose**: 10—20 grn., in powd. or tabl.")

Lactophenin.

_Lactyl-phenetidin._—Wh., odorl., slightly bitter powd.—Sol. in 500 parts water, 9 alcohol.—Antipyretic and Analgesic.—**Dose**: 8—15 grn.
Lactucarium Merck.—U. S. P.

**Dose:** Hypnotic and anodyne, 5–20 grn.; sedative, 3–8 grn.—Preparations: Tr. (1:2); Syr. (1:20).

Lanolin.

Wool-fat, analogous to Adeps Lanae, which see.

Lapp—U. S. P.

Burdock.—Alternative.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 30–60 min.)

Largin.

Silver-albumin compound; 11% silver.—Gray powd.—Sol. in 9 parts water, also in glycerin.—Powerful Bactericide and Astringent, like silver nitrate but non-irritating and not precipitable by sodium chloride or albumin.—Uses: Chiefly gonorrhea, in 1/4–1/2% solut. (according to stage), 3 t. daily.

Lead Acetate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Cryst. or Powd.

**Dose:** 1–4 grn.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon; sulphate of sodium or potassium or magnesium; milk, albumen, opium (in pain).—Incompatibles: Acids; soluble sulphates, citrates, tartrates, chlorides, or carbonates; alkalies, tannin, phosphates.

Lead Carbonate Merck.—C. P.

Not used internally.—Preparation: Oint. (10%).

Lead Iodide Merck.—U. S. P.—Powd.

**Dose:** 1–4 grn.—Preparation: Oint. (10%).

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

**Dose:** 1–4 grn.

Lemon Juice—U. S. P.

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

Lemon Peel—U. S. P.

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

Lenigallol.

Pyrogallol Triacetate, Knoll.—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 ½–5% oint.

Lenirobin.

Chrysarobin Tetraacetate, Knoll.—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.

Culver's Root.—**Dose:** 20–50 grn.—Preparations: Ext. (D., 3–10 grn.); F. E. (1:1).

Leptandrin Merck.—Pure.

**Dose:** Cholagogue and alterative, 1–3 grn.; purgative, 8 grn.

Levico Water,—see Aqua Levico.

Lime Merck.—U. S. P.

Calcium Oxide; Burnt Lime.—Escharotic, in cancers, etc.

Lime, Sulphurated, Merck.

(So-called "Calcium Sulphide")—**Dose:** ¼–2 grn.
Lime Water,—see Solution, Calcium Hydrate.

Liquor,—see Solution.

Listerine.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Essential antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, and mentha arvensis, with 2 gm. benzo-boric acid, in each fl. dr.—Clear, yellow liq. of arom. odor.—Antiseptic, Deodorant, Disinfectant.—Dose: 1 fl. dr., diluted.—Extern. generally in solut. up to 20 ppm.)

Lithium Benzoate Merck.—U. S. P.
Dose: 5—20 grn.

Lithium Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.
Dose: 10—30 grn.

Lithium Carbonate Merck.
Dose: 5—15 grn.

Lithium Citrate Merck.
Dose: 5—15 grn.

Lithium Hippurate Merck.—C. P.
White powd.—Sol., slightly in hot water.—Dose: 5—15 grn.

Lithium Iodide Merck.
Sol. in water.—Dose: 1—5 grn.

Lithium Salicylate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Dose: 10—30 grn.

Lobelia—U. S. P.
Preparations: F. E. (D., 2—10 min.); Tr. (D., 10—40 min.).—See also, Lobeline.

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. daily, gradually increasing to 3—6 grn. daily.—Children 1/16—1/2 grn. 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 1% solut. in 75% alcohol, or in 1—3% oint.

Lupulin—U. S. P.
Dose: 3—8 grn.—Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Oleores. (D., 2—5 grn.).

Lycetol.
DIMETHYL-Piperazine TARTRATE.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, etc.—Dose: 4—10 grn.

Lycopodium—U. S. P.
Used only extern., as dusting-powd.
Lysidine.
50% solut. Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine.—Pinkish liq.; mousy odor.—Miscible with water.—Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn., in carbonated water.

Magnesium Carbonate.—U. S. P.
Antacid, Antilithic.—Dose: 30—120 grn.

Magnesium Citrate Merck.—Soluble.
Dose: 30—120 grn.

Magnesium Oxide, Light, Merck, (Magnesia, U. S. P.).
Light or Calcined Magnesia.—Light, white powd.; slightly alkaline taste.—Sol. in diluted acids, carbonic-acid water.—Antacid, Laxative, Antilithic.—Uses: Intern., sick headache, heartburn, gout, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, gravel, and as antidote to arsenous acid. Extern., ulcers and abraded surfaces: dusting-powd. for babies: and in tooth powders.—Dose: 10—30—60 grn. Small doses are antacid or antilithic; large are laxative.

Magnesium Oxide, Heavy, Merck, (Heavy Magnesia, U. S. P.).
Dose: 10—60 grn.

Magnesium Salicylate Merck.—C. P.
Sol. in water.—Dose: 15—60 grn.

Magnesium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Epsom Salt.—Dose: ½—1 oz.

Magnesium Sulphite Merck
Uses: Instead of sodium sulphite: has less disagreeable taste.—Dose: 10—60 grn.

Maltzyme.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: “A concentrated, diastasic essence of malt.—Nutritive, Digestant—Uses: Malnutrition, starchy indigestion, etc.—Dose: ½—1 fl. oz., during meals; children in proportion.”)

Manganese Dioxide Merck.
Manganese Peroxide: Black Oxide of Manganese.—Containing over 90% MnO₂.—Dose: 2—10 grn.

Manganese Hypophosphite Merck.
Permanent rose-red cryst.—Dose: 10—30 grn.

Manganese Iodide Merck.
Brown, deliquescent masses. —Sol. in water, with decomposition.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, scrofula, syphilis, and enlargement of spleen.—Dose: 1—3 grn.

Manganese, Peptonized, Merck.
Brown powd.: 4% manganic oxide.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Anemia and chlorosis.—Dose: 10—30 grn.

Manganese Peroxide,—see MANGANESE DIOXIDE.

Manganese Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst.
Sol. in 1 part water.—Dose: 5—15 grn.

Manna—U. S. P.
Dose: ¼—1 oz.
PART I.

MAT. MEL.

Marrubium—U. S. P.
  Horehound. — Used chiefly as infus. (1:16) taken hot, or as confectionery; in coughs, colds, etc.

Mastic—U. S. P.

Matico—U. S. P.

Matricaria—U. S. P.
  German Chamomile. — Used chiefly as tea, in colds.

Melachrol.
  Not completely defined. — (Stated: "Liquefied combination of sodium phosphate with sodium nitrate; 1 fl. dr. = 85 grn. sod. phosphate. Laxative, Nervine. — Dose: Lax., 1–6 fl. drs., in water, before meals; nerv., 1/2 fl. dr., 3 t. daily.")

Melissa—U. S. P.
  Balm. — Carminative. — See also, Spt. Melissa.

Menispermum—U. S. P.
  "Yellow Pakilla". — Dose: 10–20 grn., in F. E. (1:1) or infus.

  Dose: 3–5 grn. — For toothache: put a crystal into cavity. — Tampons, 1 in 5 of oil.

Mercauro.
  Not completely defined. — (Stated: "10 min. contain 1/3 grn. each gold, arsenic, and mercury bromides. Alterative, Antisyphilitic. — Dose: 5–15 min., in water, after meals.")

Mercurio-iodo-hemol.

Mercury—U. S. P.
  Preparations: Mass (33 per cent.): Mercury with Chalk (D., 3–10 grn.); Oint. (50 per cent.), Plaster (18 per cent.); Ammoniac and Mercury Plaster (30 per cent. Hg.).

Mercury Ammoniated, — see Mercury-Ammonium Chloride.

Mercury Benzoate, Mercuric, Merck.
  White cryst. — Sol. in alcohol, solut. sodium chloride; slightly in water. — Uses: Syphilis and skin diseases. — Dose: 1/8–1/4 grn., in pills or hypodermically.

Mercury Bichloride Merck (Corrosive Mercuric Chloride, U. S. P.).—Recryst.
  Dose: 1/16–1/16 grn. — Max. D.: 1/4 grn. single; 1/2 grn. 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.—U. S. P.
  Calomel. — Incompatibles: Sulphurous acid, hydrocyanic acid; alkali chlorides, bromides, iodides, sulphites, carbonates, hydrates; organic acids, lime water, etc.
Mercury Cyanide, Merck.

**Dose:** \( \frac{1}{6} \text{ to } \frac{1}{4} \text{ grn., in solut.} \). **Extern.** (gargle) 1:10000.

Mercury Imido-succinate,—see MERCURY SUCINIMIDE.

Mercury Iodide, Red, Merck.

**Mercury Biniodide.**—**Dose:** \( \frac{1}{6} \text{ grn., in pills.} \)

Mercury Iodide, Yellow, Merck.—**U. S. P.**

**Mercury Proto-Iodide.**—**Dose:** \( \frac{1}{6} \text{ to } 2 \text{ grn.} \) **Caution:** Never prescribe this with a soluble iodide, since mercury biniodide (highly poisonous) is formed.

Mercury Oxide, Black (Hahnemann), Merck.

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

Mercury Oxide, Red, Merck.—**U. S. P.—Levigated.**

Not used internally.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).—**Incompatibles:** Chlorides.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck.

Not used internally.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).

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.

Mercury Salicylate, Merck.

White precipitate; ammoniated mercury.—**Not used internally.**—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).

Mercury Succinimide, Merck.

**Mercury Imido-succinate.**—White powd.—**Sol.** in 25 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—Antisyphilitic, Alterative.—Said to be free from disagreeable local and secondary effects.—**Dose:** \( \frac{1}{6} \text{ to } 1 \text{ grn.} \)

Mercury Sulphate, Basic, Merck.

**Mercury Subsulphate:** TURPETH MINERAL.—**Dose:** Emetic, 2—5 grn.; alterative, \( \frac{1}{4} \text{ to } \frac{1}{2} \text{ grn.} \); in pills or powd.

Mercury Tannate, Merck.

Greenish-gray powd.; about 50% mercury.—Antisyphilitic.—**Dose:** 1—2 grn., in pills.

Mercury-Ammonium Chloride, Merck.—**U. S. P.**

**White Precipitate; Ammoniated Mercury.**—Not used internally.—**Preparation:** Oint. (10%).

Methyl Salicylate, Merck.—**U. S. P.**

**Synthetic Oil Gaultheria** (Wintergreen).—**Dose:** 5—30 ml.

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

Bluish cryst., or blue powd.—**Sol.** in 50 parts water.—Uses: Rheumatism, malaria, cystitis, nephritis, etc.—**Dose:** 2—4 grn., in capsules.—**Injection:** 1 grn.—**Max. D.**: 15 grn., single or daily.—[Further information in “Merck's Digest” on “Methylene Blue,” containing clinical reports.]
Mézereum.—U. S. P.


Milk Sugar.—U. S. P.

Lactose.—Nutritive, Diuretic.—Dose: 1-6 oz. a day, in milk.

Monsel’s Salt,—see Iron Sulphate, Basic.

Morphine Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, Cryst.

Almost insol. in water.—Dose: 1/8—1/2 grn.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach tube, permanganate potassium, paraldehyde, picrotoxin, atropine, strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, exercise, electric shock, etc.—Incompatibles: Alkalies, tannic acid, potassium permanganate, etc.

Morphine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in 24 parts water.—Dose: 1/8—1/2 grn.

Morphine Meconate Merck.

Morphine Bimeconate.—Yellowish-white powd.—Sol. in alcohol; 25 parts water.—Said to have less disagreeable effect on brain, stomach, and intestines than other morphine salts.—Dose: Same as Morphine.

Morphine Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in 21 parts water.—Dose: 1/8—1/2 grn.—Preparations: Comp. Powd. (1:60); Troches Morph. and Ipecac (40 grn. M., 1/2 grn. L.).

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

Muscarine Nitrate Merck.

Brown, deliquescent mass.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Antihidrotic, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Night-sweats, diabetes insipidus; antidote to atropine, etc.—Dose: 32—1/3 grn.

Muscarine Sulphate Merck.

Uses and Doses: Same as the Nitrate.

Musk.—U. S. P.

Stimulant, Antispasmodic.—Dose: 3-10 grn.—Preparation: Tr. (i 20).

Mydrine Merck.

Combination of ephedrine and homatropine hydrochlorates (100:1).—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Mydriatic.—Uses: Where evanescent mydriasis is desired; especially valuable in diagnosis.—Applied in 10% solut.

Myrrh.—U. S. P.

Astringent, Carminative, Cathartic, Emmenagogue.—Dose: 5-20 grn.—Preparations: Tr. (1 20); Tr. Aloes and Myrrh (each 10 per cent.); Pills Aloes and Myrrh (2 grn. A., 1 grn. M.).

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.—Dose: 1—2 ml.

Naftalan.—(Not Naphtalin!)

Naphthalan.—Obtained by fractional distillation of a natural naphta from Armenia.—Blackish-green, unctuous, neutral mass; empyreumatic odor.—Sol. in fats, oils, ether, chloroform; insol. in water, glycerin.—Albumogesic, Antiphlogistic, Parasiticide.—Uses: Succeedaneum for oil cair 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 benzin.—Keep from air !
Naphtalin Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., Medicinal.

Uses: Intern., intestinal catarrhs, worms, cholera, typhoid fever, etc.; extern., skin diseases.—Dose: 2—8 grn., in powd. or capsule; for tape-worm, 15 grn., followed some hours later by castor oil.—Max. D.: 30 grn.

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

Colorl. or pinkish prisms; disagreeable taste.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; slightly in water.—Antiseptic, Antifermentative.—Uses: Diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, and summer complaint.—Dose: 2—5 grn.

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

Dose: 3—8 gm.—Max. D.: single; 30 grn. daily.

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

Whitish powd.; darkens with age.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform.—Intestinal Disinfectant.—Uses: Diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn.

Narceine-sodium and Sodium Salicylate,—see Antispasmin.

Neurodin.

Acetyl-paraoxyphenyl-urethane, Merck.—Colorl., inodorous cryst.—Sol. slightly in water.—Antineuralgic, Antipyretic.—Uses: Sciatica, rheumatic pains, migraine, various forms of fever.—Dose: 15—25 grn. as antineuralgic; 5—10 grn. as antipyretic.

Neurosine.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Each fl. dr. represents 5 grn. each potass., sod., and ammon. bromides; zinc bromide ½ grn., ext. bellad. and ext. cannab. ind. each ½ grn.; ext. lupuli 4 grn.; fl. ext. cascara 5 min.; with aromatic elixirs.—Neurotic, Anodyne, Sedative.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs.”)

Nickel Bromide Merck.

Greenish-yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol, ether.—Nerve Sedative.—Uses: Epilepsy, etc.—Dose: 5—10 grn.

Nosophen.

Tetraiodo-phenolphthalein.—Yellow, odorl., tastel., insol. powd.; 60% iodine.—Surgical Antiseptic, like iodoform.

Nutgall—U. S. P.

Galls.—Preparations: Tr. (D., 30—60 min.); Oint. (1:5).

Nutmeg—U. S. P.

Aromatic, Carminative.—Dose: 5—20 grn.—Preparations: Oil (D., 1—5 min.); Spt. (5 per cent. oil).—Enters into Aromatic Powder, and Comp. Tr. Lavender.

Nux Vomica—U. S. P.

Stomachic, Tonic, Respir. Stimulant.—Dose: 1—5 grn.—Preparations: Ext. (D., ½—½ grn.); F. E. (1:1); Tr. (2 per cent. ext.).—See also, Strychnine.

Oil, Almond, Bitter-, Merck.—U. S. P.

Dose: ¼—½ m. —Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon, ammonia, brandy, iron persulphate.—Caution: Poison!

Oil, Cade, Merck.—U. S. P.

Juniper Tar.—Uses: Only extern., in psoriasis, favus, etc.

Oil, Cajuput—U. S. P.

Stimulant, Diaphoretic.—Dose: 5—20 min.

Oil, Castor—U. S. P.

Dose: ½—1 fl. oz., with saccharin or in emuls.

Oil, Cod-Liver—U. S. P.

Dose: 1—4 drams.—See also, Gaduol.
Oil, Croton, Merck.—U. S. P.—Colorless.

Uses: Intern., obstinate constipation; amenorrhea, dropsy; extern., rheumatism, neuralgia, and indolent swellings; hypodermically to naevi.—Dose: 1—2 ml, in pills.—Antidotes: Stomach siphon, oils, mucilage, opium, cocaine, etc.—Caution: Poison!

Oil, Eucalyptus, Australian, Merck.

Uses: Intern., intermittent and remittent fever, bronchitis, cystitis, and dysentery, and by inhalation in asthma or catarrh; extern., skin diseases.—Dose: 5—15 ml.

Oil, Gaultheria—U. S. P.

Oil WINTERGREEN.—Dose: 5—20 ml.—Preparation: Spt. (5 per cent.).

Oil, Mustard, Natural, Merck, (Volatile Oil of Mustard, U. S. P.)—Rectified.

Dose: ¼—½ ml, with much water.—Preparation: Comp. Lin. (3%).

Oil, Olive—U. S. P.

Emollient, Nutrient, Laxative.—Dose: ¼-1 oz.; in hepatic colic, 3-6 oz.

Oil, Pinus Pumilio, Merck.

Oil MOUNTAIN PINE.—Fragrant oil; terebinthinous taste.—Sols. in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Antiseptic, Expectorant.—Uses: Inhalation in pectoral affections; intern., as stimulating expectorant; extern., lately employed in glandular enlargements, boils, and skin diseases.—Dose: 5—10 ml, in capsules.

Opp. P. Sylvestris, Merck.

Oil SCOTCH FIR; Oil PINE NEEDLES.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: By inhalation, chronic pulmonary diseases; extern., in chronic rheumatism.

Oil, Rosemary—U. S. P.

Stimulant, Diuretic, Carminative, Emmenagogue.—Dose: 2—5 min.

Oil, Santal—U. S. P.

Oil SANDAL WOOD.—Internal Antiseptic, Anticatarrhal.—Dose: 5—20 min. in emuls. or capsules.

Oil, Tar—U. S. P.

Dose: 2—5 min.—Used chiefly extern.

Oil, Thyme—U. S. P.

Dose: 3—10 min.—Used chiefly extern.—See also, Thymol.

Oil, Turpentine, Rectified, Merck.—U. S. P.

For internal use only the rectified oil answers.—Dose: 5—30 ml; for tape-worm, 1—2 drams.—Preparation: Lin. (35%, with 65% resin cerate).

Ointment, Mercuric Nitrate—U. S. P.

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

Ointment, Rose Water—U. S. P.

Cold Cream.—18 per cent., borax.—Astringent Emollient.

Oleate, Cocaine, Merck.—5% and 10%.

Local Anesthetic.

Oleate, Mercury, Merck.—20% and 40%.

Uses: Extern., skin diseases, pediculi. Also for endermic administration of mercury.
Oleoresin, Capsicum, Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in alcohol, ether.—Rubefacient, Stimulant.—Uses: Intern., flatulence, and to arouse appetite; extern., diluted with soap liniment or olive oil, in lumbago, neuralgia, and rheumatic affections.—Dose: \( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \) m\(^l\), highly diluted, in beef tea or other hot liq.

Oleoresin, Male Fern, Merck, (Oleoresin of Aspidium, U. S. P.).

"Extract" Male Fern.—Thick, brown liq.; bitter, unpleasant taste. Efficacious and safe Antihelmintic. —Dose: In 

*Taenia solium* (the usual kind of tapeworm), 2 to 3 grains, in *Taenia medicoanealata* 3 to 4 grains; in capsules, followed if necessary in 1 to 2 hours by calomel and jalap.

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

Opium, Merck.—U. S. P.

Not less than 97 per cent. morphine.

Opium, Powdered, Merck.—U. S. P.

13 to 15 per cent. morphine.—Dose: \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 2 grains.—Antidotes: Emetics: Emetics, stomach-pump, warm coffee; atropine or strychnine hypodermically, potass, permanganate, exercise.—Preparations: Deodorized (Denarcotized) Opium; Ext. (D., \( \frac{1}{4} \) to 1 grain); Pills (1 grain); Dover’s Powder (Ipecac and Opium, ea. 10 per cent.); Tr. (1:10); Camph. Tr. (4:1000); Troches Liquorice and Opium (one-twelfth grn. O.); Vinegar (1:10); Wine (1:10).

Orange Peel, Bitter—U. S. P.

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

Orange Peel, Sweet—U. S. P.

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

Orexine Tannate.

Phenyl-dihydro-quinazoline Tannate, Kolle.—Yellowish-white odorl. powd., practically tasteless.—Appetizer, Anti-emetic, Stomachic.—Uses: Anorexia in phthisis, chlorosis, cardiac diseases, surgical operations; also for vomiting of pregnancy. Contra-indicated in excessive acidity of stomach and in gastric ulcers.—Dose: 4 to 8 grains, 2 t. daily; with chocolate.

Orphol,—see Bismuth Beta-Naphtolate.

Orthoform.

Methyl Ester of Meta-amido-para-oxybenzoic Acid.—Wh. odorl. powd.—Sol. slightly in water.—Local and intern. Anodyne, Antiseptic.—Uses: Chiefly extern., on painful wounds, burns, etc.—Applied pure or in trituratum or oint.—Dose: 8 to 15 grains.

Ovariin Merck.

Dried ovaries of the cow.—Coarse, brownish powd.—Uses: Molimina climacterea and other ills referable to the ovaries.—Dose: 8 to 24 grains, 3 t. daily, in pills flavored with vaniillinn, or in tablets.

Pancreatin Merck.—Pure, Powd. or Scales.

Dose: 5 to 15 grains.

Papain Merck.

Papayotin.—Concentrated active principle of juice Carica Papaya, L. (Papaw).—An enzyme similar to pepsin, but acting in alkaline, acid, or neutral solut.—Whitish, hygroscopic powd.—Sol. in water, glycerin.—
USES: For dissolving false membrane, and for aiding digestion.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn.—**Extern.** in 5% solut. equal parts glycerin and water, for diphtheria and croup.—**Caution:** Not to be confounded with the vastly weaker preparations from papaw, known by various names.

**Papine.**
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Anodyne principle of opium, without the narcotic and convulsive elements.—1 ft. dr. represents 1/6 grn. morphine.—**Dose:** 1—2 fl. drs.")

**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 atmosphere of rooms.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn., several t. daily.

**Paraldehyde Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.**
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—90 ml, well diluted, with elixir, sweet water, brandy, or rum.

**Pareira—U. S. P.**
Diuretic, Laxative, Tonic.—**Dose:** 30—60 grn.—**Preparation:** F. E. (1:1).

**Pelletierine Sulphate Merck.**
Punicine Sulphate.—Brown, syrupy liq.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Antihelmintic.—**Dose:** 6 grn., with 8 grn. tannin, in 1 ounce water.—Give brisk cathartic in half an hour.

**Pelletierine Tannate Merck.**
Grayish-brown, hygroscopic, tastel. powd.—Sol. in 800 parts alcohol, 100 parts water.—Antihelmintic. Principal and most efficacious salt of Pelletierine.—**Dose:** 8—24 grn., in 1 ounce water, followed in 2 hours by cathartic.

**Pepper—U. S. P.**
**Dose:** 3—15 grn.—**Preparation:** Oleores. (D., 1/4—1 min.).—See also, Piperin.

**Peppermint—U. S. P.**
**Preparations:** Oil (D., —5 min.); Spt. (10 per cent oil); Troches (one-sixth min oil); Water (one-fifth per cent. oil).—See also, Menthol.

**Pepsin Merck.—U. S. P.—1:3,000; Powd., Granular, or Scales.**
**Dose:** 5—15 grn.—**Incompatibles:** Alcohol, tannin, or alkali carbonates.

**Pepsin, Saccharated, Merck.—U. S. P.—1:300.**
**Dose:** 60—150 grn.

**Peptenzyme.**
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Contains the digestive principles of the stomach, pancreas, liver, spleen, salivary and Brunner's glands, and Lieberkühn's follicles.—Digestant.—**Dose:** 3—10 grn., 3 t. daily, intabl., powd., or elix.")

**Pepto-Mangan (Gude).**
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Aromatized solut. peptonized iron and manganese.—Hematinic.—**Dose:** 1—4 fl. drs., before meals.")
Peptonizing Tubes.
Each containing 25 grn. of peptonizing powder (pancreatin 1, sod. bicarb. 4) sufficient to peptonize 1 pint milk.

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.—**Dose:** 1–1 grn., in pill or sweetened solut.

Phenacetin.
**PARA-ACETPHENETIDIN.**—Wh., tactel., cryst. powd.—Sol. in 1500 parts water, 16 alcohol.—Antipyretic. Antineuralgic, Analgesic.—**Dose:** Antipyrr., 5–10 grn.; analgy., 15–24 grn.; children, up to 5 grn.

Phenalgin.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "AMMONIO-PHENYLACETAMIDE.**—Wh. powd., of ammoniacal odor and taste.—Antipyretic, Analgesic.—**Dose:** Antipyrr., 5–10 grn.; analgy., 10–20 grn.; in tabl., caps., or cachets.")

Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.
Colorl. needles.—Sol. in 16 parts water.—Antipyretic, Analgesic, Anti-periodic.—**Dose:** 5–15 grn.

Phosphorus.—U. S. P.
Sol. in oils.—**Dose:** one one-hundredth to one-thirty-second grn.—**Preparations:** Elix. (1:1) per cent. Spt. Phosph.; Oil (1 per cent.). Pills (one one-hundredth grn.); Spt. (½ per cent.).—**Incompatibles:** Sulphur, iodine, oil turpentine, potass. chlorate, etc.—**CAUTION:** Flammable! Keep under water.

Physostigmina.—U. S. P.
**CALABAR BEAN.**—**Preparations:** Ext. (D., one-twelfth to ¼ grn.); Tr. (D., 5–15 min.).
See also, Eserine (Physostigmine).

Physostigmine.—see Eserine.

Phytolaccace Root.—U. S. P.
**POKE ROOT.**—Alternative, Antifat.—**Dose:** 1–5 grn.—**Preparation:** F. E. (1:1).

Picrotoxin Merck.—U. S. P.
**COCCULIN.**—Antihidrotic, Nervine, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Night-sweats of phthisis; also paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, flatulent dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea; also antidote to chloral.—**Dose:** 1/10–1/8 grn.—Max. D.: 1/4 grn.—**Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach siphon, chloral hydrate, and stimulants.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.
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., 1–2/5 aqueous solut. for collyrium.—**Dose:** 1/2–1/4 grn. in water, hypodermically, or by mouth.—Max. D.: 1/4 grn.—**Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach siphon, atropine, ammonia, brandy.—**Incompatibles:** Silver nitrate, corrosive sublimate, iodine, alkalies.

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

Pilocarpus.—U. S. P.
**JABORANDI.**—**Dose:** 10–30 grn.—**Preparation:** F. E. (1:1).—See also, Pilocarpine.

Pimenta.—U. S. P.
**ALLSPICE.**—Aromatic, Stomachic.—**Dose:** 10–40 grn.—**Preparation:** Oil (D., 2–6 min.).
Piperazine.
Diethylene-diamine.—Colorless, alkaline cryst.—Sol. freely in water.—Antipodagric, Antirheumatic.—**Dose**: 5—10 grn. 3 t. a day, well diluted.

Piperin Merck.—U. S. P.
Stomachic and Antiperiodic.—Uses: Feeble digestion, and as substitute for quinine in remittent and intermittent fevers.—**Dose**: Stomachic, \( \frac{3}{4} - 1 \) grn.; antiperiodic, 6—8 grn., both in pills.

Pitch, Burgundy—U. S. P.
Used only extern., as counterirritant.—Preparations. Plaster (80 per cent.); Cantharidal Pitch Plaster (8 per cent. cerate cantharides, 92 per cent. pitch).

Podophyllin,—see Resin, Podophyllum.

Potassa,—see Potassium Hydrate.

Potassa, Sulphurated, Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.
Uses: Intern., small doses increase frequency of pulse; large doses: rheumatism, gout, scrofula, painter’s colic, skin diseases, catarrh, grouch; antidote in lead and mercury poisoning; extern., lotion in parasitic skin diseases.—**Dose**: 2—10 grn.—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 to one bath.—Caution: Avoid metal bath-tubs, metal spoons, and water with much carbon dioxide.

Potassium Acetate Merck.—C. P.
Very deliquescent.—Sol. in 0.36 part water, 1.9 parts alcohol.—**Dose**: 10—60 grn.

Potassium Antimonate Merck.—Purified, Washed.
Diaphoretic Antimony; “White Oxide Antimony”.—White powd.—Diaphoretic, Sedative.—Uses: Pneumonia, puerperal fever, etc.—**Dose**: 8—24 grn.

Potassium Arsenite Merck.—Pure.
White powd.—Sol. in water.—**Dose**: \( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{5} \) grn.

Potassium Bicarbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., 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**: 20—60 grn.

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.—Extern. in 5% solut. for sweating feet: 10% solut. as caustic.—Antidotes: Emetics and stomach pump, followed by soap, magnesia, or alkali carbonates.
Potassium Bisulphate Merck.—C. P., Cryst.
Colorl., more or less moist, plates.—Sol. in water.—Aperient, Tonic.—Uses: Constipation with weak appetite.—**Dose**: 60—120 grn., with equal weight sodium carbonate.

Potassium Bitartrate Merck.—C. P., Cryst. or Powd.
Cream of Tartar.—**Dose**: 1—8 drams.

Potassium Bromide.—U. S. P.
**Dose**: 15—60 grn.

Potassium Cantharidate Merck.
White, amorph. powd., or cryst. mass.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Hypodermically in tuberculosis (Liebreich).—**Injection**: 3—6 ml of 3:5000 solut.

Potassium Carbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
**Dose**: 10—30 grn.

Potassium Chlorate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
**Dose**: 10—20 grn.—**Preparation**: Troches (4½ grn.).—**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.—U. S. P.—Pure.
Sol. in 0.6 part water; slightly in alcohol.—Uses: Rheumatism, lithiasis, fevers.—**Dose**: 20—25 grn.

Potassium Cyanide Merck.—C. P.
Sol. in 2 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne. Uses: *Intern.*: dyspnea, asthma, phthisis, catarrh, whooping-cough, etc.; *extern.*, 0.3—0.5% aqueous solut. in neuralgia and local pains; 0.6—1.2% aqueous solut. removes silver-nitrate stains from conjunctiva.—**Dose**: ½ grn.—**Antidotes**: Chlorine water, chlorinated-soda solut., ammonia, cold affusion, 10 grn. iron sulphate with 1 dram tincture of iron in ounce of water.—**Incompatibles**: Morphine salts, acid syrups, and silver nitrate.

Potassium Glycerino-phosphate Merck.—**50% Solut.** Thick liq.—Sol. in water.—Nerve- tonic.—Uses: Neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, etc.—**Injection**: 3—4 grn. daily, in water containing sodium chloride.

Potassium Hydrate Merck.—C. P.
**Caustic Potassa**.—Sol. in water, alcohol—Escharotic, Antacid, Diuretic.—**Dose**: ¼—1 grn., highly diluted with water.—**Preparation**: Solut. (5%).—**Antidotes**: Vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, oil, milk; opium if pain; stimulants in depression.

Potassium Hydrate with Lime (Potassa with Lime, U. S. P.).
—Powder.
**Vienna Caustic; Potassa-lime**.—Uses: *Extern.*, cautery, in paste with alcohol.

Potassium Hypophosphite Merck.
Sol. in 0.6 part water, 7.3 parts alcohol.—**Dose**: 10—30 grn.—**Caution**: Explodes violently on trituration or heating with any nitrate, chlorate, or other oxidizer.
Potassium Iodide Merck.—C. P.
Sol. in 0.75 part water, 2.5 parts glycerin, 18 parts alcohol.—Incompatibles: Chloral hydrate, tartaric acid, calomel, silver nitrate, potassium chloride, metallic salts, acids.—Preparation: Oint. (13%).

Potassium Nitrate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Saltpeter; Niter.—Sol. in 3.8 parts water.—Dose: 10—60 grn.—Preparation: Paper (fumes inhaled in asthma).

Potassium Nitrite Merck.—White, deliquescent sticks.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Asthma, epilepsy, hemicrana.—Dose: 1/4—2 grn. several t. daily.

Potassium Permanganate Merck.—U. S. P. Sol. in 16 parts water.—Disinfectant, Deodorant, Emmenagogue.—Dose: 1—2 grn., in solut. or pills made with kaolin and petrolatum, or with cacao butter, after meals.—Incompatibles: All oxidizable substances, particularly organic ones, such as glycerin, 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: 10—30 gm.

Potassium Sulphate Merck.—Sol. in 9.5 parts water.—Uses: Constipation, and as antigalactic.—Dose: 20—180 grn., 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.

Potassium Tartrate Merck.—Pure.
Soluble Tartar.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in 1.4 parts water.—Diuretic, Laxative.—Dose: Diuretic, 15—30 grn., laxative, 1—3 drams.

Potassium Tellurate Merck.—C. P.
White cryst.—Sol. in water.—Antihidrotic.—Uses: Night-sweats of phthisis.—Dose: 1/4—3/4 grn., at night, in pills or alcoholic julep.

Potassium and Sodium Tartrate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Rochelle, or Seignette, Salt.—Dose: 2—8 drams.—Preparation: Seidlitz Powder.
Powder, Antimonial—U. S. P.
James's Powder.—33 per cent. antimony oxide.—Alterative. Diaphoretic, Antipyretic.—Dose: 2—10 grn.

Propylamine, so-called,—see Solution, Trimethylamine.

Prostaden.
Standardized Dried Extract Prostate Gland, Knoll.—Uses: Hypertrophy of prostate.—Dose: Up to 40 grn., daily, in tablets or powder.

Protargol.
Proteid compound of silver; 8% silver.—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water.—Antigonorrhoic.—Applied in 1/4—1/2 solut.
Protonuclein.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Obtained from the lymphoid structures of the body by direct mechanical and physiological processes.”)—Brownish powd.—Antitoxic, Invigorator, Cicatrizing.—Dose: 3–10 grn., 3 t. daily.—Extern. [to cancers] pure.”

Ptyalin Merck.
Amylolytic ferment of saliva.—Yellowish powd.—Sol. in glycerin; partly in water.—Uses: Amylaceous dyspepsia.—Dose: 10–30 grn.

Pulsatilla—U. S. P.
Antiphlogistic, Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Used chiefly in 1:10 tinct., the dose of which is 2–10 min.

Pumpkin Seed—U. S. P.
Anthemimetic.—Dose: 1–2 drams.

Pyektanin, Blue.—Powder.—Also, Pencils.

Pent- and Hexa-methyl-pararosaniline Hydrochlorate, Merck.—Non-poisonous, violet, cryst. powd.; nearly odorl; solut. very diffusible in animal fluids.—Sol. in 12 parts 90% alcool, 50 glycerin, 75 water; insol. in ether.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant, Analgesic.—Uses: Surgery, ophthalmimetric and otiatic practice, diseases of throat and nose, gonorrhea, 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, 1–5 grn., in caps.: at first once daily, then 2, finally 3 t. a day.—Max. D.: 10 grn.—Extern. pure, or 1:1000—1:100 solut.

Pyektanin, Yellow.—Powder.—Also, Pencils.

Imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl-methane Hydrochlorate, Merck; Apyonine: C. P. Auramine.—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—Uses: Considerably weaker than the blue, and principally employed in diseases of skin and in ophthalmimetric practice.

Pyrethrum—U. S. P.
Pellitory.—Topical Sialagogue; not used internally.—Preparation: Tr. (1:5).

Pyridine Merck.—C. P.
Colori., limpid. hygroscopic liq.; empyreumematic odor; sharp taste.—Miscible with water, alcohol, ether, fatty oils, etc.—Respiratory Sedative, Antigonorrhoeic, Antiseptic.—Uses: Asthma, angina pectoris, dyspepsia, gonorrhea, etc. Contra-indicated in heart weakness.—Dose: 2–10 drops, several t. daily in water. Usually by inhalation; 45–75 ml., evaporated spontaneously in room. As urethral injection, ½% solut.; as paint, 10% solut.

Pyrogallol,—see Acid, Pyrogallic.

Quassia—U. S. P.
Dose: 10–30 grn.—Preparations: Ext. (D., 2–5 grn.); F. E. (1:1), Tr. (1:10), Infus. (1:60).—Used by enema as tenaciade.

Quassins. Merck.—C. P.
Intensely bitter cryst. or powd.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in water.—Tonic, Stimulant.—Uses: Invigorate digestive organs.—Dose: ½–1 grn.

Quillaja—U. S. P.
Quinalgen.
ALGALENE.—Derivative of quinoline.—Wh., tasteless, insol. powd.—Anodyne.—Uses: Sciatica, migraine, gout, rheumatism, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn.

Quinidine Merck.
CHININE: CONCHINE.—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: Substitute for quinine. Salts less agreeable to take, but more prompt in action.—Dose: Tonic, ½—3 grn.; antiperiodic, 20—30 grn.; for a cold, 5—10 grn. in syrup, capsule, or pill.—Max. D.: 40 grn.

Quinidine Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 8 parts alcohol, 100 water.—Dose: As of quinine.

Quinine (Alkaloid) Merck.—U. S. P.
The salts are usually prescribed. For hypodermic use, the bisulphate, dihydrochlorate, or carbamidated hydrochlorate is to be preferred.—Dose: Tonic, ½—2 grn. 3 t. daily; antiperiodic, 8—15 grn. 6—12 hrs. before paroxysm; antipyretic, 15—30 grn. in the course of an hour.

Quinine Bisulphate.—U. S. P.
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.—Nervine, chiefly in malarial neurasthenia, malnutrition, or neuralgia.—Dose: 2—5 grn., 3 t. daily, in pills.

Quinine Hydrobromate Merck.
Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Hydrochlorate Merck.
Sol. in 3 parts alcohol, 9 parts chloroform, 34 parts water.—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., in pill or caps.

Quinine Sulphate.—U. S. P.
Sol. in dil. acids; 740 parts water, 65 alcohol, 40 glycerin.—Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.—Incompatibles: Ammonia, alkalies, tannic acid, iodine, iodides, Donovan’s solution, etc.

Quinine Tannate Merck.—Neutral and Tasteless.
Light-brown, insol. powd.—Used chiefly for children.—Dose (Children): 5—15 grn., with chocolate, in powd. or tablets.
Quinine Valerianate Merck.—U. S. P.
Slight odor of valerian.—Sol. in 5 parts alcohol, 100 parts water.—Nerve-
tonic, Antipyretic, etc.—Uses: Hemicrania and debilitated or malarial
condition with a nervous state or hysteria.—Dose: 2—6 grn.

Quinine & Urea Hydrochlorate Merck.
CARBAMIDATED QUININE DIHYDROCHLORATE.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. freely
in water, alcohol.—Used by Injection: 2—8 grn.
(Other salts of Quinine are not described because
used substantially as the above.)

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.

Resin—U. S. P.
ROSEIN; COLOPHONY.—Vulnerary; Irritant.—Preparations: Cerate (35 per cent.):
Plaster (14 per cent.).

HEAVY JALAP RESIN.—Sol. in alcohol; partly solut. in ether.—Dose:
2—5 grn.

Resin, Podophyllum, Merck.—Perfectly and Clearly Sol. in
Alcohol and in Ammonia.
PODOPHYLLIN.—In habitual constipation, small continued doses act best.
—Dose: 1/2—1/2 grn.; in acute constipation, 1/4—11/2 grn.

Resin, Scammony, Merck.—White, and Brown.
Dose: 3—8 grn.

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, Anthiph-
logic, Dermic.—Extern.: pure, night and morning.”)

Resorcin Merck.—C. P., Resublimed or Recryst.
RESORCINOL.—White cryst.; reddish on exposure; unpleasant sweet
—Sol. in 0.5 part alcohol, 0.6 part water; ether, glycerin.—Antis-
ptic, Antispasmodic, Antipyretic, Anti-emetic, Antizymotic.—Uses:
Intern., for vomiting, seasickness, asthma, dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, chole-
infantum, hay-fever, diarrhoea, whooping-cough, cystitis, and diphtheria;
extern., inflammatory diseases of skin, eyes, throat, nose, mouth, urethra,
vagina, etc.—Dose: Seashickness, chronic gastric catarrh, cholela nostras,
or cholela morbus, 2—3 grn. every 1—2 hours, in solut. or powder; ordi-
nary, 5—10 grn. several t. daily; antipyretic, 15—30 grn.—Max. D.: 45
grn.—Extern. in 5—30% solut.

Retinol Merck.
ROSEIN OIL.—Viscid, yellow, oily liq.—Sol. in ether, oils, alcohol, oil
turpentine, glycerin.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., venereal affections;
extern., oint. or liniment in skin diseases, and injection for gonorrhoea;
also solvent of phosphorus, salol, camphor, naphtol, carbolic acid, etc.
Recommended as excipient for phosphorus.—Dose: 5—10 ml, 4—8 t.
daily, in capsules.—Extern.: 10—50% oint.

Rhubarb—U. S. P.
Dose: Tonic, 3—10 grn., la.r., 10—20 grn.; purg., 20—40 grn.—Preparations: Ext. (D., 1—3
10 grn.); F. E. (1:1); Pills (5 grn.); Comp. Pills (rub., aloes, myrrh); Tr. (1:10); Arom.
Tr. (1:5); Sweet Tr. (1:10, with liquorice and glycerin); Syr. (10 per cent. F. E.); Arom.
Syr. (15 per cent. arom. tr.); Comp. Powd. (rub., 20; magnes., 65; ginger, 10).

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PART I.  

Rhus Glabra—U. S. P. 
Sumach Berries.—Astringent.—Preparation. F. E. (D., 30-60 min.). 

Rhus Toxicodendron—U. S. P 
Poison Ivy; Poison Oak.—Alterative. Cerebral and Spinal Stimulant.—Used mostly as 20 per cent. tr., 5-30 min. per dose. 

Rochelle Salt,—see Potassium & Sodium Tartrate. 

Rose, Red—U. S. P. 
Astringent.—Preparations: F. E., (D., 60-60 min.); Confect. (8:100), Honey (12 per cent. F. E.); Syr. (12% per cent. F. E.). 

Rubidium Iodide Merck. 

Rubidium & Ammonium Bromide Merck. 
White, or yellowish-white, powd., cooling taste; saline after-taste.—Sol. in water.—Anti-epileptic, Sedative, Hypnotic.—Uses: Epilepsy, and as soporific, instead of potassium bromide.—Dose: Anti-epileptic, 60-100 grn. daily, in solut.; hypnotic, 60-75 grn. 

Rubus—U. S. P. 
Blackberry.—Astringent.—Preparations: F. E. (D., 30-60 min.); Syr. (25 per cent. F. E.). 

Rumex—U. S. P. 
Yellow Dock.—Alternative, Antiscorbutic.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 15-60 min.). 

Saccharin Tablets Merck. 
Each tablet equal in sweetness to a large lump of sugar.—Uses: For sweetening tea, coffee, and other beverages. 

Saccharin.—Refined. 
Benzyl Sulphonic Imide, Fahlberg; Gluside.—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. 

Saffron—U. S. P. 
Dose: 10-20 grn.—Preparation: Tr. (1:10). 

Saliolin Merck. 

Saliformin. 
Hexamethylenetetramine Salicylate, Merck; Formin Salicylate. 
White, crystal 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. daily. 

Salligallol. 
Pyrogallop Disalicylate, Knoll.—Resinous solid.—Sol. in 6 parts acetone. 15 parts chloroform.—Skin varnish, of weak pyrogallop effect.—Uses: Chiefly as vehicle for eugallol, etrobin, and other dermics applicable as varnish.—Extern.: 2-15% solut. in acetone. 

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Salipyrine.

**Antipyrine Salicylate.**—Wh. powd.; odorl.; sweetish taste.—Sol. in 250 parts water in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Antirheumatic, Analgesic. **Dose:** 10–30 grn., in cachets.

**Salol Merck.**—U. S. P.

**Phenol Salicylate.**—Sol. in 0.3 part ether; chloroform, 10 parts alcohol; fatty oils; almost insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Anti-pyretic, 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:** 3–15 grn.; as antipyretic, 30–45 grn.

Salol Merck.—U. S. P.

**Phenol Salicylate.**—Sol. in 0.3 part ether; chloroform, 10 parts alcohol; fatty oils; almost insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Anti-pyretic, 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:** 3–15 grn.; as antipyretic, 30–45 grn.

