

Duboisine.
 ℞. Duboisinæ Sulphat., gr. j.
 Aquæ Destil., ʒj.
 M. Sig.—℞iv contain gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Ergot and Ergotin.
 ℞. Fluidextr. Ergotæ, ʒss.
 Filtra. Sig.—Dose, ℞x.

℞. Extracti Ergotæ (Squibb), . . . ʒj.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒj.
 Solve et filtra. Sig.—℞x contain gr. j.
 Dose, ℞x-xx.

Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine.
 ℞. Hyoscine Hydrobrom., *vel*
 Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobrom., gr. j.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒj.
 M. Sig.—℞v contain gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Mercury.
 ℞. Hydrarg. Chlor. Corr., gr. j.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒj.
 M. Sig.—℞x contain gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

℞. Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosivi,
 Ammonii Chloridi, āā gr. iij.
 Misce et solve in—
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒjss.
 Dein adde—
 Albuminis Ovi, ʒjss.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒv.
 Filtra, et adde—
 Aquæ Destil., q. s. ad ʒx.
 Sig.—℞j contains gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Dose, ℞iij-x.

Morphine.
 ℞. Morphine Sulphatis, gr. xvj.
 Phenolis, ℥iij.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒj.
 Solve et filtra. Sig.—℞vijss contain
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. (*Antiseptic Magendie's Solution.*)

Morphine and Atropine.
 ℞. Morphine Sulphatis, gr. xvj.
 Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. ss.
 Phenolis, ℥iij.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒj.
 Solve et filtra. Sig.—℞vijss contain
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Morphine Sulph., and gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ of Atro-
 pine Sulphate.

℞. Morphine Sulphatis, gr. xxiv.
 Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. j.
 Ol. Amygdalæ Amar., gtt. j.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒij.
 Solve. Sig.—℞x contain gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Mor-
 phine Sulphate, and gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of Atropine
 Sulphate. (*Didama's Solution.*)

Phenol (Carbolic Acid).
 ℞. Phenolis Purif., gr. x.
 Aquæ Destil., ʒj.
 M. Sig.—℞vij contain gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Phenol,
 which may be given up to gr. ij or iij.

Physostigmine (Eserine).
 ℞. Physostigminæ Sulph., gr. j.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒj.
 Solve. Sig.—℞vij contain gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Pilocarpine.
 ℞. Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor., . . . gr. xvj.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒj.
 M. Sig.—℞v contain gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Potassium Iodide.
 ℞. Potassii Iodidi, ʒj.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒiv.
 Solve. Sig.—Dose, ℞vj-xx.

Quinine.
 ℞. Quinine Disulph., gr. l.
 Ac. Sulphurici Dil., ℥c.
 Phenolis, ℥v.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒj.
 Solve. Sig.—ʒj contains gr. vj. (*Lente.*)
 Is irritant (B).

℞. Quinine Hydrobrom., gr. xlviij.
 Aquæ Destillat., ʒiv.
 Solve. Sig.—℞xx contain gr. iv.

℞. Quinine Bimur. Carbami-
 idat., ʒij.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒiv.
 Solve. Sig.—℞x contain gr. v.

Strychnine.
 ℞. Strychninæ Sulphat., gr. j.
 Aquæ Destillatæ, ʒj.
 Solve sine alcohol. Sig.—℞x contain gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

℞. Strychninæ Nitratis, gr. iij.
 Aquæ Fervid., ʒx.
 Solve. Sig.—℞x contain gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
 (*Portugaloff.*)

TABLES OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS.

Forms of Bright's Disease.

Compared with Acute Nephritis and with each other.

CLINICAL PHENOMENA.	Acute Nephritis.	(1) Acute Bright's Disease. Acute Parenchy. Nephritis.	Chronic Bright's Disease.			
			(2) Chron. Parenchy. Nephritis. (<i>Large White Kidney.</i>)	(3) Fatty Kidney.	(4) Amyloid or Waxy Kidney.	(5) Chron. Interstitial Nephritis. (<i>Cirrhotic Kidney.</i>)
Quality,.....	Normal or —	—	— or +	Normal or —	Normal or +	Normal or +
Reaction,.....	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.	Acid.
Color,.....	Wine yellow.	Dark smoky.	Brown yellow.	Pale.	Pale.	Clear.
Sp. Gr.,.....	Normal or —	High.	—	1.015-1.030	—, above 1.010	—1.010
Urea,.....	Normal	—	—	—	Normal or —	Normal
Chlorides,.....	Normal.	—	—	—	—	Normal.
Albumin (per cent.),.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	1 to 6	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2	1 to 6	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of globulin	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
Casts,.....	Hyaline and Epithel.	Blood cells. Hyaline.	Granular Hyaline. No blood.	Fatty.	Few and Hyaline.	Very few.
Sediment (macroscopical).	Mucus. Blood.	Brown cells. Urates.	Kidney epithelium. Blood. Lymph.	Free oil.	Seldom any.	Seldom any.
DROPSY,.....	Seldom.	Great, especially of face.	Never absent.	Great.	Trifling	In last stages.
UREMIA,.....	Often great.	Not marked.	Rare.	Rare.	Great.
OTHER SYMPTOMS,.....	Stiff joints Sacral pain. Lassitude.	Fever.	Tempera- ture low. No fever. Inflam. of serous membr's. Cardiac hyper.	Face pale puffy. Cardiac hyper.	Emacia- tion, sal- low face, enlarged liver and spleen, thirst, diarrhea.	Retinitis. Tense, quick pulse. Hyper. of heart.
PROGNOSIS,.....	Favorable.	Recovery or No. 2.	Recovery (?) or No. 3.	Always fatal.	Depends on constitutional disease present.	Unfavorable, but course perhaps long.