**Saltpeter.**—U. S. P.

**Acetyl-para-amidophenol Salicylate.**—Wh., odorl., tastel. leaflets or powd.; 51% salicylic acid.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antirheumatic. **Dose:** 15–20 grn.

**Salt, Epsom.**—see Magnesium Sulphate.

**Salt, Glauber.**—see Sodium Sulphate.

**Salt, Rochelle.**—see Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.

**Salt peter.**—see Potassium Nitrate.

Salvia—U. S. P.

**Sage.**—Tonic, Astringent, Stimulant.—**Dose:** 10–30 grn., as infus. (1:30) or fl. ext. (1:1).

Sambucus—U. S. P.

**Elder.**—Stimulant, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.—**Dose:** 4–8 drams, in infus. drank hot.

Sanguinaria—U. S. P.

**Blood Root.**—Expectorant, Emetic.—**Dose:** 3–20 grn.; **Preparations:** F. E. (1:1); Tr. (15:100).—See also, Sanguinarine.

**Sanguinarine Merck.**—C. P.

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, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn.; in solut.; alterative, $\frac{1}{3}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ grn.; emetic, $\frac{1}{6}$–1 grn.

**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.**—U. S. P.

**Anhydrous Santonic Acid.**—Sol. in 4 parts chloroform, 40 parts alcohol, 140 parts ether, 5000 parts water.—**Dose:** 2–4 grn.; children of 2 years, $\frac{1}{4}$–$\frac{1}{2}$ grn. —**Preparation:** Troches ($\frac{1}{2}$ grn.).

**Sarsaparilla.**—U. S. P.

**Preparations:** Comp. Decoct. (D., 1–4 oz.); F. E. (30–120 min.); Comp. F. E. (D., 30–120 min.); Comp. Syr. (flavoring).

**Sassafras.**—U. S. P.

**Carminative, Aromatic Stimulant.**—**Preparation:** Oil (D., 1–3 min.)

**Sassafras Pith.**—U. S. P.

**Demulcent, Emollient.**—**Preparation:** Mucilage (1:50).
Scopolamine Hydrobromate Merck.

Colorless, hygroscopic cryst.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Mydriatic, Sedative.
—Uses: Extern., in ophthalmology, subcutaneously for the insane.—Injection: 1:10-1:20 solut.; subcutaneously for the insane.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach pump, muscarine, tannin, animal charcoal, cathartics, etc.

Scutellaria—U. S. P.

Scullcap.—Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 30-60 min.).

Senega—U. S. P.

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: 1/2-1 1/2 grn., in pills.—Max. D.: 3 grn.

Silver Cyanide Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in solut. of potassium cyanide, ammonia, sodium thiosulphate.—Antiseptic, Sedative.—Uses: Epilepsy, chorea.—Dose: 1/20-1/20 grn., in pills.—Antidotes: Ammonia, chloride, mixture of ferric and ferrous sulphates, artificial respiration, stomach siphon.

Silver Iodide Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in solut. potassium iodide or cyanide, ammonium thiosulphate.—Alterative.—Uses: Gastralgia and syphilis.—Dose: 1/4-1 grn., in pills.
Silver Lactate Merck.
Small needles or powd.—Solu. in 20 parts water.—Antiseptic Astringent.—
Uses: Sore throat, gonorrhea, etc.—Applied in 1–2,400 solut.

Silver Nitrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.
Sol. in 0.6 part water, 26 parts alcohol.—Dose: 1/15–1/6 grn.—Antidotes: Solu. 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.—U. S. P.
Lunar Caustic.

Silver Nitrate, Diluted, Merck.—U. S. P.
Mitigated Caustic.—33% silver nitrate.

Silver Oxide Merck.—U. S. P.
Dose: 1/15–1/6–1/4 grn., 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—U. S. P.


Soap, Soft—U. S. P.
Green Soap.—Not used internally.—Preparation: Lin.

Sodium Acetate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Sol. in 1.4 parts water, 30 parts alcohol.—Diuretic.—Dose: 15–130 grn.

Sodium Arsenate Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 4 parts water, 2 parts glycerin.—Dose: 1/24–1 grn.—Preparation: Solu. (1%).—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon, fresh ferric hydrate, dialysed iron, ferric hydrate and magnesia, demulcents, stimulants, warmth, etc.

Sodium Benzoate Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in about 2 parts water, 45 parts alcohol.—Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, uremia, cystitis, lithemia, tonsillitis, colds, etc—Dose: 10–40 grn.

Sodium Bicarbonate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Dose: 10–40 grn.—Preparation: Troches (3 grn.).—Caution: Should not be given as acid-antidote, as it evolves large quantities of carbon dioxide gas.

Sodium Bisulphite Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 4 parts water, 72 parts alcohol.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., sore mouth, diphtheria, yeasty vomiting; extern., skin diseases.—Dose: 10–30 grn.

Sodium Borate Merck.—U. S. P.
Bora I; Sodium Pyroborate; so-called “Sodium Biborate” or “Tetraborate”—Sol. in 16 parts water, 1 part glycerin.—Uses: Intern., amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, epilepsy, uric-acid diathesis; extern., sore mouth, conjunctivitis, urethritis, etc.—Dose: 30–40 grn.

Sodium Borate, Neutral, Merck.
Erroneously designated as “Sodium Tetraborate.”—Transparent, fragile, splintery, glass-like masses.—Sol. in water.—Antiseptic, Astrig-
Sodium Borobenzoate Merck.—N. F.

White, cryst. powd.—Sol. in water.—Antiseptic, Antilithic, Diuretic.—Uses: Rheumatism, gravel, and puerperal fever.—Dose: 30—120 grn.

Sodium Bromide.—U. S. P.

Sol. in 1.2 parts water, 13 parts alcohol.—Dose: 10—60 grn.

Sodium Carbonate Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in 1.6 parts water, 1 part glycerin.—Dose: 5—20 grn.—Antidotes: Acetic acid, lemon juice, olive oil, etc.

Sodium Chlorate Merck.—U. S. P.

Colorl. cryst.; odorl.; cooling, saline taste.—Sol. in 1.1 parts water, 5 parts glycerin, 100 parts alcohol.—Deodorant, Antiseptic, Alterative.—Uses: Intern., diphtheria, tonsillitis, pharyngeal and laryngeal inflammation, stomatitis, gastric cancer, mercurial ptyalism, etc.: extern., as wash, gargoyle or injection.—Dose: 5—15 grn.—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.

Sodium Cinnamate Merck.—C. P.

White powd.—Sol. in water.—Antitubercular, like cinnamic acid.—Injection (intravenous or parenchymatous): 1/2—1 grn. in 5% solut., twice a week.

Sodium Dithio-salicylate, Beta-, Merck.

Grayish-white, hygroscopic powd.—Sol. in water.—Antineuralgic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: Intern., sciatica, gonorrheal rheumatism, etc.—Dose: 2—10 grn.

Sodium Ethylate, Liquid, Merck.

Colorl. syrupy liq.; turns brown on keeping.—Escharotic.—Uses: Warts, ulcers, 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 mouth-wash, in vaginitis, etc. Does not attack nickel-plated instruments.—Dose: 1/12—1/4 grn., in solut. with sodium bicarbonate.—Applied: Wounds, in 1/20—1/10% solut.; mouth-wash, etc., in 1/2—1% solut.

Sodium Formate Merck.

White, deliquescent cryst.—Sol. in water, glycerin.—Uses: Hypodermically in surgical tuberculosis.—Injection (parenchymatous): Children, 1/2—1 grn. in solut., every 7—10 days; adults, 3 grn., every 7—10 days.
Sodium Glycerino-phosphate Merck.—50% Solut.
Yellowish liq.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, etc.—Injection: 3–4 grn. daily, in physiological solut. sodium chloride.

Sodium Hippurate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
White powd.—Uses: In cachexias, and diseases due to uric-acid diathesis.—Dose: 10–20 grn.

Sodium Hydrate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
Purified. Sol. in 1 part water, 30 parts alcohol.—Dose: 10–30 grn.

Sodium Iodide Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in about 1 part water, 3 parts alcohol.—Uses: Rheumatism, pneumonia, tertiary syphilis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, scrofula, etc.—Dose: 5–60 grn.

Sodium Nitrate Merck.—C. P.
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: 10–60 grn.

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., according to age, 3 t. daily, in aqueous solut. with extract licorice.

Sodium Phosphate Merck.—C. P.
Colorl cryst.—Sol. in about 20 parts water.—Uses: Chronic rheumatism, stimulant of biliary secretion, mild laxative, and vesical calculi.—Dose: 5–40 grn.; as laxative, ½–1 ounce.

Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 10 parts water.—Uses: Lithiasis.—Dose: 5–40 grn.

Sodium Salicylate Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 1 part water, 6 parts alcohol; glycerin.—Dose: 5–40 grn.—Max. D.: 60 grn.—Incompatibles: Ferric salts.
Merck’s Sodium Salicylate is the only brand which yields a clear and colorless solut.

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.—Antihelmintic.—Uses: Instead of santonin; less powerful.—Dose (adult): 2—6 grn., in keratinized pills: children 4—10 years old, 1—3 grn.

Sodium Silico-fluoride Merck.
White cryst. or granular powd.—Sol. in 200 parts water.—Antiseptic, Germicide, Deodorant, Styptic.—Uses: Extern., wounds, carious teeth, cystitis, gonorrhea, for irrigating cavities, and in gynecological practice.—Applied in 1/5% solut.

Sodium Sulphate Merck.—C. P., Cryst. or Dried.
Glauber’s Salt.—Sol. in 3 parts water; glycerin.—Dose: Cryst., 2—8 drams; dried, 1—4 drams.

Sodium Sulphite Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 4 parts water, sparingly in alcohol.—Uses: Skin diseases, sore mouth, diphtheria, sarcina ventriculi, and chronic mercurial affections.—Dose: 10—60 grn.

Sodium Sulpho-carbolute Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in 5 parts water, 132 parts alcohol.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—Uses: Intern., dyspepsia, phthisis, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc.: extern., gonorrhoea, putrid wounds, etc.—Dose: 8—30 grn.—Extern.: ½—1% solut.

Sodium Tartrate Merck.—C. P.
White cryst.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Tasteful substitute for Epsom salt.—Dose: 4—8 drams.

Sodium Tellurate Merck.
White powd.—Sol. in water.—Antihidrotic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic.—Uses: Night-sweats of phthisis; gastric ulcerations, rheumatism, and typhoid fever.—Dose: ¼—½ grn., in alcoholic mixture orelixir.

Sodium Thiosulphate Merck (Sodium Hyposulphite, U. S. P.)
Sol. in 1 part water.—Uses: Parasitic skin diseases, sore mouth, sarcina ventriculi, diarrhea, flatulent dyspepsia, etc.—Dose: 5—20 grn.—Incompatibles: Iodine, acids.

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: 1 grn.—Max. D.: 1½ grn. single, 8 grn. daily.

Solution, Aluminium Acetate, Merck.
8% basic aluminium acetate.—Clear, colorl. liq.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Intern., diarrhoea and dysentery; extern., lotion for putrid wounds and skin affections, mouth-wash.—Dose: 3—15 m L.—Extern., solut. 1:15; as mouth-wash or enema, 1:150.

Solution, Ammonium Acetate—U. S. P.
Spirit Mindererus.—Diaphoretic, Antipyretic, Diuretic.—Dose: 2—8 drams.

Solution, Arsenic and Mercuric Iodides, Merck.—U. S. P.
Donovan’s Solution.—Dose: 5—10 m L.—Antidotes: Same as for arsenous acid.—Incompatibles: Alkalies and alkaloids or their salts.

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 Hydrate—U. S. P.


Solution, Fowler’s, Merck, (Solut. Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.).

Never give on an empty stomach!—Dose: 1-5 min.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon: freshly precipitated ferric hydrate; or ferric hydrate with magnesia; or saccharated ferric oxide; etc.

Solution, Hydrogen Peroxide.—U. S. P.

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 intern.: in flatulence, gastric affections, epilepsy, phthisical sweats, etc.—Dose: 1-4 fl. drs., well dil. Extern.: in 20% solut. to pure.—Caution: Keep cool and quiet. It rapidly deteriorates!

Solution, Iodine, Compound—U. S. P

LUGOL’S SOLUTION.—5 per cent. iodine, 10 per cent. potass. iodide.—Alternative.—Dose: 1-10 min.

Solution, Iron Acetate—U. S. P.

31 per cent. (=7.5 per cent. iron).—Chalybeate, Astringent.—Dose: 2-10 min.

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 Chloride, Ferric—U. S. P.

37.8 per cent.—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.

Solution, Iron Nitrate—U. S. P.

6.2 per cent. ferric nitrate.—Tonic, Intern. Astringent.—Dose: 5-15 min.

Solution, Iron Subsulphate, Ferric—U. S. P.

Monsel’s Solution.—Styptic, Astringent.—Used chiefly extern.: pure or in strong solut.—Dose: 2-10 min.

Solution, Iron and Ammonium Acetate—U. S. P.

BASHAM’S MIXTURE.—Astringent, Hematinic.—Dose: ½-1 fl oz

Solution, Lead Subacetate—U. S. P.

GOULARD’S EXTRACT.—25 per cent.—Astringent, Antiseptic.—Used chiefly to make the Diluted Solution (lead water), and the Cerate (20 per cent.).

Solution, Magnesium Citrate—U. S. P.

Laxative, Refrigerant.—Dose: 6-12 fl. oz.

Solution, Mercury Nitrate, Mercuric—U. S. P.

60 per cent.—Caustic. Used only extern.: pure.

Solution, Potassium Hydrate—U. S. P


Solution, Soda, Chlorinated—U. S. P

LABARRAQUE’S SOLUTION.—2.6 per cent. available chlorine.—Disinfectant, Antizymotic.—Dose: 20-60 min., diluted.—Extern. in 3-10 per cent. solut.
Solution, Sodium Arsenate—U. S. P.
1 per cent.—Alterative, Antiperiodic.—Dose: 3-10 min.

Solution, Sodium Hydrate—U. S. P.

Solution, Sodium Silicate—U. S. P.
20 per cent. silica, 10 per cent. soda.—USED only for surgical dressings.

Solution, Trimethylamine, Merck.—10%.—Medicinal.
So-called “PROPYLEMINE”.—Colorl. liq.; strong fishy and ammoniacal odor.—Antirheumatic, Sedative.—USES: Rheumatism, chorea, etc.—DOSE: 15-45 ml; in chorea as much as 11/2 ounces daily may be given, in sweetened, flavored water.

Solution, Zinc Chloride—U. S. P.
50 per cent.—Disinfectant, Astringent.

Sozoiodole-Mercury.
MERCURY DIODO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE, Trommsdorff.—Orange powd.—Sol. in solnt. of sodium chloride or potassium iodide.—Antisyphilitic, Antiseptic, Alterative. USES: Syphilitic eruptions and ulcers, enlarged glands, parasitic skin diseases, and diseased joints.—APPLIED in 2-20% oint. or powd.; Injection (hypodermically), 1-3 grn., in solnt. of potassium iodide.

Sozoiodole-Potassium.
POTASSIUM DIODO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE, Trommsdorff.—White, odorl., cryst. powd.; 52.8% of iodine; 20% of phenol; and 7% 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 gonorrhea.—APPLIED in 10-25% oint’s or dusting-powders, which are as effective as iodoform pure.—INCOMPATIBLES: Mineral acids, ferric chloride, silver salts.

Sozoiodole-Sodium.
SODIUM DIODO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE, Trommsdorff.—Colorl. needles.—Sol. in 44 parts water; alcohol, 20 parts glycerin.—Antiseptic, Astringent, Antipyrctic.—USES: Intern., as intestinal antiseptic, and in diabetes; extern., gonorrhea, cystitis, nasal catarrh, ulcers, whooping-cough, etc.—DOSE: 5-30 grn. daily.—EXTERN.: 10% oint., with adps lanae, 1% solut. in water, or 2% solut. in paraffin. In whooping-cough, 3 grn. daily, blown into nose.

Sozoiodole-Zinc.
ZINC DIODO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE, Trommsdorff.—Colorl. needles.—Sol. in 25 parts water, in alcohol, glycerin.—Antiseptic Astringent.—USES: Gonorrhea, nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs, etc.—APPLIED: Rhinitis, 5-10% trituratum with milk sugar by insufflation, or 3-5% paint; gonorrhea, 1/2-1% solut.; skin diseases, 5-10% oint.; gargle, 1-2% solut.

Sparteine Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in water, alcohol.—Heart-stimulant, Diuretic.—USES: Best where digitalis fails or is contra-indicated.—DOSE: 1/4-1 grn.

Spearmint—U. S. P.
Preparations: Oil (D., 2-5 min.); Spt. (10 per cent. oil); Water (one-fifth per cent. oil).

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Spermine, Poehl.—Sterilized.

\[2\% \text{solut. of spermine hydrochlorate with sodium chloride.} \]

Uses: Nervous diseases with anemia, neurasthenia, hysteria-epilepsy, angina pectoris, locomotor ataxia, asthma, etc.; usually hypodermically.

Injection: 15 ml, usually given on the lower extremities or near the shoulder-blade, once daily, for 8 or 10 days. —Incompatible with potassium iodide treatment.

Spermine Poehl.—Essence.

\[4\% \text{aromatized alcoholic solut. of the double-salt spermine hydrochlorate-sodium chloride.} \]

Uses: Intern., for same diseases as the preceding.

Dose: 10—30 min, in alkaline mineral water, every morning.

Spigella—U. S. P.


Spirit, Ants, True, Merck.

From ants.—Rubefacient. —Uses: Counter-irritant in painful local affections. —Applied undiluted.

Spirit Glonoin—U. S. P.

Spirit (Solution) of Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin).—1 per cent. —Anti-spasmodic, Vaso-dilator. —Dose: 1-3 min.

Spirit, Melissa, Concentrated, Merck.

Rubefacient, Stimulant, Carminative. —Uses: Extern., as counter-irritant; Intern., in cardialgia, colic, and diarrhea. —Dose: \(\frac{1}{4}-1\) dram on sugar.

Spirit, Nitrous Ether—U. S. P.

Dose: 30-90 min. —Incompatibles: Antipyrines, tannin, acetonilid, phenacetin, iodides, fl. ext. buchu, tr. gusiac, and morphine salts.

Squill—U. S. P.

Dose: 1-3 grn. —Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Syr. (45 per cent. vinegar squill); Comp. Syr. (F. E. squill, 8 per cent.; F. E. senega, 8 per cent.; tartar emetic, one-fifth per cent.); Tr. (15:100); Vinegar (1:10).

Staphisagria—U. S. P.

Stavesacre.—Parasiticide. —Used extern., in substance or 1:16 solut. of fl. ext. in dil. acetic acid.

Starch—U. S. P.

Preparation: Glycerite (1:10).

Starch, Iodized, Merck.

2% iodine.—Bluish-black powd. —Disinfectant, Antiseptic. —Uses: Intern., diarrhea, typhoid fever, etc.: extern., with adeps lanae, as substitute for tincture of iodine. —Dose: 3—10 grn.

Stilllingia—U. S. P.

Queen’s Root.—Alterative, Resolvent. —Preparation: F. E. (D., 15-60 min.).

Storax—U. S. P.


Stramonium Leaves—U. S. P.

Dose: 2-5 grn.

Stramonium Seed—U. S. P.

Dose: 1-3 grn. —Preparations: Ext. (D., \(\frac{3}{4}-\frac{7}{4}\) grn.); F. E. (1:1); Oint. (10 per cent. Ext.); Tr. (15:100).

Strontium Arsenic Merck.

White powd. —Almost insol. in water. —Alterative, Tonic. —Uses: Skin diseases and malarial affections. —Dose: \(\frac{1}{4}-\frac{1}{4}\) grn., in pills.
PART I.

Mat. Med.

**Strontium Bromide Merck.**—Cryst.
Deliquescent, colorl., odorl. needles; bitter-saline taste.—Sol. in alcohol; 1—2 parts water.—Gastric Tonic, Nerve-sedative, Anti-epileptic, Antinephritic.—Uses: Hyperacidity of stomach; rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, nervousness, hysteria, headache, etc.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. In epilepsy as much as 150 grn. 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.

**Strontium Lactate Merck.**—U. S. P.—C. P.
White, granular powd.: slightly bitter taste.—Sol. in alcohol, 4 parts water.—Antirheumatic, Tonic.—Uses: Nephritis, worms, rheumatism, gout, and chorea. Decreases albumin in urine, without diuresis.—**Dose:** 10—20 grn.; for worms, 30 grn. 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.

**Strophanthin Merck.**—C. P.
White powd.; very bitter taste.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Heart Tonic, not Diuretic.—Uses: Similar to digitalin.—**Dose:** 1/40—1/30 grn.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon, muscarine, atropine, camphor, picrotoxin.

Strophanthus—U. S. P.
Cardiac Tonic, like digitalis.—**Preparation:** Tr. (D., 3-10 min.).

**Strychnine (Alkaloid) Merck.**—U. S. P.
Sol. in 7 parts chloroform, 110 parts alcohol, 6700 parts water.—**Dose:** 1/10—1/4 grn.—Antidotes: Stomach pump, tannin, emetics, charcoal, paraldehyde, urethane, potassium bromide, chloroform, chloral hydrate, artificial respiration, etc.

**Strychnine Arsenate 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 ml may be injected daily.—**Dose:** 1/10—1/9 grn.

**Strychnine Arsenite Merck.**
White powd.—Sol. slightly in water.—Uses, Doses, Etc., as of the Arsenate.

**Strychnine Hypophosphite Merck.**
White cryst. powd.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Tubercular affections, scrofula, and wasting diseases generally.—**Dose:** 1/3—1/2 grn.

**Strychnine Nitrate Merck.**
Groups of silky needles.—Sol. in 50 parts water, 60 parts alcohol.—Uses, Doses, Etc.: About as the Alkaloid. Most frequently used in *dipsomania*.

**Strychnine Sulphate Merck.**—U. S. P.
Sol. in 50 parts water, 109 parts alcohol. **Uses, Doses, Etc., same as of the Alkaloid.**
Stypticin.

COTARINE HYDROCHLORATE, Merck.—Yellow cryst.—Sol. in water.—Hemostatic, Uterine Sedative.—Uses: Uterine hemorrhage, dysmenorrhea, fibroids, subinvolution, climacteric disorders, etc.—Dose: 2—5 grn. 4 t. daily, in pearls.—Injection (urgent cases): 2—3 grn., in 10% solut.

Sulfonal.

DIETHYL SULPHONE-DIMETHYL METHANE.—Colorless, tastel, crys.—Sol. 500 parts in water; 135 ether; 110 dil. alcohol.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—Dose: 15—45 grn., in powd.

Sulphur Merck.—Precipitated.

LAC SULPHURIS; MILK OF SULPHUR.—Dose: ½—2 drams.

Sulphur, Sublimed—U. S. P.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.—Intended for external use only.

Sulphur, Washed—U. S. P.

Dose: 1—3 dr.,—Preparation: Oint. (30 per cent.).—Enters into Comp. Liquorice Powd.

Sulphur Iodide Merck.

80% iodine.—Grayish-black masses.—Sol. in 60 parts glycerin.—Antiseptic, Alternative.—Uses: Intern., scrofula, and chronic skin diseases; extern., in 5—10% oint., for eczema, psoriasis, prurigo, etc.—Dose: 1—4 grn.

Sumbul—U. S. P.

MUSK ROOT.—Antispasmodic, Sedative.—Preparation: Tr. (D., 15—60 min.).

Svapnia.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Purified opium; 10% morphine; contains the anodyne and soporific alkaloids codeine and morphine, but excludes the convulsive alkaloids thebaine, narcotine, and papaverine.—Dose: Same as of opium.”)

Syrup, Hydriodic Acid—U. S. P.

1 per cent. absol. Hl.—Alternative.—Dose: 30—60 min.

Syrup, Hypophosphites—U. S. P.

Ea. fl. dr. contains 2½ grn. calci. hypophos., 1 grn. ea. of pot. and sod. hypophos.—Alternative, Tonic.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drams.

Syrup, Hypophosphites, Fellows’.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Contains hypophosphites of potash, lime, iron, manganese; phosphorus, quinine, strychnine.—Alternative, Reconstructive.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs., 3 t. daily, in wineglassful water.”)

Syrup, Hypophosphites, McArthur’s.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Contains chemically pure hypophosphites of lime and soda; prepared acc. to formula of Dr. Churchill, Paris.—Alternative, Reconstructive.—Dose: 2—4 fl. drs., in water, after meals.”)

Syrup, Hypophosphites, with Iron—U. S. P.

Ea. fl. dr. contains 2½ grn. calc. hypophos., 1 grn. ea. of pot. and sod. hypophos., ⅓ grn. iron lactate.—Alternative, Hematinic.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drams.

Syrup, Iron Iodide—U. S. P.

10 per cent. ferrous iodide.—Alternative, Hematinic.—Dose: 15—30 min.

Syrup, Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine Phosphates—U. S. P.

EASTON’S SYRUP.—Ea. fl. dr. contains 1 grn. ferric phosph., ⅓ grn. quinine, one-nineteenth grn. strychnine.—Nervine, Hematinic.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs.

Syrup, Lime—U. S. P.

Antacid, Antidote to Carbolic Acid.—Dose: 30—60 min.

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.
Tannalbin.

**TANNIN ALBUMINATE, EXSICCATED, Knoll.**—Light-brown, odorless, tasteless, powd.; contains 50% tannin.—Sol. in alkaline, insol. in acid fluids.—Intestinal Astringent and Antidiarrheal. Not acted upon in stomach, but slowly and equally decomposed in the intestines; thus causing no gastric disturbance, while gently yet firmly astringent on entire intestinal mucosa. Inocuous, and without by- or after-effects. **Dose:** 45—150 grn. daily, in 15—30 grn. portions. In urgent acute cases repetition in 2 or even 1-hourly intervals has proved useful for promptly creating the first impression, the frequency being decreased with the improvement. The dose for **nurslings** is 5—8 grn.; for **children**, up to 15 grn.—["Merck's Digest" on "TANNALBIN" contains clinical reports and detailed information.]

Tannigen.

**ACETYL-TANNIN.**—Gray, slightly hygrosc. powd.; alm. odor. and taste. —Sol. in alkaline fluids, alcohol; Insol. in water.—Intestinal Astringent. **Dose:** 5—15 grn.

Tannin.—see Acid, Tannic.

Tannoform.

**TANNIN-FORMALDEHYDE, Merck.**—Loose, reddish powd.—Sol. in alkaline liqs.; insol. in water.—Siccative Antiseptic and Deodorant.—Uses: Hyperhidrosis, bromidrosis, ozena, etc.—Applied pure or in 25—50% triturations.—[Further information in "Merck's Digest" on "TANNOFORM," containing clinical reports.]

Tannopine.

**HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE-TANNIN, Merck.**—Brown, sl. hygrosc. powd.; 87% tannin.—Sol. in dil. alkalies; insol. in water, alcohol, or dil. acids.—Intestinal Astringent. **Dose:** 15 grn., several t. a day; children 3—8 grn.

Tar.—U. S. P.

Preparations: Oint. (50 per cent.); Syr. (D., 1—4 drams).

Taraxacum—U. S. P.


Tartar Emetic,—see Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.

Tartar, Soluble,—see Potassium Tartrate.

Terebene Merck.

Color. or slightly yellowish liq.; resinnifies 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 phthisical affections it is given by inhalation (about 2 oz. per week). **Dose:** 4—20 ml, with syrup or on a lump of sugar.

Terpin Hydrate Merck.—U. S. P.

Color., 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, 8—6 gm.; diuretic, 10—15 gm.; several t. daily.

Terpinol Merck.

Olly 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:** 8—15 ml.
Testaden.

**Standardized Dried Extract Testicular Substance, Knoll.**—1 part represents 2 parts fresh gland.—Powd.—Uses: Spinal and nervous diseases, impotence, etc.—**Dose**: 30 grn., 3 or 4 t. daily.

**Tetraethyl-ammonium Hydroxide Merck.**—10% Solut.

Alkaline, bitter, canthic liq.—Solvent of Uric acid.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, etc.—**Dose**: 10–20 ml 3 t. daily, well diluted.—**Caution**: Keep well-stoppered

**Thalline Sulphate Merck.**—*(Not Thallium!)*

Yellowish needles, or cryst. powd.; cumarin-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 gonorrhea; in chronic gonorrhea a 5% solut. in oil is best.—**Dose**: 3–8 grn.—**Max. D.**: 10 grn. single, 30 grn. daily.

**Thalline Tartrate Merck.**—*(Not Thallium!)*

Cryst., or cryst. powd.—Sol. in 10 parts water, 300 parts alcohol.—Uses, Doses, Etc., as the Sulphate.

**Thallium Acetate Merck.**—*(Not Thalline!)*

White, deliquescent cryst.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Uses: Recently recommended in phthisical night-sweats.—**Dose**: 1 1/2–3 grn., at bedtime.

**Theine,**—see **Caffeine**.

**Theobromine Merck.**—C. P.

White powd.; bitter taste.—Sol. in ether; insol. in water or chloroform.—Diuretic, Nerve-stimulant.—**Dose**: 5–15 grn.

**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., 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.**

**Diuretin.**—White, fine powd., odorl.; containing 49.7% theobromine, 33.1% salicylic acid; decomposes on exposure.—Diuretic.—Uses: Heart disease; nephritis, especially of scarlet fever.—**Dose**: 15 grn., 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.; anodyne, 15–20 grn.

**Thiocol.**

**Potassium Guaiacolsulphonate, Roche.**—White, odorl. powd., of faint bitter, then sweet, taste; 60% guaiacol.—Sol. freely in water.—Antitubercular and Anticatarrhal; reported non-irritating to mucose of digestive tract, readily assimilated, uniformly well borne even by the most sensitive, and perfectly innocuous.—Uses: Phthisis, chronic coughs and catarrhs, scrofulous disorders, etc.—**Dose**: 8 grn., gradually increased to 30 or 40 grn., 3 t. daily; preferably in solut. with orange syrup.
Thiosinamine Merck.

**Allyl Sulpho-carbamide.**—Colorl. cryst.; faint garlic odor; bitter taste.—Sol. in water, alcohol, or ether.—Discutient, Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., lupus, chronic glandular tumors; and for removing scar tissue. Possesses the power of softening cicatricial tissue, also tumors of the uterine appendages.—**Dose:** ½ grn., grad. increased to 1½ grn., twice daily, in diluted alcohol; hypodermically, 2–8 grn. in glycerino-aqueous soln., once every 3 or 4 days.

**Thymol Merck.**—U. S. P.—Cryst.

Thymol 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, and for wounds, ulcers, and skin diseases.—**Dose:** 1–10 grn.

**Thyraden.**

Standardized Dried Extract Thyroid Gland, Knoll.—1 part represents 2 parts fresh gland. Light-brownish, sweet, permanent powd., free from ptomaines.—Alternative.—Uses: Diseases referable to disturbed function of the thyroid gland (myxedema, cretinism, struma, certain skin diseases, etc.).—**Dose:** 15–25 grn. daily, gradually increased if necessary; children, ¼–½ as much.

**Tincture, Aconite, Merck.**—U. S. P.

**Dose:** 1–3 ml.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants, strychnine, or digitalis.—Caution: Tincture Aconite, U. S. P., is 3½ times as powerful as that of the German Pharmacopoeia.

**Tincture, Adonis Estivalis, Merck.**

Anti-fat.—**Dose:** 10–30 ml., after meals, in lithia water.—Caution: Do not confound with Tincture Adonis Vernalis!

**Tincture, Adonis Vernalis, Merck.**

Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic; said to act more promptly than digitalis.—**Dose:** 3–20 ml.—Antidotes: Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, brandy, ammonia, opium.—Caution: Do not confound with Tincture Adonis Estivalis!

**Tincture, Arnica Flowers, Merck.**—U. S. P.

Antiseptic, Antipyretic.—Uses:—Intern., to check fever; extern., chiefly in bruises and other injuries.—**Dose:** 10–30 ml.

**Tincture, Bursa Pastoris, Merck.**

Tincture Shepherd’s Purse.—Uses: Chiefly in vesical calculus.—**Dose:** 30 ml. three t. daily.

**Tincture, Cactus Grandiflorus, Merck.**

Heart-tonic; claimed free from cumulative action.—**Dose:** 15 ml, every 4 hours.—Max. D.: 30 ml.

**Tincture, Hydrastis, Merck.**—U. S. P.

Hemostatic, Astringent, Alterative.—Uses: Uterine hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, hemmorhoids, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, etc.—**Dose:** 30–60 ml.

**Tincture, Hyoscyamus, Merck.**—U. S. P.

**Dose:** 10–60 ml.—Antidotes: Animal charcoal followed by emetic; opium; pilocarpine hypodermically, artificial respiration, brandy, ammonia, etc.

**Tincture, Iron Chloride.**—U. S. P.

**Dose:** 5–20 ml., diluted.—Incompatibles: Alkalies, alkali benzoates and carbonates, antipyrine, most vegetable infusions and tinctures, mucilage acacia, etc.
Tincture, Nerium Oleander, from leaves, Merck.
Succedaneum for Digitalis.—**Dose:** 20 mL, three t. daily.

Tincture, Nux Vomica, Merck.—U. S. P.
Assayed.—Containing 0.3 grammes of combined alkaloids of nux vomica in 100 cubic centimetres.—Tonic, Stimulant.—**Uses:** Atonic indigestion; stimulant to nervous system; in chronic bronchitis, adynamia pneumonia; in poisoning by opium, chloral, or other narcotics; in all affections with impaired muscular nutrition; anemia, etc.—**Dose:** 5–15 mL.—**Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach pump, tannin, potassium iodide, chloroform, amyl nitrite, opium, absolute repose, etc.

Tincture, Pulsatilla, Merck.
Antispasmodic, Sedative, Anodyne.—**Uses:** Intern., asthma, whooping-cough, spasmatic dysmenorrhea, orchitis, etc.; extern., leucorrhea (1:10 water).—**Dose:** 3–20 mL.

Tincture, Rhus Toxicodendron, Merck.
**Uses:** Chronic rheumatism, incontinence of urine, skin diseases.—**Dose:** 15 mL.

Tincture, Simulo, Merck.
Nervine, Anti-epileptic.—**Uses:** Hysteria, nervousness, and epilepsy.—**Dose:** 30–60 mL, two or three t. daily, in sweet wine.

Tincture, Stramonium Seed, Merck.—U. S. P.—1:20.
**Dose:** 5–10 mL.—**Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach siphon, animal charcoal, tannin, opium; pilocarpine hypodermically.

**Dose:** 3–10 mL.—**Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach siphon, cathartics, tannin, opium, coffee, brandy, etc.

Tincture, Veratrum Viride, Merck.—U. S. P.
**Dose:** 1–5 mL.—**Antidotes:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, stimulants, external heat, stimulation by mustard or friction.

Toluene Merck.
**Toluol.**—Color., refractive liq.; benzene-like odor.—**Sol.:** Alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—**Uses:** Topically, in diphtheria, as “Loeffler’s Solution” = Toluene 18 cubic centimetres, Solut. Iron Chloride 2 cubic centimetres, Menthol 5 grammes, Alcohol 30 cubic centimetres.

Tongaline.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: “Each fluid dram represents 30 grn. tonga, 2 grn. ext. cimicifuga, 10 grn. sod. salicylate, 10 grn. pilocarpine salicylate, 1/500 grn. colchicine.—Antirheumatic, Diaphoretic.—**Dose:** 1–2 fl. drs.”)

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.

Tri bromphenol Merck.
**Bromol.**—White cryst.; disagreeable, bromine odor; sweet, astringent taste.—**Sol.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, oils; insol. in water.—Extern. and Internal Antiseptic.—**Uses:** Intern., cholera infantum, typhoid fever, etc.; extern., purulent wounds, diphtheria, etc.—**Dose:** 3–8 grn. daily.—**Extern.** in 1:30 oily solut., or 1:8 oint.; in diphtheria, 4% solut. in glycerin.

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Trimethylamine Solution, Medicinal, — see Solution, Trimethylamine.

Trional.

Color., odorl. plates; peculiar taste.—Sol. in 320 parts water; also in alcohol or ether.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—Dose: 15—30 grn.—Max. Dose: 45 grn.

Triphenin.

Propionyl-phenetidin, Merck.—Color. crist.—Sol. in 2000 parts water.—Antipyretic and Antineuralgic, like Phenacetin; prompt, and without by- or after-effect.—Dose: Antipyretic, 4—10 grn.; antineuradig, 15—20 grn.—[Further information in "Merck's Digest" on "Triphenin", containing clinical reports.]

Trichinum—U. S. P.

Couch-Grass.—Demulcent, Diuretic.—Dose: 1—4 drams, in F. E. (1:1) or infus. (1:20).

Tritipalm.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Comp. Fl. Ext. Saw Palmetto and Triticum. Ea. fl. dr. represents 30 grn. fresh saw palmetto berries and 60 grn. triticum.—Genito-urinary Tonic.—Dose: 1 fl. dr., 4 t. daily.")

Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck.

Benzoyl-pseudotropine Hydrochlorate.—Colorl. crist.—Sol. in water.—Succedaneum for Cocaine. According to Drs. Vamossey, Chadbourn, 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. Mydriasis does not always occur, and when it does, is much less than with cocaine. The activity of its solution is retained for two to three months. Tropacocaine may replace cocaine in every case as an anesthetic.—Applied in 3% solnt., usually in 0.6% sodium-chloride solnt. —[Further information in "Merck's Digest" on "Tropacocaine", containing clinical reports.]

Turpentine, Chian, Merck.

Thick, tenacious, greenish-yellow liq.; peculiar, penetrating odor.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., cancerous growths.

Turpentine, Canada—U. S. P.

Balsam of Fir.—Used chiefly extern.—Dose: 5—30 grn., in pill

Unguentum.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Alum ointment, with 2% carbolic acid, 5% ichthyol.—Antiseptic, Astringent, Antiphlogistic.—Uses: Burns and other inflam. diseases of skin.")

Uranium Nitrate Merck.—C. P.

Yellow cryst.—Sol. in water, alcohol, ether.—Uses: Diabetes.—Dose: 1—2 grn., gradually increasing to 15 grn., two or three t. daily.

Urea Merck.—Pure.

Carbamide.—White cryst.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Diuretic.—Uses: Cirrhosis of liver, pleurisy, renal calculus, etc.—Dose: 150—300 grn. a day, in hourly instamments, in water.

Urethane Merck.—C. P.

Ethyl Urethane.—Colorl. crist.; faint, peculiar odor; saltpeter-like taste.—Sol. in 0.6 part alcohol, 1 part water, 1 part ether, 1.5 part chloroform, 3 parts glycerin, 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., 1—4 t. daily; hypnotic, 30—45 grn., in 3 portions at $\frac{1}{2}$—1 hour intervals, in 10% solut.—Max. D.: 80 grn.—**Incompatibles**: Alkalies, acids.

**Uricedin**.
Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Uniform combination of sodium sulfate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, and lithium citrate.—Wh. granules.—Sol. freely in water.—Antilithic.—**Dose**: 15—30 grn., 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., in powd. or capsules, followed by water.—Max. D.: 60 grn. daily.

**Uropherin S**.
**THEOBROMINE AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE**, Merck.—White powd.—Uses, **Dose**, Etc., as Uropherin B.

**Urotropin**—see FORMIN.

**Uva Ursi—U. S. P.**
**BEARBERRY**.—Tonic, Diuretic, Antilithic.—**Dose**: 1—2 drami.—**Preparations**: Ext. (D., 5-15 grn.); F. E. (1:1).

**Valerian—U. S. P.**
**Dose**: 10—30 grn.—**Preparations**: F. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:5); 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, on sugar.

**Vasogen**.
**OXYGENATED PETROLATUM**.—Faintly alkaline, yellowish-brown, syrupy mass, yielding emulsions with water and rendering such active medicaments as creolin, creosote, ichthyol, iodine, pyoktanm, etc., readily absorbable through the skin. Used combined with these, externally as well as internally. **Iodine Vasogen** (80 grn. daily) recommended by inunction in syphilis and glandular swellings, and internally in arterial sclerosis (4—6 grn. twice daily). **Iodoform Vasogen** used in tuberculous processes.

**Veratrine Merck.—U. S. P.**
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, scrofula, epilepsy; **extern.**, stiff joints, sprains, and chronic swellings.—**Dose**: 1/2—1 grn.—Max. D.: 3/4 grn.—**External.**: 1—4% in oint.—**Preparations**: Oleate (2%); Oint. (4%).—**Antidotes**: Tannic acid, emetics, powdered charcoal, stomach pump, stimulants; morphine with atropine hypodermically, heat, recumbent position.

**Veratrum Viride—U. S. P.**
**AMERICAN HELLEBORE**.—Cardiac Depressant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.—**Preparations**. F. E. (D., 1-4 min.); Tr. (D. 3-10 min.).—See also, Veratrine.
PART I.

MAT. MED.

Viburnum Opulus—U. S. P.

Cramp Bark.—Antispasmodic, Sedative—Preparations: F. E. (D., 30-60 min.).

Viburnum Prunifolium.

Black Haw.—Astringent, Nervine, Oxytocic.—Preparations: F. E. (D., 15-60 min.).

Vitogen.

Not completely defined.—(Stated: "Definite, stable compound. Whitish odorl., insol. powd. —Surgical Antiseptic, Deodorant. —Used only extern., pure."

Water, Bitter-Almond, Merck.—U. S. P.

0.1% hydrocyanic acid.—Uses: Chiefly as vehicle.—Dose: 10—20 ml.

Water, Cherry-Laurel, Merck.

0.1% hydrocyanic acid.—Turbid liq.—Anodyne, Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Chiefly as vehicle; also in whooping-cough, asthmatic affections, dyspnea, etc.—Dose: 10—20 ml.

White Oak—U. S. P.

Astringent.—Dose: 30-60 grn., as fl. ext. or decoct.

White Precipitate,—see MERCURY-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

Wild-Cherry Bark—U. S. P.


Xanthoxylum—U. S. P.

Prickly Ash.—Diaphoretic, Alterative, Counterirritant.—Preparation: F. E. (D., 15-90 min.).

Xeroform.

Tri brom-phenol-bismuth.—Yellow-green, alm. odorl. and tastel., insol. powd.; 50% tribromphenol.—Surgical and Intest. Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., infected wounds, buboes, etc.; intern., diarrheas of various kinds.—Extern. like iodoform.—Dose: 5—15 grn.

Zinc Acetate Merck.—U. S. P.

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—10 parts to 1000 water; injection, 2—5 parts to 1000 water.—Dose: ½—2 grn.

Zinc Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in water, alcohol, ether, ammonia.—Uses: Epilepsy, in very diluted solut.—Dose: 1—2 grn.—Max. D.: 10 grn. daily.

Zinc Carbonate Merck.—U. S. P.

Uses: Wounds, ulcers, skin diseases, etc.; also face powd.—Applied pure or 20% oint. or powd.

Zinc Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.

Sol. in 0.3 part water; in alcohol, ether.—Dose: ¼—½ grn.—Extern.: Gonorrhea, 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, dysmenorrhea, colic, gastralgia, cardiac palpitation. Small doses at first and gradually increased.—Dose: 1/6—1/4 grn.—Antidotes: Stomach siphon, ammonia, mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates, chlorine inhalation, cold douche, etc.

Zinc Ferro-cyanide Merck.
White powd.—Alterative, Antiseptic.—Uses: Dysmenorrhea, rheumatism, chorea, gastralgia, etc.—Dose: 1/3—1/4 grn.

Zinc Hypophosphite Merck.
Sol. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Gastric and intestinal catarrh, chorea, whooping-cough, epilepsy, skin diseases.—Dose: 3/10—1/3 grn.

Zinc Iodide Merck.—U. S. P.
Sol. in water, alcohol, and ether.—Dose: 1—2 grn.

Zinc Lactate Merck.
White cryst.—Sol. in 60 parts water.—Anti-epileptic.—Dose: 1/6—1 grn., gradually increased.—Max. D.: 10 grn. daily.

Zinc Oxide Merck.—U. S. P.
Extern: in 5—20% oint. or powd.—Uses: Intern., chorea, epilepsy, chronic diarrhea, etc.; extern., wounds, skin diseases, etc.—Dose: 1—5 grn.—Preparation: Oint. (20%).