NOTE.—The signs + and — in the line entitled Sp. Gr., respectively denote a specific gravity greater than 1.024 or less than 1.018.

Cancer.

Cancerous (Malignant) Tumors.

Are of constitutional origin.
Have no cyst, but invade and convert the surrounding tissues.
Cancer material is short-lived from rapid deterioration, but is rapidly reproduced.
Severe increasing pain.
Extend to remote parts, reappearing chiefly in lymphatic glands.
Cancerous cachexia of general health.
Recur after extirpation, fatal in end.

Scirrhous.

Is hard.
Appears mostly on female breast.
Hard kernel, movable under skin.
Becomes fixed to adjoining structures, which it puckers.
Single and grows slowly.
Course slow—2 to 4 years.
Never in the young.

Non-malignant Tumors.

Origin, some local error of growth.
Limited by a cyst; may compress, but do not invade adjacent tissues.
Have uncertain period of increase, after which may remain stationary.
Usually no pain.
Are local, have no disposition to spread.
Impair functions of part pressed on.
Do not recur.

Encephaloma.

Is soft and brain-like.
Most frequently on the limbs.
At first deeply seated, hard to recognize.
Spreads through loose textures, which it pushes aside and distends.
Has numerous tumors, grows rapidly.
Generally fatal in 1 to 2 years.
Often in the young, even at birth.

Carditis, Endo- and Peri-

Endocarditis.

Blowing sound. Excited heart action.
Slight if any increase of percussion dullness.
Impulse strong.
Sounds normal or more distinct except at site, where a murmur is heard.

Pericarditis.

Friction sound. Excited heart action.
Marked increase in effusion stage.
Wavy and feeble.
Feeble and muffled; no blowing sounds.

Cerebral

Concussion.

Patient can be roused; pupils react.
Breathing seldom stertorous.
Urinary action normal.
Symptoms appear soon after accident.

Compression.

Complete insensibility; motionless pupils.
Breathing usually stertorous.
May be either retention or incontinence.
Frequently do not.

Chancre and Chancroid.

Chancre.

Commences about 3d week after coitus.
First as a papule, abrasion, or crack.
Generally indurated (rarely not).
Develops slowly.
Discharge slight, unless irritated.
Is soon limited and seldom phagedenic.
Edges sloping, not undermined.
Scanty serous secretion.
Sore remains solitary, and cannot be multiplied; is multiple in 18 per cent. of the cases (Fournier), in 25 per cent. (Gailard), in 33 per cent. (Julien).
Followed by numerous buboes, rarely suppurating, never furnish inoculable pus.

Chancroid.

In 24 hours to 3 days.
First as a red spot, then a pustule, then a suppurating sore.
Not on an indurated base.
Develops rapidly.
Suppurates profusely.
Tends to invade surrounding tissues, or become phagedenic.
Edges undermined.
Discharge is purulent and copious.
May be transplanted at will, and is seldom single.

A single bubo may appear and suppurate

Cholera.

Asiatic.

Preceded by painless diarrhea.
Not directly from error in diet.
First pain shooting down thighs.
Prostration rapid and overwhelming, and out of ratio to evacuations.
Rapid reduction of surface temperature; high temperature in cavities.
Evacuations like rice-water from the first.

Cramps commence in extremities.
Veins congested; tongue, lips and extremities livid purple.
Urine albuminous.

Simple.

Seizure sudden.
Generally is from error in diet.
First pain is abdominal (colic).
Prostration gradual, less marked than the vomiting and purging.
Gradual reduction of surface temperature; internal temperature normal.
Discharges bilious, causing burning and smarting pain; colorless only at very last.
Cramps commence in abdomen.
Not so.

Not so.

Croup and Diphtheria.

Croup.

Premonitory hoarse, metallic cough, without illness.
A child's disease.
Tenacious mucus covering the swollen membrane.
A local disease.