Zinc Permanganate Merck.—C. P.
Violet-brown, or almost black, hygroscopic cryst.—Sol. in water.—Antiseptic, non-irritating Antigonorrhoic.—Uses: 1:4000 solut. as injection in gonorrhea; and 1 or 2:1000 as eye-wash in conjunctivitis.—Incompatibles: All easily oxidizable or combustible substances. Explodes when compounded directly with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, dry or fluid vegetable extracts.

Zinc Phosphide Merck.—U. S. P.
Insol. in the usual solvents.—Uses: Sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, melancholia, and chronic skin diseases.—Dose: 1/6—1/4 grn., in pill.

Zinc Stearate Merck.
White, agglutinating powd.; turns darker on exposure.—Insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Gonorrhea, atrophic rhinitis, etc.—Applied in substance, or combined with iodole, iodoformogen, etc.

Zinc Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.
White Vitriol; Zinc Vitriol.—Sol. in 0.6 part water, 3 parts glycerin.—Dose: 1/4—1/4 grn.; emetic, 10—30 grn.—Antidotes: Alkali carbonates, tannic acid, albumen, demulcents.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate Merck.
Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in 2 parts water; 5 parts alcohol.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Extern., gonorrhea, foul ulcers, etc.; intern., typhoid, fermentative diarrhea, etc.—Extern. in 1/2—1% solut.—Dose: 2—4 grn.

Zinc Valerianate Merck.—U. S. P.
Decomposes on exposure.—Sol. in 40 parts alcohol, 100 parts water.—Uses: Diabetes insipidus, nervous affections, neuralgia, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn.—Max. D.: 5 grn.
Abasia and Astasia. —See also, Hystera.
Sodium Phosphate: by hypodermic injection once a day for 25 days (Charcot).

Abdominal Plethora. —See also, Hepatic Congestion, Obesity.
Ailment: 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.
Cascarra Sagrada: as a laxative.
Cimicifuga: as a prophylactic.
Cotton Root.
Creolin: 2 percent, solution, injected after removal of membranes.
Curettement.
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.
Pilocidin.
Potassium Chlorate.
Savin.
Viburnum Prunifolium.

Abscesses. —See also, Bruises, Burns, etc.
Benzoin.
Colloidion.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodole.
Magnesia.
Solution Gutta-percha.
Sozolodole salts.

Acid, Boric: a powerful non-irritating antiseptic dressing.
Acid, Carbolic: as dressing, and as injection after evacuation.
Acid, Tannic.
Acicone: 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 decapitated 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.
Contra-irritation: to surrounding parts, to check formation or hasten maturation.
Creolin.
Creosote: same as Balsamic Acid, as a stimulant to indolent inflammatory swellings.
Ether: to produce local anesthesia, used as a spray before opening an abscess.
Formaldehyde.
Gadul: 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 30 per cent., locally applied with camel's hair pencil.
Morphine.
Naphthain.
Naphthol: 75 grn., alcohol 10 fl. drs., hot distilled water q. s., to make 3 fl. oz. Inject a few drops.
Oakum: as a stimulating and antiseptic dressing.
Oleate of Mercury and Morphine: relieves the pain, allays the inflammation, and causes the absorption of the products.
Potassium Plumbaginate: as antiseptic.
Poultices: advantageously medicated, e.g. with belladonna or opium, to allay pain or inflammation.
Quinine.
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 the 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.
Sodium Gold and Chloride: In scrofulous abscesses as a tonic.
Sozolodole 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 eruc-
Sulphurous Acid: If associated with the vomiting of a pasty material, presence of mucus.

Tannatin: When there is abundance of mucus.

Tannic Acid: In acidity associated with chronic catarrh and flatulence. Glycerin 1 minim, tannic acid 4 grn., as pill.

Acne.

Adene: Lymph: topically.

Alkaline lotions: When skin is greasy and follicles are black and prominent.

Aristol.

Arsenic: In chronic acne; generally, though not always, prevents the eruption 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: As sulphur. For internal use.

Carbonic.

Coca.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Copper.

Electricity.

Euros.

Euphon.

Gadolin: Internally, in scrofulous and hectic cases.

Glycerin: Both locally and internally.

Hydrazinohydrochlorate: As lotion.

Hydrastis.

Ichthalbin: Internally.

Ichthyol: Externally.

Iodide of Sulphur: In all stages of the disease.

Iodine: Is of doubtful value.

Iodole: Topically.

Levico Water.

Liquor Hydarg. Permintratia: A single drop on an indurated pustule will destroy without a scar.


Mercury Nitrate: Solution topically.

Mercury Bichloride: Solution in wash.

Mercury Iodide, red.

Naphthol.

Nitric Acid.

Perosmic Acid.

Phosphorus: In chronic cases of place of arsenic. The phosphates and hypo-phosphites are safer and more valuable. The latter in acne indurata.

Potassium Bromide: Sometimes useful in moderate doses in obstatine 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.

Actinomycosis.

Potassium Iodide.

Sodium Salicylate.

Addison's Disease.

Arsenic.

Glycerin: In full doses. Iron with anti-emetics and tonics.

Iron Glycerinophosphate.

Levico Water.

Phosphorus.

Skimmed Milk: As diet.

Sozoiodol-Potassium.

Adenitis.—See also, Glandular Affections.

Calcium Phosphate: Internally.

Calcium Sulphide: Internally.

Carbon Disulphide.

Cod-Liver Oil: Internally.

Gadolin: Internally.

Ichthalbin: Internally.

Ichthyol: Topically as antiphlogistic.

Iodole: As cicatrizing.

Sozoiodol-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.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Cinchona.
Caffeine.
Calcium Phosphate.
Arsenic Acid.

AGU—See Intermittent Fever.

Albuninuria.—See also, Bright's Disease, Nephritis.

Acid, Gallic: lessens albumen and hematuria.
Aconite: 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 present.
Alkaline Diuretics: to prevent formation of fibrinous plugs in the renal tubules.
Aqua Calcium: 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 secretion 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 digitals. Very useful in chronic Bright's disease; should be used with great caution in the acute stage.
Calcium Benezoate.
Cannabis Indica: as diuretic in hematiria.
Cardiacides: 1 min. of tincture every three hours, when acute stage has passed off, to stop hematuria.
Chimaphila: as a diuretic.
Cod-Liver Oil: as a tonic.
Copalba: to remove albuminuria dependent on cardiac or chronic Bright's disease, and in some cases of hematuria.
Counter-Irritation: dry cupping most useful when a tendency to uremia.
Croton Oil: as liniment to the loins in chronic cases is sometimes useful.

INDICATIONS.

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 hydrogogue cathartic for dropsy; and when uremic symptoms have come on.
Eucalyptus: cautiously for a short time in chronic disease.
Fuchsia: In 1 to 3 grn. doses in the day, in albuminuria of renal origin, in children.
Guadul: as a tonic.
Hemogallol: in anemia.
Hydastis: lessens albumen.

Incisions: over the male, to relieve the anasarca of the lower extremities.
Iron: to diminish anemia with a flabby tongue, give the per saltas. 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.
Juniper Oil: diuretic.
Lead: lessens albumen and increases the urine.
Levico Water.
Lime Water.
Milk Cure: pure skim-milk diet very useful when tendency to
uremia; it also lessens the albumen.

Naphthol.
Nitroglycerin: 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 hydrargyrum cathartic and diuretic.

Potassium Bromide: in uremic convulsions.

Strontium Acetate.
Strontium Lactate: if due to renal atony.

Tannin.

Tartrates: as diuretics.

Turpentine: as diuretic, 1 to 1 minim dose every two to four
hours.

Water: in large draughts as diuretic when excretion of solids is deficient; and
in dropsey.

Alcoholism. — See also, Delirium Tremens, Vomiting, Neuritis.

Actaea 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 hydrocyn-
ic acid, to relieve acidity and heart-
burn.

Bromides: useful during delirium tremens, or to lessen irritabili-
ty. In 1 dram doses in the wakeful condition which immediately precedes it.

Capsicum: as a substitute for alcohol, and
also to relieve the restlessness and insom-nia.

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.

Gelsemium.

Gold and Sodium Chloride.

Hydrastine.

Ichthyol.

Lupulin: as tonic. 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 gastric and the want of appetite.

Orange: slowly sucked, a substitute for alcohol.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases as nerve tonic.

Picrotoxine: for tremors.

Potassium Bromide.

Quinina: in the “hor-
ners” stage it acts as
a sedative to the
brain and restores the
digestive functions.

Strychnine Nitratus.

Sumbul: in the head-
ache of old drinkers.

Water, cold: a glass
taken in small sips at
time as substitute
for alcohol.

Water, hot: one pint
drunk as hot as pos-
sible an hour before
meals will remove
craving.

Zine Oxide: in chronic
alcoholic dyspepsia, and nervous debility. It also allays the craving.

Alopecia. — See also, Tinae Decalvans.

Acid, Carbolicus: in Alo-
pecia areata.

Acid, Gallae.

Acid, Nitric: with olive
oil in sufficient quan-
tity just to make it
pugnent.

Alcohol.

Ammonia: very useful; take Ol. amygd. dul., Liq. ammoniaci, each 1
fl. oz., Spt. rosma-
ruli, Aqua, Mellis, each 8 fl. drams; mix; make lotion (E. Wil-
kins).

Antimonium Tartar-
tum: as lotion, 1 grn.
to 1 fl. oz. water.

Arsenic: internally.

Cantharides Tincture: one part to eight of castor oil rubbed in
roots of hair morning and night.

Eucalyptus.

Euriphen.

Glycerin: very useful: either alone or in combination appears
greatly to assist.

Jaborandi.

Naphthol.

Nutgall.

Pilocarpine: subcutane-
ous injection has been
useful.

Quillaja.

Resorcin.

Savine Oil: Prevents loss of hair in Alopecia ptyroles.

Sapo Viridis: very useful as a shampoo night and morning—
Take Saponis viridis. (German), Alcoholol, each 3 fl. oz. Ol.
Lavan-
dulce, 30 drops.

Shaving: sometimes
useful after illness.

Sodium Bicarbonate: as a lotion in Alopecia ptyroles.

 Sulphur Loddbe: useful both internally and externally.

Tannin: watery solu-
tion or made up into
ointment.

Tulmol.

Thyroid, and other
Thyroid preparations.

Amaurosis and Am-
ablyopia.

Amyl Nitrile: useful in
many cases of disease of
the optic nerve.

Ampulline.

Arnica: sometimes use-
ful.

Digitalis: in toxic cases.

Electricity.

Emmenagogues: if due to
menstrual dis-
orders.
Mercury: when due to syphilis.
Myotoiny: in asthenopia and hysterical amaurosis.
Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica.
Phosphorus.
Pilocarpine: in tobacco and alcoholic abuse.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Rue: in minute doses in functional dimness of vision, e. g. hysterical amaurosis. 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 discharge), and in traumatic amaurosis.
Veratrine: to eyelids and temples. Care must be taken to keep out of the eye.
Zinc Lactate.

Anemia.

Amenorrhea. — See also Anemia, Chlorosis.

Acid, Oxalic.
Aconite: when menses are suddenly checked, as by cold, etc.
Actaea 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.
Apol: 5-10 min. twice a day for some days before the expected period; if there is a mollience, 15 grn. in a few hours. Useful in anemia and torpor only.
Arnica.
Asafetida: along with iron in anemia and functional inactivity of the ovaries and uterus.
Asafetida: along with aloes in anemia and torpor of the intestines.
Baptisia.
Berberine Carbonate.
Cantarhides: along with iron in torpor of the uterus.
Cimicifuga: at the propert time for a flow. Cold Sponging: to brace the patient up.
Colocynthis: in anemia with constipation.
Croton Oil.
Electricity: locally applied, sometimes useful.
Ergot: in plethoric subjects.
Euoparium: in hot infusion, if due to cold. Gold Salts: like asafetida.
Glaucium: mild stimulant to the uterus.
Ichthaltin.
Iron: in anemia, q. v.
Iron Iodide.
Iron Phosphate.
Levico Water.
Manganese Dioxide: in anemorrhagia 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.
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 Permanate: like manganese dioxide.
Pulsatilla: like aconite.
Quinine.
Rue: in toxic conditions of ovaries or of uterus. Plethora contra-indicates. Saltines: in constipation in plethoric cases.

Sanguinaria: like rue. Santonin: in two doses of 10 grm. each, one or two days before the expected period.
Sawine: like rue.
Senega: a saturated decoction in large doses, a pint daily, about two weeks before period.
Serpentaria: in anemia.
Silver Nitrate: locally, to test uter at period.
Sitz Baths: hot, alone, or with mustard, for eight days before the period; with mustard, if suddenly arrested.
Sodium Borate.
Spinal Ice Bag: to lum bar 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 purgative.
Arsenic: in the cases where iron fails of its effect or does not agree with the patient. Also in pernicious anemia.
Bromine.
Bone-narrow.
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.
Ferropryne.
Gadoule.
Galvanization.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gold Salts.
Hemo-gallol.
Hemoglobin.
Hypophosphite of Calcium or Sodium: in cases of nervous de-
INDICATIONS.

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.


Angina Diphtheritica. — See Diphtheria.


Anorexia. — See also, lists of Tonics, Gastro-tonics, etc.


Anthrax. (Carbuncle.) Acid, Boric: as dressing.


Anus, Prolapus or. — See Prolapus Ani.

Aphonia. Acid, Nitrice: in hoarseness from fatigue or indigestion. Acid, Sulphurous: as spray or inhalation. Aconite: in the painful contraction of the throat of singers.


INDICATIONS.

Borax: as honey or as glycerine, either alone or with carbonate of potassium.
Chlorine Water: locally applied.
Copper Sulphate: weak solution painted over the aphthae.
Coptis Trifolia: infusion is employed in New England.
Creolin.
Glycerine.
Mercury with chalk; to remove the indigestion on which aphthae frequently depend.
Potassium Chlorate: exceedingly useful as wash, 10 grn. to the oz., alone or with borax, also given internally.
Potassium Iodide: as local application, solution of 1 to 5 grn. to the oz.
Pyoktanin.
Quinine: 1 grn. every two or three hours, in the consequence on diarrhea in infants.
Rhubarb: as compound rubarb powder, to remove indigestion.
Saccharin: in 2 or 3 per cent. solut. with sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium Sulphite.
Sorboiodole-Sodium.
Sulphite.

Apoplexy.—See also, Cerebral Congestion.

Acetone: too low 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.
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.
Diets and Hygiene, prophylactic: meat and stimulants to be taken very sparingly; exposure to heat, over-exertion, 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 purgative.
Mustard plaster to feet, or mustard foot-bath, and ice to head, keeping head high and feet lower.
Nitroglycerine: to lessen cerebral congestion.
Opium and calomel.
Potassium Bromide: in combination with acetone.
Potassium Iodide: to cause absorption of effused blood.
Stimulants: cautiously exhibited, when collapse is present.
Strychnine: hypodermically, if respiration fails.
Venesection or Leeches: to relieve arterial pressure when apoplexy is threatening.
Veratrum Viride.

Appetite, Impaired.—See Anorexia.

Appetite, Loss of.—See Anorexia.

Arthritis.—(Gout.)

Acetone.
Arsenic.
Caffeine.
Colchicine.
Colchicum.
Formin.
Gadou.
Gold.
Ichthyol: topically in 5-10 per cent. oint.
Ichthalin: internally.
Iodides.
Lithium Salts.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Oleate.
Phenolmethylhydrochlo.
Potassa Solution.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Salol.
Sallol.
Sorboiodole-Mercury.

Ascaris.—See Worms.

Ascites.—See also, Dropsy.

Acetum Nitricum: in cirrhosis of the liver.
Acetone: in scololthina nephritis at the onset of the attack.

Apocynum Cana.
binum: as diuretic.
Arsenic: in old persons with feeble heart.
Ascleplas: 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.
Copper: especially useful in hepatic and cardiac dropsy.
Croton Oil: in dropsy, in 1/2 of a drop doses every morning.
Cytisus Scoparius: in cardiac dropsy and dropsy with chronic Bright's disease.
Diuretics.
Digitals: best in cardiac dropsy; its action is increased by combination with squill and blue pill.
Elaterium: as hydragogue cathartic.
Gamboge: like elaterium. Large doses to be repeated.
Gold.
Jaborandi: in anasarca and uremia.
Jalap: in compound powder as hydragogue cathartic.
Levico Water: as alterant.
Milk Diet: sometimes very useful when kidneys are inadequate.
Placarpine.
Podophyllin: in hepatic cirrhosis.
Potassium Bitartrate: in combination with jalap in hepatic cirrhosis.
Saliformin.
Squill: as diuretic in cardiac dropsy.
Stillington: in hepatic dropsy.
Theobromine Salicylate or its double-salts.

Asphyxia from Chloroform.

Amyl Nitrile.
Artificial respiration.
Cold Douche.
Electricity.
Oxygen.

Astasia.—See Abasia and Astasia.
PART II.

Asthenoia.

Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritable ophthalmia.
Atropine: to prevent spasms.
Eserine or Pilocarpine: in weak solution, to stimulate ciliary muscle.
Hot Compresses.
Massage.
Myotony, Intraocular: to relieve spasms.
Physostigmas: in the paralysis produced by diphtheria, and in senile asthenopia.
Strychnine.

Asthma.

Acid, Hydroiodic.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite: in spasmotic cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children.
Alcohol: in combination with amyl nitrite in spasmotic asthma.
Alkalies: in chronic bronchial catarrh.
Allyl Trichloride.
Alum: 10 grn. of dry powdered alum put on the tongue may arrest a spasm.
Ammonia Vapor.
Ammonium Chloride: 1/10 Asafetida.
Ammonium Benzoeate.
Amyl Nitrates: sometimes checks paroxysm in spasmotic asthma and dysynea due to cardiac hyper trophy. Must not be given in chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
Anemonin.
Anesthetics: as a temporary remedy in severe cases.
Antimony: in asthmatic conditions in children 1-80 grn. 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: internally 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 spasmotic asthma; soon lose their efficacy.
Caffeine: 1 to 5 grn.
Camphor: 2 grn. combined with 1 grn. of opium, in spasmotic asthma.
Cannabis Indica: sometimes useful in chronic cases.
Chloralos-Is-Leather Waitcoat: reaching low down the body and arms, in bronchial asthma.
Chloralhydrate: during paroxysm.
Chloralalmine.
Chloroform: relieves when inhaled from tumbler or with warm water.
Cocaine.
Coffee: very strong, during paroxysm.
Colchicine or Colchicum: in gouty cases.
Compressed or Rarlified air.
Conite Hydrobromate of Colchicum: palliative in a chronic case.
Counter-Irritation: applied for a short time only, at frequent intervals.
Cresoform vapor in bronchitic asthma.
Diet and Hygiene.
Duboisine Sulfate.
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.
Euphorbia piliifera.
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 paroxysm; used as cigarette.
Hyosine Hydrobromate: in spasmotic asthma.
Ichetablin.
Iodine: painting the line of the pneumogastric nerve with linen or tincture in pure spasmotic asthma.
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.
Lobelia Sulfate. Menthol.
Mercurials: in spasmotic and bronchitic asthma combined.
Morphine: combined with belladonna, very useful.
Nitroglycerin: in bronchitic, nephritic and spasmotic asthma.
Nux Vomica: in dyspeptic asthma.
Oil Eucalyptus.
Oil of Amber.
Opium: hypodermically during paroxysm.
Oxygen: as inhalation during paroxysm.
Pepsin: exceedingly useful in preventing attacks in dyspeptic subjects.
Physostigma.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate: in spasmotic 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.
Potassium Nitrate: inhalation of fumes of paper relieves paroxysm. Sometimes advisable to mix a little chloride with it.
Potassium Nitrite.
Pyrine: in bronchial asthma, vapor to be inhaled.
Quebracho: good in nephritic and spasmotic asthma.
Quinine: during intervals when the attacks are periodical.
Resorcin: relieves dyspepsia.
Sandalwood Oil.
Sang Unarine.
Sodium Arsenate: as tonic, acts probably on respiratory centre.
Sodium Iodide.
Sodium Nitrate: like nitroglycerin.
Sodium Phosphates: sometimes efficacious.
Solamine.
Spermine: as tonic.
Stramonium: sometime very useful.
May be made into cigarettes, or 20 grn. 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.
Sulphurated Potassa.
Sulphur fumes: in bronchitic asthma.
Tobacco: smoking is sometimes beneficial.
Turkish Bath: 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.
Hydroposphites.
Phosphates.
Phosphorus: in minute doses along with cod-liver 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, Gonorrhea.
Acid, Carbolie.
Acid, Tannie.
Alum.
Alumlnol.
Creolin.
Ichthyol.
Lead Water.
Lime Water: as lotion.
Mercuric: yellow wash, as lotion.
Silver Nitrate: molded.
Sulphoiodol-Potassium: dusting powder.
Sulphoiodol-Sodium: lotion.
Tannin or Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.
Tanninum.
Zinc Sulphate.

Baldness.—See Alopecia.

Barber's Itch.—See Sycosis.

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 Resinae: equal parts spread on cotton wool.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Catechu: with lead subacetate, to harden skin.
Charcoal: as poultices, to keep bed-sores.
Galvano-Couplet: of zinc and silver; one element on sore, the other on adjacent part.
Glycerin: prophylactic local application.
Hydargyrl Perchloridum: a solution mixed with diluted alcohol.
Ichthyol.
Incisions: followed by irrigation, if sores tend to burrow.

Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodol.
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.
Pyotkinin.
Quinina: local dressing.
Salt and Whisky: topically to harden skin.
Silver Nitrate: dusted over open bed-sores.
Soap Plaster: applied after washing with bichloride solution (1 in 50-140) and dusting with iodoform or iodoformogen.
Sulphoiodol Potassium.
Stryptic Collodion.
Tannate of Lead: at an early stage.
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-duets, 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; tendency increased by the addition of arsenic.
Angostura: in bilious fevers.
Argenti Oxiufum.
Bromides and Chloral Hydrate.
Bladder Afections.

Acid, Carbolic.
Aseptol.
Berberine Sulphate: for atony.
Codine.
Formaldehyde.
Gallobromol.
Safliformin.
Sozolodole-Sodium.

Bladder, Catarrh of.

—See also, Cystitis

Acid, Benzolc
Ammonium Borate.
Antinosis.
Arbutin.
Betol.
Creolin: by injection.
Ichthyol.
Juniper.
Safliformin.
Salol.
Thymol.

Bladder, Inflammation of.—See Cystitis

Bladder Irritable.

See also, Cystitis, Dysuria, Enuresis, Lithiasis, Calculi, Urinary Disorders.

Acid, Benzolc: in large prostate, and alkaline urine.
Alkalies: vegetables salts, especially of potassium when the urine is acid.
Ammonium Benzoate: like benzolc 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.
Cubebae: like copaiba.
Eucalyptol.
Gerseminine.
Henna.
Hyoscyamus.
Indian Corn Silk (Stigmata Maydis): a mild stimulant diuretic; infusion ad lib.
Farelra: in chronic irritable bladder.

Bladder, Paralysis of.

Cannabis Indica: in retention, from spinal disease.
Cantharides: in atomic bladder, painting around the umbilicus with the acetum.
Ergot: in paralysis, either of bladder or sphincter, when bladder is so that urine is retained, and incontinence in sphincter.
Galvanism: in lumbar region.

Blencorhea. — See Gonorrhea.

Blencorhea Neontaumor.—See Ophthalmia Neontumor.

Blepharitis.

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Tannic.
Alkaline Lotions: warm, to remove the secretion.
Alum.
Bismuth.
Borax.
Chloral Hydrate, 5 per cent. solution, to remove seabs and crusts.
Copper Sulphate: in still a very dilute solution.
Creolin, 1 or 2 per cent. solution.
Gadual: as tonic.
Glycerinophosphates: as tonic.

Hydratis.

Icthalbin: as alternative.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iron: to remove the anemia usually present.
Mercury-Nitrate Ointment: very useful application. If too strong, dilute with vaselin or simple ointment.
Mercury Oxide, Red.
Pulsatilla: internally and locally.
Pyrokaolin: pencil.
INDICATIONS.

Silver Nitrate: penciling the border of the lid with the solid.
Sodium Bicarbonate.

Blisters.—See Burns and Scalds.

Bolts.—See also, Acne, Anthrax.

Acid, Carbolic: injection.
Acid Nitrate of Mercury: to abort at an early stage.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aluminium Acetate.
Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.
Alumnol.
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.
Counter-irritation: as plasters surrounding the boil.

Gadul: as alternative.
Ichthalam: internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Lead Subacetate Solution.

Leuco Water: as alternative.
Menthol.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Iodide, red.
Mercury Ointment.
Oxym.: locally to remove pain.
Phosphates: especially of sodium, as a constitutional agent.
Potassium Chlorate: as an alternative.
Poultices: to relieve pain and hasten maturation.
Pyoktanin.

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 Guuta-Percha.
Unguentum Hydragyri: 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 scrophulous conditions.

Gadul.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hydrophosphites.
Iodine: alone, or with cod-liver oil.
Iodoform: as dressing to exposed bone.

Iodoformogen: as dusting-powder.
Iron Iodide.
Mercury Iodide, Red.
Phosphorus.
Pyoktanin.
Strontium Iodide.

Brain, Anemia of.—
See Cerebral Anemia.

Brain, Fever of.—
See Meningitis, Cerbrospinal 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.
Benzol Acid: in spray.
Camphor.

Carbolic Acid: dilute solution as wash to mouth.
Chlorine: liq. chlorii or chlorinated lime as lotion.
Permanganate of Potassium: as wash to mouth.
Thymol.

Bright’s Disease, Acute.—See also, Albuminuria, Hematuria, Scarlet Fever, Uremia.

Aconite.
Acid, Gallic.
Alkaline salts.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Antipyrine.
Arbutin.
Belladonna.
Bromides.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Camphorades.
Cinna.

Bright’s Disease, Chronic.—See also, Dropsy, Uremia.

Acid, Gallic.
Bromides.
Cannabis Indica.
Elaeterium.
Eucalyptus.
Fechine.
Gold.
Hemo-gallol.
Hydastis.
Iron.
Jaborandi.
Jalap.
Lead.
Mercury Bichloride.
Nitroglycerin.
Oil Turpentine.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bichlorate.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Iodide.
Sodium Benzoate.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Strontium Lactate.
Theobromine salts.

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PART II.

Bromidrosis. — See Feet.

Bronchiectasis. — See also, Emphysema.

Chlorine: as inhalation to lessen feter.

Coal: as inhalation.

Iodine: as inhalation.

Phosphates and Hypophosphites.

Quinine.

Terebene: as inhalation.

Bronchitis.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Arsenous.

Acid, Benzoic.

Acid, Camphoric.

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Hydriodic.

Alum.

Ammonium Benzoate.

Ammonium Chloride.

Ammonium Iodide.

Ammonium Saliicylate.

Astringent sprays for excessive secretion.

Antimoni.

Antispasmin.

Antimony Sulphide, Golden.

Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.

Arsenic.

Cetrarin.

Chlorophenol.

Cocaine.

Cetrarin.

Nux Vomica Tincture.

Oil Eucalyptus.

Oil Pinus Patula.

Oil Pinus Sylvesteris.

Oxygen.

Permin.

Phosphates.

Physostigmine.

Potassium Citrate with Ipecac.

Potassium Cyanide.

Pyridine: an inhalation.

Sodium Benzoate.

Sodium Iodide.

Solani.

Stramonium.

Sulphur.

Terebene.

Tyrode's Hydrate.

Thymol.

Zinc Oxide.

Bronchitis, Acute.

—See also, Cough.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Nitric: when expectoration is free and too copious.

Aconite: one-half to 1 min. every hour at the commencement of an acute catarrhal attack.

Aconit: Racemosa: In acute catarrh and bronchitis when the more active symptoms have subsided.

Alkalies: to render mucous less viscid.

Amber Oil: counterirritant over spine in children.

Ammonium: very useful in old people.

Ammonium Acetate.

Ammonium Carbonate: With much expectoration and much depression; or where the mucus is very viscid and adherent.

Apomorphine: causes a copious expectoration in the early stage.

Asafetida: like ammoniacum.

Belladonna: in acute bronchitis of children to stimulate respiratory centre.

Benzoin and Benzol Acid: 1 dram 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 alay pain.

Cimicifuga.

Cod Liver Oil: relieves.

Colchicum: in gouty cases.

Copaiba: in advanced stage of disease.

Counterirritants: dry cupping most efficacious in acute cases; mustard leaves; mustard poultices.

Croton Oil: as liniment; vomiting must not be produced.

Cubeb: when secretion is copious.

Demulcents: lcorice, linseed.

Eucalyptol.

Eucalyptus: as liniment combined with bella-

donna in the early stage; internally in the late stage.

Garlic, Oil of: in the acute bronchitis of children.

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. combined with Quinine(10 grn.) will abort the attack if given early enough.

Muscarine: in doses of ¼ grn. 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.

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.
INDICATIONS.

after acute stage is over.
Tartar Emetic: In dry stage to promote secretion; most useful in first stage.
Turpentine Oil: when expectoration proves: also as inhalation or stupe.
Zinc Oxide.

Bronchitis, Capillary. — See also, Cough.

Alum: as a nauseating expectorant and emetic.
Ammonium Carbonate: when much fluid or viscid expectoration and commencing lividity; also as an emetic.
Ammonium Chloride: to promote secretion.
Ammonium Iodide: in small rapid doses relieves much.
Antimony.
Apomorphine: to produce a plentiful fluid secretion; also as a 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. of blood withdrawn from adult.
Ethyl Iodide: 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 Mercury: as 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, Carabolic: 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.
Ammonia: when there is difficulty in bringing up expectoration.
Ammoniac: very useful, especially in elderly people.
Ammonium Chloride: to render the secretion less viscid.
Ammonia.
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 of tincture every hour to stimulate respiratory centre. It also lessens the secretion.
Benzoin: as inhalation or as spray.

Burgundy Pitch: emplastrum in chronic bronchitis.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica: in very chronic cases.
Carbonic Acid Gas: Inh.
Chanils Waistcoat.
Cheken: the fluid extract renders expectoration easier, and paroxysms less frequent.
Chloral Hydrate: a solution of 10 grn. to the oz. used as a spray to allay cough.
Clinically: sometimes relieves the hacking cough.
Codeine: 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.
Copalba: like Balsam Peru.
Creosote: inhaled to allay cough.
Crude Petroleum: in capsules or pills in chronic bronchitis.
Cubebes: like copaiba.
Digitalis: where heart is feeble, especially in the aged.
Emetics.
Ethyl Iodide.
Eucalyptus: stimulant expectorant.
Euphorbia Piulifera.
Gaduo: a most useful remedy.
Galbanum: like ammoniac.
Grindelia: expectorant when the cough is troublesome.
Guaiacol.
Guaiacol Vapor.
Hydrastis: in chronic cough.
Hypnol: for cough.
Iodides and Iodine: as inhalation or liniment to chest, to lessen expectoration in chronic bronchitis; in the 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.
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Oil Sandalwood. Opium: to lessen secretion and cough. Peronin: in place of morphine for the cough.


Tar: to lessen secretion and allay chronic 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 susceptible to taking cold.

Turpentine Oil: as liniment to chest in children. Zinc Oxide: to control too profuse a secretion.

Bronchoreha.—See also, Cough.


Bruiises.

Acid. Sulphurous: as local application constantly applied. Aconite: liniment locally, to relieve pain. Alcohol: sometimes gives rise to much inflammation; this it will do if the skin is abraded. Capsicum: to remove discoloration of bruise. Compressed Sponge. Convallaria Polygonum: (Solomon's Seal): the juice from the fresh root will take away a "black eye." Hamamelis: locally. Ipecac: lecithol. Iodoform. Iodoformogen. Iodole.


Bubo.—See also, Chan-croid, Syphilis.


Lead Lotions: compresses soaked in

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PART II.

these will abort, or assist in the healing process.

Mercury: as local application after opening bubo, when syphilitic affection is great.

Peroxide of Hydrogen: wash and dress bubo with lint soaked in it. Potassa Pusa: to open, instead of the knife. Potassium Chlorate: applied as fine powder.

Pyoktin.

Silver Nitrates: lightly applied to surface in indolent bubo.

Sosolodole-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 in ointments or lint dressings, or as boric oil.

Acid, Carbolic: 1 per cent. solution relieves pain and prevents suppuration.

Acid, Picric: dressing. Acid, Salicylic: 1 in 50 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.

Argent Nitric: wash with a solution of 4 to 8 grn. to the oz. and wrap in cotton wool.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth Subnitrate: a thick paste with glycerin protective.

Calcium Bisulphite (sol.).

Chloroform 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.

Coal: as lotion to allay the pain.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Cold: Instant application.

Collodion: flexible, to protect from air.

Coal-Tar Wool: to protect from irritation and so lessen pain.

Creolin.

Cresote: like Carbolic Acid.

Diaphtherin.

Digitals: In shock.

Europin.

Gallin Unguentum: 1 part to 8 of lard, to prevent cicatrix.

Iehthalbin.

Iehthyol.

Iodoform: local anesthetic and antiseptic. Iodoformogen: the same.

Lead Carbonate: 4 oz. white-lead paint, for small burns; should be applied instantly.

Lead Water.

Lindamentum Calcis (lime-water with linseed oil).

Morphine and Atropine: to allay pain.

Naiatal.

Oakum.

Oil and Litharge: applied as a varnish, containing 5 per cent. Salicylic Acid.

Oil, Mentheae Pipertis: painted on.

Phytolacca: to relieve pain.

Potassium Chlorate: solution 5 grn. to 1 oz. Pyoktin.

Resorcin.

Rubarb Ointment: one part of root to two of lard.

Rhus Toxicondron.

Soap Suda: instead of alkali, if it is not at hand.

Sodium Bicarbonate: immediate application of a saturated solution.

Sosolodole-Potassium: as dusting powder, with starch.

Sosolodole-Sodium: as wash.

Stimulants, Local: such as Ung. Resinæ, with fomentation 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 change life.

Whitening and Water: mixed to the thickness of cream and smeared over, excluding the air, gives instant relief.

Zinc Ointment and Vaselin: in equal parts for dressing.

Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.

Bursitis.

Acid, Carbolic: as injection.

Blisters: most useful.

Fomentations: to relieve pain.

Ichthyol.

Iodine: When chronic, L. iod may be used as a blist er, 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 bark.

Air: fresh.

Aliment: nutritious.

Ammonium Carbonate: with bark; after acute illness.

Arnica: internally, in bad cases.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsenic in malarial, and in cancerous, cachexia; in chronic malaria, combined with iron.

Baths: Turkish bath useful.
Calcium Phosphate.
Chalybeate Waters.
Chologogues: most useful before, or along with other remedies, and especially in malarial cachexia before the administration of quinine.
Chloral Eromol.
Electricity.
Eucalyptus: in general cachectic conditions.
Euonymin: as chologogue.
Gadoul.
Glycerin: as a food.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gold.
Grape Cure.
Hemo-gallol.
Hemol.
Hydrastine.
Hydrastis: in malaria.
Ichthalbin.
Iodine.
Iron: generally in all anemic conditions.
Levico Water.
Magnesiums along with iron and as syrup of double foddle.
Massage: exceedingly useful.
Mercury: in syphilitic cases.
Oils and Fat cod-liver oil very useful.
Cream as an addition to food; oil as injection.
Phosphates: in scrofula, phthisis and malnutrition.
Podophyllin: as chologogue, in children of a few months old improperly fed; in alcoholic excess; chronic diarrhea.
Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic and resulting conditions.
Purgatives, Saline: as adjuncts to chologogues.
Quinine: in various forms of cachexia.
Sarsaparilla: in syphilis.
Calculi.—See also, Gravel.

**Calculi, Biliary.**

*(Gall-stones.)*—See also, Colic, Jaundice.

Acid, Nitric: hepatic stimulant and alterative.
Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric: same as nitric acid.
Allment: absence of starch and fat recommended.
Anesthetics: during the passage of the calculi.
Belladonna: relief during spasm.
Carlsbad Waters: prophylactic.
Chloral Hydrate: to relieve pain during paroxysm; good in combination with morphine.
Chloroform: inhalation from tumbler, most useful to relieve paroxysm.
Cod-liver Oil: to relieve pain during passage.
Emetics: of doubtful value in aiding the expulsion of the calculi.
Ferri Succinas: as a solvent for existing stones, and prophylactic.
Ferri Perchlor. Tinctura: like cresote, as an astringent. Useful if renal changes complicate.
Iridin: in doses of 1 grn. for its chologogue properties.
Mercury: the green looll, with manna and soap as a pill.
Morphine: 1-5 grn. (repeated if necessary) with 1-2 grn. atropine subcutaneously, to relieve pain and vomiting in paroxysm.
Nitro-hydrochloric Bath: to cause expulsion of calculus and to relieve pain.
Oil: in large doses has been followed by the expulsion of gall-stones.
Saliylate 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 Phosphate:** In 20 or 30 grn. 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, Hhipuric.
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 Bethesda.
Ammonium Benzoate: to resolve phosphatic calculi.
Anesthetics: to relieve pain during passage of calculi.
Belladonna: sometimes relieves the pain of the passage of calculi.
Borocitrate of Magnesium: to dissolve uric acid calculi. Formula: Magnesi carb. 1 dram; Acid, citric, 2 grns.; Sodium boro-
ric. 2 drams; Aqua 8 fl. oz. m. sig.; 3 drams 3 t. p. d.
Calcium Carbonate.
Calum: to relieve vomiting.
Castor Oil: as purgative.
Chloroform: as in biliary calculi.
Cotton Root: as decoction to relieve strangury.
Counter-Irritants: to lessen pain during passage of calculus.
Formin.
Lead Acetate.
Lithium Salts.
Lycol.
Lyssidine.
Mineral Waters.
Morphone: hypodermically, as in biliary calculus.
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. 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, Carbolie: as application or injection into tumors to lessen pain, retard growth and diminish the 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.

Argenti Nitric: a saturated solution injected in several places, to be followed by an injection of table-salt if in 1000.

Aristol.

Arsenic: as local application, causes cancer to slough out. Sometimes successful when the knife fails, but is dangerous. 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.

Boric Acid: 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 Poultries: to lessen pain and fetor.

Chian Turpentine: benefits according to some — i.e., to others, it is useless.

Chloral Hydrate: to lessen pain.

Chloroform: vapor as local application to ulcerated cancer.

Codelne: as a sedative in cases of abdominal tumor.

Cod-Liver Oil: in cachexia.

Codom: as poultries to relieve pain. Used internally also.

Creolin.

Ferro-Manganous preparations.

Gadul: in cachexia.

Gas Cautery: a form of actual cautery.

Glycerinophosphates.

Glycerine of Carbolie Acid: same as carbolie acid.

Gold and Sodium Chloride.

Hematoxylin Extract: to a fungating growth.

Hydrastis: as palliative application.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Hyoscymus: bruised leaves locally applied.

Ichthyol.

Iodoform: locally to lessen pain and fetor.

Iodoformogen.

Iron and Manganese: internally as tonics.

Levico Water: Internally.

Lime: as caustic.

Manganie Iodide.

Mercury Bichloride.

Mercury Nitrate, Acid.

Methylene Blue.

 Morphine salts.

Opium: locally and internally, to relieve pain.

Papain: as local application or injection.

Pepsin: as injection into tumor.

Potassium Chlorate: allows the pain and removes the fetor.

Potassium Permanganate.
PART II.

Potassa Fusa: to cari- 

Eucalyptus. 

Acid, Camphoric. 

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil. 

Acid, Sulpho-anilic. 

Alantol. 

Aluminium Tanno-tar- 

Ammonium Chloride: 

in young children. 

Ammonium iodide: one 

grn. every two hours. 

Argenti Nitrata; injec- 

tion of a solution of 

one dram, or to the 

oz. 

Arsenic: internally, or 

as cigarettes, in paro- 

xysmal and chronic 

cases; valuable in 

cases which exactly 

simulate hay-fever. 

Baths: hot foot-bath 

before retiring, Tur- 

kish, at commence- 

cement; cold bath is 

prophylactic. 

Belladonna: 5 min. of 

tinct., and add one 

or two doses every 

hour until the 

throat is dry. 

Benzoic Acid: in ordi- 

nary catarrh, for its 

stimulant effects 

Bismuth: as Perrier's 

syrup. Bismuth sub-

nit., 2 drams; acacie 
pulv., 2 drams; morph. 

hydrochlor., 2 grn. 

Camphor: as inhalation. 

Chloral. 

Chloroform: by inhala-

tion. 

Clinicufuga: in coryza 

accompanied by rheno-

matous or neuralgic 
pains in head and 

face. 

Codonopsis Hydrochlorate. 

Codeline. 

Cold Powder: camph. 

5 parts dissolved in 

ether to consistence of 

eremainder, add ammon. 

carbonat. 4 parts, and 
pulv. opi !!! part. Dose, 

3 to 10 grn. To break 

up or modify cold. 

Cubebcs: powder as in-

haleation; also 

smoked; also the injec-
ture in 2 dram doses 

with Infusion of lin-

seed. 

Formaldehyde: by in-

halation (2 per cent. 
solut.). 

Hot Sponging: to re-

line the headache. 

Iodide: as Inhala-

tion. 

Iodoform and Tannin: as 

Inhaleation. 

Ipecacuanha: in mod-

erate doses (10 grn.). 

Dover's powder at 
night will cut short 

an attack. The wine 
as spray to the fauces. 

Jaborandi: as Inhaleation. 

Or hypodermic injec-
tion of half a grain of 

pilocarpine hydra-

clate. 

Menothol. 

Nux Vomica: in dry 
cold in the head. 

Oil: induction to whole 

body to lessen sus-

ceptibility; locally to 

nose; sometimes oint-

ment may be used. 

Opium: as Dover's 
powder at commence-
melnt; but not in 

obsruction to respi-

ration. 

Peronin.
INDICATIONS.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride (see Jaborandi).

Potassium Bichromate: solution locally, 1 to 10 grn. in 4 oz.

Potassium Chloride: eight or ten lozenges a day to check.

Potassium Iodide: ten grn. 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. with $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. morphine, at commencement may abort.

Resorcin.

Salicylate of Sodium: two and one-half grn. every half-hour to relieve headache and neuralgia associated with coryza.

Sanguinaria: internally, and powder locally.

Sea-water Gargle.

Silver Nitrate.

Spray: useful means of applying solutions such as ipaecauana wine, already mentioned.

Sugar: finely powdered and snuffed up in the nose in catarrh due to potassium iodide.

Tartar Emetic: one-twentieth to one-twelfth grn. at commencement, especially in children with thick and abundant secretion.

Turkish Bath.

Verratum Viride: if arsenic fails.

Zinc Sulphate: as nasal injection 1 grn. to the oz.

Catarrh, Broncho-Pulmonary.—See Bronchitis, Bronchorreha.

Catarrh, Cervical.—See Uterine Affections.

Catarrh, Chronic Nasal.—See also, Ozena.

Acid, Benzole: 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: with opium.

Cough, hectic.

Dilute: with opium.

Ethyl Iodide: as inhalation.

Eucalyptol: in chronic catarrh with profuse secretion.

Eucalyptus.

Gadual: as alterative.

Gold chloride.

Hamamelis: snuffed up nose.

Hydriat.

Ichtalbin: as alterative.

Ichnthol.

Iodine: vapor inhaled. Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.

Potassium Bichromate.

Potassium Permanganate.

Pulsatilla.

Resorcin.

Sanguinaria: in very chronic cases.

Silver Nitrate.

Silver Chloride.

Sodium Phosphate.

Sulfate: as nasal injection 1 grn. to the oz.

Turpentine Oil: as inhalant to chest.

Catarrh, Duodenal.—See Duodenal Catarrh.

Catarrh, Epidemic.—See Influenza.

Catarrh, Gastric.—See Gastritis, Chronic.

Catarrh, Genito-Urinary.—See Bladder, Catarrh of; Cystitis; Endometritis; Gonorrhea; Leucorrhæa, 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.

Glycerin.

Gold: melancholic state.

Guaranà: restorative after acute disease.

Iron.

Levico Water.

Nitroglycerin: to dilate cerebral vessels. Like amyl nitrite.

Nux Vomica.

Phosphoric and Phosphates: to supply nutrient.

Quinine.

Strychnine, Zinc Phosphate.

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.


Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—See Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal.

Chancere.—See also, Syphilis.


Chancroid.—See also, Bubo.


Chapped Hands and Lips.


Chest Pains.—See also, Myalgia, Neuralgia, Pleuritis, Pleurodynia, Pneumonia.

Belladonna: in pleurodynia, as plaster or ointment. Iodine: in myalgia as ointment. Strychnine.

Chicken-Pox.


Chilblains.

Acid, Carbolic: with tincture of iodine and tannic acid as ointment. Acid, Sulphurous: diluted with equal part of glycerin, 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 Iodine.
Cod-Liver Oil: internally.
Colchicum.
Copper Sulphate: solution of 4 grn. to the oz.
Creolin.
Creosote.
Electricity.
Gadolin.
Ichthalin: as alterant tonic.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodine: ointment or tincture to unbroken chilblains.
Lead Subacetate.
Sulphate of Soda.
Tincture of Opium: locally to ease itching.
Turpentine Oil.

Chlorosis.—See also, Ammonia, Anemica, Amenorrhhea.

Absinthin.
Acid, Gallic.
Arsenic: in place of or along with iron.
Arsen-hemol.
Benzoin.
Berberine Sulphate: inferior to quinine.
Calcium Hypophosphate.
Cetrarin.
Cocculus Indicus: in amenorrhoea and leucorrhoea.
Cupro-hemol.
Ergot: in chlorotic amenorrhoea.
Epsilodidum.
Ferro-Manganates.
Ferropryn.
Gadolin.
Gold.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hematochrome.
Hemo-galol: powerful blood-maker.
Hemoglobin.
Hyposphite of Calcium, or Sodium.
Ichthalin: effective irritant.
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 purgatives are best.
Levico Water.
Manganese Salts: in general.
Massage: useful, combined with electricity and forced feeding.
Nux Vomica: useful, combined with iron.
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 on drinking, but who swallow solids readily.

Cholera Asiatica.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic: 2 min., along with 2 grn. of iodine, every hour.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Nitril.
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.
Autotomy.
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 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., either alone or with opium, every few minutes to allay the vomiting.
Cinnamin.
Copper Arsenite.
Copper salts: sometimes used to stop vomiting.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Counter-irritation over epigastrum.
Creolin.
Creosote: alone or with opium, to allay vomiting.

Dry Packing.
Enema of warm salt solution.
Enteroclysis associated with hot bath.
Ether: subcutaneously.
Gusco.
Hypodermoclysis.
Ice to Spine: for cramps.
Ipecacuanha.
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 subcutaneously to relieve cramps.

Naphtalin: may be useful.

Naphtol.
Naphtol Benzoate.
Opium: in subcutaneous Injection 1-10 to 1-3 grn. to check the preliminary diarrhoea, and arrest the collapse.

Perminanganese.
Physostygmia.
Podophyllin.
Potassium Bromide.
Quinine.
Resorcin.
Sulph.
Strychnine. has been used during the preliminary diarrhoea, and also as a stimulant to prevent collapse.

Sulpho-carbulates.
Table Salt Injections: into the veins have a marvellous effect during collapse in apparatus, restoring the patient, but their benefit is generally merely temporary.
Cholera Infantum.

Acid, Carbolic: with bismuth or alone, very effective.

Aliment: milk.

Arsenic: for vomiting in collapse.

Bismal.

Bismuth Salicylate.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Brandy: in full doses.

Caffetine.

Calomel: in minute doses to arrest the vomiting.

Camphor: where there is great depression.

Castor Oil.

Cold: bath at 75 degrees F., every three or four hours, or cold affusions.

Cold Drinks.

Copper Arsenite.

Creosote.

Creolinc.

Cupri Sulphas: in very minute doses up to the one thirty-second of a grain.

Diet.

Eudoxine.

Enteroclysis.

Ferri et Ammonii Citras.

Hot drinks, applications, and baths, if temperature becomes subnormal.

Ice to Spine.

Icthyol.

Iodoform and Oil injections: to relieve tenesmus.

Ipecacuanha: when stools greenish or dysenteric.

Irrigation of Bowels.

Lead Acetate: very useful.

Liquor Calcis.

Mercury: 1-6 grn. 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.

Oleum Ricinai.

Opium.

Peptonized Milk.

Podophyllin: if stools are of peculiar pasty color.

Potassium Bromide: in nervous irritability and feverishness.

Potassium Chlorate: at enemata.

Resorcin.

Rubarb.

Silver Nitrate: after acute symptoms are past.

Sodium Phosphate.

Tannin: very useful and harmless.

Tannin and Glycerin.

Xeroform.

Zinc Oxide: with bismuth and peptic.

Zinc Sulphocarbonate.

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.

Camphor: very useful.

Chloroform.

Chloral Hydrate: subcutaneously, very useful.

Chlorine Water.

Copper Arsenite.

Copper salts: as astringent.

Creolinc.

Creosote.

Ipecacuanha: very useful.

Lead Acetate: at commencement, after salines, and before administering opium, in order to deplete the vessels.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Mustard: internally as emetic; poultice over chest.

Mustard or Spice plaster to abdomen.

Naphthalin.

Naphtol.

Paraformaldehyde.

Salines: to precede the use of lead acetate.

Salol.

Saluaful.

Tannalin.

Veratum Album.

Choyrace.

Acouite: 1 min. every hour.

Amyl Nitrite.

A trropeine: 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.

Cantaris: one drop of tincture three times a day as prophylactic.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

Colchicum: half fl. dr. of tincture at night.

Cubeb.

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 nauseaing, at bedtime.

Chorea.

Acetanilid.

Ammonium Valerianate.

Amyl Nitrite.

Antiline.

Antimony: in gradually increasing doses twice a day, to maintain nauseating effect.

Antipyrine.

Apomorphine.

Aprofine.

Apomine: useful some times; must be pushed till eyes red or sickness induced, then discontinued, and then used again.
INDICATIONS.

Belladonna.
Bismuth Valerianate.
Bromalin: agreeable sedative.
Bromo-hemol.
Bromides.
Calcium Chloride: in splenial subjects.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Cannabis Indica: may do good; often increases the choreic movements.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloral.
Camphor.
Cerium.
Bromides.
Chloroform.
Cocaine.
Conium.
Cold:
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cold: to spine, or sponging, but not in rheumatism, pain in joints, fever; best to begin with tepid water.
Conium: the success is sometimes useful, must be given in large doses.
Copper: the ammoniosulphate in increasing doses till sickness produced.
Cupro-hemol.
Curare.
Dobosine Sulphate.
Electricity: static.
Ether Spray: instead of cold to spine.
Exalgia.
Gadoul.
Gold Bromide.
Hemol.
Hot Pack.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
Hyoscyamus.
Iodides.
Iron: chalybeate waters in anemia and menorrhagia.
Iron Valerianate.
Lactophenin.
Levico Water.
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.
Nitroglycerin.
Physostigma: three to six grains of powder a day for children, 10 to 20 for adult.
Picrotoxin: large doses.
Potassium Arsenite Solution.
Quinine.
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.
Subal.
Valerian: to control the movements.
Veratrum Viride: has been employed.
Water: cold affusion to spine useful.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Cyanide.
Zinc-Hemol: effective hematinic nerve.
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.

Chloridrosis.
Atropine.
Mercury.
Opium.

Chyluria.
Acid, Gallic.
Hypophosphites.
Methylene Blue.
Potassium Iodide.
Sodium Benzoate.
Thymol.

Cicatrices.
Iodine.
Thiosalicylic Acid.

Climacteric Disorders.—See also, Metrorrhagia.
Acid, Hydrosol.
Aconite: 1 minims hourly for nervous palpitations and dizziness.
Ammonia: as inhalation. Raspall’s Eau Sedative locally in headache: take Sodii chloridum, Lq. amnios, each 2 fl. oz.; Spiritus camphorae 3 fl. drs.; Aqua to make 2 pints.
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 head-ache.
Eucalyptus: flushings, flatulence, etc.
Hot Sponging.
Hydragaine Hydrochlorate.
Iron: for vertical headache, giddiness, and feeling of heat, flattering of the heart.
Methylene Blue.
Nitrate of Amyl: where much flushed.
Nux Vomica: useful where symptoms are limited to the head.
Opium.
Ovaraden.
Ovarin.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Bromide: very useful.
Potassium Iodide.
Sodium Benzoate.
Strychnine: efficacious, hemostatic and uterine sedative.
Thymol.
Warm Bath.
Zinc Valerianate.

Coccygodynia.
Belladonna: plaster useful.
Chloroform: locally injected.
Counter-irritation.
Electricity.
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 and Hepatic.

Colic, Intestinal.
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: in hysterical women.
Chloral Hydrate and Bromides: when severe in children.
Chloroform: by inhalation, to remove pain and flatulence.
Ginger: stimulant carminative. Hydrocortisone.
Hyoscyamus.
Lime Water: in children, where due to curdling of milk.
Matricaria: Infusion, to prevent, in teething children.

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 loddies. Calomel.
Castor Oil: given twice a day to eliminate. Chloroform: Internally and externally as liniment. Croton Oil.
Potassium Iodide: most useful in eliminating lead from the system, and combined with magnesia sulphate to evacuate it. Potassium Tartrate. Sodium Chloride. Strontium Iodide. Sulphur: to aid elimination. Sulphated Potassa. Sulphur Baths.

Colic, Nephritic.—See Colic, Renal and Hepatic.

Colic, Renal and Hepatic.—See also, Calculi.

Indications.
Hydrangea. Lycetol. Lysidine. Olive or Cotton-Seed Oil.

Collapse.—See also, Exhaustion, Shock, Syncope.

Coma.—See also, Cerebral Congestion, Uremia, Narcotic Poisoning.
Blister: 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. Mustard: to stimulate. Potassium Bitterrate: purgative where the blood is poisoned. Turpentine Oil: enema as stimulant.

Condylomata.—See also, Syphilis, Warts.
INDICATIONS.

Iodoformogen.
Mercury: wash with chlorine water, or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel and oxide of zinc in equal quantities.

Savine.
Silver Nitrate: as caustic.

Sozolodole-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 Nitros: solution 4 grn. to the fl. dr. in purulent ophthalmia. The solid in gonorrheal ophthalmia, to be afterwards washed with sodium chloride solution, 4 grn. to the fl. oz.

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.

Calomel.

Castor Oil: a drop in eye to lessen irritation from foreign body.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

Copper Acetate.

Copper Aluminate.

Copper Sulphate: as collyrium.

Creolin Solution, 1 per cent.

Ergot: the fluid extract, undiluted, locally in engorgement of the conjunctival vessels.

Eserine.

Euphrasia: as a mild astringent.

Europoxide.

Formaldehyde.

Galicin.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.

Iodide.

Iron Sulphate.

Mercury: as citrine ointment, very useful outside the lids in palpebral conjunctivitis.

Mercury Oxide, Red.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow.

Naphthal.

Ocular: fluid extract in eye relieves ptin.

Pulsatilla: as wash and internally.

Pyoktanin.

Resorcin.

Retinol.

Silver Nitrate.

Sodium Borate.

Sozolodole-Sodium.

Tannin: as collyrium.

Zinc Acetate.

Zinc Chloride.

Zinc Sulphate.

Combustiones. — See Burns.

Constipation. — See also, Intestinal Obstruction.

Absinth.

Aloes, see dinner pill.

Aloin.

Alum.

Ammonium Chloride: in bilious disorders.

Apples: stewed or roast.

Arsenic: in small doses.

Belladonna Extract: one-tenth to 1/2 grn. in spasmodic contraction of the intestine leading to habitual constipation; best administered along with nux vomica as a pill at bedtime.

Bismuth Formula: take Alumini sulphus, 1/4 grn.; bismuthi subnitratis, 1 grn.; extracti gentiana, q.s., make pill.

Sulphate Potassium.

Bunyaia.

Calomel.

Carlisbad Waters: tumbling sipped hot while dressing.

Cascara Sagrada: in habitual constipation, 10 to 20 minims of fluid extract an hour or two after meals.

Castor Oil: 10 to 20 minims in a teaspoonful of brandy and peppermint water before breakfast.

Chloral Hydrate.

Cocculus: When motions are hard and lumpy, and much flat.

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.

Euonymin: cholagogue purgative in hepatic torpor.

Fig: one before breakfast.

Gamboge: in habitual constipation.

Glycerin: suppositories or enemata.

Gualacum: especially when a powerful purgatives fail.

Gymnastics, horseback riding, or massage.

Honey: with breakfast.

Hydastis: useful in biliousness.

Ipecacuanha: one grn. in the morning before breakfast.

Jalap: along with scammony.

Leptandra.

Liquor-mari enemata. 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 in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.

Oil Olives.

Oplum: when rectum is irritable; also in reflex constipation.

Ox-gall.
Physoptigma: 10 minims of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica in stony 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.

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 Phosphite.

Sulphite: 10 minims 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.

Tobacco: 5 minims of the wine at bedtime, or cigarette after breakfast.

Trefle: 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, Hydrolcic.

Alcohol: with meals.

Beeswax.

Berberine.

Bitters: the simple.

Coca: either extract, or as coca wine for a nervous tonic.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Cream.

Eucalyptus: a tonic after malarial disease.

Glycerinophosphates.

Guarana: same as coca.

Hemoglobin.

Hydrastine.

Hydrastis: as a substitute for quinine.

Ichor: as chalybeate waters.

Koumys.

Lime: as lime-water or carbonate of calcium.

Malt Extract, Dry.

Opium: as enema for insomnia.

Orexine: to stimulate appetite, digestion and assimilation.

Pancreatin: to aid digestion.

Peppin: the same.

Phosphates.

Phosphites.

Quinine.

Sumbul: where great nervous excitability.

Convulsions—See also, Albuminuria, Epilepsy, Hysteira, Purperal Convulsions, Uremia.

Acid, Phosphoric, Diluted.

Allyl Tribromide.

Amyl Nitrile.

Atropine.

Bromides: in general.

Camp hor, Monobromated.

Conine.

Eserine.

Hyoscyamus.

Musk.

Mustard bath.

Nitroglycerin.

Veratrum Viride.

Convulsions, Infantile.

Aconite.

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 grm. by mouth or rectum.

Chloral Hydrate: with Broude.

Chloroform.

Garlic Poultices: to spine and lower extremities.

Ignatia: when intestinal irritation.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate (in uremic).

Spinal Ice-Bag.

Valerian: when due to worms.

Veratrum.

Conreal Opacities.

—See also, Keratitis.

Camphor.

Iodine: internally and locally.

Mercury Oxide, Red.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow.

Opium.

Potassium Iodide.

Silver Nitrate: locally.

Sodium Chlorate: injected under conjunctiva.

Sodium Sulphate.

Thiosulphate.

Corns.

Acid, Acetic.

Acid, Carboxyl.

Acid, Chromic.

Acid, Salicylic: saturated solution in collaboration with extract of Cannabis indica, ⅛ dram to ½ oz.

Acid, Trichloracetic.

Copper Olate.

Iodine.

Mercury Bichloride.

Potassium Bichromate.

Poultices: and plaster with hole in centre to relieve of pressure.

Silver Nitrate.

Sodium Ethylate.

Coryza.—See also, Catarrh.

Acid, Camphoric.

Acid, Sulfurous-anhydrous.

Acid, Tannic.

Aconite in early stages.

Allium: as a poultice to breast, or in emulsion, 1 oz. boiled in milk for children.

Amyl Nitrile.

Aromatic: taken for months; for persistent colds.

Antimony.

Aristol.

Belladonna.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Bromides: for associated headache.

Camp hor.

Cocaine.

Cubeb.

Formaldehyde: by inhalation (2 per cent. solut.).
Coughs. — See also, Bronchitis, Pertusis, Phthisis.

Acid, Carboilc.
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 stout.
Alum: as spray or gargle.
Antiperite.
Antispasmin.

Argent Nitras: in throat cough, a solution of grain to the fluid in ounces, applied to faucets.

Apopomamhine: in bronchitis with deficient secretion; and as emetic in children where there is excess of bronchial secretion.

Arsenite: in the after cough from habit, and in the symptomatic 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.

Cerium: in cough associated with vomiting.

Chloral Hydrate: in respiratory neurosis.

Chloroform: with a low dose of opium and glycerin in violent paroxysmal cough; if very violent to be painted over the throat.

Codine.

Cod-Liver Oil: one of the most useful of all remedies in cough.

Conium: in whooping cough.

Creosote: in winter cough.

Cubbs: along with linseed in acute catarrh.

Demulcents.

Gau: to improve nutrition.

Gelsimium: in convulsive and spasmodic cough, with irritation of the respiratory centre.

Glycerin: along with lemon juice, as an emollient.

Glycerinophosphates. Glycyrhrizin, Ammoniated.

Grindelia: in habitual or spasmodic cough.

Guaiacol.

Hyoscyamus: in tickling night coughs.

Ichtthalin: as alternative and assimiilative.

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.

Ippecacuanha: internally and as spray locally; in obstinate winter cough and bronchial asthma.

Ippecacuanha and Squill Pill: in chronic bronchitis at night.

Lactucarium: to relieve Lahurocatus, A qu a: substitute for hydrocyanic acid.

Linseed: in throat cough.

Lobelia: in whooping-cough and dry bronchitic cough.

Morphine.

Mannouch: 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 anemone in 5 to 1 gram dose, in asthma and whooping cough.

Sandalwood Oil.

Sanguinarine: in nervous cough.

Tannin: as glycerite to the fauces in chronic inflammation, especially in children.

Tartar Water: in winter cough, especially paroxysmal, bronchial and phthisical.

Theobromine salts.

Thymol.

Valerian: in hysterial cough.

Zinc Sulphate: in nervous hystorical cough.

Zinc Valerianate.

Cozaigia. — See also, Abeece, Caries, Suppuration, Synovitis.

Baryum Chloride.

Ichthylol.

Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.

Iron Iodide.

Cramp. — See Spasmodic Afections.

Cretinism.

Thyroid preparations.

Group. — See also, Laryngismus Stridulus, Laryngitis, Diphtheria.

Acid, Carboilc: spray.

Acid, Lactic: to dissolve membrane (1 in 20); applied as spray or painted over.

Acid, Sulphurous: as above.

Aconite: in catarrhal croup.

Alum: teaspoonful with honey or syrup every 6 or 8 hour until vomiting is induced; most useful emetic.
Acid, Bortic: as boroglyceride as injection, in cystitis with an alkaline urine due to fermentation.

Acid, Camphoric.

Acid, Carboil, or Sulphocarbolates: as antiseptics.

Acid, Gallic.

Acid, Lactic.

Acid, Oxalic.

Acid, Salicylic: in chronic cystitides with ammonialine urine.

Acute: when fever is present.

Alkalies: when urine is acid and the bladder irritated and inflamed.

Ammonium Citrate: in chronic cystitides.

Antipyrine.

Arbutin: diuretic in chronic cystitis.

Belladonna: most useful to allay irritability.

Bichloride: in small doses long continued, where there is a constant desire to micturate, associated with much pain and strain.

Chimaphila: in chronic cases.

Collinsonia.

Copalba: useful.

Creolin.

Cubes.

Demulcents.

Eucalyptus: extremely useful in chronic cases.

Galbromol.

Grindelia.

Guaiacol.

Guethol.

Hot compress over bladder.

Hot Enemata: to relieve the pain.

Hot Sitze Bath.

Hygienic Measures.

Hyoscyamus: as injection after tapping.

Iodine and Iodides: as in the treatment of certain urinary affections.

Iodine: as proposed.

Kava Kava.

Leeches: to perineum.

Lithium Salts.

Mercury Bichloride: solution to cleanse bladder.

Methylene Blue.

Milk Diet.

Myrtol.

Naphthol.

Oil Eucalyptus.

Oil Juniper.

Oil Sandal.

Opium: as enema to relieve pain.

Opium, Belladonna, or Iodoform: suppository.

Areira: in chronic cases.

Pict.

Potassium Bromide: to relieve the pain.

Potassium Chlorate and other Potassium salts, except bismuth.

Pyoktanin.

Quinine: in acute cases.

Resorcin.

Salformin.

Salines.

Salol.

Silver Nitrate.

Sodium Benzoate.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

Sozolodole-Sodium: irrigations (1 per cent.).

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Iodine: as an injection.

Cyanosis. — See also, Asphyxia, Asthma. Dispersing, Heart Affections.

Amyl Nitrite.

Oxygen.

Stimulants.

Dandruff.—See Pityriasis.

Deafness.

Ammonium Chloride.

Cantharides: as ointment behind the ear.

Colchicum. In gouty persons.

Gargles: in throat-deafness.

Gelsemium.

Glycerin: locally, Morphine.
INDICATIONS.

Quinine: in Meline'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 abuse—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 derived from work or town life; hypophosphates 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.

Columbin.

Digitals: where circulation is feeble.

Eucalyptus: in place of quinine.

Extract Malt, Dry.

Gaucho: in cachoxias.

Glycerophosphates, Hydrohaloids: as highly efficacious blood-producer; non-constipating.

Remol.

Hydrastis: in place of quinine.

Iron: in anemic subjects.

Levico Water.

Magnesium Hypophosphites.

Malone Wines.

Manganese: alone or with iron.

Morphine: subcutaneously, if due to onanism or hysteria.

Nux Vomica: most powerful general tonic.

Orexine: for building up nutrition when appetite is lacking.

Potassium Hypophosphites.

Quinine: general tonic. Sanguinaria: when gastric digestion is feeble

Sarsaparilla: if syphilitic taint is present.

Sea-bathing: in chronic illnesses with debility.

Senna 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.

Belladonna: in delirium due to an irritable poison, and not to exhaustion.

Bromides.

Camphor: in 20 grn. doses every two or three hours in low muttering delirium.

Camphor, Mamonbr. 

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.

Hyoscynamus.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Musk: in the delirium of low fever, and in sthetic pneumonia of drunkards with severe nervous symptoms.

Opium: with tarter 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 maniac excitement and give sleep.

Antispasmin.

Arnica: the tincture when there is great depression.

Beef-tea: most useful.

Belladonna: in insomnia when coma-vigil.

Bromform.

Bromide of Potassium: in large doses, especially when an attack is threatening.

Bromated Camphor: nervine, sedative, and antispasmodic.

Butyl-chloral Hydrate.

Cannabis Indica: useful, and not dangerous.

Capsicum: twenty to thirty grn. doses, repeated after three hours, to induce sleep.

Chloral Hydrate: if the delirium follows a delirium: with caution to old persons: in cases of weak heart; instead of sleep sometimes produces violent delirium.

Chloroform: internally by stomach.

Cimifugia or Cimicifuga: as a tonic.

Coffee.

Cold Douche or Pack: in insane.

Conium: as an adjunct to opium.

Croton Oil: purgative.

Digitals: in large doses has had some success.

Duboiside.

Emetate: nutritive, when stomach does not retain food.

Ethylene Bromide.

Food: nutritious; more to be depended on than anything else.

Gamboe.

Hyoscynamus Hydrobromate.

Hyoscynamus: useful, like belladonna, probably in very violent delirium.

Ice to Head: to check vomiting.

Lupulin: as an adjunct to more powerful remedies.

Malone Wines Valerianate.

Musk.

Nux Vomica.

Opium: to be given with caution.
PART II.

Dermatitis.

Dermatalgia.

Dermatitis Paraalytica.

Dengue.

Dentition.

Dermatalgia.
Cocaine. Menthol. Tropacocaine.

Dermatitis.

Sozolodole-Sodium. Tropacocaine.

Diabetes Insipidus.

Diabetes Mellitus.
CAUTION: The urine of patients taking salicylic acid gives Trommer's test for sugar.

Diarrhea.—See also, Dysentery, Cholera.

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Camphorlic.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Lactic.

Acids, Mineral: in profuse serous discharge, and in cholera infantum.

Acid, Nitric: with nux vomica to assist mercury, when due to hepatic derangement; combined with peptic when this is the case with children.

Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric: 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 cutting 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.

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 diarrhoea 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 Carbonate.

Calcium Carbonate: the chalk amphoteric mixture in the diarrhea of children, and of phthisis and typhus.

Calcium Chloride: in the colligative diarrhea of strumous children, and in chronic diarrhea with weak digestion.

Calcium Perchlorate.

Calcium Phosphate: in chronic diarrhea, especially of children.

Calcium Salicylate.

Calcium Sulphate.

Calomel: in minute doses in chronic diarrhea of children with pasty white stools.

Calumba.

Caix 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.

Cascarrilla.

Castor Oil: in the diarrhea of children.

Castor Oil and Opium: to carry away any irritant.

Catechu: astringent.

Chalk Mixture: see Calcium Carbonate.

Charcoal: in foul evacuations.

Chitra.

Chloral Hydrate.

Chloroform, as spirits with opium after a purgative.

Cinchon.

Cloves.

Cocaine: in serous diarrhea.

Codeline.

Cod-Liver Oil: to children with pale stickling stools.

Cold or Tepid Pack: in summer diarrhea of children.

Copals: for its local action in chronic cases.

Copper Arsenite.

Copper Sulphate: one-third to three grains, 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.

Cotch Perch: in catarrhal diarrhea.

Cotolin.

Creolin.

Crescote.

Diet: for summer diarrhea.

Dulcamara: in diarrhea of children from teething and exposure to enteroclysis: when mucous form becomes chronic.

Ergot: in a very chronic diarrhea succeeding to an acute attack.

Erigeron Canadense.

Eucalyptol or Eucalyptus.

Eucalyptus.

Flannel Binder: adjunct in children.

Gadoul: as tonic in scrofulous and weakly children.

Galls: in chronic diarrhea.

Germium.

Ginger.

Gualacol.

Guaiacol Carbonate.

Guaran.: in convulsions.

Hematoxylin: mild astringent, suitable to children from its sweetish taste.

Ice to Spine.

Iodination: of starch water, at 160°F., with tinct. opii and acetate of lead or subnaphate of copper, in the choleraic diarrhea of children.

Iodine.

Ipecacuanha: drop doses of the wine every hour in the dys-
enteric diarrhea of children, marked by green slimy stools.
Iron Sulphate.
Kino: astringent.
Krameria: astringent.
Lead Acetate: in suppository or by mouth; in summer diarrhea (simple in children, with morphea in adults); with opium in purging due to typhoid or tubercular disease, 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.
Morphpne Sulphate.
Mustard: plaster.
Naphthalin.
Naphl. to.
Naph to Benzoate.
Nutmeg.
Nux Vomica: in chronic cases.
Oak Bark: infusion, astringent.
Opium: in tubercular and typhoid diarrhea; in acute, after expulsion of offending matter; as an emema, with straih, 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.
Pulse tilla: in catarrhal.
Quinine.
Resorcin.
Resorcin: to evacuate intestine.
Rumex Crispus: in morning diarrhea.
Salol: in catarrh and chronic diarrhea of children.
Saline Purgatives.
Salol.
Silver Chloride.
Silver Nitrate.
Silver Oxide.
Sodium Borate.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Paracresolate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Thiosulphate.
Starch, Iodized.
Tannin: has a very wide range of indications.
Tannigen.
Tannin with Opium: in acute and chronic internally, or as enema.
Thymol.
Tribromphenol.
Veratum Album: in summer diarrhea.
Zine Sulphate.

Diphtheria.
Acid, Benzoic: in large doses.
Acid, Boric; or Borax: glycerin solution locally.
Acid, Carboholic: as spray or painted on throat; internally with iron.
Acid, Carbolic, Glycerite of: painted over twice a day.
Acid, Hydrochloric: dito as gargle, or strong as caustic.
Acid, Lactic: a spray or local application of a solution of 1 dram to the oz. 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.
Antidiphtherin.
Antitoxin.
Amylum Arisphenum: as an emetic.
Argentic Nitrate: of doubtful value.
Arsenic: Internally.
Asaaprol.
Aseptol.
BELLADONNA: at commencement, especially useful when tonsils are much swollen and there is little excudation; later on, to support the heart.
Bromine: as inhalation.
Calcium Bisulphite: solution, as paint.
Camomel.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chlorinated-Soda Solution: as gargle or wash.
Chlorine Water: internally; locally in sloughing of the throat.
Colla: externally.
Copper Sulphate: as emetic.
Creolin.
Creosote.
Cubeb.
Eucalyptol.
Febrifuge.
Guaiacum: Internally.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ichtyol: paint.
Iodine: as inhalation.
Iron: the perchloride in fulminating 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, 1-20 to 1-40 of a grn.
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.
Phloracrine 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.
Pyrogen: topically.
Quinine:Strong solution or spray.
Resorcin: spray.
Sanguinarina: as emetic.
See under Croup.
Sassafras Oil: locally.
INDICATIONS.

Sodium Benzoate: in large doses, and powder insufficient.
Sodium Borate.
Sodium Hydrosulphite, or Sulphites: internally and locally.
Sodium Sulphocarbonate.
Sozolodole--Potassium: as dusting powder with sulphur.
Sozolodole-Sodium: as preceding, or as solution.
Strychnine: subcutaneously for paralysis.
Sulphocarbonates.
Sulphur.
Tannin: five per cent. solution as a spray.
Thymol.
Tolu Balsam.
Tonics.
Tri bromphenol.

Dipsomania. — See Alcoholism.

Dropsy. — See also, Aescites, Hydrocele, Hydrocephalus, Hydrothorax, etc.
Aconite: at once in dropsy of scarlet fever if temperature should rise.
Acupuncture: in oedema about the ankles, to be followed up by hot bathing; not much used in tricuspid dropsy.
Ammonium Benzoate: in hepatic dropsy.
Ammonium Chloride: in hepatic dropsy.
Antydropin: a crystalline principle extracted from cockroaches; is a powerful diuretic in scarlatinial dropsy: 15 grn. as a dose for an adult; the insect is used in Russia.
Apocynum.
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 scarlatinial, renal, and hepatic dropsy.
Bryonin as drastic purgative, and diuretic.
Cactus Grandiflorus: tincture.
Caffeine: in cardiac and chronic renal dropsy.
Calomel.
Cannabis Indica: as diuretic.
Chenopodium Anthelminticum: in scarlatinial dropsy.
Chimaphila: in renal dropsy.
Cnicigouin.
Colchicum: in hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinial dropsy.
Colocyth.
Convallaria: used by the Russian peasantry.
Coperba: especially in hepatic and cardiac dropsy; not certain in renal.
Digitin.
Digitals: in all dropsies, but especially cardiac dropsies. Infusion is best form.
Digitoxin.
Diet: dry.
Elaterum or Elaterin: useful hydrogogues cathartics, especially in chronic renal disease; should not be given in exhaustion.
Erythrophleum: in cardiac dropsy instead of digitalis.
Ferropyrine.
Fuchsaline.
Gamboge never to be used.
Gold.
Heliebore: in post-scarlatinial dropsy.
Hemo-gallol: when marked anemia present.
Iron: to correct anemia; along with saline purgatives.
Jaborandi: in renal dropsy with suppression of renal function.
Jaip: in some cases.
Juniper: exceedingly useful in cardiac, and chronic, not acute renal troubles.
Levico Water.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Mercury.
Milk Diet.
Nitrous Ether: useful alone, or with other diuretics.
Oil Croton.
Oil Juniper.
Paralysis: a stimulant diuretic.
Paracentesis Abdominis.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Bicarbonate.
Potassium Bitartrate and Acetate with Compound Jalap Powder: most useful of the hydrogogues 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.
Scoparin.
Scopolarium 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.

Duodenal Catarrh. — See also, Jaundice, Biliousness.

Acid, Citric.
Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.
Arsenic: in catarrh of bile-ducts as a sequela.
Bismuth.
Calomel.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hydrastis: in catarrh associated with gall stones.
Ipecacuanha.
Podophyllum.
Potasium Bichromate.
Rhubarb.
Salol.
Sodium Phosphate.

Dysentery. — See also, Diarrhea, Enteritis.

Acid, Boric: continuous irrigation with a two-wax tube.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.
Acid, Nitrous: in the chronic dysentery of hot climates.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite: when much fever.
INDICATIONS.

Alum: to control the diarrhea.

Aluminium Acetate: solution.

Ammonium Chloride.

Arsic: Fowler's solution along with opium if due to malaria.

Arsenic: Fowler's solution.

Arsenic: Fowler's solution along with opium.

Aspirin: Fowler's solution.

Aspirin: Fowler's solution along with opium if due to malaria.

Atropine.

Bismuth: in chronic intestinal catarrh.

Bismuth Sulphate: in acute sphenic type.

Castor Oil: in small doses, with opium.

Cathartics: to cause local depletion.

Cold: Enemata of ice cold water to relieve pain and tenesmus.

Copala: In some cases.

CopperArsenite.

Copper Sulphate.

Corrosive Sublimate: in small doses, when stools are slimy and bloody.

Creolin.

Crescote.

Energetics.

Ergot: In very chronic type.

Glycerin: with linseed tea, to lessen tenesmus.

Grape Diet.

Hammelis: where much blood in motions.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Ice Water: Injections.

Injections: in early stages, emollient; in later, astringent.

Iodine.

Ipecacuanha; in 30 grn. doses on empty stomach, with complete rest; or as enema, with small quantity of fluid; milk is a good vehicle.

Iron: internally, or as enema.

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.

Naphthalin.

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 Carbonate.

Sodium Nitrate.

Strychnine Sulphur: in chronic cases.

Tannin.

Tannin: conjoined with milk diet in chronic disease.

Tribronnophenol.

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.

Dysmenorrhea.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Salicylic.

Aconite: in congestive form in piethorics; or sequel to sudden arrest.

Aloes.

Ammonium Acetate.

Ammonium Chloride.

Amyl Nitrite: in neuralgic form.

Anemonin.

Antipyrine.

Aplol (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.

Cajeput Oil.

Camphor: frequently repeated in nervous subjects.

Cannabis Indica: very useful.

Cerium Oxalate.

Cetrarum.

Chloralamide.

Chloroform: vapor locally.

Clinicciug: in congestive cases at commencement.

Clinicciugin.

Codlina.

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.

Eugenol.

Gelseminum.

Gelsemium.

Ginger: if menses are suddenly suppressed.

Gold and Sodium Chloride.

Gossypium.

Guaiacum: in rheumatic cases.

Hamamelis: often relieves.

Hemogallol.

Hemol.

Holmiz-bath.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.

Ipecacuanha; as an emetic.

Iron: in anemia.

Magnesium Sulphate.

Manganesse Dioxide.

Morphine: like opium.

Nux Vomica: in neuralgic form.

Opium: exceedingly useful in small doses of 3 to 5 min. of tincture alone, or along with 3 or 4 grn. of chloral hydrate.

Picrotoxin.

Piscidia Erythrina.

Pulsatilla: like aconite.

Quinine.

Rue.

Silver Oxide.

Sodium Borate.

Strychnine.

Stypticin: useful uterine sedative.
INDICATIONS.

Sumbul.
Triphenin.
Viburnum.
Water: cold and hot, alternately dashed over loins in atonic cases.
Zinc Cyanide.

Dyspepsia.—See also, Acidity, Biliousness, Flatulence, Gastralgia, Pyrosis.

Absinthin.
Acids: before or after meals, especially nitro-hydrochloric acid.
Acid, Carboic.
Acid, Galla: in pyrosis.
Acid, Hydrochloric, Dilute: after a meal, especially if there is diarrhea.
Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritable cases.
Acid, Lactic: in imperfect digestion.
Acid, Nitric: with bitter tonics.
Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.
Alcohol: along with food when digestion is impaired by fatigue, etc.
Alkalies: very useful before meals in atonic dyspepsia, or two hours after.
Aloe: as dinner pill, along with nux vomica, in habitual constipation.
Arsenic: 1 min. of liquor before meals in neuralgia of the stomach, or diarrhea excited by food.
Asafetida.
Belladonna: to lessen pain and constipation.
Berberis.
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 phlegmaton; sometimes accompanying.
Calomel.
Calcium: very useful.
Cannabis Indica.
Capsicum: in atonic dyspepsia.
Carbolic.
Castor Oil.
Celery Nitr.
Dysphagia.
Acid, Hydrocyanic: as gargle.
Bromide of Potassium: in hysterical dysphagia; or dysphagia of liquids in children.
Cajeput Oil: in nervous dysphagia.
Cocaine: in tonsilitis, etc., as cause, 4 per cent. solution painted over.
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.
Cimicifuga.
Dry Cupping over back: when due to cardiac or pulmonary trouble.
Ether.
Ethyl Iodide.
Fridadella.
Hyoscyamus.
Lobeline.
Morphine.
Opium.
Oxygen.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Cyanide.
Potassium Iodide.
Pyridine.
Spermiline.
Stramonium: tincture.
Strophanthin.
Strychnine.
Terebene.
Terpin Hydrate.
Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.
Thoracentesis: if there is pleural effusion.
Valerian.

Belladonna.
Camphor: in strangury.
Cannabis Indica: in hematuria.
Cantharides: tincture.
Chimaphila.
Cocainum.
Digitale.
Ergot: in paralyses, when bladder feels imperfectly emptied.
Gelsemium.
Gelsemium.
Hyoscyamus.
Nitrous Ether.
Opium.

Ear-ache.
Almond Oil.
Atropine: along with opium.
Blister: behind the ear.
Brucine.
Cardiac Sedatives: internally.
Chloroform: on swab, behind and in front of ear.
Cocaine: as spray.
Ether Vapor: to tympanum.
Glycerin.
Heat, Dry: locally.
Hop Pullicate.
Illicium.
Inflation of Eustachian tube with Politzer's air bag.
Lead Acetate and Opium: as wash.
Leeching: behind ear.
Menthol and Liquid Petroleum as spray.
Opium.
Puissatilla.
Puncturing of tympanum if it bulge, followed by careful cleansing and insufflation of boric acid.
Water: hot as it can be borne, dropped into the ear.

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.

Ecchymosis.
Borax.
Cod-Liver Oil: internally and locally.
Chrysarobin.
Copper Salts.
Gadual: Internally, as resolvent tonic.
Grane regimen.
Ichthahalin: internally, as assimilative and regulator of nutritive processes.
Ichthyol: topically.
Lead: locally.
Quinine: for the malnutrition.
Zinc Oxide: locally.

Ectropion and Entropion.
Collodium.
Silver Nitrate.

Eczema.
Acetanilid.
Acid, Carbolic: internally and locally.
Acid, Salicylic: locally, if there is much weeping.
Acid Peroxide.
Alkalies: weak solutions as a constant dressing.
Alum: to check a profuse discharge; not curative.
Alumno.
Ammonium Carbonate: along with fresh infusion of cinchona.
Ammonium Urate.
Anacardium Orientale.
Argentic Nitrate: simple solution, or solution in nitric ether, painted over, in chronic form.
Arsenol.
Arsenic: applicable only in squamous and
chronic form, not in acute.
Belladonna: Internally, or atropine subcutaneously, in acute
Benzoin: compound tincture painted on to relieve itching.
Bismuth: where there is much exudation, the powder, or ointment, either of sub-
Calcium Lithio-carbonate.
Calcium Sulphide.
Camphor: powder to allay heat and itching.
Cashew Nut Oil: ointment in chronic cases.
Chloral Hydrate: as ointment half dran in oz. of petrolatum; or as lotion.
Cloroform.
Cinchona: powdered bark locally as an astrigent.
Citric Acid: locally, alone or with tar ointment, to relieve itching from the eyes.
Cocaine: to allay itching in scrotal eczema.
Cocoa Nut Oil: in eczema of the ears.
Cod-Liver Oil: in eczema of children due to malnutrition; and locally to skin to prevent cracking.
Collodion.
Columbus.
Copper Sulphate: as astrigent.
Croton Seeds: tincture of, as ointment.
Creolin.
Diapertherm.
Electricity: central galvanization in very obstinate cases.
Eucalyptol: with iodine and adeps lanae in dry eczema.
Eugenol.
Gallanol.
Gallic alcohol.
Gelatin.
Glycerin: as local emollient after an attack.
Glycerite of Aloe: in eczema auriurn.
Hamamelis: locally to allay itching.
Hygienic measures and Diet.
Ichthyol: Internally, as assimilative and tonic.
Ichthylol: locally.
Iodide.
Iodoformogen.
Iris Versicolor: in chronic gouty cases.
Iron Arsenate.
Iron Sulphate:
Jaborand.
Lead Carbonate.
Lead Salts: where there is much inflammation and weeping, a lotion containing a glycerin preparation; if dry and itching, a strong solution or an ointment.
Levico Water.
Lime Water: a sedative and astrigent; in later stages with glycerin.
Lithia: in gouty subjects.
Losophan.
Menthol.
Mercury, Ammoniated.
Mercury Olate.
Methylene Blue: in eczema of the lids.
Naphthol.
Nutgall.
Oil Croton.
Olive of Castor: with adeps lanae.
Phosphorus.
Phytolacca: in obstinate cases.
Plombago: ointment in eczema auriurn.
Potassium Acetate: Internally.
Potassium Cyanide: to allay itching.
Potassium Iodide.
Potato Poultice: cold, sprinkled with zinc oxide, to allay itching.
Pyektalin.
Resorcin.
Rubus 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.
Sulphuretum-potassium.
Starch Poultice.
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.
Tanniform.
Tar: ointment; and internally as pill or capsule in very chronic form.
Thuja.
Thyroid.
Thyroid Bath.
Viola Tricolor: infusion along with senna; 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.
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, Spermatorrhea, and the list of Anaphrodisiacs.

Acetanilid.
Antispasmin.
Belladonna.
Bromine.
Bromides.
Bruguiera-bemol.
Camphor, Monobromo-
Chloral Hydrate.
Cimicifuga.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
Hygienic Measures.
Hyoscine.
Iron.
Potassium Citrate.
Emphysema.—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 retrogression 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.
Conline. Compressed Air: inhaled.
Cubebs: the tincture sometimes relieves like a charm. Digitalis.
Grindelia: in most respiratory nerves. Hemogallol.
Lobelia: where there is severe dyspnea, or capillary bronchitis. Morphia.
Quebracho. Resorcinn. Senega.
Turpentine Oil.

Empyema.

Ammonium Acetate. Aspiration, or free Injections.

Endocarditis. — See also, Pericarditis.

Endometritis. — See also, Uterine Congestion and Hyper trophy.

Enteric Fever. — See Typhoid Fever.

Enteritis.—See also, Diarrhoea, Dysencory, Cholera, Peritonitis, Typhilitis.

Gadoul.
INDICATIONS.

Sodium Nitrate.
Tannin.
Tannigen.
Turpentine Oil.
Ulum: infusion as drink, or leaves as poultice.

Enuresis.

Acid, Camphoric.
Antipyrine.
Atropine.
Belladonna: very useful for children, but the dose must be large.
Buchu: in chronic cases.
Cantharides internally: very useful in middle-aged women or the aged.
Chloral Hydrate: in children.
Collodion: to form a cap over prepuce.
Ergot: in paralytic cases.
Iodide of Iron: in some cases.
Iodine.
Lipoline.
Pichi.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Nitrate: in children.
Quteline.
Rhus Aromatic.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Santonin: when worms present.

Epididymitis. — See also, Orchitis.

Aconite: in small doses frequently repeated.
Belladonna.
Collodion.
Guslacol: locally.
Heat, Moisture, and Pressure: in later stages, to relieve indentation.
Ice-bags.
Iodine.
Iodine: grn. 4 to adeps lancea. oz. 1, locally, to relieve induration.
Mercury and Belladonna: as ointment.
Mercury and Morphine: locally as oint if persistent.

Naftalan.
Potassium Iodide.
Pulsatilla: in very small doses along with ginseng.
Punctures: to relieve tension and pain.

Rest in bed: elevation of pelvis and testicles, suspension of any local gonorrheal treatment.
Silver Nitrate: strong solution locally applied to abort.
Strapping and suspending testicle.

Epilepsy. — See also, Hystero-Epilepsy, Convulsions.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Camphoramic.
Acid, Hydrobromic.
Acid, Peromil.
Adonis Vernalis.
Ammonium Bromide.
Ammonium Valerianate.
Ammonium or Sodium Nitrite.
Amyl Nitrite.
Amylne Hydrate.
Aniline Sulphate.
Antipyrine.
Apomorphine: to prevent; in emetic doses.
Argentic Nitrate: sometimes useful, but objectionable from risk of discoloring the skin.
Arsenic: in epileptic vertigo.
Asafetida.
Atropine.
Anæsthetics: rarely.
Belladonna: in petit mal, in nocturnal epilepsy and anemic subjects; perseverance in its use is required.
Bismuth Valerianate.
Bisters: over seat of aura.
Borax.
Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Strontium, Lithium, and Iron: most generally useful; dose should be large; in cases occurring in the day-time, in grand mal, reflex epilepsy, and cerebral hyperemia.
Bromalin: mild yet very efficacious.
Bromo- hemol.
Bryonia.
Caesium and Ammonium Bromide.
Calabar Bean.
Calcium Bromide.
Calcium Bromo-iodide.
Camphor: has been, but is not now, much used.
Camphor, Monobromated.