Diphtheria.

Premonitory illness, marked by chills, fever and sore throat, without cough.
Attacks adults as well.
Distinguished by a false membrane, and the *Klebs-Loeffler bacillus*.
A blood poison; great general depression.

Epilepsy and Hysteria.

Epilepsy.

Loss of consciousness is sudden, complete.
Livid face, frothy saliva escapes, eyelids half open, eyeballs rolling, teeth grinding, tongue biting; more or less insensibility of pupils to light.
Countenance is distorted.
Patient shows no feeling.
Aura epileptica may precede attack.
Short paroxysm, followed by heavy comatose sleep and dull intellect.
Frequently occurs at night.
Not necessarily of uterine connection, though a paroxysm often occurs at the menstrual period.

Hysteria.

Gradual and partial or apparent.
Face flushed, or complexion unaltered, no froth on lips, eyelids closed, eyeballs fixed, no grinding of teeth, or biting of tongue; pupils react readily.
Is not.
Sighs, or laughs, or sobs.
Globus hystericus.
Longer paroxysm; patient not sleepy, usually wakeful and depressed in spirits.
Rarely occurs at night.
Often connected with uterine or menstrual disorders.

Gout and Rheumatism.

Gout.

Affects chiefly the small joints, especially the metatarsal joint of the great toe.
Occurs from 35-50 years of age; rarely before puberty.
Most frequent in men, and often the result of idle, intemperate and luxurious life.
Is strongly hereditary.
Chalk-stones (sodium urate) in external ear, on tips of fingers, or elsewhere.
Uric Acid in the blood, absent from urine.
A fit often affords temporary relief.
Bronchitis common.
Is confined to the temperate zone.

Rheumatism.

Large joints chiefly implicated.
Occurs generally in young adults.
Affects both sexes equally, and equally the poor and the rich.
But slightly so.
Not so.
Lactic Acid in the blood.
Quite the contrary.
Not so.
Is ubiquitous—prevails in all climates.

Pleurisy and Pneumonia.

Pleurisy.

Sharp pain, friction sound, dry cough, impaired chest motion.
In stage of effusion, obliteration of intercostal spaces, enlargement of the side, viscera displaced.
Dullness, with enfeebled or absent respiration, voice, and fremitus.
Sputa frothy, rarely any râles.
Febrile symptoms slight usually.
Temperature irregular, rarely high.

Pneumonia.

Dull pain, crepitant râle, cough followed by expectoration.
In stage of hepatization none of these signs are present.
Dullness, with marked bronchial respiration, distinct thoracic voice, increased vocal fremitus.
Sputa rusty color, râles common.
Febrile symptoms severe.
Sudden elevations and falls, high temperature not uncommon.

Pleurisy and Intercostal Neuralgia.

Pleurisy (Dry).

Pain somewhat diffused, not limited to a certain area.
Slight fever and cough.
Herpes absent.
Friction sounds.

Intercostal Neuralgia.

Pain localized to the exit of the intercostal nerves.
No fever, no cough.
Herpes common, in the affected area.
No friction sounds.

Pleurisy and Hydrothorax.

Pleural Effusion.

Disease is unilateral.
Pain and cough.
Often a primary affection.
Friction sounds present.
Organs often displaced.
Slight fever.

Hydrothorax.

Disease is bilateral.
No pain; cough slight.
Secondary to other diseases.
Friction sounds absent.
Organs not displaced.
No fever.

Pneumonia.

Lobular (Broncho-pneumonia).

Is bilateral.
Begins gradually, and is secondary to bronchitis.
Temperature is not typical.
Affects lobules in both lungs.
Sputum not characteristic.
No herpes.
Subcrepitant râles; broncho-vesicular breathing.
A prolonged disease, ending by lysis.

Lobar (Croupous).

Usually unilateral.
Begins suddenly, often with a chill, and is a primary disease.
Temperature is typical.
Affects one or more lobes of the lung.
Sputum rusty.
Herpes common.
Crepitant râles, then bronchial breathing, followed by crepitus redux.
A short disease, ending by crisis.

Scarlet Fever, Measles and Smallpox.

Scarlet Fever.

Incubation, 1 day to weeks.
Fever, great heat of skin, and frequent pulse, unabated during eruption.
Brilliant stare.
Sore throat, rarely coryza or bronchitis.

Measles.

Incubation, 7 to 14 days.
Same fever rather increased by eruption.
Liquid, watery eye.
Coryza and bronchitis very constant, sore throat rarely.

Smallpox.

Incubation, 6 to 20 days, average, 10.
Fever often violent, bounding pulse, pain in loins; all are greatly relieved by eruption.
Eyes injected, face red.
Sore throat often, also a dry cough.

Scarlet Fever.