Cannabis Indica.
Cautery: frequently and lightly repeated.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloral Hydrate: full dose at bed-time in nocturnal attacks.
Chloroform: inhalation in hystero-epilepsy.
Chloralalamide.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Conium.
Copper Acetate.
Copper Ammonio-sulphate: sometimes useful.
Copper Sulphate.
Cupro-hemol.
Digitalis.
Diet.
Dobuisine.
Electricity.
Ethylene Bromide.
Floridures.
Gadouil.
Gold Bromide.
Hydrargyri Biniodi- dium, in syphilitic history.
Hydrastinu Hydrochlorate.
Hyoscyamine.
Ignatia.
Irot: in uterine obstruction, in cerebral and genital anemia: alone, or the bromide along with the bromide of potassium.
Iron Valerianate.
Lithium Bromide.
Locelia: has been used as a nauseant to relieve the spasms.
Mercury.
Musk: has been tried.
Nikel.
Nitrite of Amyl: inhaled will cut short a fit; if there is appreciable time between aura and fight will prevent its cut short status epilepticus.
Nitrite of Sodium: in petit mala. gm. dose thrice daily.
Nitroglycerin: like nitrite of amy, but slightly slower in action.
Oplun.
Paraldehyde: instead of bromides.
Phosphorus.
Phosphatema.
Picrotoxin: weak and anemic type; or nocturnal attacks must be persisted in.
Potassium Bromate.
Potassium Iodide: with bromide; alone in syphilitic history.

Epistaxis.—See also, Hemorrhage.


Epithelioma.—See also, Phlegmon.


Acid, Benzoic: the soda salt 2 to 3 drams in the twenty-four hours. Acid, Boric: lotion in phlegmonous erysipelas. Acid, Carbolic: 1 in t soaked in two per cent. solution relieves pain; subcutaneously ½ dram, alcohol ½ dram, water 2 oz. Acid, Salicylic: as ointment, or dissolved in collodium as paint.


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INDICATIONS.

PART II.

two beyond inflamed area.

Sodium Salicylate: antipyretic.

Tartar Emetic: small doses frequently.

Thermadin.

Thiol.

Tinct. Ferric Chloride. Traumaticin.

Trichlorophenol. Tripbenin. Turpentine.

Veratrum Viride. White Lead: paint locally.

Zinc Oxide.

Erythema.

Acids: in cases of indigestion.

Acid. Picric. Aconite.


Belladonna: in simple erythema.


Gelatnum. Ichthyol.

Lead: the glycerite of the carbonate.

Quinine: in erythema nodosum.

Rhus Toxicodendron. Sozolodole-Sodium. Tannform.

Zinc: locally, as ointments or lotions.

Excoriations.—See also, Intertrigo.


Iodoformogen. Iodoole.

Lead Acetate. Lead Carbonate. Lead Cerate.


Sozolodole-Potassium. Tannform.

Traumaticin.

Zinc Carbonate. Zinc Oxide.

Exhaustion. — See also, Adynamia, Convalescence, Insomnia, Myalgia, Neuasthenia.

Acetanilid.

Calcium Carbonate. Calcium Phosphate. Chinchlifuga.


Hemol-gallol.

Iron Phosphate.

Kola.

Optum.

Phosphorus.

Potassium Bromide. Stimulants.

Exhaustion, Nervous.


Levico Water.

Sodium Hypophosphite. Spirit Ammonia.

Exhaustion, Sexual.

Cocaine. Cornutine Citrate.

Muir Puama. Phosphorus.

Solanin. Zinc Phosphide.

Exophthalmos.

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid Boric.

Acid, Hydriodic.

Acid, Picric.

Acid, Salicylic.


Chalybeate Waters: for the anemia. Convallaria.

Cotó.

Digitalis: if functional in young subjects; often relieves in other cases.

Digitoxin.

Duboisine. Galvanism of the cerebral sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves.

Glycerinophosphates.

Gold Bromide.

Iodicrystine.

Iron: for the anemia. Mercury Oleate.

Myrtol.

Resorcin.

Spartine Sulphate. Strophanthus. Thyraden.

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 list of Hydriatics, Myotics and other agents acting on the eye.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Boric.

Ammonium Acetate: solution.

Arecoline Hydrobromate.

Atropine.


Cineraria Juice. Cocaine.

Copper Salts. Erythrophleine Hydrochlorate.

Eserine. Formaldehyde.

Homatropine. Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.

Ichtialin : internally. Ichthyol.

Iodole.

Iodoformogen. Iron Sulphate.

Lead Acetate. Lead Phosphate.


Pulsatilla.

Pyoktanin. Resorcin.


Scoparin Hydrobromate.


Eye-Lids, Affections of.—See also, Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Eczymosis, Ectropion, Plosis, etc.


Fauces, Inflammation of.—See also, Throat, Sore.

Acid, Tannic. Silver Nitrate.


Feet.—Perspiring, Fetid, Tender, Swelled, etc.—See also, Bromodrosis, Chilblains.

Acid, Boric. Acid, Chromic. Acid, Salicylic.


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, Carbonic. Acid, Carbonate. Acid, Citric. Acid, Hydrochloric. Acid, Phosphoric. Acid, Salicylic: in rheumatic fevers, or in typhus, etc.; often useful, but effect watched carefully.—quickly discontinued if it does not relieve symptoms.


pyrexia, and an excellent stimulant, tonic and sedative: the part of the humoral fevers, especially on retrocession of a rash.

Digitalis: in inflammatory eruptive fevers, especially scarlet fever, as an antipyretic; much used also in typhoid.

Elaeerrium: hydragogue cathartic.

Encyclopedia: in intermittent fevers.

Gallanol.

Hydrastis: Gelsemium.

Lactophenin.

Gualacol:

Mercury:

Menthol.

Musk:

Opium:

Phenocoll

Phenacetin

Potassium

Quinine

Rhus:

Strychnine:

Tartar

Tripheuin.

Turpentine

Veratrum

Warm

Bismuth

Ichthyol.

Collodion.

Creolin.

Pyoktanin.

Ichthyol.

Fistula.

Nipples.

Manganese

Bismuth:

Capsicum

Nipples.

Oleoresin

Oleoresin

Bismuth

Pyoktanin.

Bismuth

Capsicum

Cacao

Subnitrate.

Calcium

Oxyiodide.

Physostigma:

Rue:

Capsicum

Bismuth:

Capsicum

Ichthyol.

Sangulnaria:

Diphtherin.

Strychnine:

Sangulnaria:

Diphtherin.

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Strychnine:

Sangulnaria:

Diphtherin.
Sulphocarbolates: when no acidity, and simple spasms.

Terebene.

Turpentine Oil: few drops internally, or as enema in fevers, peritonitis, etc.

Valerian.

Xanthoxylum.

Fluor Albus.—See Leucorrhea.

Flushing and Heat.—See also, Climacteric Disorders.

Eucalyptol: at climacteric.

Iron: most useful.

Nitrile of Amyl: if associated with menstrual irregularity (accompanying symptoms, cold in the extremities, giddiness, fluttering of the heart); inhalation, or internally in one-third of a drop; doses effect sometimes disagreeable.

Nux Vomica: with tinct. opii, in the hysteria of middle-aged women.

Ovaraden or Ovarin: at menopause.

Potassium Bromide.

Valerian.

Zinc Valerianate: at climacteric.

Fractures and Dislocations.—See also, Wounds.

Acid, Carboel.

Arnica: internally and locally.

Calcium Glycerinophosphate: internally, to hasten union.

Chloroform.

Iodine: antiseptic dressing.

Iodiformogen.

Iodo.

Opium.

Phosphate of Calcium: internally; quickens union.

Sulziodole-Sodium.

Freckles.

Acid, Boric.

Acid, Lactic.

Alkaline Lotions.

Benzoin.

Borax.

Copper Oleate.

Iodine.

Lime-Water.

Muriatic Chloride: locally, with glycerin, alcohol, and rose water. Three-fourths of grn. to the oz.

Olive Oil.

Potassium Carbonate.

Resorcin.

Frost-Bite.—See also, Chilblains.

Acid, Carboel.

Acid, Tannic.

Adips Lanne.

Aluminium Acetate.

Camphor Cream.

Creosote.

Ichthyol.

Sulziodole-Potassium.

Sulziodole-Zinc.

Styrax.

Furunculus.—See boils.

Gall Stones.—See Calculi, Bilairy.

Gangrene.—See also, Wounds, Gangrenous.

Acid, Carboel: locally in strong solution to act as caustic; as a dressing to promote healthy action.

Acid, Chrome: local escharotic.

Acid, Citric.

Acid, Nitric: next to bromine the most useful escharotic.

Acid, Pyrogynous.

Acid, Salicylic: locally.

Ammonium Chloride.

Balsam of Peru.

Bromai.

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.

Oakum: dressing.

Opium.

Oxygen: as a bath.

Potassa: as caustic.

Potassium Chlorate.

Potassium Permanganate.

Quinine.

Resorcin: antiseptic, antipyretic.

Sanguinaria.

Sodium Sulphate.

Tannin.

Terebene.

Turpentine Oil: internally, and by inhalation.

Zinc Chloride.

Gastralgia.—See also, Acidity, Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Neuralgia.

Acetanilide.

Acid, Carboel.

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.

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.

Codeine.

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 epigastrum, very useful; or with bismuth and milk before a meal.

Nitroglycerin: quickly eased.
Gastritis.

Acid, Hydrocyanic: to allay pain.

Ammonium Chloride: in gastric catarrh.

Arsenic: in drunkards.

Atropine: in chronic cases.

Bismuth: in catarrh.

Caffeine: especially when associated with migraine.

Calomel.

Cinchona.

Eucalyptus: in chronic catarrh.

Hydrastis.

Ice: to suck; and to epigastrum.

Ipecacuanha: in catarrh.

Lead Acetate: along with opium.

Nutrient Enemata.

Nux Vomica.

Opium.

Silver Nitrate: in chronic gastritis.

Silver Oxide.

Veratr um Vl rde should never be used.

Gastritis, Acute.

Belladonna.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Calomel.

Demulcents.

Mercury.

Morphine.

Opium.

Sodium Paracresotate.

Warm Water, internally, or Stomach Pump: to unload stomach at onset.

Gastritis, Chronic.

—See also, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia.

Alkalies.

Bismuth Salicylate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Bismuth and Ammonium Citr ate.

Caffeine.

Calcium Salicylate.

Cinchona.

Ichthalthin: internally, as regulator and tonic.

Mercury.

Morphine.

Orexine Tannate.

Papain.

Peptonized Milk.

Podophyllum.

Pulsatilla.

Resorcin.

Silver Nitrate: by irrigation.

Sodium Paracresotate.

Strontium Bromide.

Thymol.

Zinc Oxide.

Zinc Sulphate.

Gastrodynia. —See Gastralgia.

Gastrorrhea. —See Pyrosis.

Gingivitis.

Alum.

Asepiol.

Borax.

Myrrh.

Potassium Chlorate.

Pyoktanin.

S ozo lo do-le-Potassium.
**PART II.**

**Glanders and Farcy.**
Acid, Carbolic.
Ammonium Carbonate.
Arsenic.
Creosote.
Escharotics.
Iodine.
Iron.
Potassium Bichromate.
Potassium Iodide.
Quinine.
Strychnine.
Sulphur Iodide.
Sulphites.

**Glandular Enlargement.** — See also, Bubon, Wen, Goiter, Tares 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.
Calcium 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.
Gadul.
Gold Chloride: in scrofula.
Guaiacum.
Hydrastis.
Ichthahlin: Internally.
Ichthyl: topically.
Iodides.
Iodine: internally; and painted around, not over the gland.
Iodoform: as a dressing to breaking-down glands.
Iodoformogen: equal and persistent in action on open glands.
Iodole: Internally.
Lead Iodide: Ointment.
Mercury: Internally; locally the olate of mercury and morphia.
Pilocarpine: in acute affections of parotid and submaxillary.
Potassium Iodide: ointment over enlarged thyroid and chronically inflamed glands.
Sulpholodole-Mercury.
Sulphides.
Thiosinamine.
Valerian.

**Glaucoma.**
Atropine has caused this disease.
Duboisine like atropine.
Eserine: lowers intracocular tension.
Iridectomy: the only cure.
Quinine.

**Glottis, Spasm of.** — See Laryngismus Stridulus.

**Gleet.** — See also, Gonorrhea.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Airol.
Aloes.
Argentamine.
Arginin.
Aristol.
Bismuth Oxylodide or Subnitrate: suspended in glycerin or mucilage.
Blisters: to perineum useful in obstinate gleet.
Cantharides: minimum doses of tincture frequently repeated.
Copalba: Internally, and locally smeared on a bougie and introduced; best used in chronic form.
Copper Sulphate: as injection.
Creosote.
Eucalyptol: in very chronic gleet.
Galobromol.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Iodoformogen.
Iodide.
Iron: either perchloride or sulphate as injection, along with opium.
Juniper Oil: like copalba.

**Goiter.** — See also, Exophthalmos.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Fluoride.
Calcium Oleate.
Electricity.
Ferric Chloride.
Iodides.
Iodine: Internally, and locally as ointment or tincture, and as injection.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodothyline.
Mercuric Biniiodide: as ointment, to be used.

**Glossitis.**
Alum.
Bismuth: locally.
Electrolysis: in simple hypertrophy, and cystic.
Iron.
Leeches.
Purgatives.
Quinine.

**Glottis, Ædema of.** — See also, Croup, Laryngitis.
Acid, Tannic.
Alum.
Ammonium Carbonate: as emetic.
Conium.
Emetics.
Ethyl Iodide.
Inhalations.
S克拉ifiation.
Tracheotomy.

**Glycosuria.** — See Diabetes.

**Goiter.** — See also, Exophthalmos.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Fluoride.
Calcium Oleate.
Electricity.
Ferric Chloride.
Iodides.
Iodine: Internally, and locally as ointment or tincture, and as injection.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodothyline.
Mercuric Biniiodide: as ointment, to be used.

**INDICATIONS.**

Naphtol.
Oil Juniper.
Oil Turpentine.
Peru, Balsam of Piper Methysticum.
Potassium Permanganate.
Protargol.
Salol.
Sandalwood Oil: useful both locally and generally.
Sliver Citrate.
Sulphodole-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.

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Ammonium Chloride.
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Calcium Oleate.
Electricity.
Ferric Chloride.
Iodides.
Iodine: Internally, and locally as ointment or tincture, and as injection.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodothyline.
Mercuric Biniiodide: as ointment, to be used.
INTERMEDIATELY TO LASTING AS TO I

INDICATIONS.

Gonorrhea.—See also, Chordee, Gleet. Or- chitis; Rheumatism; Gonorrhoea; Ureth- ritis, &c.

Acid, Benzoic: Internally.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Cubebs.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Aconite: In acute stage.
Acolite: In acute stage.
Alcohol not to be touched.
Alkalines: salts, or waters, as citrates or bi-carbonates, to make urine alkaline.
Antimony: If acute stage is severe.
Aristol.
Argentamine.
Argonin.
Belladonna.
Bismuth Oxyiodide.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Bucho: more useful after acute stage.
Cadmium Sulphate: as stringent 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 minims doses three times daily in chordee.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cinnamon.
Cocaine.
Ergotin.
Ergother, Oil of.
Eucalyptus, Oil of.
Europhen.
Ferropyrine.
Formaldehyde.
Gallobromol.
Gelsemium.
Glycerite of Tannin: injection in later stage.
Hamamells.
Hot Sitz-bath.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthyol.
Iodole.
Iron: astringent injection in later stage.
Kaolin.
Kava Kava.
Largyn: very effective. Lead Acetate. Lead Nitrate.
Lead Subacetate, solution of.
Lead Water and Eau de Lait.
Mercury Benzoate.
Methylene Blue.
Methyl Salicylate.
Naphthol.
Oplom.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Permanganate.
Protargol.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Pyridine.
Quinine: stimulant in later stage.
Quinoline Tartrate.
Resorcin.
Salol.
Sandalwood Oill: internally and locally.
Silver Nitrate: as injection, said to cut short at commencement.
Silver Oxide.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Dithio-Salicylate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sozolode-Sulphate.
Sozolode-Zinc.
Terpin Hydrate.
Thalline Sulphate.
Turpentine Oil.
Urinating: with penis in hot water, to relieve and to urine.
Veratrum Viride: in early stage of acute fever.
Warm Baths: lasting § to 2 hours, in early stage.
ZincPermanganate.
Zinc salts in general.

Gout.—See also, Arthritic, Lithemia.

Acid, Arocanthus.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Di-Iodo-salicylate.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite.
Alcolone.
Alkaline Mineral Waters.
Alkaline Poultice.
Ammonia Water.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Phosphate.
Ammonium Tartrate.
Antipyrine.
Argentic Nitrate.
Arnica.
Arsenic.
Asaprol.
Asparagin.
Belladonna.
Bilisters.
Calcium Sulphate.
Chilcry.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cod Liver Oil.
Colchicine.
Colchicum.
Coid Water.
Collodium.
Colocynthis with Hydrocynamus: to unload kidneys.
Diets.
Diuretics and Alkaline drinks.
Ether: hypodermically.
Formin.
Fraxinus.
Gaduol.
Gentian.
Glycerinophosphates.
Guaco.
Horse Chestnut Oil.
Hydrogen Sulphide.
Ichthalbin: Internally, as resolvent and alternative.
Ichthyoil: topically.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodine.
Iodoform.
Iron Iodide.
Levicr Water.
Lithium Salts.
Lycetol.
Lysine.
Magnesia.
Manganese.
Morphine.
Oil of Peppermint.
Piperazine.
Piper Methysticum.
Potassie Liqueur.
Potassium Acetate.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Permanganate.
Potassium Silicate.
Potassa, Virginia.
Quinine.
Rubefacients.
PART II.


Granulations, Exuberant.


Gripping.—See Colic.

Growth, Morbid.—See Tumors.

Gums, Diseases of.

—See also, Mouth. Sore; Sorey, Teeth.

Acid, Carbolic.


Hay Fever.—See also, Asthma, Catarrh, Conjunctivitis, Influenza.


Headache.—See also, Hemicrania.


ache with tenderness of scalp.
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.
Neurodin.
Nitrite of Amyl: as inhalation when face pale.
Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica: frequently repeated in nervous or bilious headache.
Oxygen Water.
Paraldehyde.
Phenacetin.
Phosphorus.
Platrotoxin: in periodical headache.
Podophyllum: when constipation.
Potassium Cyanide: as local application.
Pulsatilla.
Quinine.
Salicylate of Sodium: three grn. dose every half hour exceedingly useful.
Sanguinaria: in gastric derangement.
Sitz-bath.
Skull-cap: as prophylactic.
Sodium Bicarbonate: with bitters before meals in frontal headache at the junction of hairly scalp and forehead, or pain in upper part of forehead without constipation. As wash to the mouth 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.
Thermadin.
Triphenin.
Valerian: in nervous and hysterical cases.
Veratrum Viride.
Zinc Oxide.

Headache, Bilious.
—See Biliousness.

Heart Affections—
See also, Angina Pectoris, Droopy, Endocarditis, Pericarditis, Syncope.
Aconite.
Adonidin.
Adouls Estivals.
Ammonia and Ether, followed by Digitalis and Alcohol: in heart failure.
Ammonium Carbonate: in heart failure.
Amyl Nitrite.
Arsenic.
Barium Chloride: in heart failure.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
Cactus Grandiflora.
Caffeine.
Camphor.
Chloral Hydrate: in neurotic palpitation and pseudo-angina pectoris.
Clmifugua.
Convallaria.
Convallamarin.
Diet and Exercise.
Digestives.
Digitalis.
Digitoxin.
Erythrol Tetranitrate.
Hoffmann's Anodyne.
Hydragogue Cathartics.
Hyoscyamus.
Iron.
Iron with Arsenic and simple Bitters.
Kola.
Morphine.
Nicotine: for functional disturbance.
Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica.
Oleander.
Opium.
Potassium Iodide.
Spartelina Sulfate.
Strontium Bromide.
Strontium Iodide.
Strophanthus.
Strychnine.
Sparrenshall Gland.
Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.
Uropherin.
Venesection.
Veratrine Ointment.
Veratrum Viride.

Heartburn.—See Pyrosis.

Heart, Dilated.
Amyl Nitrite.
Cocaine.
Digitalis.
Ergot.
Iron.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Nitroglycerin.
Purgatives.
Sodium Nitrile.
Sparatine.

Heart, Fatty.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Clmifugua.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Digitoxin.
Ergot.
Iron.
Nitrile of Amyl.
Strychnine.

Heart, Hypertrophied.
Aconite: to be used with care when valvular disease is present.
Bromides.
Camphor: in palpitation and dyspepsia.
Clmifugua.
Digitalis: in small doses.
Ergot.
Galvanism.
Iron.
Lead Acetate: in palpitation.
Nitrile of Amyl.
Potassium Iodide.
Veratrum Viride.

Heart, Palpitation of.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite: Internally.
Amy Nitrite.
Belladonna: Internally useful in cardiac strain.
Bromides: in fluttering heart.
Camphor.
Clmifugua.
Cocaine.
Digitalis.
Eucalyptus.
Hot Bath.
Hyoscyamus: in nervous palpitation.
Lead.
Milk Cure: in gouty persons.
Nux Vomica.
Petrol: head hung forward, body bent, arms by the sides, and breath held for a few seconds.
Potassium Bromide.
INDICATIONS.

Potassium Iodide.
Senega.

Spirit Ether.

Valerian: in nervous cases with dyspnea.
Veratrime: 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.
Iron.
Jalap Resin.
Morphine: to relieve pain and dyspnea.

Nitrites: to lessen vascular tension.

Nitroglycerin.
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.
Errot: hypodermically.
Hamamelis.
Ice: exceedingly useful.
Ipecacuanha.
Iron Perchloride, or Subsalicylate.
Krameria.

Lead Acetate.

Logwood.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Silver Nitrate.
Tannin.
Turpentine Oil.

Hematocele, Pelvic.

Acid, Carbo-tic.
Bromides.

Hemostatides.
Iodides.

Iron.
Mercury Bichloride.
Opium.
Potassium Iodide.

Tonic.

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.

Digitale.

Ergot.

Ergorner.

Hamamelis.

Ipecacuanha.

Iron Perchloride.

Krameria: extract in large dose.

Lead Acetate.
Matco.

Myrtol.

Potassium Bitartrate.
Quinine.
Rhus Aromatica.
Sodium Hyposulphite.

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.

Hemicrania. —See also, Migraine.

Acetanilid.

Aconite.

Ammonium Chloride.

Amyl Nitrite.

Auripiprine.

Arsenic.

Belladonna.

Bromides.

Caffeine.

Camphor.

Cannabis Indica.

Cimicifuga.

Digitalis.

Euphorin.

Exaiguin.

Menthol.

Mercury.

Neurotin.

Nux Vomica.

Pedodphyllum.

Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Nitrite.

Quinine Valerianate.

Sanguinarin.

Sodium Chloride.

Thermodyne.

Triphenin.

Valerian.

Hemiopia.

Glycerinophosphates.

Iodides.

Iodipin.

Iron.

Phosphates.

Potassium Bromide.

Quinine.

Strychnine.

Hemiplegia.—See also, Paralysis, Facial.

Glycerinophosphates.

Phystostigmine.

Picrotoxin.

Potassium Iodide.

Spermene.

Strychnine.

Hemoptyis.—See also, Hematemesis.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Acetic.

Acid, Gallic: very useful.

Acid, Phosphoric.

Acid, Pyrogallic.

Acid, Sulphuric.

Acid, Tannic.

Aconite.

Alum.

Ammonium Chloride.

Apocodine.

Arnica.

Astringent Inhalations.

Atropine.

Barium Chloride.

Bromides.

Bursa Pastoris.

Cactus Grandiflorus.

Calcium Chloride.

Chioral Hydrate.

Chiorodyne.

Chloroform: to outside of chest.

Copalba.

Copper Sulphate.

Digitale.

Dry Cups: to chest.

Ergot or Ergotinin.

Ferric Acetate: very weak solution, constantly sipped.

Ferril Persulphates.

Hamamelis: very useful.

Hot Water Bag: to spine.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.

Ice.

Ipecacuanha.

Iron: and absolute rest.
very very bruised good.

Internally; as internally.

INDICATIONS.

Hemorrhage, Post-partum.


Hemorrhage, Uterine and Vesical.


Hemorrhoids.


INDICATIONS.

Sulphur: as confection, to produce soft passages.
Sulphurous Waters.
Tanninform.
Tobacco.
Turpentine Oil.

Hepatalgia.
Ammonium Chloride.
Nux Vomica.
Quinine.

Hepatic Cirrhosis.—See also, Ascites.
Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
Ammonium Chloride.
Arsenic.
Biuret.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Iodides.
Iodform.
Iodide.
Mercurials.
Sodium Phosphate.

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.
Chologogues.
Eucalyptin.
Glycerinophosphates: for hypersecretion.
Iodide of Iodides.
Iron.
Levico Water.
Mercurials: as chologogues.
Nux Vomica.
Ox-gall.
Phosphorus.
Podophyllum.
Potassium salts.
Quinine: for congestion.
Sangunaria.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sulphur.
Taraxacum.
Turpentine Oil.

Hepatitis.
Acid, Nitro-Hydrochloric.
Aconite.
Alkaline Mineral Waters.
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 Colchicine.
Ammonium Chloride.
Antimony with Nitre.
Aspiration when pus develops.
Blister or Mustard-plaster.
Calomel.
Colchicine.
Diet.
Hot Clothes or Counter-irritation.
Iodine.
Mercury.
Potassium Iodide.
Quinine and Iron: after abscess develops.
Sugar Purgatives: preceded by calomel.
Sweet Spirit of Nitre: with potassium citrate, 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.
Anthrabin.
Arsenic.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Calomel.
Europhen.
Glycerin.
Hydroxyamine Hydrochlorate.
Icthyalin: internally.
Icthyol: locally.

Herpes Zoster.
Acid, Carbolic.
Aconite and Opium: locally.

Indole.
Iron Arsenate.
Lenirbin.
Levico Water.
Magnesium Citrate.
Myrtil.
Naphtol.
Potassium Carbonate.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Silver Nitrate.
Sozolodote salts.
Zinc Sulphate.

Herpes Circinatus.—See Tinea Circinata.

Herpes Tonsurans (Pityriasis Rosea).
—See also, Ssororrhea.
Acid, Carbolic: 2 parts with 8 parts each glycerin 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.
Chrysarbin.
Cod-Liver Oil or Linseed Oil: as lotion.
Cedulin: as tonic.
Ichthalbin: internally, as alternative tonic and regulator of digestive functions.
Lead-Subacetate Solution: with equal part glycerin and 2 parts water, as lotion when inflammation high.
Mercury: internally in obdurate 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.
Pyrogallol.
Sozolodote-Mercury.
Sozolodote-Potassium.
Sulphur: as 1 to 8 ointment every morning; with almond oil inunction at night.
Sulphurated Potassa: ½ oz. to pint lime water, as lotion.
Thyaden: as stimulant of cutaneous circulation..

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INDICATIONS.

Alcohol: locally.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Calomel.
Celandine.
Chloroform.
Collodion.
Copper Acetate.
Dulcamara.
Euphrosen.
Ferric Perchloridum.
Galvanism.
Ichthialbin: internally.
Iทธyol: locally.
Iodide.
Levico Water.
Menthol.
Mercury.
Methylene Blue.
Morphia.
Myrtol.
Phosphorus.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Silver Nitrate: strong solution locally.
Spirits of Wine.
Tar.
Traumaticin.
Veratrine: as ointment.
Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Phosphate.

Hiccough.
Amber, Oll of.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antispasmin.
Apomorphine.
Belladonna.
Bismuth.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica.
Capsicum.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Cocaine.
Ether.
Iodoform.
Jaborandi.
Laurel Water.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Must.
Mustard and Hot Water.
Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica.
Pepper.
Potassium Bromide.
Pressure over phrenic nerve, hyoid bone, or epigastrium.
Quinine: in full doses.
Spirit Ether.
Sugar and Vinegar.
Silfoni.
Tobacco-smoking.
Valerian.
Zinc Valerianate.

Hordeolum (Stye).—See also, Eyelid's.
Iodine Tincture.
Mercury Olate with Morphine.

Pulsatilla: internally, and externally as wash, often aborts.
Silver Nitrate.

Hydrocele.—See also, Drousy, Orchitis.
Acid, Carboile.
Ammonium Chloride.
Chloroform.
Iodine.
Silver Nitrate.

Hydrocephalus, Acute.—See also, Drousy.
Blisters: to the nape of neck useful.
Bromide of Potassium.
Crotou Oil: liniment.
Elaterium.
Ergot.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodoform or Iodform.: dissolved in collodion, or as ointment to neck and head, along with small doses of calomel as enemata.
Leeches.
MercuriC Chloride: small doses internally.
Tartar Emetic: ointment.
Turpentine Oil: by mouth or as enema at commencement.

Hydrocephalus, Chronic.—See also, Meningitis. Tubercular; Drousy.
Blisters.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodide of Iron.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodine.
Mercury.
Potassium Bromide.

Hydropericardium.—See also, Drousy.

Hydrophobia.
Acid, Acetic or Hydrochloric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Actual Cautery.
Acupuncture.
Amyl Nitrite.
Arsenic.
Asparagus.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Bromide of Potassium.
Calabar Bean.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloride of Potassium.
Chloroform: to control spasms.
Conine.

Curare.
Escharotics.
Ether.
Euphorbia.
Excision of Bitten Part.
Gelsemium.
Hoang-nan.
Hyoscyamine.
Iodine.
Jaborandi.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Nicotine.
Nitroglycerin.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Permanganate: as lotion to wound.
Potassium Iodide.
Quinine.
Sabadilla.
Silver Nitrate to wound, is of no use, even though applied immediately.

Stramonium.

Hydrothorax.—See also, Drousy.
Blisters.
Broom.
Digitals: as diuretic.
Dinurein.
Dry Diet.
Elaterium.
Iodine: injections after tapping.
Iron Chloride: tincture.
Jaborandi.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Pilocarpine.
Resin of Copaba.
Sanguinaria.
Veratum Viride.

Hyperidrosis.—See Perspiration.

Hypochondriasis.—See also, Melancholia.

Alcohol: as temporary stimulant.
Arsenic: in the aged.
Asafetida.
Bromo-hemol.
Bromide of Potassium.
Caffeine.
Clinticfuga: in puerperal, and spermatorrhea.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
Colchicine.
Colchicum.
Croesote.
Electricity.
Gold Chloride: when giddiness and cerebral angina,
PART II.

INDICATIONS.

Galvanism.  Garlic: to smell during the paroxysm.
Glycerinophosphates.  Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hyoscyamus.  Ignatia.
Ipecacuanha: as emetic.
Massage.  Morphine Valerianate.  Musk.


Impetigo.—See also, Eczema.

Acid Hydrocyanic: to relieve itching.

Acids, Mineral: internally.


Impetigo Syphilitica.


Impotence.—See also, Emissions, Spermatorrhces.


PART II.

Indolent Swellings.


Infantile Diarrhea. — See Diarrhea.

Indications. — See also, Bronchitis, Pleuritis, etc. Also list of Antiphlogisties.

Aconite.
Acid.
Acetanilid.
Actanilid.
Alcohol.
Alkalies.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Tartrate.
Arnica.
Arsenic.
Astringents.
Atropine.
Barium Chloride.
Belladonna: in gouty and rheumatic inflammations 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.
Digitalls.
Electricity.
Ergot.
Exalgin.
Flaxseed: for inflamed mucous membranes.
Fomentations.
Gelsemium.
Hop Poultice.
Ice: locally applied.
Ichthialbin: internally.
Ichthyol: locally.
Iodine: locally.
Lead.
Leeches.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Mercury: in deep-seated inflammations, especially those of serous membranes, and irritis, and syphilitic cases.
Mercury Inunctions.
Neurodine.
Nitrates.
Opium: exceedingly useful to check it at commencement, and relieve pain afterwards.
Phosphorus.
Pilocarpine.
Poultices.
Pulsatilla: when purulent discharge from eyes, ears or nose, and in epididymitis.
Purgatives.
Pyrotaolin.
Quinoline: in peritonitis and in acute inflammations, along with morphine.
Saline.
Sodium Salicylate: most useful, especially in rheumatic affections.
Saline Cathartics.
Silver Nitrates.
Soziodol-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.
Acid.
Acid.
Acid.
Acid.
Acid.

Aconite, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, and Citrate of Potassium, in combination: valuable in early stage.
Actaea Racemosa.
Alcohol.
Ammonium Acetate, with Nitrous or Chloric Ether.
Ammonium Salicylate.
Antispasmin.
Antipyrine.
Belladonna.
Belladonna.
Bismuth Salicylate.
Bromides.
Camp horn.
Camp horn, Monobromated.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral hydrate.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chinitufuga.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
Cold Baths as Antipyrine.
Colchicine.

Insanity and De
cumenta. — See also, Delirium, Hypochondriasis, Mania, Mielancholia.
Chloral Hydrate.
Coffeine.
Colchicine.


Intermittent Fever.

—See also, Malaria; also list of Antiperiodics.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Nitric: in obstinate cases.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite.
Alcohol.
Alum.
Ammonium Carbogdate: one-half to one grn. in pill.
Ammonium Chloride.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Apial: in mild cases, 15 grns. 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.
Cauphor: taken before the fit to prevent it.
Capsicium: along with quinine as adjuvant.
Chamonile.
Chloral Hydrate: as antipyretic when fever is high; and to check vomiting or convulsions in adults and children during malignant fever.
Chloroform: to prevent or cut short cold stage.
Cimicifuga: in browague.
Cinchonine or Cinchonine: useful and cheap.
Coffee.
Cold Compress.
Cool drinks and sponging.
Corpus Florida: a substitute for quinine.
Digitalis.
Elaterium.
Emetics: if chill follows full meal.
Eucalyptus Globulus: during convalescence.
Eupatorium.
Ferric Sulphate.
Ferrous Iodide.
Gelsemium: pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision.

PART II.

Conine.
Duoibeine.
Hyoscyine Hydrobromi-
Hymeyamine.
Opium.
Potassium Bromide.
Scopolamine Hydrobromi-
Spermine.
Sulphonial.
Thyrosine.
Zinc Phosphate.

Insomnia.—See also, Nervousness; also list of Hypnotics.

Acetanilid.
Aconite: one min. of tinct. every quarter hour when skin is dry and harsh.
Alcohol: sometimes very useful.
Ammonium Valerian-
Atropine Hydrodate.
Atropine with Mor-
Bath: cold in cerebral anemia, hot in nervous irritability.
Beladonna.
Bleeding.
Bromo-hemol.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: if heart is weak.
Camphor, Monobromina-
Cannabis Indica: alone
Cannabine Tannate.
Chloralamide.
Chloral-Ammonia.
Chloral Hydrate: 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.
Codine.
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.
Duboisine.
Ether: in full dose.
Ethylene Bromide.

Galvanization.
Gelsemium: in simple wakefulness.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hot-water bags to feet and cold to head if due to cerebral hyperesthesia.
Humulus: a hop-pillow sometimes useful in the aged.
Hyoscyine Hydrobromi-
Hyoscyamus: alone or with cannabis indica; useful to combine with quinine.
Hyponible.
Ignatia: in nervous irritability.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine.
Musk: in irritable and nervous cases.
Narcotine.
Narcotine.
Opium: most powerful hypnotic: given alone or in combination.
Paraldehyde.
Peltotine Hydrochlorate.
Phosphorus: in the aged.
Potassium Bromide: in full doses, alone or with other hypnotics.
Removal Inland.
Scopolamine Hydrobromi-
Sitz Bath.
Sodium Bromide.
Sodium Lactate.
Spermine.
Strychnine.
Sulfonal.
Sumbul: in nervous irritability and chronic alcoholism.
Tannate of Cannabis.
Tartar Emetic: along with opium when there is a tendency to congestion of the brain, which opium alone would increase.
Tetralon.
Triatol.
Urethane.
Valerian.
Warm Bath.
Warmth: internally and externally.
Water.
Wet Compress.
Wet Pack.

Intercostal Neuralgia.—See Neuralgia.
Grindeloa Squarrosa in hypertrophied spleen.

Guaiacol.

Hot Bath.

Hydrazyl Bichloridum.

Hydrastis: in obstinate cases.

Hydroquinone.

Hyoscyamine.

Ice Pack: if fever is long continued and excessive.

Iodine Tincture: to prevent recurrence ofague.

Ipecacuanha: 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. 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. Terebinthina.

Opium: in full doses to prevent chill.

Pepper: along with quinine.

Phenacol Hydrochlorate.

Phosphates.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Piperine.

Podophyllin.

Potassium Arsenite: solution.

Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Chloride.

Potassium Nitrate: ten grn. in brandy and water, or dry on tongue, to prevent fit.

Purgatives.

Quassia.

Quinoline: as prophylactic to abort fit and to prevent recurrence: its action is aided by purgatives, emetics and aromatics.

Quinoline Hydrobromate: like quinine, and less liable to produce cinchonism.

Quinidine.

Quinine.

Quinine Tartrate.

Resorcin.

Saccharated Lime.

Salicin.

Salicylic Acid.

Saliyprine.

Sodium Chloride: table-spoonful in glass of hot water at a draught on empty stomach.

Spider Web: as pill.

Stramonium.

Strychnine.

Zinc Sulphate.

**Intertrigo.**—See also, *Eccoriation.*

Acetanilid: locally.

Acid, Boric.

Acid, CarboLic.

Aluminium Olate.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Calomel.

Camphor: added to dusting-powders to allay heat and itching.

Carbonate of Calcium.

Fuller's Earth.

Glycerite of Tannin.

Ichthyol.

Lead Lotion.

Line Water.

Lycopodium.

Soap.

Tannin.

Tanniform.

Zinc Carbonate.

Zinc Ointment.

Zinc Oxide.

**Intestinal Catarh.**—See *Catarh,* *Enteritis,* etc.

**Intestinal Inflammation.**—See *Enteritis.*

**Intestinal Irritation.**—See *Enteritis,* etc.

**Intestinal Obstruction.**—See also, *Constitution, Intussusception, Hernia.*

**Iritis.**—See also, *Syphilis.*

Acid, Salicylic.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum.

Aconite.

Atropine.

Belladonna: internally and locally.

Bleeding.

Cantharides.

Copaiba.

Counter-irritation.

Daturine.

Dry Heat.

Duboisine: substitute for atropine.

Eserine.

Gold.

Grindella.

Homatropine.

Hot fomentations.

Ice compresses in early stages of traumatic iritis.

Iodide of Potassium.

Iron.

Leeches.

Mercury: most serviceable.

Morphine.

Nicotine.

Opium: to lessen pain, Paracentesis.

Pilocarpine.

Pyrktalin.

Quinine.

Saline Laxatives.

Santonin.

Scopolamine.

Sodium Salicylate.

Tro acetocaine.

Tincture of Oil: in rheumatic iritis.

**Irritability.**—See also, *Inomnia, Nervousness.*

Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritability of the stomach.

Alkaline Waters.

Almonds: as a drink in irritability of intestines and air passages.

Bromatin.

Bromide of Potassium.

Bromilin.

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 gouty.

Capro-hemol.

Hops: in vesical irritability.

Hyoscyamine: for vesical irritability with incontinence.

Ignatia: in small doses.

Laxatives: in constipation.

Opium.

Petrolatum: as a soothing agent in gastrointestinal types.
PART II. INDICATIONS.


Itch.—See Scabies.

Jaundice.—See also, Hepatic Cirrhosis, Hepatic Diseases, Calculi.


Joint Affections.—See also, Arthritis, Bursitis, Coqualgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Synovitis.


Joints, Tuberculous of.


Keratitis.—See also, Corneal Opacities.


Kidney Disease.—See also, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Calculi; Colic, Renal; Diabetes, Drop-sy, Gout, Hematuria.


Labor.—See also, Abortion, After-Pains, False Pains, Postpartum Hemorrhage, Lactation, Puerperal Convulsions, Fever.

La Grippe.—See Influenza.

Lactation, Defecative.—See also, Abscess, Agalactia, Mastitis, Nipples; also the list of Lactagogues.


Lactation, Excessive.


Laryngeal Tuberculosis.—See also, Phthisis.


Laryngismus Stridulus.—See also, Croup, Laryngitis.


Laryngitis.


Laryngitis, Acute.—See also, Croup, Laryngismus Stridulus, Pharyngitis.


Laryngitis, Chronic.—See also, Cough, Dysphagia, Laryngitis Tuberculosa, Syphilis.


Laryngitis Tuberculosa.

Lepra.—See Leprosy.

Leprosy.

Acid, Arsenous.
Acid, Gynocardic.
Ammonium Iodide.
Arsenic Iodide.
Gaduoil.
Gold.
Glycerin.
Iechthyal: internally.
Iechthyol: topically.
Iron Arsenate.
Mercury Bichloride.
Oil Chaulmoogra.
Oil Gurlun.
Potassium Iodide.
Silver Nitrate.
Solution of Silver and Mercury Iodide.
Solution Potassa.
Sulphur Iodide.

Leucemia.—See Leucocytihemia.

Leucocytihemia.

Arsenic.
Arsen-hemol.
Hypophosphites.
Iron.
Levico Water.
Phosphorus.

Leucoplakia Buccalis.

Balsam Peru.
Pyoktanin.
Soozolodole-Sodium.
Tannofrom.

Leucorrhœa.—See also, Endometritis, Uterine Ulceration, Vaginitis.

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carboih: as injection.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Nitrice, and Cinchona.
Acid, Phosphoric.
Alkalies.
Aloes.
Alum: as injection.
Aluminium Sulphate.
Ammonio-FerrieAlum
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.
Blisters.
Borax: as injection.
Calcium Phosphate.
Clinicifuga.
Cocculus Indicus.
Cold Sponging.
Copalba.
Copper Sulphate: as injection.
Creosote.
Dry Red Wine.
Ergot.
Glycerin.
Hamamelis.
Helenin.
Hematoxyly.
Hot Sitz Bath or Vaginal Injections of hot water: if due to uterine congection.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Hydriaste: locally.
Iechthyol.
Iodine.
Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as local application, alone or mixed with tannic acid.
Iron Chloride.
Iron Iodide.
Iron Sulphate.
Lead salts.
Lime Water.
Monsel's Solution.
Myrrh: internally.
Off Turpentine.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Quercus.
Phosphate of Calcium: internally.
Potassium Bicarbonate: dilute solution as injection.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Chloride.
Potassium Permanganate.
Resorcin.
Saffron.
Silver Oxide.
Soozolodole-Sodium.
Spinal Ice-Bag.
Sumbul.
Tannin: as injection or suppository.
Tannofrom.
Thymol.
Zinc Sulphate.

Lichen.

Aconite.
Alkalies.

Arsenic.
Calomel.
Cantharides.
Chloroform.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Glycerin.
Glycerite of Aloes.
Iechthyal: Internally.
Iechthyol: topically.
Levico Water.
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 Lanæ.
Ichthyol.
Lead Nitrate.

Lithemia.—See also, Lithiastis, Calculus, Dyspepsia, Gout.

Acid, Benzolic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Alkalies.
Arsenic.
Calcium Benzoate.
Colchicum.
Formin.
Hippurates.
Ichthalbin.
Lithium Carbonate.
Lycetol.
Lysidine.
Magnesium Carbonate.
Methyl Salicylate.
Oil Wintergreen.
Piperazine.
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-hydrochlooric.
INDICATIONS.

Amyl Nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Belladonna.
Calabar Bean.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloride of Gold.
Damiana.
Electricity.
Ergot.
Ezalaine.
Gaudol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hyoscyamus.
Mercurio-iodo-hemol.
Mercury Bichloride.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine.
Phenacetin.
Phenacitin.
Phosphorus.
Physoptigma.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bichromate.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide: for syphilitic taint.
Silver Nitrate.
Silver Oxide.
Silver Phosphate.
Sodium Hypophosphate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Solalin.
Spermme.
Strychnine.
Suspension.

Lumbago. — See also: Myalgia, Rheumatism, Neurotism.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Carabolic: hypnotically.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite: small doses internally, and locally.
Acupuncture.
Aminonium Chloride.
Antipyrine.
Aquapuncture: sometimes very useful.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Camphor, Monobromated.
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.
Gaudol.
Guarana: in large doses.
Glycerinophosphates.

Hot Douche or Hot Poultice.
Ice: rubbed over back.
Ice-bag or Ether Spray to joints: if hot applications fail.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodides.
Ironing Back with laudry iron, skin being protected by cloth or paper.
Lead Plaster.
Massage.
Morphine: hypnotically.
Mustard or Capsicum: plaster or blister over painful spot.
Neurodin.
Nitrate of Potassium.
Oil Turpentine.
Oleoresin Capsicum.
Phenacitin and Salol: of each 5 grn.
Pitch: plaster.
Potassium Salicylate.
Poultices.
Quinine.
Quinina Salicylate.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Silver.
Thermadin.
Triphenin.
Turkish Bath.
Turpentine Oil: internally and locally.
Veratrum Viride.

Lupus.

Acid, Carabolic.
Acid, Chrome.
Acid, Cinnaem.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Pyrogallol.
Acid, Salicylic.
Alumno.
Aristol.
Arsenic.
Arsenic Iodide.
Bitters.
Calcium Chloride.
Calcium Lithio-Carbonate.
Calomel.
Cantharidin.
Cautery.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Chrysarobin.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cresote.
Euphenum.
Formaldehyde.
Gaudol.
Galvano-Cautery.
Glycerin.
Gold Chloride.
Gualacol.
Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthahlin: internally.
Ichthylol: topically.
Iodine: in glycerin.
Iodoform.
Iodoformgan.

Iodole.
Iron Arsenate.
Lead Lot-ion.
Leucio Water.
Mercurio Nitrate.
Mercury Biniodide.
Mercury: internally and locally.
Naftalan.
Naphthol.
Plumbous.
Plumbic Nitrate.
Potassium Canalindurate.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Iodide.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Acetate.
Sodium Ethylate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Solution Arsenic and Mercury Iodide.
Soozio-iodo-Sodium.
Starch, Iodized.
Stromism.
Sulphur Iodide: externally.
Thiosinamine.
Thyrdan.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Sulphate.

Lymphangitis. — See also, Bubo.

Acid, Picric.
Acid, Tannic.
Belladonna.
Gaudol.
Ichthahlin: internally.
Iodoform: topically.
Lead.
Lime, Sulphurated.
Quinine.
Salcin.

Malaria. — See also, Intermittent Fever, Remittent Fever.

Acid, Arsenous, and Arsenites.
Acid, Carboletic.
Acid, Hydrofluoric.
Acid, Picric.
Ammonium Fluoride.
Ammonium Plerate.
Antipyrine.
Apol.
Arsen-hemol.
Bebeeerine.
Benzanilide.
Berberine.
Berberine Carbonate.
Caionel.
Cinchona alkaloids and salts.
Eucalyptol.
Gentian.
Guactic.
Hydrastis.
Iodine.
Iron.
Iron and Quinione Citrate.
Leucio Water.
Manganese.
INDICATIONS.

Hyoscyamine or Hyoscyamus: in hallucinations and hypochondriasis.

Iron.
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.

Measles.—For sequel, see Bronchitis, Cough, Ophthalmia, Otorrhea, Pneumonia, etc.

Acid, Carbolic: internally at commencement.
Aconite.
Adams Lanæ.
Aminonion Acetate.
Aminonion Carbonate.
Antimony.
Calcium Sulphide.
Campor.
Cold Affusion.
Digitalis.
Fat.
Iodine.
Ipecacuanha.
Jaborandi.
Mustard Bath: when retrocession of rash.
Packor.
Potassium Bromide: when sleeplessness.
Potassium Chloride: in adynamic cases.
Pulsatilla.
Purgatives.
Quinine.
Triphenyl.
Veratrum Viride.
Zinc Sulphate.

Melancholia. — See also, Hypochondriasis, Hysteria, Insanity.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Valerianic.
Actaea Racemosa.
Alcohol.
Amylene Hydrate.
Anesthetics.
Aprimorphine: inemetic dose.
Atropine.
Belladonna: useful.
Blisters.
Bromides.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral: in full dose, if kidneys are healthy.
Chloral and Camphor.
Chloroform: for insomnia.

Cimicifuga: in cases occurring after confinement, not due to permanent causes.
Cold Douche: to head while body is immersed in hot water.
Confines: alone or with morphine.
Croton Oil: as purgative.
Daturine.
Digitalis: in acute and chronic mania, especially when complicated with general paralysis and epilepsy.
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.
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromate.

PART II.

Mania.—See also, Delirium, Insanity, Puerperal Mania.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Valerianic.
Actaea Racemosa.
Alcohol.
Amylene Hydrate.
Anesthetics.
Aprimorphine: inemetic dose.
Atropine.
Belladonna: useful.
Blisters.
Bromides.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica.
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Ergot: in recurrent mania.
Ether: in maniacal paroxysms.
Galvanism: to head and to cervical sympathetic.
Gamboge.
Gelsemium: when much motor excitement and wakefulness.
Hyoscyamine Hydrobromate.
INDICATIONS.

Thyraden.  
Turkish Bath.  
Valerian: in hysterical and suicidal cases.  
Zinc Phosphide.

Meniere's Disease.  
Bromatia.  
Bromides.  
Bromo-hemol.  
Gelsemium.  
Quinine.  
Sodium Salicylate.

Meningitis, Cerebral, Spinal and Gerebro-Spinal.  
—See also, Meningitis, Tubercular.

Aconite.  
Alcohol.  
Ammonium Carbonate.  
Antimony: in cerebrospinal meningitis.  
Belladonna.  
Blisters to nape of neck in early stage, to prevent effusion; also in comatose state.  
Bromides and Choral: to allay nervous symptoms.  
Bryonia: when effusion.  
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 doses, alone or with tartar emetic.  
Phosphorus: in chronic meningitis.  
Pilocarpine.  
Pulsatilla: in acute cases.  
Purgatives: at commencement; calomel and jalap most useful.  
Spermiline.  
Turpentine Oil.  
Quinine: contraindicated in acute stage.  
Veratrum Viride.  
Venesecction: in early stage of aseptic cases.  
If aconite or veratrum viride is not at hand; also when much excitement.

Meningitis, Tubercular.  
Croton Oil.  
Iodine.  
Magnesium Carbonate.  
Mercury.  
Potassium Bromide.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Purgatives.  
Tartar Emetic.  
Turpentine Oil.

Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia. —See also, Amenorrhea, Hemorrhage, Uterine Tumors.

Acid, Gallic: very useful.  
Acid, Pyrogallic.  
Acid, Tannic.  
Acid, Sulphuric: when due to fibroid or polypus.  
Actaea Racemosa.  
Aloes: as adjuvant to iron.  
Ammonium Acetate.  
Ammonium Chloride: for headache.  
Arsenic: with iron.  
Atropine.  
Berberine.  
Bromides.  
Calcium Phosphate: in anemia.  
Cannabis Indica: sometimes very useful.  
Cimicifuga.  
Cinnamon.  
Cocculus Indicus.  
Digitalis.  
Ergot.  
Ergotamine.  
Euphrasia.  
Fireball.  
Fritillaria.  
Gelsemium.  
Glandularia.  
Glaucium.  
Glaucine.  
Glycoside.  
Hyoscyamus.  
Ipecacuanha.  
Ipecacuanha: in emetic doses in evening, followed by acidulated draught in morning.  
Lemons.  
Levico Water.  
Magnesium Sulphate: sometimes useful.  
Mercury Bichloride.  
Monsel's Solution.  
Oil of Ergot.  
Opium.  
Phosphates.  
Potassium Chlorate.  
Quinine.  
Rhus Aromatica.  
Rue.  
Saffron.  
Senna.  
Stypticon.  
Silver Oxide.  
Turpentine Oil.  
Tannin.  
Urtica Urens.  
Vinca Major.  

Menstrual Disorders.—See also, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhea, Climacteric Disorders.

Aconite.  
Aloes.  
Cimicifuga.  
Cocculus Indicus.  
Opium.  
Pulsatilla.

Menagra.  
Acid, Carbolic.  
Acid, Sulphurous: with glycerin.  
Arsenic.  
Canada Balsam.  
Cod-Liver Oil.  
Copper: locally, as lotion.  
Espholion.  
Goa Powder.  
Iodide of Sulphur.  
Iodine.  
Mercury.  
Oil of Turpentine.  
Olivena Chloride, or Nitrate of Mercury: as ointment or lotion.  
Petroleum.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Tr. Iodine.  
Zinc and Copper Sulphate.  
Zinc Chloride.

Mercurial Cachexia.  
Gaduo.  
Glycerinophosphates.  
Hemogallol.  
Iodine and Iodides.  
Iodipin.  
Iodothanol.

Meteorism. —See Typanities.

Metritis (Para-and Peri.). —See also, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Metritis.

Acid, Carbolic.  
Acid, Nitric.
INDICATIONS.

Aconite.
Aloes: enema.
Creosote.
Ergot.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hydargyri Bichloridum.
Ichthyol.
Iodine.
Iodopin.
Iodoform.
IchthyoL
Iodine.
Iodoformogen.
Levico Water.
Mercury Bichloride.
Nitrate of Silver.
Opium: as suppository or enema.
Potassa Fusa.
Potassium Iodide.
Poultices.
Saline Laxatives.
Saline Mineral Waters.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Triphenln.

Migraine.—See also, Hemicrania.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconitine.
Aconitum.
Ampyrine.
Amyl Nitrite.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Croton Chloral.
Eucalyptol.
Exalgin.
Ferropyrine.
Gelseminine.
Gold Bromide.
Guaran.
Ichthyol.
Methylene Blue.
Neurodln.
Phenacetin.
Picrotoxin.
Potassium Bromide with Caffeine.
Sodium Salicylate.
Triphenin.

Miliary Fever.
Aconite.
Zinc Oxide.

Mitic Disease.—See Heart Affections.

Mollities Ossium.—See Bone Diseases, Rachitis.

Morphine Habit.—See Opium Habit.

Mouth, Sore.—See also, Aphthæ, Carcinum Oris, Gums, Parotitis, Ptyalism, Stomatitis, Toothache, Tongue.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Citric.
Pyoktanin.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Bisulphate.
Sodium Borate.
Sodium Thiosulphate.
Sozoiodole-Sodium.
Zinc Acetate.

Mumps.—See Parotitis.

Muscaæ Volitantes.

Acupuncture.
Chloral.

Acupuncture.
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 counter-irritant.

Diaphoretics.
Electricity.
Ether.
Exalgin.

Friction.
Gelseminine.
Gelsemus: large doses.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodine.

Massage, or good rubbing, very necessary.

Oil Cajuput.
Opium.

Packing.
Potassium Acetate or Citrate.

Mycocarditis.—See Heart Affections.

Myopia.

Atropine.
Extraction of lens.
Glasses.

Myringitis.—See Ear Affections.

Myxedema.—See also, Goiter.

Arsenic.
Iodothyrlne.
Iron Salts.
Jaborandi.
Nitroglycrrin.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Strychnine Salts.
Thyrraden.

Nails, Ingrowing.

Alum.

Ferri Perchloridum.

Ferri Persulphates.

Glycerin.

Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.

Iodine.

Lead Carbonate.

Liquor Potassae.

Plumbi Nitritae.
INDICATIONS.

Narcotism.
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
Atropine.
Caffeine.
Emetics.
Exercise.
Galvanism.
Strychnine.

Nasal Diseases.—See also, Acne, Catarrh, Epistaxis, Hay Fever, Influenza, Ozena, Polypus, Sneezing.

Acid, Tannic; with glyc.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alum.
Aluminum Aceto-tart.
Aluminum Tann-tart.
Arsenic.
Blasmin Subgalate.
Camphor.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate
Cocaine Carbolate.
Diaphtherin.
Eucaine Hydrochlorate
Gaduel.
Glycerinophosphates.
Holocaine Hydrochlorate.
Hydrogen Dioxide.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthylol.
Iodipin.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodo.
Levico Water.
Naphtol.
Potassium Iodide.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoatin.
Rosorcin.
Sanguinarine.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Borate, Neutral.
Sodiumiodole salts.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Oxide.

Nasal Polypus.—See also, Polypus.

Ichthylol.

Nausea.—See also, Dyspepsia, Headache, Biliousness, Sea-Sickness, Vomiting, Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Acid, Carboil.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Acid, Tartaric.

Aconite.
Ammonio-Citrates of Iron.
Belladonna.
Bismuth.
Calomel.
Calumba.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cocaine.
Coccus Indicus: in violent retching without vomiting.
Codine.
Coffee.
Cresolo.
Electricity.
Ether.
Hoffmann’s Anodyne: when due to excessive use of tobacco.
Ice.
Ingluvin.
Ipecacuanha: in sickness of pregnancy and chronic alcoholism; very small dose, 1 mininum of wine.
Kumyss.
Lead Acetate.
Leeches.
Lime Water.
Liquor Potassae.
Magnesium Carbonate.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Nux Vomica.
Nutmeg.
Oreine: when with lack of appetite.
Papain.
Pepper.
Peppermint.
Pepsin.
Pimento.
Pulsatilla: in gastric catarrh.
Salicin.
Strychnine.

Necrosis.—See Cuties, Bone Disease, Syphilis, Scrofulosis.

Belladonna.
Caffeine.
Camphor.
Cannabis Indica; as diuretic, especially in hematuria.
Caanharides: one mini.

Nervous Affections.—See also, Diabetes, Hemicrania; Headache, Nervous; Hemiplegia, Hysteria Insomnia, Locomo,

Acid, Gallic.
Aconite: at commence.
Alkalies.
Ammonium Acetate.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Aqua Calcis.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.

Acid Hypophosphorous.
Acid, Valerianic.
Arsenic.
Bromine.
Bromo-hemol.
Caffeine.
Cadmium and Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide.
Cocaine.
Cupro-hemol.
Cuprum.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Glycerylphosphates.
Hyoscyamine.
Iodine.
Iodide.
Iodine.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sourmilk.
Sourmilk.
Sourmilk.
Sourmilk.
Sourmilk.
Sourmilk.
Valerianates.
Zinc Sulphate.
Zinc Sulphate.
Zine Valerianate.

Nervous Exhaus- tion.—See A dispro.

Nervousness. — See also, Inne.

Acute: one minim. of tincture at bedtime for restlessness and fidgets.
Ammonium Chloride: Augenti Phosphates.
Bromide of Potassium: over-work and worry.
Bromo-hemol.
Caffeine: where much debility.
Camphor.
Cardamom.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cold Sponging.
Conium.
Cupro-hemol.
Electricity.
Ergot.
Ether.
Hops: internally, and as pillow.
Hydragyri Perchlorid.
Ignatia.
Lime salt.
Levico Water.
Massage.
Morphine Valerianate.
Musk: in uterine de-

Opium.
Phosphorus.
Pulsaullia: tincture.
Resorcin.
Rest-Cure.
Sarsaparilla: tincture.
Sodium Bromide.
Strontium Bromide.
Strychnine.
Sulphate in pregnancy, and after acute illness.
Suprarenal Gland.
Swam Spirit of Nitre.
Valerian.
Zine Phosphate.

Neuralgia. — See also, Gastralgia, Hemi-

Nuristit, Heteralgia, Ota

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, etc.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Peroscopic.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Valerianic.
Aconite: locally.
Aconitine as ofmament.
Acupuncture.
Adeps Lane.
Agathin.
Alcohol.
Ammonium Chloride: one-half dram doses.
Ammonium Picrotate.
Ammonium Valeria-

Amyl Nitrite.
Anesthetics.
Antiline.
Antipyrine.
Anti-septic Oils.
Aquapuncture.
Arsenic.
Atropine: as liniment, or by hypodermically near the nerve.
Auro-Techlor. Iod.
Belladonna.
Beeveru Bark or Be-

Berberine.
Blinmuth Valerianate.
Blisters.
Bromides.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: for neuralgia of fifth nerve.
Cactus Grandiflorus: tincture.
Caffeine.
Camphor, Carbolated.
Camphor, Monobrom-

Cannabis Indica.
Causticum: locally.
Carbon Disulphide.
Cautery.
Chamomile.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Chelidonium.
Chloralum.
Choral-Ammonia.

Choral and Camphor: equal parts, locally ap-
plied.
Choral and Morphine.
Choral-Menthol.
Chlorate of Potassium: in facial neuralgia.
Chloroform: locally, and by inhalation.
when pain is very severe.
Cimicifuga: in neuro-

Chloride.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Colchicine.
Conium.
Conium.
Conium.
Counter-irritation.

Cuprum Ammonii Sulphas.
Digitale.
Dogwood, Jamaica.
Electricity.
Epistaxis.
Ergot: in visceral neu-

Ethere.
Ethylic Chloride.
Eserine.
Eucalyptol.
Euphorin.
Exalgin.
Ferric Perchloride.
Ferro-Manganates.
Ferro-phenyl.
Freezing Parts: with ether or rhigolene spray.
Gaduo: as nerve-tonic and alterative.
Galvanism.
Gelsemium.
Gelsemiflne.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Glycerylphosphates.
Guadacol: locally.
Guethol.
Hyoscyamus.
Ichthyol: as alterative and hematinic.
Ignatia: in hysterical and in intercostal neuralgia.
Iodides: especially when nocturnal.
Iodiform.
Kataphoresis.
Levico Water.
Massage.
Menthol.
Methacetin.
Methyl Chloride.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine: hypodermi-

Mustard: poultice.
Naproxin.
Neurotin.
Nickel.
INDICATIONS.

Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica: in viscer- nal neuralgia.
Oil, Croton.
Oil, Mustard.
Oil of Cloves: locally.
Oil, Peppermint.
Oleoresin Capiellum.
Opium.
Peppermint: locally.
Peronin.
Phenacetin.
Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Arsenite Solution.
Potassium Bichromate.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Cyanide.
Potassium Salicylate.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Pyrethrum: as astringent.
Quinine.
Salicin.
Salmi.
Sodium Dithio-salicylate, Beta.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sodium Sulphosalicylate.
Specific Remedies: if due to scrofula or syphilis.
Spinal Ice-bag.
Stavesacre.
Stramonium.
Strychnin.
Sumbul: sometimes very useful.
Thermo-cautery.
Thermodin.
Triphenin.
Tonga.
Turkish Bath.
Turpentine Oil.
Valerian.
Veratrine.
Vibration.
Wet Pack.
Zinc Cyanide.
Zinc Valerianate.

Methylene Blue.
Orexine: as appetizer, etc.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Bromide.
Spermine.
Strychnine.
Sumbul.
Zinc Oxide.

Neuritis.—See also, Alcoholism, Neuralgia, Spinal Irritation.
Acetanilid.
Arsenic.
Benzanilide.
Gold.
Mercury.
Potassium Iodide.
Salicylates.
Strychnine.

Nevs.—See also, Tumors, Warts.
Acid, Carbolie.
Acid, Chronic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Aluminum Sulphate.
Antimonium Tartaratum.
Chloral Hydate.
Collodion.
Crespote.
Croton Oil.
Electrolysis.
Galvano-Cautery.
Hydragyri Bichloridum.
Iehthyol: topically.
Iehthalbin: internally.
Iodine: paint.
Iron Chloride.
Liquor Plumbi.
Nitre of Mercury, Acid.
Potassium Nitrate.
Searification.
Sodium Ethylate.
Tannin.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Iodide.
Zinc Nitrate.

Nightmare.
Bromide of Potassium.
Camphor Water.

Night-Sweats.—See also, Perspiration, Phthisis, etc.
Acid, Acetic: as a lotion.
Acid, Argaric.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Gallie.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Sulphuric, diluted.
Agarichin.
Alum.
Atropine.
Chloral Hydate.

Nipples, Sore.—See also, Lactation, Mastitis.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Picric: fissures.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Acid, Tannin.
Alcohol: locally.
Arnica.
Balsam of Peru.
Balsam of Tolu.
Benzoin.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Borax: saturated solution locally.
Brandy and Water.
Breast-pump.
Catechu.
Chloral Hydate Poultice.
Cocaine Solution (4 grn. to the ounce): applied and washed off before nursing, if breast is very painful.
Collodion.
Ferrous Subsalphate: locally.
Iehthyol: when induced.
India Rubber.
Lead Nitrate.
Lead Tannate.
Lime Water.
Potassium Chlorate.
Khatany: one part extract to 15 of cacao butter.
Silver Nitrate.
Soozofolerance salts.
Tannin, Glycerite of.
Yolk of Egg.
Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Shiedle.

Nodes.—See also, Eros-tosis, Periostitis.
Acid, Arsenous.
Arsen-hemol.
Cadmium Iodide.
Iehthalbin: internally.
Iehthyol: topically.
Iodin.
Levico Water.
Mercury Oleate: with morphine, locally.

PART II.

Ergotin.
Homatropine Hydrobromate.
Iron Sulphate.
Lead Acetate.
Picrotoxin.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Ferrocyanide.
Potassium Tellurate.
Silver Oxide.
Sodium Tellurate.
Sulfonial.
Thallium Acetate.
Zinc Oleate.
Zinc Sulphate.
Nose-bleed. — See Epistaxis.

Nutrition. Defec-
tive.—See list of
Tonics, Gastric
Tonics, etc.

Nyctalopia.
Amyl Nitrite.
Blister: small to external
canthus.
Quinine.
Strychnine.

Nymphomania.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Anaphrodisiacs.
Bromide of Potassium: in large doses.
Camphor: in large doses.
Camphor, Monobrom-
aed.
Digitals.
Hyoscyne Hydrom-
licate.
Lupuline.
Opium.
Sodium Bromide.
Strychnine.

Nutrition. Defec-
tive.—See list of
Tonics, Gastric
Tonics, etc.

Odontalgia. — See al-
so, Neuralgia.
Acid, Carbolic: a single
drop on cotton wool placed in
opening of tooth.
Acid, Nitric: to destroy
exposed nerve.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite: liniment or
ointment in the
facial neuralgia if due to
decayed teeth.
Aconitine.
Alum: a solution in
nitrous ether locally applied.
Argenti Nitrici: the
solid applied to the
opening of the
mouth then gargled.
Arsenic: as caustic to
destroy dental nerve.
Belladonna.
Butyl-Chloral: in neural-
gic toothache.
Calcium salts.
Camphor: rubbed on
gum, or dropped on cotton wool
and placed in tooth.
Camphor and Chloral
Hydrate: liniment to
relieve facial neural-
gia.
Camphor, Carbolated.
Capsicum: a strong
invasion on lint.
Carbon Tetrachloride.
Chamomile.
Chloral: solution of
glycerin 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 creos-
ate; or injected into
the gum.
Cocaine: the hydro-
chlorate into a pain-
ful 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.
Conine: solution in
alcohol on cotton
wool and put into
tooth.
Creosote: like carbolic
acid.
Croton Oil.
Electrolytes.
Ethyl Chloride.
Gelsemium: to relieve
the pain of a carious
tooth, not connected
with any local inflam-
mation.
Ginger.
Icthyol.
Iodine: painted on to
remove tartar on
tooth; and in exposure
of gum due to atrophy
of gum.
Menthol.
Mercury: as alterative
and purgative.
Methyl Chloride.
Morphine: subcutaneously injected.
Nitroglycerin.
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 solu-
tion dropped in car-
ious tooth.
Zinc Chloride: to de-
stroy exposed pulp.

Oedema.—See Drupes.

Oesophageal Affec-
tions.—See also, Choking, Dysphagia.
Anesthetics.
Belladonna.
Curare.
Hyoscyamus.
Silver Nitrate.

Onychia and Para-
onychia.
Cocaine.
Icthyol.
Iodine.
Iodole.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Morphine.
Pyoktanin.
Sodium Chloride.
Sosofoholde salts.
Turpentine Oil.

Onychia.
Acid, Carbolic: as local
anesthetic.
INDICATIONS.


Oophoritis. — See Ovaritis.

Ophthalmia. — See also. Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Keratitis.


Ophthalmia Neontorum. — See Ophthalmia.


Orchitis. — See also. Epididymitis.


Osteomalacia. — See also. Bone Diseases.


Osteomyelitis. — See also. Bone Diseases.

Europhen. Sozoiodole-Mercury.

Otolgia. — See also. Otitis.


Otorrhea. — See also. Otitis.

Ovarian Diseases.

Ovarian Neuralgia.
—See also, Dysmenorrhea. Neuralgia, Ovaritis.

Ovaritis.

Oxaluria.

Oxena.—See also, Catarrh, Chronic, Nasal.

Pain.—See also, After-Pains, Anesthesia, Boils, Chest Pains, Colic, Gastralgia, Headache, Hepatalgia, Inflammation, Lumbago, Myalgia, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Odontalgia, Ovarian Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. Also lists of Analgesics, Anesthetics and Narcotics.


Pain, Muscular.—See Myalgia.

Palpitation.
INDICATIONS.

Papilloma.—See Tumors, Warts.

Paralysis Agitans.—See also, Chorea, Tremor.

Arsenic.
Arsen-hemol.
Borax.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cocaine.
Conium.
Duboisine.
Gelsemine.
Glyceralinophosphates.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
Hyoscyamine.
Hypophosphates.
Levico Water.
Opium.
Picrotoxin.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Phosphates.
Opium.
Hydrate.

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.
Glycerylphosphates.
Levico Water.
Nux Vomica.
Phosphorus.
Picrotoxin.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Spermine.
Strychnine.

Parametritis and Perimetritis.—See Metritis.

Parasites.

Acid, Sulphurous.
Anise.
Bake Clothes: to destroy ova of parasites.
Benzin.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Chrysoarbin.
Cocculus Indicus.
Creolin.

Delphinium.
Essential Oils.
Ichthyol: pure.
Insect Powder.
Laurel Leaves: decocation.
Losophan.
Mercury Iodochloride: in parasitic skin diseases
Mercury Oleate.
Mercury Oxide, red.
Naftalan.
Naphthol.
Oil Cajuput will destroy pediculi.
Oil of Cloves.
Petroleum.
Picrotoxin: against pediculi.
Pyrogalloyl.
Quassia.
Sabadilla.
Sodium Hyposulphite.
Sozolodole salts.
Stavesacre.
Sulphurated Potassa.
Veratrine.

Parotitis.

Aconite.
Ammonium Acetate.
Emetics.
Gadwal: internally, as alternative.
Guaiacol.
Ichthalbin: internally, as tonic and alternative.
Ichthyol.
Jaborandi.
Leeches.
Mercury: one-half gram of gray powder three or four times a day.
Poultice.

Parturition.

Antipyrine.
Chloral Hydrate.
Castor Oil: to relieve constipation.
Creolin: as Irrigation.
Cimicifuga.
Diphtherin.
Mercuric Chloride.
Quinine: as a stimulant to uterus.

Pediculi.—See Parasites.

Pelvic Cellulitis.—See Metritis.

Pemphigus.

Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Chloate of Potassium.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Hot Bath.
Iodide of Potassium.
Levico Water.

Mercury.
Naftalan.
Naphthol.
Phosphorus.
Sliver Nitrate.
Sulphides.
Tar.
Zinc Oxide.

Pericarditis.—See also, Endocarditis.

Aconite.
Alcohol: sometimes very useful.
Aspiration, gradual, if exudation threatens life.
Bleeding.
Blister: near heart.
Bronia: useful in exudation.
Calomel and Opium: formerly much used.
Digitalis: when heart is rapid and feeble with cyanosis and dropsy.
Elaterium.
Ice: bag over the precordium.
Iodides.
Iodine.
Iron.
Jalap.
Leeches.
Mercury.
Oil Gautheria.
Opium: in grain dose: every three to six hours, very useful.
Poultice.
Quinine.
Saffromin.
Sodium Salicylate.
Squill.
Veratrum Viride.

Periones.—See Chilblains.

Periostitis.—See also, Nodes, Onychia.

Calcium Phosphate.
Formaldehyde.
Ichthalbin: Internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodide of Potassium, or Ammonium.
Iodine: locally.
Mercury: internally.
Mercury and Morphine Olate: externally.
Mezereon: in rheumatic and scrofulous cases.
Morphine.
Phosphates.
Poultices.
Sozolodole-Sodium.
Sozolodole-Zinc.
Stavesacre: when long bones affected.
Tonics and Stimulants.
INDICATIONS.

PART II.

Peritonitis.—See also, Puerperal Peritonitis.

Acetanilid.
Aconite: at commencement.
Ammonia.
Antimony.
Bitters.
Bryonnia: when exudation.
Calomel.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform Solution.
Coccus Indicus: for tympanites, Codeline.
Cold.
Hyoscyamus.
Ice.
Ichthylol: in pelvic peritonitis.
Iodine.
Ipecacuanha.
Leeches.
Mercury: when there is a tendency to fibrous exudation.
Opium: freely, most useful.
Plumbic Acetate.
Potassium salts.
Poilitices.
Quinine.
Rectal Tube: milk or asafetida or turpentine injections, in tympanites. Rubefacients.
Salines.
Steam: applied to the abdomen under a cloth when poilitices cannot be borne. Turpentine Oil: for tympanites.
Veratrum Viride.

Peritonitis, Tubercular.

Arsenic.
Cresote.
Gadou.
Glycerinophosphates. Guaiacol.
Ichthylol: locally.
Ichthain: internally.
Maragoglano’s Serum.
Opium.
Quinine.
Spermine.

Perspiration, Excessive.—See also, Night-Sweats, Feet.

Acid, Agarlic.
Acid, Aromatic Sulphure: in phthisis.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin locally for fetid sweat.
Acid, Chromic.

Acid, Gallic: in phthisis.
Acid, Salicylic: with borax in fetid perspiration.
Agaricin: in phthisis.
Atropine: in sweating of phthisis, internally.
Belladonna: as liniment for local sweats.
Befuna.
Copper salts.
Duboscine.
Ergot.
Formaldehyde.
Glycerin.
Hydriastine Hydrochlorate.
Iodoform.
Jaborandi:
Lead.
Mercury.
Mascarine.
Naphthol.
Neatsfoot Oil: rubbed over the surface.
Oils.
Opium: as Dover’s powder in phthisis.
Permanganate of Potassium: locally for fetid perspiration.
Picrotoxine.
Pilocarpine.
Quinine.
Salicylin: in phthisis.
Spinal Ice Bag.
Spongling: very hot.
Styrchnine: in phthisis.
Tannin.
Tanninum.
Thallium.
Turpentine Oil.
Vinegar: locally.
Zinc Oxide: in phthisis.

Pertussis (Whooping-Cough).—See also, Cough.

Acetanilid.
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.
Aurica.
Arsene.

Atropine.
Belladonna.
Benzin: sprinkled about the room.
Bitter Almond Water.
Bilster: to nape of neck.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromoform.
Butyl-Chloral.
Cantharides.
Castanea Vesca.
Cerium Oxalate.
Cheken.
Cherry-Laurel Water.
Chloral Hydrate: in spasmodic stage.
Chloroform: as inhalation during paroxysm.
Clover Tea.
Cochineal.
Codeline.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Coffee.
Confine.
Copper Arsenite.

Decoction of Chestnut leaves, ad lib. Sometimes useful.
Drosera.
Ergot.
Ether, Hydrostatic.
Ether Spray.
Formaldehyde.
Gadou.
Gelsemium: In spasmodic stage.
Grindella.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hyoscyamus.
Inhalation of atomized fluids.
Ipecacuanha: sometimes very useful alone or combined with bromide of ammonium.
Lactacarium.
Leeches: to nape of neck.
Levico Water.
Lobelia: in spasmodic stage.
Milk Diet.
Monobromate of Camphor.
Morphine.
Myrtol.
Naphthalin.
Oil Amber.
Opium: In convulsive conditions.
Peronin.
Phenacetin.
Potassa Sulphurata.
Potassium Cyanide.
Quinine.
Quinoline Salicylate.
Resorcin.
Silver Chloride.
Phagedena. — See also, Phlegmon.


Pharyngitis.—See also, Throat, Sore; Tonsillitis.


Phlogmon. — See also, Erysipelas.


Phosphaturia.


Photophobia.


Phthisis.—See also, Cough, Hemoptysis, Hectic Fever, Perpiration. Night Sweats. Laryngitis, Tuberculos. Tuberculosis; Menin- gitis, Tubercular; Parotitis, Tubercular; Tuberculosis, Acute; Tuberculous affections.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Oxalic.
Acid, Pheny lacetic.
Acid, Phosphoric.
Acid, Salicylic; when breath foul and expectoration offensive.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Acid, Sulphurous: as fumigation.
Actonite.
Actaea Racemosa.
Azarceil.
Alantol.
Alcohol: along with food or cod-liver oil.
Alum.
Amylne Hydrate.
Amonium Borate.
Amonium Carbonate.
Amonium Iodide.
Amonium Trate.
Antimony Tartrate.
Atropine: to reduce temperature.
Antituberculous Serum
Apomorphine
Hydrochlorate.
Aristol.
Arsenic
Blisters.
Apomorphine
Bromides.
Bitter
Bismuth
Bismuth
Benzosol.
Belladonna: as aspirin.
Antispasmodic.
Atropine
Antipyrine:
Antimony
Ammonium
Alum.
Agaricin.
Acid
Acid
Acid
Acid
Acid
Hydrocyanic,
Salicylic
Phosphoric.
Cod-Liver Oil:
most
useful as nutrient.
Conium.
Coto Bark.
Counter-Irritation.
Copper Sulphate.
Cresolin.
Creosote
(Beech-
Wood):
as inhalation,
and internally.
Croton Oil: as chest as counter-irritant.
Cupro-hemol.
Digitalls.
Chloral.
Nemata: of starch and opium, to control diarrhoea.
Ether.
Ethyl Iodide.
Eucalyptus Oil.
Eudoxin.
Eugenol.
Euphoria
Pilulifera.
Euphen.
Europa.
Gadoul.
Gelsemium.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gluco:
Gluco:
Gluco:
Gluco:
Homatropine
Hydro-
bromate.
Hydrastinine
Hydro-
chlorate.
Hydrogen
Dioxide.
Hypnoid.
Hypophosphates:
very
useful in early stage.
Ichthalin: internally, to regulate digestive functions, increase food-assimilation and act as reconstitutive.
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 Liniment.
Iodipin.
Iodoform: inhalation.
Iodol.
Iron Iodide.
Iron Sulphate.
Kumyss.
Lactophosphates.
Lead Acetate.
Lead Carbonate.
Magnesium Hypophos-
phite.
Manganese Iodide.
Menthol.
Mercury Bichloride: in minute doses for diarrhoea.
Mercury Bichloride Solution (1:10,000): heat, and inhale steam, stopping at first sign of mercurial effect. In laryngeal phthisis: preceded inhalation with cocaine spray (4 per cent. sol.).
Methacetic.
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.
Myrrh.
Naphthol.
Nuclein.
Ol. Pini Sylvestris.
Ol. Lini and Whisky.
Oplum: to relieve cough, and, with pecian, and Dover's powder, to check sweating.
Orexine
Tannate: as appetizer and indirect reconstituent.
Oxygen.
Ozone.
Pancreatrin.
Perain.
Phellandrum.
Phenacetin.
Phenocoll
Hydrochlo-
rate.
Phosphate of Calcium:
as nutrient, and to check diarrhoea.
Picrotoxin: to check perspiration.
Pilocarpine: to check sweats.
Podophyllin.
Potassic Liquor.
Potassium
Cardharate.
Potassium Chloride.
Potassium Cyanide.
Potassium Hypophos-
phite.
Potassium Iodide.
Potassium Phosphate.
Potassium Tellurate.
Prunus Virginia:
tincture.
Pyridine.
Quinine: as tonic to lessen temperature, to check sweat.

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INDICATIONS.

Piles.—See Hemorrhoids.

Pityriasis.—See also, Seborrhea; and for Pityriasis Versicolor, see Tinea Versicolor.

Acid, Acetic.

Acid, Carbohydric: with glycerin and water locally.

Acid, Sulphurous: locally.

Alkalies and Tonics.

Anthraquinon.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsenic.

Arsenic and Mercury: Internally.

Bichloride of Mercury.

Borax: saturated solution or glycerite locally.

Cajuput Oil.

Chrysarobin.

Ciitrine Ointment.

Gadoulo.

Glycerin.

Glycerinophosphates.


Pityriasis Capitis.—See Seborrhea.

Pleurisy.—For Chronic Pleurisy, see Emphyema. See also, Hydrothoracic, 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.

Conline.

Cotton Jacket.

Digitals: when much effusion.

Diuretin.

Elaeterium.

Gadoulo.

Gelsemium.

Glycerinophosphates.

Guaiacol.

Ice Poultice or Jacket: in sthenic cases.

Iodid 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.

Neurinon.

Oil Gaugetheria.

Oil Mustard.

Orexine: for anorexia.

Paraldehyde.

Pilocarpine.

Poliol.

Pussative salts.

Quinine.

Sinapisms.

Sodium Chloride.

Sodium Salicylate.

Sodium Sulphosalicylate.

Strapping Chest: if respiratory movements are very painful.

Strontium Salicylate.

Thermodin.

Triphenin.

Veratum Viride.

Pleuritic Effusions.

Iodine.

Pleurodynia.—See also, Neuralgia.

Acid, Carbohydric.

Acupuncture.

Belladonna: plaster or liniment very useful.

Blistering.

Chloral Hydrate: with camphor locally.

Cimicifuga.

Croton Oil: locally in obstinate cases.

Ether: as spray, locally.

Gelsemium.

Iodine: locally.

Iron: when associated with leucorrhoea.

Morphine.

Mustard Leaves.

Nerve-stretching.

Optum: 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.

Veratum Viride.

Wet-cupping: when pain severe and fever high.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Acid, Carbohydric: 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


Podagra, Acute and Chronic.—See Arthritis. Ichthyol. 


Porroga.—See also, Impetigo, Alopecia Areata, Tinea, etc. 


Pregnancy, Disorders of.—See also, Albuminuria, Nephritis, Nervousness, Phyalism, Vomiting of Pregnancy. 

Acid, Tannic. Alum. 

Peritonitis. See also, Dysentery. 

Alkalis: when irritation of the bladder, with acid urine. 


Proctitis.—See Rectum. 


Prostate, Enlarged. See also, Cycatitis. 

Balsam.
INDICATIONS.

Prostatitis.—See also,
Prostatorrhoea; and Prostate, Enlarged.

Blisters to Perineum: In chronic cases.

Buchu.

Cantharides: small doses of tincture.

Cold Water: injections and perineal douches.

Cubeb.

Hot Injections.

Hydrastis: internally and locally.

Ichtalbin: internally, as vaso-constrictor or tonic.

Ichtoly.

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.

Prostatitis. — 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 Lannea, Benzoated

Alkaline Lotions.

Alkaline Warm Baths.

Alum: a strong solution for pruritus vulvae.

Aluminium Nitrate.

Arsen-benol.

Arsenic: internally.

Atropine.

Balsam of Peru.

Belladonna.

Borax: saturated solution.

Bromide of Potassium.

Brucine.

Calcium Chloride.

Calomel: ointment very useful in pruritus ani.

Camphor, Carbolated.

Cantharides.

Chloral and Camphor.

Chloroform Ointment.

Cocaine.

Cod-Liver Oil: as injection.

Cold Douche.

Corrosive Sublimate: for pruritus vulvae.

Cyanide of Potassium: as lotion or ointment, to be used with care.

Electricity.

Gadoule.

Gallanol.

Gelsemium.

Glycerin.

Glycerite of Tar.

Goukoud’s Extract.

Hot Water.

Ice.

Ichtalbin: internally, Ichtoly: topically.

Iodide of Sulphur.

Ointment of.

Iodoform: as ointment.

Lavific Water.

Losophan.

Mercury Oleate with Morphine.

Mercury Bichloride.

Naftalan.

Naphthol.

Oplum.

Oil of Cade.

Petroleum.

Phosphorus.

Pilocarpine.

Potassium Carbonate.

Quinine.

Resorcin.

Sapo Viridis.

Silver Nitrate.

Sodium Carbonate.

Sodium Iodide.

Stavesacre.

Strychnine.

Suiphate 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 Ammon, Bitter.

Potassium Cyanide.

Resorcin.

Sodium Salicylate.

Strychnine.

Sulphodole-Zinc.

Zinc Sulphate.

Psoriasis.

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Chronic: ten grn. to the ounce in psoriasis of tongue.

Acid, Chrysophanic.

Acid, Gallic.

Acid, Hydrofolic.

Acid, Hydrochloric.

Acid, Pyrogallic.

Acids, Mineral.

Acids, Nitric and Nitrohydrochloric: when irritation is symptomatic of indigestion.

Aconite.

Adeps Lannea.

Alkaline Baths.

Alum.

Ammonium Carbonate.

Ammonium Chloride.

Ammonium Iodide.

Anthrarobin.

Aristol.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsenic.

Arsenic and Mercuric Todides, Solution of.

Baths: alkaline, to remove scales.

Berberine.

Bleeding.

Cajeput Oil.

Calcium Lithio-carbonate.

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.
Puerperal Mania.
Aconite: when much fever.
Anesthetics: during paroxysm.
Bromide.
Camphor.
Chalybeate.
Chlorate.
Chloroforn.
Chloridum.
Chloroform.
Chvism.
Chvism.
Chvism.
Cinchonine.
Chyemorrhage.
Scurvy.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Manganic.
Alum: locally with brandy.
Arsenic.
Digitalis.
Electricity.
Ergot: very useful.
Hammemels.
Iron: internally.
Lead Acetate.
Lime Juice.
Malt Extract.
Dry.
Milk.
Maldes.
Nitrate of Potassium.
Nux Vomica.
Oil Turpentine.
Phosphates.
Potassium Binoxalate.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Citrate.
Quinine.
Strontium Iodide.
Styptics.
Suprarenal Gland.
Tr. Laricis.
Pyelitis.—See also, Bright's Disease, etc.
Acid, Camphoric.
Arbutin.
Buchu.
Cantharides.
Copala.
Juniper.
Myristine Blue.
Myrtol.
Oil Sandal.
Pareira.
Pilch.
Saliformin.
Salol.
Uva Ursi.
Pyelonephritis.
Acid, Gallic.
Cantharides.
Erigeron.
Eucalyptus.
Hydrastis.
Pipsissewa (Chimaphila).
Potassa Solution.
Turpentine Oil.
Pyemia.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Alcohol.
Alkalies.
Ammonium Carbonate.
Bleeding.
Ergotin.
Ferr Chloridum.
Iodine.
Jaborandi.
Malt Liqueur.
Oil of Clove: locally.
Oil Turpentine: as stimulant.
Potassium Permanganate: internally.
Quinine: in large doses.
Resorcin.
Salicyl.
Tannin.
Pyemia and Septicemia.
Manganese Dioxide.
Sodium Thiosulphate.
Sulfur.
Indications.

Antipyrine: or cold pack if fever is excessive.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Benzoates.
Chloroform.
Chinchonidine.
Chinoline.
Cold Affusion.
Diaphoretics.
Emetics.
Eupatorium.
Gelsemium: in bilious remittents.
Hyposulphites.
Ipecacuanha.
Levico Water.
Methylene Blue.
Monsel’s Salt.
Morphone: hypodermically.
Myrrh.
Oilt Eucalyptus.
Packings: useful.
Phenocoil.
Potassium Salts.
Purgatives.
Quinidine.
Quinine: twenty to thirty grn. for a dose, once or twice daily.
Quinoline.
Resorcin.
Resin Jalap.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Chloride.
Toucics.
Turpentine Oil.
Warburg’s Tincture.

Renal Calculi. — See Calculi.

Retina, Affections of. — See also Amaurosis.

Atropine: dark glasses, and later suitable lenses, in retinitis due to eye strain.
Eserine.
Ichthalbin: internally, as alterant and hematinic.
Ichthyol.
Iron.
Mercury.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Pyoktann.
Sodium-Sulphate.

Rheumatic Arthritis. — See also, Rheumatism.

Aconite: locally.
Actaea Racemosa.
Arnica: internally and externally.
Arsenic.
Buckeye Bark.
Chaumoogra Oil.

Cimicifuga: when pains are nocturnal.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Colchicine.
Colchicum.
Cold Douche.
Electricity.
Formin.
Gualacum.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodine: internally as tonic.
Iodoform.
Levico Water.
Lithium Salts.
Methylene Blue.
Morphone.
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, Sciatica.

Absinthin.
Acetanilid.
Acid, Benzolic.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Citric.
Acid, Dido-Salliclyc.
Acid, Gynocardic.
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Perosmic.
Acid, Salliclyc.
Aconite.
Actaea Racemosa.
Acupuncture.
Agathin.
Alcohol.
Alkaline Baths.
Alkaline Mineral Waters.
Alkalies.
Amber. Oil of.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Bromide.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Iodide.
Ammonium Phosphate.
Ammonium Salicylate.
Antimony Sulphide.
Antipyrine.
Aquapuncture.
Arnica.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, Solution.
Asaprol.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Benzanilide.


Acid, Carboilc : dangerous.
Acid, Sulphuric: internally as adjuvant.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Alkalies.
Ammoniated Mercury.
Amine: as ointment.
Arsenic.
Baking of clothes to destroy ova.
Balsam of Peru: locally; agreeable and effective.
Calcium Sulphide.
Chloroform.
Coal-Tar Naptha.
Coccus Indicus: as ointment.
 Copaiba.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Corrosive Sublimate.
 Creolin.
 Glycerin.
 Hydroxylamine.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodide.
 Kamala: as ointment.
 Levico Water.
 Liq. Potassae.
 Losophan.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury: white precipitate ointment.
 Naftalan.
 Naphthol.
 Off Gade.
 Oil Gajuput.
 Oily Innemelon.
 Petroleum.
 Phosphorated Oil.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Soft Soap.
 Soziodole-Potassae.
 Stavesacre: as ointment.
 Storax: with almond oil, when skin cannot bear sulphur.
 Sulphides.
 Sulphites.
 Sulphur: as ointment.
 Sulphur and Lime.
 Sulphurated Potassa.
 Sulphur Baths.
 Tar: ointment.
 Vaselin.

Acid, Sulphurous: inhalation when throat much affected.
Aconite: harmful if constantly employed.
Adeps Lanic.
Alcohol: indicated in collapse.
Ammonium Acetate: solution.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Amyl Hydride.
Antipyrine.
Arsenic: if tongue mourns red and irritable during convalescence.
Baptisin.
Belledonna.
Benzoate of Sodium.
Bromine.
Calcium Sulphide.
Carbonate of Ammonium: greatly recommended in frequent doses given in milk or cinnamon water.
Chioral.
Chlorine Water: as gargle.
Chloroform.
Cold Compress: to throat.
Cold Affusion.
Copolba.
Digitalis.
Fats: as Inunction 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 rubberhead-coll: 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 dropy occurs.
Lactophenin.
Mercury: one-third of a grn. of gray powder every hour to lessen inflammation of tonsils.
Mustard Bath: when rash recedes.
Naphthol.
Neurodin.
Oil Galls.
Packing: useful and comforting.
Phllocarpine 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: hypnotically in paralysis.
Sulphate of Magnesium.
Sulphur.
Thermadin.
Tr. Ferrt Chlorid.
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 needed.
Acid, Permanganic.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Aconite: as ointment or liniment.
Actaea Racemosa.
Acupuncture.
Antipyrine.
Aquapuncture.
Apomorphine.
Asaprol.
Atropine.
Bichlorid.
Benzanilide.
Blisters.
Cautery: exceedingly useful; slight application of Paquelin’s thermo-cautery.
Chloride of Ammonium Chloral.
Chloroform: locally as liniment; inhalation when pain excessive.
Clincifuga.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Colchicine.
Conine Hydrobromate.
Conium.
Copaiba Resin.
Counter-Irritation.
Croton Oil; internally as purgative.
Duboline.
Electricity.
Ether: as spray.
Euphorin.
Galvanism.
Gelsemium.
Gold.
Guaiacol.
Guaiacum.
Glycerinophosphates.
Iodides.
Iodipin.
Massage of Nerve with Glass Rod.
Menthol.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine: hypodermically, most useful.
Nerve Stretching.
Neurodin.
Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica.
Opium.
Phosphorus.
Plasters.
Potassium Bitartrate or Citrate: 40 grm. thrice daily, in plenty of water, to regulate kidneys.
Potlucine.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Sallcylate of Sodium.
Salol.
Salophen.
Sand Bath.
Secale.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Dithiosalicylate.
Stramonium Internally, pushed until physiological action appears.
Sulphur: tied on with flannel over painful spot.
Triphenin.
Tropacocaine.
Turkish Bath.
Turpentine Oil: in 1/2 oz. doses internally for three or four nights successively.
Vetaritze: as ointment. Wet or Dry Cups over course of nerve.

Sclerosis. — See also, Locomotor Ataxia, Atheroma, Paralysis Agitans.
Acetanilid.
Antipyrine.
Arsenic.
Gaduol.
Glycerinoephosphates.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hyoscynamine.
Ichthyalbin.

Mercuro-iodo-hemol.
Phenacetin.
Physostigma.
Silver Oxide.
Sodofus-De-Uery.
Spermine.

Sclerosis, Arterial.
Barium Chloride.
Digitoxin.
Glycerinoephosphates.
Iodo-hemol.

Scorbutus. — See Scurvy.

Seroftula. — See also, Cholesterol, Coagulatia, Glands, Of phthalmit.

Acacia Charcoal.
Acid, Hydroiodic.
Acid, Phosphoric.
Alcohol.
Antimony Sulphide.
Arsenic.
Barium Chloride.
Barium Sulphide.
Blisters: to enlarged glands.
Bromine.
Cadmium Iodide.
Calcium Benzoate.
Calcium Chloride.
Calcium Sulphide.
Colomel.
Chalybeate Waters.
Cod-Liver Oil: exceeding serviceable.
Copper Acetate.
Cupro-hemol.
Ethy Iodide.
Excool, or scraping gland, and packing with iodiform gauze.
Extract Malt, Dry.
Fats: function.
Gaduol.
Gallum Aparinum.
Glycerinoephosphates.
Gold salts.
Hyoscyamus: tincture.
Hyperphosphates.
Ichthyalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: ointment.
Iodides.
Iodine: locally to glands, and internally.
Iodipin.
Iodoform.
Iodotomogen.
Iodo-hemol.
Iodol.
Iron.
Lactophosphates.
Manganous Iodide.
Mercury Bichloride.
Millk and Lime Water.
Peroxide of Hydrogen.
Pipsissewa.
Phosphates.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Chlorate.
Sanguinaria.
Sanguinarine.
Quinine: with mineral acids internally.
Silver Nitrate.
Tartar Emetic.
Vegetable Charcoal: as tooth-powder to remove fetid odor.
Vinegar: very inferior substitute for lime-juice.

Sea-Sickness. — See also, Cancerum Oris, Purpura

Acid, Citric or Tartaric: as preventive in the absence of lime-juice.
Aconite: in acute stomatitis with salivation in scrobutic conditions.
Agrimony: useful in the absence of other remedies.
Alcohol: diluted, as gargle.
Alum: locally with mouthwash for ulcerated gums.
Ammonium Carbonate: in scrobutic diathesis.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic: in some scrobutic symptoms.
Atropine: hypodermically when salivation.
Cinchona: as deocton, alone or diluted with myrrh, as gargle.
Ergot.
Ergotin Hypodermie, or Ergot by Mouth: to restrain the hemorrhage.
Eucalyptus.
Ferri Arsenijs: as a tonic where other remedies have failed.
Ferric Perchlorid, Tinctura: to restrain hemorrhage.
Laricis, Tinctura: 11k e
Ferri Perchlor., Tinct.
Lemon Juice: exceedingly useful as preventive and curative.
Liberal Diet often sufficient.
Liquor Sodae Chlorid., locally to gums.
Manganese Dioxide.
Malt: an antiscorbutic.
Oil Turpentine.
Oranges: useful.
Phosphates: when non-assimilation a cause.
Potassium Binoxalate: in doses of four grn. three times a day; if not obtainable sorrel is useful instead.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Citrate: substitute for lime-juice.
Pyrethrum.

Kola.
Magnetic Belt.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Nutrobin.
Nitroglycerin.
Nux Vomica: when indigestion with constipation.
Oxine Tannate.
Potassium Bromide: should be given several days before voyage is begun.
Resorcin.
Levico Water.
Sodium Chloride: like potassium salt.
Strychnine.
Triphenin.

Seborrhoea.—See also, Acne, Pityriasis.

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Alumro.
Borax, with glycrrhin and lead acetate, as a local application.
Euresol.
Glycerin.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Ichtalbin: internally, Ichtynol: topically.
Iodine.
Lead Acetate: with borax and glycrrhin as above.
Liquor Potassa: locally to hardened secretion.
Mercury.
Naphtol.
Resorcin.
Sodium Chloride.
Zinc Oxide: in inflammatory cases, the following formula is useful: Take Zinc oxidi, 1 dram; Plumbi carbonat. 1 dram; Cetacei, 1 oz.; Ol. olive q.s.; ft. ung.

Septicemia.—See Pyemia etc.

Sexual Excitement.—See Nymphomania, Satyrism.

Shock.

Alcohol.
Ammonia.
Amyl Nitrite.
Atropine.
Bilsters.
Codeine.
Digitalin.
Digitalis.
Ergotin.
Ephedrine Tannate.
Heat.
Hypodermoclysis.
Nitroglycerin.
Oxygen.
Strychnine.

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 usher-in hay fever.
Belladonna.
Camphor: as powder, or strong tincture inhaled in commencing catarrh.
Chamomile Flowers: in nases.
Cotton Plug: in nases.
Gelsemium: in excessive morning sneezings with discharge.
Iodine: inhalation.
Iodin.
Levico Water.
Menthol.
Mercury: when heaviness of head and pain in limbs.
Potassium Iodide: ten grn. doses frequently repeated.
Pressure beneath Nose, over the termination of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth.

Somnambulism.—See also, Nightmare.

Bromides.
Bromin.
Bromalin.
Bromo-hemol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Opium.

Somnolence.

Arsen-hemol.
Caffeine.
Coca.
Glycerinophosphates.
Kola.
Levico Water.
Spermine.

Spasmodic Affections.—See list of Antispasmodics; also Angina Pectoris, Asthma, Chorea, Colic, Cough, Convulsions, Group, Dysuria, Epilepsy, Gastrodynia, Hydrophobia, Hysteria, Laryngismus, Pertussis, Stammering, Tetanus, Torticollis, Trismus, etc.

Spermatorrhœa.—See also, Emissions, Hypochondriasis, Impotence; also list of Anaphrodisiacs.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Camphoric.
Antispasmin.
Arsenic: in functional impotence; best combined with iron as the arsenate, and with ergot.
Atropine.
Belladonna: in relaxation of the genital organs where there is no dream nor orgasm; one-fourth grain of extract, and a grain and a half of zinc sulphate.
Bladder to be emptied as soon as patient awakes.
Bromalin.
Bromides: when it is physiologically a plethoric patient; not when genitalia are relaxed.
Bromin.
Bromo-hemol.
Calomel: ointment applied 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.
Cnicifuga: where emission takes place on the least excitement.
Cold Doucheing and Sponging.
Coutant.
Digitalis: in frequent emissions with languid circulation; with bromide in plethoric subjects.

Electricity.
Ergot: deficient tone in the genital organs.
Gold Chloride.
Hydralazis: local application to urethra.
Hygienic Measures.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
Hypophosphites: nervine tonic.
Iron: where there is anemia only.
Levico Water.
Lupulin: oleoresin, to diminish nocturnal emissions.
Nitrate of Silver: vesi-
cation by it of the perineum; and local application to the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Quinine: as a general tonic.
Solanine.
Spermine.
Spinal Ice-Bag.
Strychnine.
Sulfonal.
Sulphur: as a laxative, especially if severe to rectal or anal trouble.

Tetronal.
Turpentine Oil: in spermatorrhœa with impotence.
Warm bath before retiring.
Zinc Oxide.

Spina Bifida.

Calcium Phosphate.
Collodion: as means of compression.
Cotton Wool over tumor.
Glycerin: injection after tapping.
Potassium Iodide.
Tapping: followed by compression.

Spinal Constriction.—See also, Myelitis.

Arnica.
Bleeding: to relieve heart, tone.
Lead Water and Opium: as lotion.

Vinegar: to restore consciousness.
PART II.

Spinal Congestion.—
See also, Meningitis, Myelitis.

Aconite.
Antiphlogistic Treatment.
Cold Affusions: to spine
Ergot: in large doses.
Gelsemium.
Nux Vomica.
Tobacco 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.
Codeline.
Conium.
Counter-Irritation.
Digitalls.
Electricity: combined with massage and rest.
Ergot: when spinal congestion.
Glycerinophosphates.
Ignatia.
Leeches.
Nux Vomica.
Opium: in small doses.
Phosphoric.
Picrotoxin.
Sinapis Liniment: counter-irritant.
Sodium Hypophosphate.
Spermirne.
Strychnine: to stimulate the depressed nerve centres.
Veratrum Viride.

Spinal Paralysis and Softening.—See also, Locomotor Ataxia, Myelitis.

Argentic Nitrate: in chronic inflammation of the cord or meninges.
Belladonna: in chronic inflammatory conditions.
Cod-Liver Oill: as a general nutrient.

Electricity: combined with massage and rest.
Ergot: in hyperemia of the cord.
Hyoscyamus: 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.
Spermirne.
Strychnine: like picrotoxin.

Spleen, Hypertrophied.—See also, Malaria, Leucocytethemia.

Ammonium Fluoride.
Arsenic.
Arsen-hemol.
Bromides.
Ergot.
Levico Water.
Methylene Blue.
Quinine.
Salicin.

Sprains.
Aconite Liniment: well rubbed in.
Ammonial.
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.
Campbr: a stimulating liniment.
Cold Applications.
Cold Douche.
Collodion: a thick coating to exert a firm even pressure as it dries.
Cold Oil Liniment.
Hamamelis.
Hot Foot-bath: prolonged for hours, for sprained ankle.

INDICATIONS.

Hot Fomentations: early applied.
Icthyol: ointment.
Inunction of Olive Oil: with free rubbing.
Iodine: to a chronic inflammation after a sprain.
Lead Lotioin: applied at once to a sprained joint.
Lead Water and Laudanum.
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.
Aurum: where due to chronic metritis, ovarian torpor or colds; 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 dysmenorrhcea.
Dilatation of Cervix: in dysmenorrhcea; in placenta uteri; and in plugging of the cervix with mucus.
Electrical Stimulation of Uterus: in torpor.
Gossypifl Radix: in dysmenorrhcea with sterility.
Gualacum: in dysmenorrhcea with sterility.
Indications.

Intra-uterine Stems: to stimulate the lining membrane of the uterus.

Key-tel-ching: a Japanese remedy for female sterility.

Phosphorus: functional debility in the male.

Potassium Iodide: a semenagogue.

Spermine.

Stings and Bites.—See also, Wounds.

Acid, Carbolic: mosquito-bites and scorpion-stings.

Acid, Salicylic.

Alum: for scorpion-sting.

Ammonia or other Alkalis: in stings of insects to neutralize the formic acid; and in snake-bite.

Ammonium Carbonate.

Aqua Calcis: in stings of bees and wasps.

Arsenic: as a caustic.

Calcium Chloride.

Camphor.

Chloroform: on lint.

Creolin.

Essence of Pennyroyal: to ward off mosquitoes.

Eucalyptus: plant in room to keep away mosquitoes.

Hydrogen Dioxide.

Iodthiol.

Ipecacuanha: 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 with 1 oz. of spermaceti ointment, spread over hands and face, to ward off mosquitoes.

Oil of Cloves: the same.

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. 

Permary.

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.

Stomach, Ulcer of.—See Gastric Ulcer.

Stomatitis.—See also, Aphtha, Cancrum Oralis; Mouth. Sore. 

Acid, Boric: lotion of 1 in 50.

Acid, Carbolic: strong solution locally to aphthæ.

A 1/2d, 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.

Argentic Nitrate: in thrush locally.

Bismuth: in aphthæ of nursing children, sore mouth, dyspeptic ulcers, mercurial salivation; locally applied.

Borax: in thrush 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: to stimulate, internally.

Glycerite of Tannin: in ulcerative stomatitis.

Hydrosyl: fluid extract locally.

Hydrogen Dioxide.

Iris: in dyspeptic ulcer.

Krameria: locally astrigent.

Lime Water: in ulcerative stomatitis.

Mercury: in dyspeptic ulcers, gray powder.

Myrrha: to stimulate, with borax, topically.

Papain.

Potassium Bromide: for nervous irritability.

Potassium Chlorate: the chief remedy, locally and internally.

Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic ulceration.

Rubus: astringent.

Sodium Bromide.

Sodium Chlorate.

Soroctode-Sodium.

Soroctode-Zinc.

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.

Holocaïne.

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.

Tropicaine.

Stricture, Urethral.

—See Urethral Stricture.

Strophulus.—See also, Lichen.

Antimonium Crudum, Adeps Lanae.

Borax and Bran Bath: if skin is Irritable.
Lead Lotion: to act as astringent. Magnesia.
Mercury: grey 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, Diareeia, etc.

Sunstroke.
Aconite: not to be used with a weak heart.
Alcohol: is afterwards always a poison.
Ammonia: for its diaphoretic action.
Amyl Nitrite.
Aperient: one-sixteenth grn. at once counteracts symptoms.
Artificial Respiration.
Bran: in small doses in collapse.
Camphor.
Chloroform: in convulsions.
Coffeine: to stimulate heart.
Ergot: by the mouth or subcutaneously.
Gelsemium.
Hot baths (105°-110° F.), or hot bottles or bricks, in heat exhaustion, and in collapse.
Ipecac: application to chest, back, and abdomen, as quickly as possible, in thermic fever, and to reduce temperature: ice drinks as well.
Lecceh.
Nitroglycerin.
Potassium Bromide to relieve the delirium.
Quinine: in thermic fever.
Scutellaria.
Tea: cold, as beverage instead of alcoholic drinks.
Tonics: during convalescence.

Veneesction: 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. Absecess, Boils, Carbenacle, Pyemia.
Acid. Carbolie: lotion and dressing.
Acid. Gallic: Alcohol: to be watched.
Ammonium Carbonate: In combination with Cinchona.
Calcium Sulphide.
Cinchona: as tonic, fresh infusion is best. Creolín.
Gauodul.
Glycerinophosphates.
Ichthyol. Iodide.
Iodoformogen.
Iodipin.
Mercury.
Phosphates: like the hypophosphites.
Pyoktanin.
Sulphites: when a thin weak perspiration is secreted, it aorto, or hasten suppuration.

Surgical Fever.
Acid. Salicylic. Aconite.
Chloral.
Quinine.
Tinctura Ferri Perchloratrid: as a prophylactic.
Veratrum Viride: to reduce the circulation and fever.

Surgical Operations.—See also, List of Antiseptics.
Acid. Carbolic.
Acid. Salicylic.
Acid. Oxalic.
Aristol.
Chloroform.
Creolín.

Diphtherin.
Europhen.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodide.
Mercure Chloride.
Mercury and Zinc Cyanide.
Tri bromphenol.

Sweating.—See Perspiration. Night-Sweats, Bromidrosis, etc.

Sweating, Colligative.—See Night-Sweats.

Syco sis.—See also, Condylomata, Men togra.
Acid. Boric.
Acid, Sulphurous: In parasitic syco sis.
Arsenic.
Arsenict et Hydrargyri Iodtti Liquor: when much thickening.
Arsenic.
Alumnum.
Canada Balsam and Carbolic Acid: In equal parts, to be applied after eruption in tinea yecises.
Chloride of Zinc: solution in tinea yecises.
Chrysoarbin Ung.: in parasitic syco sis.
Cod Liver Oil: in chronic non-parasitic.
Copper Sulphate.
Europheh.
Eucalyt. Hydrargyri Acid Nitratius: as ointment.
Hydrargyri Ammonia Ung.: in parasitic.
Hydrargyri Oxid-Rubri Ung.
Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthyalin: Internally.
Ichthyol.
Iodide of Sulphur Ointment: in non-parasitic.
Levico Water.
Losophan.
Naftalan.
Naphtol.
Oleate of Mercury: in parasitic.
Oleum Terebinthinae: in parasitic.
Phytolacca.
Salol.
Sh),er.
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.
Digitals: in sudden collapse after hemorrhage; the tincture by the mouth, digital in hypodermically.
Duboise.
Ether: in collapse from intestinal colic.
Galvanism.
Heat to Epigastrium.
Lavandula.
Mask.
Nitrite of Amyl: in sudden emergency, in fatty heart, in syncope during anesthesia, and in hemorrhage.
Nux Vomica.
Position: head lowest and feet raised.
Stimulants: undiluted.
Veratrum Album: an erithine.
Veratrum Viride.

Synovitis.—See also, Coxalgia, Joint Affections.

Acid, Carbolic: injections of a dram of a two per cent. solution into the joint.
Aconite.
Alcohol and Water: equal parts.
Antimony: combined with saline purgatives.
Arnica.
Balsam or Strapping: Martin's elastic bandage in chronic.
Blister: fly blisters at night in chronic synovitis; if not useful, strong counter-irritation.
Calcium Sulphide: as an antispasmodic Carbonate of Calcium.

Cod-Liver Oil: tonic.
Conium: in scrofulous joints.
Counter-Irritation.
Gaduo: as alternative and useful.
Glycerinophosphates.
Heat.
Ichtalbin: as tonic and alterative.
Ichthyol.
Iodine; injection in hydranthrosis after tapping; or painted over.
Iodoform: solution in ether, i in 5, injected into tuberculous joints; also as a dressing after opening.
Iodoformogen.
Iodoide.
Iodide.
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: ethereal solution painted over.
Splints.
Sulphur.

Syphilis.—See also, Chancre, Condylomata, Pylalism, Ulcers.

Acid, Acetic: caustic to sore.
Acid, Arsenious.
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.
Antimonv Sulphide, Golden.
Arsen: hemol.
Arsenic and Mercury Tinctures: solution of.
Aristol.
Aurum: in recurring syphilitic affections where mercury and iodide of potassium fail.
Barium Chloride.
Barium Sulphide.
Benzoin: antiseptic dressing for ulcers.
Bicyanide 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 changes.
Cauterization.
Cod-Liver Oil: tonic in all stages.
Copper Sulphate.
Crescose: internally in strumous subjects, and where mercury is not borne.
Denutrition: hunger of Arabia.
Ethyl Iodide.
Europben.
Expectant plan of treatment.
Formaldehyde Solution: useful for cauterizing sores.
Gaduo.
Glycerin.
Guaiacum: alterative in constitutional syphilis.
Hot Applications.
Hydriodic Ether.
Ichtalbin: internally.
Ichthyol.
Iodides: followed by mercury.
Iodiphen.
Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dressing for chancre and ulcers.
Iodoide.
Iron: in anemia, the steareate, perchloride, and iodide are useful.
Lotio Flava: dressing for syphilitic ulcers, and gargle in sore throat and stomatitis.
Manganese: in cachexia.
Manganese Dioxide.
Manganous Iodo-hemol:
anti-syphilitic and hematinic at the same time.

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Indications.

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 Maceon: in constitutional syphilis.

Oil of Sassafras: in constitutional syphilis.

Ointments and Washes of Mercury.

Phosphates: in syphilitic periostitis, etc.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Podophyllin: has been tried in secondary, with success after a mercurial course.

Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Chlorate: local application of powder to all kinds of syphilitic ulcers; gar- gle in mercurial and specific stomatitis.

Pressure bandage and mercurial injections 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 fail- ed to cure; improves sloughing phagedenic ulcers.

Stramonium: tincture.

Suppositories of Mer- cury.

Thryaden.

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, Scrophu- lossis.

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 nourish-
ing.

Fatty Inunction.

Ferrl Pernitritis Li-

 Ionic: in the re-

 Sodium and astringent.

Gadual.

Gelsemium: in the re-

 reflex cough.

Glycerinophosphates, Gelseminine.

Iodine.

Iodo-hemol.

Iodipin.

Iron.

Mercury.

Oil Chaulmoogra.

Olive Oil: Inunction.

Phosphates: as tonic.

Sarsaparilla.

Tape-Worm.—See also, Worms.

Acid, Carnolic.

Acid, Filicic.

Acid, Salicylic: followed by purgative.

Acid, Sulphuric: the aromatic acid.

Alum: as injection.

Ammonium Embelate.

Areca Nut.

Balsam of Copaba: 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 at a dose, followed by a dose of castor oil in two hours.

Extract Male Fern: followed by purgative.

Iron: tonic.

Kamala.

Kousoo.

Kousooin.

Mucuna: night and morning for three days, then brisk purgative.

Naphthalin.

Pelleterine: the tan-

 nate preferably.

Pumpkin Seeds: pound-

 ed into an electuary, 2 oz. at dose.

Punica Granatum: acts like its chief alkaloid, pelleterine.

Quinine: as tonic.

Resordin: followed by purgative.

Thymol.

Turpentine Oil.

Valerian: in convul-

 sions due to the worms.

Tenesmus.—See Dys-

 entery.

Testicle, Diseases of. —See also, Epidid-

 ymitis, Hydrocele, Orchitis, Varicocele.

Acid, Phosphoric, and Phosphates: in de-

 bility.

Acouite: in small doses frequently repeated in acute epididymitis.

Ammonium Chloride: solution in alcohol and water; topical remedy.

Antimony: in gonorrheal epididymitis.

Belladonna: in neural-

 gial of the testis; as an ointment with glycerin in epididymitis or orchitis.

Collodion: by its contract- ing to exert pres-

 sure. in gonorrheal epididymitis.

Compression: at the end of an acute and beginning of a sub-

 acute attack, as well as in chronic infam-

 mation.

Conium: poultice of leaves in cancer.

Copaba: in orchitis.

Dogstails: in epididy-

 mitis.

Gold salts: in acute and chronic orchitis.

Hamamels: in some patients gives rise to seminal emissions.

Hot Lotions: in acute inflammation.

Ice Bag: in acute o-

 chitis.

Ichthyol.

Iodine: injection into an encysted hydro-

 cel; local application in orchitis after the acute symptoms have passed off.
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Iodoform or Iodophor- mogen: dressing in ulceration.
Magnesium Sulphate with Antimony: in epilidymitis.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury and Morphine Oleate: in syphilitic enlargement and chronic inflammation.
Nitrate of Silver: use- real solution painted over an enlarged testis better than over.
Nux Vomica: In debil- ity.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide: In syphilitic testicle.
Pulsatilla: In very small doses along withaconite.
Suspension: in orchitis and epilidymitis.

TETANUS.—See also, Spasmodic Affectio- ns.

Acetanilid.
Aconite: In large doses to control muscular spasm.
Acupuncture: on each side of the spines of the vertebrae.
Alcohol: Will relax muscular action, also support strength.
Anesthetics: To relax muscular spasm.
Antimonium Tartar- atum: In large doses, along with chlorate of potassium.
Antphyrine.
Apopomphae: 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 Conline Hydrobromate. Contium
Curare: An uncertain drug.
Curarine.
Duboisine: Like atro- pine.
Eserine.
Freezing the Nerve: In traumatic tetanus has been proposed.
Gelsemium: In a few cases it has done good.
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 cleft, has done good.
Neurorotmy: In the same cases.
Nicotine: Cautionally administered relieves the spasm; best given by rectum or hypo- dermically; by the mouth it causes spasm which may suffocate.
Nitrite of Amyl: In some cases it cures.
Nitroglycerin: Like the preceding.
Opium: Alone or with chloral hydrate.
Paraldehyde.
Physostigma: The liquid extract pushed to the full. 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 small medicinal dose.
Tetanus Antitoxin.
Urethane.
Vapor Baths.
Warm Baths.

Acid, Gallric.
Acid, Nitric: As altera- tive with infusion of cinchona.
Acid, Sulphurous: spray
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Aconite: In acute ton- silitis with high tempera- ture; 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 scarlatinial and diphtheritic sore- throat.
Aluminium Aceto-tar- trate.
Ammonium Acetate.
Arsenic: In coryza and sore throat, stimulating 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 So- lution.
Capsicum: As gargle in relaxed sore throat.
Catechu: Astringent gargle.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chlorine Water: gargle in malignant sore throat.
Citric Fuga: In combina- tion with opium and syrup of tolu in acute catarrh.
Coca Carboalate.
Cold Compresses: In tendency to catarrh.
Creosote.
Electric Caution: In chronic sore throat to get rid of thickened patches.
Ferr Perchloridum: gargle in relaxed sore throat.
Fumitory: As a styptic in throat operations.
Gaduol.
Glycerite of Tannin: To swab the throat in re- laxed sore throat.
Glyceropnapasates.
Gualo.
Gualacain: Sucking the resin will abort or cut
short the commencing quinsy.

Hydrastis: gargle in follicular pharyngitis and chronic sore throat. 

Iodine: locally to sores and enlarged tonsil.

Iodoform.

Lacteal Water: as alternative tonic.


Magnesium Sulphate: to be given freely in acute tonsillitis.

Mercury: in very acute tonsillitis, gray powder or calomel in small doses.

Mercury and Morphine Olate: in obstinate and painful sore throat.

Myrrh: gargle in ulcerated sore throat.

Methylene Blue.

Phytolacca: internally, and as gargle.

Podophyllum: chola-gogue purgative.

Potassium Chlorate: chief gargle.

Potassium Nitrate: a ball of nitre slowly sucked.

Pulsatilla: in acute eryzma 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.

Sodium Borate: in clergyman’s sore throat.

Sodium Chlorate.

Sodium Salicylate: in quinsy.

Soziodole salts.

Steam: of boiling water; and vapor of hot vinegar.

Sinuath: the berries in fluid, with addition of potassium chloride, a most efficient gargle.

Terpin Hydrate.

Trachotomy.

Veratrum Viride: to control any febrile change.

Zinc Chloride.

Zinc Sulphate: a gargle.

Thrush.—See Aphthæ.

Tic Douloureux. — See also, Hemiplegia, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Odontalgia.

Acetanilide.

Aconite.

Aconitine: formula: Aconitine (Duquesnel’s) 1/10 grn.; Glycerin, Alcoholis, aa, 1 fl. oz.; Aq. menth. pip., ad 2 fl. oz.; 1 dram per dose, cautiously increased to 2 drams.

Ammonium Chloride: in large dose.

Amyl Nitrite: in pale anemic patients.

Anesthetics quickly relieve.

Antipyrine.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsenic: occasionally useful.

Atropine: hypodermically, and ointment.

Bromo-hemol.

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.

Caffeine.

Cannabis Nitrate.

Cannabis: ethereal extract.

Cautery.

Chloroform.

Chloride.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Copper Carbonate.

Creolin.

Gelsemium: in obstinate cases.

Heat.

Hyoscyamus.

Iodine.

Iron: in combination with strychnia; the following formula is good: Ferri potassio tartaratis, 4 scrupules; Vin. opii, 1/2 drams; Aq. cinum, ad 8 fl. oz. 1 fl. oz. ter in die.

Laurocerasi Aqua.

Ligature of the Carotids: in obstinate cases a last resort; has done good.

Methylene Blue.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Nitroglycerin: in obstinate cases.

Neurotin.

Ol. Crotonis: some times cures; will relieve.

Phosphorus: in obstinate cases.

Physostigma.

Physostigmine.

Potassium Iodide: the following formula relieves: take Chloralis hydrati 5 grn.; Potass iodid 3 grm.; Sp. ammonie comp, 1 fl. dr.; Infusum gentiane, ad 1 fl. oz. The salt alone in syphilitic history.

Pulsatilla: relieves.

Quinine.

Salicin: Instead of quinine, where pain is periodic.

Salylates.

Stramonium.

Tripiphenin.

Turpentine Oil.

Veratrine: ointment.

Zinc Valerianate: with extract hyoscyamus.

Tinea Cirrincata

(Ringworm of the Body). — See also, Ringworm.

Acid, Acetic.

Acid, Boric: in simple or ethereal solution.

Acid, Carbolic: solution, or glycerite.

Acid, Chromic.

Adephane.

Antiarobin.

Aristol.

Arsenic.

Borax.

Chrysarobin.

Cocculus Indicus.

Cobalt Oil.

Copper Acetate.

Copper Carbonate.

Creolin.

Gadolin.

Gallanol.

Goya Powder: as ointment, or moistened with vinegar.

Glycerinophosphates.

Iodine.

Iodoform.

Kamaia.

Leuco Water.

Losophan.

Mercury Biochloride.

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.
Parasiticides. Tonics.

Tinea Favosa.
after the crust has been removed. Acid. Sulphurous: 1
part to 2 parts glycerin, as 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.; or the olate-of-mercury ointment.
Oil: to soften and remove scabs.
Oleander. Petroleum: one part to
two of lard after
scabs are gone.
Sulphides. Turkish Bath: followed
by the use of carbolic soap, instead of ordi-
mary.
Viola Tricolor. Zinc Chloride: dilute
watery solution.

Tinea Sycosis. — See Mentagra.
Tinea Tarsi.
Blisters to Temple. Copper Sulphate.
Epilation, removal of
of scabs, and applica-
tion of stick of lunar
caustic.
Lead Acetate. Mercury: after removal
of scabs. Ung. hydrarg-
yri nitrici diluted to
half its strength. Also take Plumbine.
tart, 1 dram; Ung. hy-
drargyri oxidii rubri,
1 dram; Zinc oxidii
1 dram; Calomel-
alox, half dram; Adipis, 2 drams; Olef palmat., 5 drams;
ft uncg. Also Oleate.
Mercury Oxide, Red.
Tinct. Iod: after re-
moval of scabs, fol-
lowed by application of
glycerin.

Ung. Picis: touched
along edge of tars.
Silver Nitrate, Molded.

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, Carbonic: in early
stages.
Acid, Chrysophanic: 30
grn. to the oz., as
ointment.
Acid, Salicylic: strong
solution in alcohol,
40 grn. to the oz.; or
vaselin ointment of
same strength.
Acid, Sulphurous
Anthrarobin.
Arsenic: tonic.
Borax. Cocculus Indicus.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Coster's Paste: Iodine
2 drams, Oil cade, 3
drams.
Creosote.
Croxon Oil: liniment
followed by a poultice.
Epilation.
Iodine: the tincture
in children.
Lime Water.
Mentholl parasiticide
and analgesic.
Mercury: white precip-
itate lightly smeared
over; the olate, per-
nitrate, and oxide, as
ointments. The bi-
chloride as a lotion
2 grn. to the dram.
Naphthal.
Oll Cajeput.
Potassium Sulphocy-
ride.
Quinine.
Resorcin.
Sodium Chloride.
Sodium Ethylate.
Thymol: like menthol.

Tongue, Diseases of.
Acid, Nitrile: in dys-
peptic ulcers the
strong acid as caustic.
Bi-Cyanide of Mercury;
in mucous ulcers.
Borax: in chronic su-
perficial glosseitis; and
in furred tongue.
Cloves: as gargle.
Cochlearia Armoracia
(Nasturtium Armor-
acia): as gargle.
Conium.

Frenulum: should be
divided in tongue-tie.
Ginger: as masticatory
Hydrastis: in stomatitis
Iodine.
Iodoform or Iodoform-
gen: to ulcers.
Mercury: in syphilitic
disease.
Merezoon, Oill of: slala-
gogue.
Nux Vomica.
Pepper: condiment.
Phytolacca.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Chlorate: in
aphthous ulceration.
chronic superficial
glosseitis, stomatitis.
Potassium Iodide: in ter-
itary specific ulceration,
and in macro-
glossia.
Pyrethrum: mastica-
tory.
Rhus Toxicodendrom.
Silver Nitrate: caustic
to ulcers.
Xanthoxylum: in lin-
gual paralysis.
Zinc Chloride: caustic.

Tonsillitis.—See also,
Throat, Sore.
Acetanilid: Internally.
Acid, Salicylic: Intern-
ally.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite: internally.
Alum.
Alum.
Aluminium Acetotr-
trate.
Belladonna: Internally.
Capsicum and Glycerin.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
Creolin.
Emetics.
Ferric Chloride.
Guaiacum.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ice-bag.
Icthyol.
Iodide.
Iron Chloride, Tincture:
locally.

Merycury.
Monsel's Solution:
locally.
Mortol.
Opium.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Iodide: inter-
nally.
Pyoktanin.
Quinine: Internally.
Salicylates: Internally.
Salol Internally.
Saline purgatives.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Bicarbonate.

Tonsils, Enlarged.
Acid, Citric
Acid, Tannic
Alum, Alumimum Acetotartrate.
Aluminium Sulphate: locally applied.
Arsenious Iodide. Barium Iodide. Cantharides. Capsicum:
Catechu: astringent gargle.
Excision. Fel Bovinum, Insipidized: rubbed up with
conium and olive oil as an ointment to be
painted over.
Ferric Chloride: astringent in chronically
enlarged tonsils.
Gadoul, Ichthahlin: internally.
Iodine Tincture: to cause absorption.
Zinc Chloride.
Tonsils, Ulcerated. Acid, Carbolic, Acid, Sulphurous, mixed with equal quantity of glycerin, and painted over.
Cantharides: as vesicant.
Cimicifuga, Copris: gargle. Iodoformogen. Iodine. Iodine:
gargle. Lycopodium: to dust over.
Magnesium Sulphate: free purgation with,
Mercuric Iodide: in scrofulous and syphilitic ulceration.
Potassium Chlorate: gargle.
Potassium Iodide: in tertiary syphils.

Toothache. See Odontalgia.

Torticollis.
Aconite: Inliment externally; and tincture internally.
Arsenic: controls and finally abolishes spasm.
Atropine. Belladonna. 
Capsicum: strong infusion applied on strips and covered with oiled silk.
Cimicifuga, Conium: when due to spasmodic action of the muscles.
Electricity: galvanic to the muscles in spasms; faradic to their paretic antagonists.
Gelsemine, Gelsemium. Local Pressure. Massage.

Tremor. See also, Chorea, Delirium Tremens, Paralysis Agitans.
Gelsemine, Glycerinophosphates. Hyoscyne Hydrobromate.

Trichinosis.

Trismus.
Aconite. Anesthetics: to allay spasm.
Atropine. Belladonna: extract in large doses.
neonatorum, one grn, dose by mouth, or two by rectum when spasm prevent swallowing.
Conium: the succus is the most reliable preparation. Ether.
Gelsemine, Gelsemium. Opium.
Phystostigame, Physostigmine. Tuberculous Affections. See Laryngitis, Tubercular: Lupus; Meningitis, Tubercular; Peri-
tonitis, Tubercular; Phthisis; Scrofulosis; Tales Mesen-
teria.

Tumors. See also, Cancer, Cysts, Glan-
dular Enlargement, Goiter, Polyplus, Uterine Tumors, Wen.

Acid, Ferosmic. Ammoniacum and Mercury Plaster.
Ammonium Chloride. Anesthetics: to detect the presence of phantom tumors; also to relax abdominal walls to permit deep palpation of abdomen.
Iodoformogen. Lead Iodide. Methylene Blue, Papani.

Tympanites. See also, Flatulence, Typhoid Fever, Peri-
notis.

INDICATIONS.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Carboil.
Acid, Hydrochloric: to diminish fever and diarrhea.
Acid, Phosphoric: coughing drink.
Acid, Saliylic: some hold that it is good in the typhoid of children, many that it does great harm.
Acid, Sulphuric, Diluted.

Antyphrine: 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.
Arsitetides.
Arsenic: liquor arsenicalis with opium to restrain the diarrhea.
Asafetida.
Assaprol.
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.
Benzoanilide: antipyretic.
Bismuth Subnitrate: to check diarrhea.
Bismuth Subgalliate.
Brand's method of cold bathing.
Calomel: 10 grm. first day, and eight 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.
Carboilate of Iodine: one drop of tincture of iodine and of liquefied carbolic acid, in infusion of digitals, every two or three hours.
Carbonate of Ammonium.
Cascara Sagrada.
Charcoal: to prevent fetor of stools, accumulation of fetid gas, and to distend stools after passage.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chlorine Water.
Chlorotorm Water.
Copper Arsenite.
Copper Sulphate.
Cresol.
Creolin.

Digitalls: to lower temperature and pulse-rate; death during its use has been known to occur suddenly.
Enemas: to be tried first, if consumption acts over two days.
Ergot: for intestinal hemorrhage.
Eucalyptol.
Eucalyptus: thought to shorten disease.
Ferri Perchloridi Tinctura.
Glycerin and Water, with lemon juice, as mouth wash.
Gualacol.
Gualacol Carbonate.
Hyoscynamus.
Iodine: specific German treatment; use either liquor or tincture.
Iodin.
Lactophenol.
Lead Acetate: to check diarrhea.
Lime Water.
Lorice Powder.
Magnesium Salicylate.
Mercury Bichloride: 10 min. of solution 1/4 grn. in 1 oz. water, every two or three hours.
Milk Diet.
Morphine: in large doses, if perforation occur.
Naphthalene.
Naphthol.
Naphthol Benzoate.
Neuradin.
Opium: to check delirium and wakefulness at night, and to relieve the diarrhea.
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 Paracetamol.
Sodium Thiosulphate.
Starch, Iodized.
Tannin: with calomel.
Tannin.
Tartar Emetic: in pulmonary congestion.
Thalline Sulphate.
Thermolin.

PART II.
Thymol.
Tricloburnphenol.
Triphenol.

Typhus Fever:—See also, Delirium, Typhoid Fever.

Acid, Phosphoric: agreeable drink.
Acid, Salicylic: antidysenteric.
Aconite.

Alcohol: where failure of the vital powers threatens.

Antimony with Opium: in pulmonary congestion, wakefulness, and delirium.

Atripin.
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.

Calc. Saccharatus: 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.
Cocoa: tentative.
Cod-Liver Oil.

Counter-Irritation.

Diet: nutritive.

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.

Expectant Treatment, Hyosciamus.
Musk.

Oil Valerian.
Opium.
Podophyllin.

Potassium Chlorate: in moderate doses.

Potassium Nitrate: mild diuretic and diaphoretic.
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, Bed-sores, Throat; Gastrointestinal Uterine Ulceration; Syphils.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Arsenious.

Acid, Boric.

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Chromic.

Acid, Gallic.

Acid, Nitric.

Acid, Phenylboric.

Acid, Pyrogallic.

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Sulphuric.

Acid, Tannic.

Acid, Trichloracetic.

Alcohol: a useful application.

Alum: crystals, burned, or dried.

Aluminium Sulphate.

Alumino.

Ammonium Chloride.

Aniline.

Aristol.

Arsenic.

Balsam Peru.

Bellaroneg.

Benzoof. Thucture.

Bismuth Benzoate.

Bismuth Oxidioxide.

Bismuth Subsalicylate.

Bismuth Subnitrate.

Borax.

Bromine.

Calcium Bicarbonate: solution.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.

Camphor.

Chimpanfla.

Chloral Hydrate.

Chlorinated Lime.

Cocaine.

Colaum.

Copper Sulphate.

Creatin.

Cresote.

Dilaphtherin.

Ethylic Iodide.

Euphorion.

Formaldehyde.

Gold Chloride.

Hamamelis.

Hot Pack.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Ichthyol.

Iodine.

Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.

Iodothane.

Iron Arsenate.

Iron Ferrocyanide.

Lead Carbonate.

Lead Iodide.

Lead Nitrate.

Lead Tannate.

Lime.

Magnesia.

Mercury Bichloride.

Mercury Iodide, Red.

Mercury Oxide, Red.

Methylene Blue: in corneal ulcers.

Morphine.

Naphtol.

Opium.

Pom.

Potassium Chlorate.

Potassium Permanganate.

Potassa Solution.

Pyoktin.

Quinine.

Resorcin.

Silver Nitrate.

Sotodolde salts.

Starch, Iodized.

Stearates.

Tanniform.

Turpentine Oil.

Zinc salts.

Ulcer Durum.—See Chancre.

Ulcer Molle.—See Chancroid.

Uremia.—See also, Coma, Convulsions, Bright's Disease, Scarlet Fever; and the lists of Diaphoretics and Diuretics.

Amyl Nitrite.

Bromides.

Caffeine.

Chloroform.

Chloral Hydrate.

Colchicine.

Digitalis.

Elaeasterin.

Hot Pack.

Hypodermoclysis.

Morphine.

Naphthalene.

Nitroglycerin.

Oil Croton.

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Saline or Hydragogue Cathartics.

Sodium Benzoate.

Strychnine.

Transfusion.

Urethane.

Venescence.


**Urethra, Stricture of.**

Electrolysis.
Silver Nitrate.
Thiosinamine.

**Urethritis.**—See also, Gonorrhea; and list of Astringents.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite.
Alkalies: Internally
Alumnum.
Argentin.
Argonin.
Borax.
Calomel.
Caimomal.
Europhen.
Ichthyol.

**Urine, Phosphatic.**

Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Phosphoric, Dil.
Acid, Sulphuric, Dil.
Ammonium Benzoate.

**Urticaria.**—See also, *Prurigo*

Acetanilid.
Alkalies.
Arsenic.
Arsen-hemol.
Benzoin.
Calcium Chloride: to prevent.
Chloroform.
Colchicum.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophosphatea.
Ichthalbin.

**Uterine Affections.**—See Abortion, Amenorrhea, Climacteric,

**Uterine Calculi.**—See also, Cysts, Tumors.

Ammonium Chloride.
Calcium Chloride.
Iodine.
Iron Sulphate.
Mercury
Opium.
Pyoktanin.
Silver Oxide.
Thiosinamine.

**Uterine Cancer.**

Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Tannic.
Arsenic.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral Hydrate.
Conium.
Glycerin.
Glycerite of Tannin: mixed with Iodine, to check discharge and remove smell.
Gossypium.
Hydrastinum Hydrastine.

**Uterine Congestion and Hypertrophy.**

Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Chronic.
Digitalls.
Ergotin.
Glycerin.
Gold salts.
Ichthalbin: Internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodine.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
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.
Creosote.
Glycerin.
Hydastis.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodole.
Mercury Nitrate Solut.
Pyoktanin.
Silver Nitrate.

**Uterine Hemorrhage.**—See also, Hemorrhage.

Hydrastinun Hydrochlorate.
Ice.
Stypticin.
PART II.

INDICATIONS.

Acid, Tannic.
Ammonium Bromide.
Capsicum.
Kino.
Pyrethrum.
Zinc salts.

Vaginismus.
Antispasmin.
Belladonna.
Cocaine.
Collinsonia.
Conium.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Hyoscynamine.
Morphine.
Piperin.
Sulphocarbolates.
Sodium Potassilum.
Silver Retinol.
Potassium Formaldehyde.
Ichthyol.
Calcium Carbonate.
Acid, Acetic Acid, Acetanilid.
Rhamnol.
Cocaine.
Kino.

Indications.

Acid, Hydrochloric.
Indications.

Acid, Hydroxyacetic; in cerebral vomiting, vomiting of phthisis and of acute disease of the stomach.
Acid, Sulphurous: if due to sarcina.
In acids: in acid eruptions; given immediately after food.
Acousis with Bismuth.
Alcohol: iced champagne, insane-sickness, etc. Hot brandy is also useful.

Alkalies: especially effervescing drinks.
Alum: in doses of five to ten grn. 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.
Napomorphine: 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 to the pint 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. in sympathetic vomiting.

Chloral Hydrate: in seasickness and reflex vomiting.

Vomiting.—See also, Cholera, Leucorrhoea, Pernic Peace.

Acid, Tannic.
Calcium Bisulphate.
Chlorine Water.
Copper Sulphate.
Eucalyptus.
Formaldehyde.
Grindelia.
Hydrastis.
Ichthyol.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Silicate.
Resorcin.
Resinol.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sulphur-Potassium.
Sulphur-Sodium.

Vaccinella.—See also, Chicken Pox.

Vaccinosis.—See also, Hemorrhoids, Ulcers.

Arsen-hemol.
Bandaging.
Barium Chloride.
Digitails.
Ergotin.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hammamelis.
Hemo-gallol.

Variole (Small-Pox).

Acid, CarboIic, and sweet Oil.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Sulphurous, Aconite.
Adeps Laine.
Ammonium Carbonate.
Antipyrine.
Belladonna.
Bromide and Whiskey.

Camphor.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cocaine.
Collodion.
Colloidal Gum.
Ether.
Flexible Collodion, Glycerine of Starch, or Simple Cerate: locally applied.

Ichthyol: to prevent pitting.
Iodine.
Iodopic.
Iron.
Mercury: to prevent pitting.
Opium.
Oil Eucalyptus.
Potassium Permanganate.
Quinine.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Benzoate.
Sulphocordibates.
Traumatic.
Turpentine.
Turpentine Oil.
Zinc Carbonate.
Zinc Oxide.

Vegetations.—See also, Tumors.

Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Carboric.
Caustics: in general.
Potassium Bichromate.
Sulphur-Potassium.

Venereal Diseases.—See Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, etc.

Vertigo.

Alkalies.
Amyl Nitrite.
Bromalin.
Bromplin.
Bromo-hemol.
Digitails.
Ethythol Tetrantrate.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gold.
Hemo-gallol.
Iron Citrate.
Mercury Blechloride.
Nitroglycerin.
Potassium Bromide.
Quinine.
Strychnine.

Vomiting.—See list of Anti-emetics; also Cholera, Hematemesis, Nausea, Sea-Sickness, Vomiting of Pregnancy.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Carboric: in irritable stomach along with bismuth; alone if due to sarcina or other ferment; in Asiatic cholera and cholera infantum.

Acid, Hydrochloric.
Acid, Hydroxyacetic; in cerebral vomiting, vomiting of phthisis and of acute disease of the stomach.
Acid, Sulphurous: if due to sarcina.

Acids: in acid eruptions; given immediately after food.

Aconite with Bismuth.
Alcohol: iced champagne, insane-sickness, etc. Hot brandy is also useful.

Alkalies: especially effervescing drinks.

Alum: in doses of five to ten grn. 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 to the pint 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. in sympathetic vomiting.

Chloral Hydrate: in seasickness and reflex vomiting.
INDICATIONS.

**Chloroform:** drop doses in sea-sickness, and in reflex vomiting such as on passage of calculi.

**Coca:**

**Coccus Indicus:**

**Codeine:**

**Crepato (Beech-wood):**

**Electricity:** in nervous vomiting; the constant current positive pole on last cervical vertebra, and negative over stomach.

**Emetics:** if due to irritating substances.

**Enema of Laudanum and Bromide of Sodium:**

**Erythrol Tetranitrate:** Ether: like chloroform.

**Eucalyptus:** Creosote Faradlsm.

**Ether:** Erythrol

**Gelatin:** Enema

**Ice:** Ice Bag: to spleen or epigastrum.

**Iodine:** compound solut. in 3-to-5-minim doses.

**Iodine and Carbolie Acid:**

**Ipecacuanha:** in sympathetic nervous vomiting in very small doses; in the vomiting of children from catarrh and the vomiting of drunkards.

**Iris:**

**Kumyss:** in obstinate cases.

**Leeches:** to epigastrum if tender, especially in malarial vomiting.

**Lime Water:** with milk in chronic vomiting, especially in the case of children. Sackurated 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.

**Nitroglycerin:** like nitrate of amyl.

**Nutrient Enemata:** in persistent vomiting.

**Nux Vomica:** in atomic dyspepsia.

**Opium:** Opium: as a suppository in severe acute vomiting, especially associated with obstinate constipation, which is relieved at the same time.

**Orexine:** Tannate: a 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:** Pulsatilla: in catarrh.

**Quinine:** in sympathetie vomiting.

**Rectal Medication:** if vomiting is uncontrolable.

**Resorcin:**

**Seliditz Powder:**

**Silver Nitrate:** in nervous derangement.

**Sodium Bicarbonate:**

**Sodium Bisulphite:** Sodium Sulphite.

**Strychnine:**

**Veratrum:** in vomiting of summer diarrhoea.

**Zinc Sulphate:** emetic.

**Vomiting of Pregnancy:**

**Acid:** Carbolie: 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.

**Bromall:**

**Bromide of Potassium:** controls in some cases in large doses.

**Bromo-hemol:**

**Calcium Phosphate:**

**Calomel:** in small doses to salivate, or one large dose of 10 grn.

**Calumba:** occasionally successful.

**Carbolic Acid:** to the cervix if abraded.

**Ceralium Oxalate:** the chief remedy besides oxene tannate.

**Champagne:**

**Chloroform Water:**

**Coca:** ten minims 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.

**Hydastin Hydrochlorate:**

**Ingluvin:**

**Iodine:** a drop of the tincture or liquor sometimes a last resource.

**Ipecacuanha:** in minims 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.

**Magnesia:** one or two drops.

**Nux Vomica:** one and one-half doses of tincture.

**Orexine Tannate:** extremely efficacious and prompt, after few doses, except where actual gastric lesion. Pepsin: like ingluvin but not so successful.

**Plumbous Acetate:** in extreme cases.

**Potassium Iodide:** like iodine.

**Quinine:** sometimes useful.

**Salicylic Acid:**

**Spinache:**

**Vulvitis:** — See also,

**Pruritus, Prurigo, Vaginitis:**

**Saccharin:**

**Alum:**

**Arsenic:**

**Ichthyol:**

**Lead Acetate:**

**Napthol:**

**Sodium Thiosulphate:**

**Soszolodol-Sodium:**

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Warts.—See also, Condylomata.

Acid, Acetic: touch with the glacial acid.
Acid, Arsenious.
Acid, Carboolic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Phosphoric.
Acid, Salicylic: saturated solution in colloid, with extract of Indian hemp.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alkalies.
Alum: saturated solution in ether.
Alum, Burnt.
Antimonious Chloride.
Chloral Hydrate.
Copper Oleate.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Creosote.
Fowler’s Solution: locally applied.
Ferric Chloride Tincture.
Iodialyl.
Mercuric Nitrate.
Papain.
Permanganate of Potassium.
Potassium Iodide.
Potassium Bichromate.
Poultric.
Rue.
Savine.
Silver Nitrate: in venereal warts, along with savine.
Sodium Ethylate.
Stavesacre.
Sulphur.
Zinc Sulphate.

Wasting Diseases, See Emaciation.

Weakness, Senile.—See also, Adynamia, etc.
Glycerinophosphates.
Mulna Puama.
Spermine.

Wen.
Extirpation.

Whites.—See Leucorrea, Cervical Catarrh, Endometritis, etc.

Whooping-Cough.—See Pertussis.

Worms.—See also, Chy luria, Tape Worm; and list of Anthelmintics.

Acid, Friction.
Acid, Picric.
Acid, Santoninlc.
Acid, Tannic.

Aloes.
Alum.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Embelate.
Apocone.
Chloroform.
Creolin.
Eucalyptus.
Gadoul.
Ichthalbin: as tonic.
Ipsa.
Kousset.
Male Fern.
Myrtol.
Naphthalin.
Oil Turpentine.
Papain.
Pelliterine.
Perpetual.
Potassium Iodide.
Quinine.
Quassia: infusion enemas in thread worms.
Salmon.
Streptomulite.
Lactate.
Thymol.
Valerian.

Worms, Thread, (Ascaris Vermicularis).

Acid, Carboolic: solution, 2 grn. to the oz., in doses of 1 dram; or as enema.
Aconite: in the fever produced.
Aloes: enema.
Alum: injections.
Assafetida with Aloes.
Castor Oil.
Chloride of Ammonium: to prevent accumulation of intestinal mucus, which serves as nidus.
Common Salt: a long with antimony, to remove catarrhal state of intestine; or alone as enema.
 Ether: injection of solution of 15 minims in water.
Eucalyptol: injection.
Ferri Perchloridi, Tinct.: enema.
Line Water: enema.
Mercurial Ointment: Introduced into rectum relieves itching and is anthelmintic.
Oleum Cajuputi.
Ol. Terebinthiæ.
Quassia: enema; or infusion by mouth.
Santonica.
Santonin.
Scammony: for threadworms in rectum.
Tannin: enema.
Tonics.
Vinegar: enema diluted with twice its bulk of water.

Wounds.—See also, Bed Sores, Gangrene, Hemorrhage, Inflammation, Pyemia, Surgical Fever, Ulcers; also, list of Antiseptics.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carboolic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Aconite.
Atrol.
Alcohol: in pyrexia, as an antiseptic and astringent dressing; and very useful in contused wounds.
Aluminium Acetate.
Aluminium Chloride.
Ammonium Carbonate.
Anhydrous Dressings.
Aristol.
Balsam of Peru.
Benzoin.
Bismuth Oxytiodide.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Blotting Paper: as lint; saturated with an antiseptic.
Borax.
Calcium Bicarbonate: solution.
Calendula.
Carbolic Camphor.
Charcoal.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Chloral Hydrate: antiseptic and algæsic.
Cinnamon Oil.
Collodium: to exclude air.
Conium.
Copper Sulphate.
Creolin.
Creosote.
Diaphtherin.
Eucalyptus.
Euphorin.
Europhen.
Formalbamin.
Formaldehyde.
Glycerin.
Hammamelis: on lint to restrain oozing.
Heat.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Iodine.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodole.
Lorcin.
Nafalan.
Nitrate of Silver: to destroy unhealthy granulations.
Nosogen.
Oakum.
Opium.
INDICATIONS.

Part II.

Orthoform: as local anodyne.
Petroleum.
Permanganate of Potassium.
Potassium Bichromate.
Potassium Chlorate.
Poultices.
Pyoformin.
Quinine.
Salol.
Sodium Chloride: one-half per cent. solution.
Sodium Fluoride.
Sodium Chloride-Potassium, -Sodium, and -Zinc.
Stearates.
Styptic Collodion: to prevent bedsores, etc.
Sugar.
Tannin.
Tannoflorm.
Thymol.
Trichromphenol.
Turkish Baths.
Turpentine Oil.
Xeroflorm.
Yeast: in hospital phagedena.
Zinc Carbonate.
Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Sulphate.

Yellow Fever.—See also, Remittent Fever.
Acid, Carbolic: subcutaneously and by the stomach.
Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite.
Antipyrine.
Arsenic.
Belliadonna.
Calomel.
Camphor.
Cantharides.
Capsicum.
Champagne: iced.
Chlorate of Potassium.
Chloroform.
Chlorodyne.
Cimicifuga.
Cocaine.
Diaphoretics (see list of).
Diuretics (see list of).

Duboilshe.
Ergot: to restrain the hemorrhage.
Gelsemium.
Iodide of Potassium.
Ipecacuanha.
Lead Acetate.
Liquor Calcis.
Mercury.
Nitrate of Silver.
Nux Vomica.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Acetate.
Quinine: in some cases good, in others harmful.
Salines.
Sodium Benzoate: by subcutaneous injection.
Sodium Salicylate.
Stimulants.
Sulphur Baths.
Sulphurous-Acid Baths.
Tartar Emetic.
Triphenin.
Turpentine Oil: for vomiting.
Vegetable Charcoal.
Veratrum Vulgare.
PART III—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS

ACCORDING TO THEIR PHYSIOLOGIC ACTIONS.

ALTERATIVES.
Acid, Arsenious.
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Peroxic.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Chloride.
Antimony salts.
Arsenous
Arsenic and Mercury Iodide Solution.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenites; and Arsenates.
Calcium Chloride.
Calcium Hippurate.
Chrysarobin.
Colchicum or Colchicine.
Copper salts.
Cupro-hemol.
Ethyl Iodide.
Firane.
Gadulin.
Glycerin Tonic Comp.
Gold salts.
Guaiac.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodopin.
Iodo-hemol.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Lithium Carbonate.
Magnesia.
Magnesium Carbonate.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Hydrate.

ANESTHETICS, GENERAL.—See also,
Anodynes, General.
Chloroform.
Ether.
Ethyl Bromide.
Nitrous Oxide.

ANESTHETICS, LOCAL.—See also, Anodynes, Local.
Camphor, Carbolated.
Camphor, Naphtholated.
Coca.
Eugenol.
Ethylochlormethane.
Guaiaol.
Guttol.
Holocaine.
Methyl Chloride.
Orthoform.
Tropicacaine.

ANODYNES, GENERAL.
Acetanilid.
Acid, Di-lodo-salicylic Acid, Salicylic; and Salicylates.
Aconitine.
Ammonol.
Antikamnla.
Antipyrine.
Asaprol.
Atropine.
Bromides.
Butyl-chloral Hydrate.
Caffeine.
Camphor, Monobrom.
Chloroform.
Codeine.
Colchi-sal.
Dioviburnia.
Euphorin.
Gelseminine.
Kryofine.
Lactophenin.
Methyl Blue.
Morphine salts.
Narcine.
Neurotin.
Neuroside.
Oll Gaultheria.
Papine.
Peronin.
Phenacetin.
Solain.
Svappia.
Thermadin.
Tongaline.
Trilphenin.

ANODYNES, LOCAL.—See also, Anesthetics.
Acid, Carbolic.
Aconite: tincture.

ACCOMITINE.
Ammonia Water.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Chloroform.
Chloral Hydrate.
Ichthyol.
Naftalan.
Oll Hyoscyamus.
Pyoktamin.

ANTACIDS or ALKALINES.
Calcium Carbonate.
Calcium Salicylate.
Calcium Sulphate.
Magnesia.
Magnesium Carbonate.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Potassium Bicarbonate.
Potassium Carbonate.
Potassium Chloride.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Hydrate.

ANTHELMINTICS.
Acid, Fillicic.
Acid, Tannic.
Alum.
Ammonium Embelate.
Arecoline Hydrobromate.
Aspidium.
Chelopodum.
Chloroform.
Creolin.
Creosote.
Eucalyptol.
Koussein.
Naphthalin.
Oil Turpentine.
Oleoresin Male Fern.
Pelletierine Tannate.
Pumpkin Seed.
Quassia Infusion.
Resorcin.
Santonin (with calomel).
Sodium Santoninate.
Spigelia.
Thymol.

ANTI-EMETICS.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Bismuth Subcarbonate.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Carbonated Water.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Codeine.
Creosote.
Ether.
Ichthalbin.
Menthol.
Orexine Tannate.
Strontium Bromide.
CLASSIFICATION.

Antigalactagogues.
Agarcln.
Belladonna.
Camphor; topically.
Conium.
Ergot.
Iodides.
Saline Purgatives.
Antigalactagogues. 

Agarcln.
Belladonna.
Camphor; topically.
Conium.
Ergot.
Iodides.
Saline Purgatives.

Antigonorrhoics
or
Antiblennorrhagics.
Acid.
Arginine.
Argroline.
Argrold.
Arsenolate.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Oxylodide.
Copaiba.
Creolin.
Cubebs.
Europhen.
Hydrastine Hydrochlor.
Ichthyol.
LarglD.
Potassium Permangan.
Protargol.
Pyroktalin.
Salol.
Silver Citrate.
Silver Nitr.
Sodium Chloride.
Thalline Sulphate.
Zinc salts.

Antihydrotics.
Acid.
Agarcln.
Acid.
Camphoric Acid.
Acid.
Gallic Acid.
Acid.
Tannic Acid.
Agarcln.
Atropine.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
Dubolsine Sulphate.
Lead Acetate.
Muscarnine Nitr.
Picrotoxin.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
Potassium Tellurate.
Quinine.
Salcin.
Sodium Tellurate.
Thallium Acetate.

Antilithics.
Acid.
Benzoic; and
Benzaldehyde.
Calcium Hippurate.
Colchisal.
Formin.
Lithium salts.
Lysidine.
Lycetol.
Methyl Salicylate.
Magnesium Oxide.
Piperazine.
Potassium Bicarbonate.
Potassium Carbonate.
Potassium Citrate.
Salcin.

Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophosphate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Uriccin.

Antiparasitics.—See e Parasticides.

Antiperiodics.
Acid.
Arsenous; and
Arsenites.
Acid.
Picric.
Acid.
Salicylic; and Sal-
icylates.
Ammonium Fluoride.
Ammonium Picrate.
Arsen-hemol.
Berberine Carbonate
Cinchoa.; and alk-
A acids.
Boracic.
Euqulnlne.
Gluaquim.
Levico Water.
Methylene Blue.
Piperine.
Quinidine.
Quin.
Quinoidine.
Salol.

Antiplxlopathics.—
See also.
Antipyretics.
Acid.
Tannic.
Aconite: tincture.
Antimony and Potassi-
um Tartrate.
Digitoxin.
Gelsemium.
Ichthaubin: internally.
Ichthyol.
Lead salts.
Merycur.
Naftalan.
Optum.
Resinol.
Unguentine.

Antipyretics.
Acetanilid.
Acetylphenylhydrazine.
Acid.
Benzaldehyde.
Acid.
Carbolic.
Acid.
Dio-dio-salicylic.
Acid.
Salicylic.
Aconite: tincture.
Ammonium Acetate: solution.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Picrate.
Ammonol.
Antikamnia.
Asaprol.
Benzanilide.
Cinchonidine.
Cinchoine; and salts.
Colchicine.
Creosote.
Euphorin.
Euquinine.
Guaiacol.
Kyrofne.

Antiseptics.—See also.
Disinfectants.
Acetanilid.
Acid.
Benzaldehyde; and Ben-
zoates.
Acid.
Boric; and Borates.
Acid.
Carbolic.
Acid.
Oxy-Naphtotic.
Alpha.
Acid.
Paracresotic.
Acid.
Picric.
Alrol.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Antinosin.
Anthrarobin.
Aristol.
Asaprol.
Aseptol.
Betol.
Bism.
Bismuth Benzoate.
Bismuth Naphtholate.
Bismuth Oxylodide.
Bismuth Salicylate.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Boro-fluroine.
Borolyptol.
Cadmium Iodide.
Calcium Bisulphlde.
Chlorine Water.
Creolin.
Cresol.
Eucalyptol.
Eucalyptol.
Eudoxine.
Eugenol.
Euphorin.
Euphen.
Formaldehyde.
Gallanol.
Galbromol.
Glycozone.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Ichthyol.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodole.
LarglD.
Listerine.
Loretin.
Losophan.
Magnesium Salicylate.
Magnesium Sulphate.

Lactophenin.
Methyl Salicylate.
Neurodin.
Phenacetin.
Phenocoll Hydrochlor.
Quinidine.
Quin.
Quinoline Tartrate.
Resorcin.
Salc.
Salol.
Sodium Paracetamol.
Thalline.
Thalline Sulphate.
Thermolin.
Thymol.
Triphenin.
Veratrum Viride: tr.

Antiseptics.—See also.
Disinfectants.
Acetanilid.
Acid.
Benzaldehyde; and Ben-
zoates.
Acid.
Boric; and Borates.
Acid.
Carbolic.
Acid.
Oxy-Naphtotent.
Alpha.
Acid.
Paracresotic.
Acid.
Picric.
Alrol.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Antinosin.
Anthrarobin.
Aristol.
Asaprol.
Aseptol.
Betol.
Bism.
Bismuth Benzoate.
Bismuth Naphtholate.
Bismuth Oxylodide.
Bismuth Salicylate.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Boro-fluroine.
Borolyptol.
Cadmium Iodide.
Calcium Bisulphlde.
Chlorine Water.
Creolin.
Cresol.
Eucalyptol.
Eucalyptol.
Eudoxine.
Eugenol.
Euphorin.
Euphen.
Formaldehyde.
Gallanol.
Galbromol.
Glycozone.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Ichthyol.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodole.
LarglD.
Listerine.
Loretin.
Losophan.
Magnesium Salicylate.
Magnesium Sulphate.

Lactophenin.
Methyl Salicylate.
Neurodin.
Phenacetin.
Phenocoll Hydrochlor.
Quinidine.
Quin.
Quinoline Tartrate.
Resorcin.
Salc.
Salol.
Sodium Paracetamol.
Thalline.
Thalline Sulphate.
Thermolin.
Thymol.
Triphenin.
Veratrum Viride: tr.

Antiseptics.—See also.
Disinfectants.
Acetanilid.
Acid.
Benzaldehyde; and Ben-
zoates.
Acid.
Boric; and Borates.
Acid.
Carbolic.
Acid.
Oxy-Naphtotent.
Alpha.
Acid.
Paracresotic.
Acid.
Picric.
Alrol.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Antinosin.
Anthrarobin.
Aristol.
Asaprol.
Aseptol.
Betol.
Bism.
Bismuth Benzoate.
Bismuth Naphtholate.
Bismuth Oxylodide.
Bismuth Salicylate.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Boro-fluroine.
Borolyptol.
Cadmium Iodide.
Calcium Bisulphlde.
Chlorine Water.
Creolin.
Cresol.
Eucalyptol.
Eucalyptol.
Eudoxine.
Eugenol.
Euphorin.
Euphen.
Formaldehyde.
Gallanol.
Galbromol.
Glycozone.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Ichthyol.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodole.
LarglD.
Listerine.
Loretin.
Losophan.
Magnesium Salicylate.
Magnesium Sulphate.
PART III.

CLASSIFICATION.

Menthol.
Mercury Benzoate.
Mercury Richloride.
Mercury Chloride.
Mercury Cyanide.
Mercury Oxycyanide.
Naftalan.
Naphtalin.
Naphtol.
Naphtol Benzoeote.
Naphosen.
Oil Cade.
Oil Eucalptus.
Oil Gaultheria.
Oil Plus Pumilio.
Oil Pinus Sylvestris.
Parafformaldehyde.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Permangan.
Potassium Sulphite.
Protonuclein.
Pyoktanln.
Pyridine.
Quinine.
Resorcin.
Salol.
Silver Citrate.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Biberate.
Sodium Bisulphite.
Sodium Borate, Neutral.
Sodium Carbotlate.
Sodium Fluoride.
Sodium Formate.
Sodium Paracresocate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sodium Sulphocarbol.
Sodium Tlshosphate.
Sozoiodole salts.
Styrone.
Tannoform.
Terebene.
Terpinol.
Thalline Sulphate.
Thiosinamine.
Thymol.
Tribromphenol.
Urogaren.
Xeroform.
Zinc Carbonate.
Zinc Permanganate.
Zinc Sulphocarbol.

Antisialagogues.

Atropine.
Belladonna.
Cochine Hydrochlorate.
Myrrh.
Opium.
Potassium Chlorate.
Sodium Borate.

Antispasmodics.

Acid, Camphoric.
Aconite; tincture.
Ammoniac.
Ammonium Valerian.
Amylene Hydrate.
Amyl Nitrite.
Anemonin.
Antispasmin.

Antafetida.
Atropine.
Benzeine.
Bromoform.
Bismuth Valerianate.
Bitter-Almond Water.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromoform.
Camphor.
Camphor, Monobrom.
Cherry-Laurel Water.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Conine Hydrominate.
Curare.
Diovlburnia.
Eserine.
Ether.
Ethyl Bromide.
Ethyl Iodide.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom.
Hyoscyamus.
Lactuearium.
Lobelia.
Lupulin.
Morphine.
Musk.
Nitrates.
Nitroglycerin.
Opium.
Paraldehyde.
Potassium Iodide.
Potassium Iodide.
Pulsatilla: tincture.
Thamolun.
Sulphon.
Urethane.
Zinc Valerianate.

Antituberculars.

Acid, Cinnamic.
Acid, Gynocardic.
Antituberculous Serum.
Cantharidin.
Cresoate and salts.
Eugenol.
Gual.
Gualcol and salts.
Glycerinophosphates.
Ichthalbin.
Iodoform or Iodoformogen: topically.
Iodoform.
Methylene Blue.
Oil Chaulmoogra.
Oil Cod-Liver.
Potassium Cantharidate: subcutaneously.
Sodium Cinnamate.
Sodium Formate: subcutaneously.
Spermine.
Thiocol.

Antizymotics.—See Antiseptics and Disinfectants.

Aperients.—See Cathartics.

Aphrodisiacs.—

Cantharides.
Damiana.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gold.
Mulira Puama: fl. ext.
Nux Vomica.
Phosphorus.
Spermine.
Strychnine.

Astringents.

Acid, Chrome.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alum, Burnt.
Aluminium Acetate: solution.
Aluminium Acetocarbat.
Aluminium Chloride.
Aluminium Sulphate.
Alunol.
Bagdad.
Bismuth Subgallate and other bismuth salts.
Cadmium Acetate.
Cadmium Sulphate.
Copper Acetate.
Copper Sulphate.
Eudoxine.
Ferrosulphite.
Galhloronol.
Hydrastine Hydorchlor.
Hydrastis (Lloyd's).
Ichthyol.
Iron Sulphate.
and other iron salts.
Lead Acetate, and other lead salts.
Potassium Bichromate.
Resinol.
Silver Citrate.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Sulphate.
Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate-Zinc.
Tannoform.
Unguentine.
Xeroform.
Zinc Acetate.
Zinc Sulphate.

Astringents, Intestinal.

Acid, Garlic.
Acid, Lactic.
Bismal.
Bismuth Naphtolate.
Bismuth Subgallate, and other bismuth salts.
Blackberry.
Bursa Pastorls.
Catechu.
Eudoxine.
Geranium.
Hematoxyloon.
Kiuo.
Krameria.
Lead Acetate.
Monesia.
Silver Nitrate.
CLASSIFICATION.

Cardiac Sedatives.
Acid Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Antimony preparations.
Chloroform.
Digitalis.
Gelsemium.
Muscariine.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium salts.
Veratrine.
Veratum Vinrde.

Cardiac Stimulants.
Adonitin.
Adonis Vernalis.
Ammonia.
Ammonium Carbonate.
A nhalonine Hydrochlorate.
Atropine.
Cactus Grandiflorus.
Caffeine.
Convallaria.
Convallarin.
Digitalis.
Digitalis.
Digitoxin.
Erythrol Tetranitrate.
Ether.

Carminatives.
Anise.
Calumba.
Capsicum.
Cardamom.
Caraway.
Cascarilla.
Chamomile.
Cinchona.
Gentian.
Ginger.
Nutmeg.
Nux Vomica.
Oil Cajuput.
Oil Mustard.
Orange Peel.
Orexine Tannate.
Pepper.
Pimenta.
Quassia.
Sassafras.
Serpen
taria.
Valdol.

Cathartics.
LAXATIVES:
Cascara Sagrada.
Figs.

Glycerin.
Magnesium Oxide.
Manna.
Mannit.
Melachol.
Oil Olive.
Sulphur.

SIMPLE PURGATIVES:
Aloes.
Calomel.
Oil Castor.
Rhubarb.
Senna.

SALINE PURGATIVES:
Magnesium Citrate.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Tartrate.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophosphate.
Sodium Sulphate.
Sodium Tartrate.

DRASTIC CATHARTICS:
Acid Cathartinc.
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.
Irin.
Leptandra.
Mercurials.
Ox Gall.
Podophyllum.

Caustics. — S e e Es-chatotics.

Cerebral Depressants. — S e e also, Narcotics.

Anesthetics, general.
Antispasmodics: several.
Hypnotics.
Narcotics.

Cerebral Stimu- lants.
Alcohol.
Amyl Nitrite.
Atropine.

Belladonna.
Caffeine.
Cannabis.
Coca.
Cocaine.
Coffee.
Erythrol Tetranitrate.
Ether.
Kola.
Nicotine.
Nitroglycerin.
Strychnine.

Cholagogues. — S e e Cathartics; also, Stimulants, Hepatic.

Cicatrizing. — S e e Antiseptics.

Constructives. — S e e Tonics.

Counter-Irritants. — See Irritants.

Demulcents.
Acacia.
Albumen.
Athea.
Cetraria.
Chondrus.
Elder.
Flaxseed.
Gelatin.
Glycerin.
Oil Olives.
Sagep.
Starch.

Deodorants. — S e e also, Disinfectants.

Acid, Carbolic.
Ammonium Persulphate.
Calcium Permanganate.
Chlorine Water.
Creolin.
Formaldehyde.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Iron Sulphate.
Listerine.
Potassium Permanganate.
Tannin.
Vitogen.
Zinc Chloride.

Deoxidizers (Reducing Agents or Reactives).

Acid, Pyrogallic.
Atriplex.
Chry sarbin.
Eugallol.
Eurin.
Euresol.
Icnthylol.
Lenigallol.
Lenironbin.
Resorcin.
Saligallol.
### Classification

#### Depilatories.
- Barium Sulphide.
- Calcium Oxide.
- Calcium Sulphate.
- Cautery.
- Iodine.
- Sodium Ethylate.
- Sodium Sulphide.

#### 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.
- Guaiac.
- Oil of Turpentine.
- Opium.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
- Potassium Citrate.
- Potassium Nitrate.
- Sodium Naphtolate.
- Solution Chlorinated Soda.
- Sozofodole salts.
- Thymol.
- Zinc Chloride.

#### Diuretics.
- Adonidin.
- Adonis Vernalis.
- Ammonium Acetate.
- Apocynum.
- Arbutin.
- Atropine.
- Belladonna.
- Cactus Grandiflorus.
- Caffeine.
- Cantharides.
- Chian Turpentine.
- Colchicine.
- Convolvulamarin.
- Copaiba.
- Cubebs.
- Digitalis preparations.
- Digitoxin.
- Formin.
- Juniper.
- Kava Kava.
- Lithium salts.
- Lycetol.
- Lysidine.
- Matico.
- Nitrites.
- Oil Juniper.
- Oil Santal.
- Oil Turpentine.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
- Piperazine.
- Potassium Acetate.
- Potassium Bitartrate.
- Potassium Citrate.
- Potassium Nitrate.
-Saliformin.
- Scoparln.
- Sodium Acetate.
- Sodium Nitrate.
- Sparteine Sulphate.
- Spirit Nitrous Ether.
- Squill.
- Strophanthins.
- Theobromine.
- Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.
- Trittipalm.
- Urophelin.

#### Ecbolics.
- Acid, Benzoic.
- Ammoniac.

#### 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.
- Aloe.
- Apol.
- Apoline.
- Cantharides.
- Ergot.
- Guaiac.
- Iron Chloride, and other salts of iron.
- Manganese Dioxide.
- Myrrh.
- Pennyroyal.
- Potassium Permanganate.
- Pulsatilla: tincture.
- Quinine.
- Rue.
- Sarsine.
- Strachynine.
- Tansy.

#### Escharotics (Causotics).
- Acid, Acetic, Glacial.
- Acid, Arsenous.
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Acid, Carbolic, Iodized.
- Acid, Chromic.
- Acid, Dichloracetic.
- Acid, Lactic.
- Acid, Nitric.
- Acid, Trichloracetic.
- Alum, Burnt.
- Copper Sulphate.
- Iodine.
- Mercury Bichloride.
- Potassa.
- Silver Nitrate.
- Soda.
- Sodium Ethylate.
- Zinc Chloride.
- Zinc Sulphate.

#### Expectorants.
- Acid, Benzolac.
- Ammoniac.
Ammonium Carbonate, Ammonium Chloride, Ammonium Salicylate, Antimony and Potassium Tarrate, Antimony salts in general, Aposemate 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, Sangrulin, Saponin, Senecion, Squill, Tar, Terebene, Terpene Hydrate, Terpinol.

Galactagogues.

Gastric Tonics (Stomachics).

Hepatic Stimulants.

Hemostatics. — See Styptics and Hemostatics.

Hepatic Depressants.

LESSENING UREA:

LESSENING GLYCOCEN:

Hepatic Stimulants.
PART III.

CLASSIFICATION.

Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform (large doses).
Conium Hydrobromate.
Curare.
Gelsemium.
Gold Bromide.
Lobelia.
Muscarine.
Nitrites.
Nitroglycerin.
Physostigmine.
Quinine: large doses.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Veratrum Viride.

Motor Excitants.
Alcohol.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Brucine.
Camphor.
Chloroform.
Conium.
Curare.
Gelsemium.
Gold Bromide.
Lobelia.
Muscarine.
Nitrites.
Nitroglycerin.
Physostigmine.
Quinine: large doses.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Veratrum Viride.

Motor Depressants.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Conium.
Gelsemium.
Muscarine.
Opium.
Physostigmine.
Quinine.
Veratrum Viride.

Motor Stimulants.
Aspidosperma (Quebracho).
Aspidospermine.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Cocaine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Strychnine.

Mydriatics.
Atropine.
Cocaine.
Daturine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Gelsemium.
Homatropine Hydrobromate.
Hyoscyamine.
Muscarine.
Muscarine (Phystostigmine).
Mydriate.
Scopolamine Hydrobromate.

Myotics.
Arecoline Hydrobromate.
Eserine (Phystostigmine).
Morphine.
Opium.
Muscarine Nitrate: internally.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Narcotics.—See also, Hypnotics.
Chloroform.
Chloral Hydrate.
Conium.
Hyoscyamine.
Hypnotics.
Morphine.
Narcotine.
Opium.
Rhus Toxicodendron.

Nervines.—See Antispasmodics, Analgesics, Sedatives, Anesthetics, Motor Depressants, Motor Stimulants, Narcotics.

Nutrients.—See Hematinics and Tonics.

Oxytotics (Echolics).
Acid, Salicylic.
Cinchophugin.
Cornutine.
Cotton-Root Bark.
Ergot.
Hydrastine.
Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Permanganate.
Quinine.
Rue.
Savine.
Sodium Borate.
Stypticin.

Parasiticides.—See Antiseptics and Disinfectants.

Ptyalagogues.—See Sialogogues.

Purgatives.—See Cathartics.

Purulants.—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 Citrate.
Sodium Tartrate.

Resolvents (Discutients).
Acid, Peroscic.
Arsenic.
Cadmium Iodide.
Gadoule.
Ichthalin: Internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodides.
Iodine.
Iodipin.
Iodo.
Iodo-hemol.
Levico Water.
Mercurials.
Thiosinamine.

Respiratory Depressants.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Conium.
Gelsemium.
Muscarine.
Opium.
Physostigmine.
Quinine.
Veratrum Viride.

Respiratory Stimulants.
Aspidosperma (Quebracho).
Aspidospermine.
Atropine.
Caffeine.
Cocaine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Strychnine.

Restoratives.—See Hematinics, Tonics.

Rubeofaciants.—See Irritants.

Sedatives, Cardiac (or Vascular).—See Cardiac Sedatives.

Sedatives (Nerve).—See also, Depressants.
Acctanilid.
Acid, Hydrobromic.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Valerianic.
Allyl Tribromide.
Amylene Hydrate.
Amyl Nitrite.
Anemouln.
Antipyrine.
Antispasmin.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromidia.
Bromin.
Bromo-hemol.
Bromoform.
Butyl-Chloral.
Caesium and Ammonium Bromide.
Camphor.
Camphor, Monobrom.
Cannabine Tannate.
Celerina.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cocaine.
Codexine.
Conium.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Eserine.
Ether.
Ethyl Bromide.
Ethylen Bromide.
Galbromol.
Hyoscyine Hydrobrom.
CLASSIFICATION.

Hyoscyamine.
Hyoscyamus.
Lactuca.
Lobelia.
Morphine.
Narceine.
Neurosin.
Paraldehyde.
Peronil.
Scopolamine Hydrobromate.
Solanin.
Stramonium: tincture.
Sulfonal.
Urethane.
Valerian, and Valerianates.
Valldol.
Sialagogues (Ptyalogauges).
Acids and Alkalies.
Antimony compounds.
Capsicum.
Chloroform.
Eserine.
Ginger.
Iodine compounds.
Mercurials.
Mezereon.
Muscarine.
Mustard.
Pellitory.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Sialagogues.
Sialagogues.—See Hypnotics.
Spinal Stimulants.
—See also, Motor Excitants.
Alcohol.
Atropine.
Camphor: small doses.
Ignatia.
Nux Vomica.
Picrotoxin.
Strychnine.
Sternutatories.—See Errhines.
Stimulants. Bronchial.—See Expectorants.

Stimulants, Various.
—See Gastric, Hepatic, Renal, Spinal, Vascular, etc.

Stomachics.—See Gastric Tonics.

Styptics and Hemosatics.
Acid, Gallie.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alum.
Antipyrine.
Copper Sulphate.
Creolin.
Ferropropyrene.
Hamamelis.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Iron Subsulphate.
Iron Sulphate.
Iron Terchloride.
Lead Acetate.
Manganese Sulphate.
Oil Turpentine.
Silver Nitrate.
Styptic.

Sudorifics.—See Diaphoretics.
Teniafuges.—See Anthelmintics.
Tonics, Cardiac.—See Cardiac Stimulants.

Tonics, General.—See also, Hematinics.

VEGETABLE TONICS:
Absinthin.
Absinthes.
Bitters.
Beverine.
Berberine Carbonate.
Cinchona alkaloids and salts.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Columbl.
Eucalyptus.
Gadoul.
Hydrastis.
Hydrocleis.
Quassin.
Salicin.

MINERAL TONICS:
Acids, Mineral.
Acid, Arsenous; and its salts.
Acid, Hypophosphorous.
Acid, Lactic.
Bismuth salts.
Calcium Glycerinophosphate.
Cerium salts.
Copper salts: small doses.
Gold salts.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hemo-gallol.
Hemol.
Hyphosphites.
Ichthyol.
Iron compounds.
Levero Water.
Manganese compounds.
Phosphorus.

Tonics, Nerve.—See Nervousness, Neurasthenia, Neuritis, Opium Habit, in Part II.

Vaso-Constrictors.
Ergot and its preparations.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Hydrastine Hydrochlor.
Styptic.

Vaso-Dilators.
Amyl Nitrite.
Ether.
Erythrol Tetranitrate.
Nitroglycerin.
Potassium Nitrite.
Sodium Nitrite.
Spirit Nitrous Ether.

Vascular Sedatives and Vascular Stimulants.—See Cardiac Sedatives, and Cardiac Stimulants.

Vermicides.—See Anthelmintics.

Vesicants.—See Irritants.
When in immediate need

of Drugs or Chemicals not at hand, any pharmacist is in a position to use our EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT, which is in operation every day in the year, Sundays and Holidays included, until 9 p. m. — Hurry orders reaching us after regular business hours will receive prompt attention, — provided:

1 — that they come by Wire;

2 — that they call for MERCK'S chemicals or drugs (no other brands being in stock with us);

3 — and that the quantity and nature of the goods admit of their being sent through the MAILS.

As it is impossible for us to ascertain in each instance the identity of a Physician who might wish to make use of this department, we must insist (for the proper protection of the Profession against the unauthorized purchase of poisons, etc.; as well as in due recognition, by us, of the established usage in the traffic with medicines and drugs) that every such order be transmitted through an established Pharmacist; and pharmacists, when telegraphing orders to us, should always mention their jobber to whom the article is to be charged.

We trust that this Department will prove of value in cases of emergency and immediate need.

MERCK & CO., New York.
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 Approval: "For Specimens of Alkaloids." Exh'b'n of the Industry of all Nations, N.Y.
1861: Gold Medal and Diploma. Industrial Exposition, DARMSTADT.
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.
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."]

Etc., Etc.
GENERAL SCOPe OF CONTENTS.

[N. B.—This "General Scope" is not to be understood to state certain standing divisions or chapter heads for the contents of the journal; but rather to denote the character of the various classes of matter to be treated of.]

"ORIGINAL RESEARCH"—comprising Papers, Lectures, or Reports by reputable investigators on the results of experiments and collective trials, regarding the physiological actions and curative properties of Drugs, and the manner of their therapeutic Employment.

"ADVANCE IN MATERIA MEDICA"—being Condensed Reports, freshly compiled each month, on the latest advances in Medicinal Agents and in Methods of applying them—embracing the discoveries of New Remedies, and of New Uses of the older ones.

"THE JOURNALS"—a collection of noteworthy expressions of Medical Opinion on recent questions relating to Drugs and their Uses, as culled from the latest American and foreign journals.

"THE PRESCRIPTION"—a chapter of special interest and direct usefulness to the general practitioner—containing in each number a series of selected Formulas; and, occasionally, criticisms on Prescription Errors; information and suggestions on Incompatibilities and other Prescription Difficulties; what should be prescribed in Solid and what in Liquid form; the Regulation of General Dosage, in such various forms as: gargles, eye-washes, urethral injections, vaginal injections, medicated baths; as well as of Dosage by Age in enemas, suppositories, hypodermics, etc.

Besides the above, the journal will contain such minor but serviceable matters as: "QUERIES AND ANSWERS;" "NOTES AND HINTS;" "PROFESSIONAL NEWS," etc.
“MERCK'S ARCHIVES” does not profess to “do everything;” but it aims to do One Thing thoroughly,—to offer the practitioner new and valuable information on the Materia Medica and its recent developments.

“MERCK'S ARCHIVES” will lay before the practitioner the results of the Thought and Work of others on Drugs and their Uses, in such form as to be most directly serviceable to him.

The Condensed Reports on “Advance in Materia Medica” will give enough of the theoretical reasoning and clinical experience of the original authors, to make clear the value of their conclusions.

The Papers, etc., of “Original Research” will be only such as combine relative brevity with practical usefulness. At the same time they will be of such high character as to invite the attention of him also who reads from purely scientific interest.

The Selections from the world's medical Periodic Literature will be taken solely with a view to their suggestive value to the physician regarding remedial agents and their applications.

The significance of the other matters in “MERCK'S ARCHIVES” is evident from their description in the preceding synopsis of contents; while their presentation will likewise be in full accord with the principles indicated above:—Practical Usefulness; Scientific Exactness; Ethical Dignity; Palatable and Readily Digestible Form.