"Raspberry" tongue, red.
Temperature may be 105°-106° to 10th day, subsides gradually, falls on 5th, 10th, and 15th days.
No secondary fever.

Eruption on second day, not rough, first on neck and chest, spreads rapidly, white streak on pressure with nail.
Eruption uniform, or in large patches, interspersed raised spots and some vesicles; rash scarlet, on its seventh day very complete desquamation in large patches.
Cerebral symptoms are frequent and grave.
Pneumonia rare, pleurisy more frequent.
Sequelæ: Bright's disease, dropsy, deafness, conjunctivitis, phthisis, chronic diarrhea; glandular enlargements.

Measles.

Tongue coated, may be red at edges.
103°-106° before eruption, remains high for 1 to 2 days thereafter, then falls suddenly.
No secondary fever.

Eruption on fourth day, on face, rough, spreads gradually, the streak lasts only a short time.
Eruption in crescentic patches, lasts about 5 days, then partial desquamation, scales very fine.

Not so.

Pneumonia a frequent complication.
Sequelæ: chronic bronchitis, phthisis, conjunctivitis.

Smallpox.

Tongue coated, and swollen, may be red at edges.
Before eruption often 106°, then rapidly sinks to 100° in 36 hours; rises during the secondary fever.
Secondary fever always.

Eruption usually on third day, at first on lips, forehead and hands, spreads rapidly.

Eruption is first papular, then vesicular, finally pustular; pustules mature on 8th day of eruption.

Cerebral symptoms are frequently seen.
Pneumonia not a very frequent complication.
Sequelæ: chronic diarrhea, glandular enlargements, various eye diseases.

Typhus and Typhoid.

Typhus Fever.

Attacks quickly, incubation 9 days.

Occurs at any age.

Rare among the higher classes, except those exposed.
Mulberry Eruption on 4th and 5th day, on extremities, lasts until the close.

Brain chiefly affected; bowels often but little so; abdomen natural, evacuations dark, but never bloody (these are occasionally reversed).

Contracted pupils, dusky face.
Pulse and temperature rise to 120 and 105° until 3d day, high for 6 days, then fall.

Lasts 2 to 3 weeks.
Widal reaction negative

Relapses rare.
Death from coma or congestion of the lungs, in 1st or 2d week.

Arises from destitution, over-crowding, bad ventilation, is highly contagious and generally epidemic. No microbe determined.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever.

Commences slowly, incubation about 13 days.
Most common in youth and childhood, rare after the age of 40.
As common among the rich as the poor.

Rose Eruption on 7th to 10th day, isolated, flattened papules, few, on abdomen and back, in successive crops which fade and disappear.
Bowels chiefly affected, evacuations ochre-color and watery, sometimes hemorrhage or even ulceration, abdomen tumid.

Dilated pupils, cheeks flushed.
Pulse and temperature rise and fall independently, and without uniformity, but both are usually high to the 15th day.
Lasts 4 to 6 or more weeks.
Widal reaction positive in 95 per cent. of the cases.

Relapses frequent.
Death from asthenia, pneumonia, hemorrhage or perforation of intestine, in or after 3d week.
From poisoned drinking water, putrid animal matter, bad drainage; is not contagious, often sporadic. *Eberth's bacillus* present in the intestinal lesions, the spleen, liver, blood, etc.

Typhus Fever.
Post-mortem: changes not constant, the most frequent are dark blood, enlarged spleen, soft heart.

Typhoid (Enteric) Fever.
Post-mortem: morbid Peyer's patches, enlarged mesenteric glands, ulcerated mucous coat of intestines; enlarged and soft spleen, ulcerated pharynx.

Varicella and Varioloid.

Varicella.
Incubation, 14 days; may extend to the 27th day (Trousseau).
Prodromes, none or slight; no initial rashes.

Eruption, on the first day, on trunk and arms, slightly on forehead, rapidly becomes vesicular; is irregular, sometimes numerous, distributed universally in successive crops; lasts 5 to 8 days.
Vesicles, not umbilicated, differ in size, multilocular, when pricked collapse entirely.

Crusts, yellowish-brown, slight.
Pustules, ordinarily absent, may occur from irritation or infection, or in poorly-nourished children.
Temperature, irregular, to 102° F., no secondary fever.
Duration, 7 to 10 days.

Varioloid.
Incubation, 7 to 14 days.

Prodromes, active for 2 days; headache often severe, backache slight or absent; initial rashes frequently occur.
Eruption, usually within 36 hours, on forehead and arms, then over body; regular, few, definitely localized; macular, papular, and then vesicular. rarely pustular; lasts about 14 days.
Vesicles, umbilicated, of uniform size, multilocular, when pricked they collapse partially.
Crust-formation positive.
Pustules, usually few in number.

Temperature, rises suddenly, to 103° F., no secondary fever if pustules few.
Duration, 2 to 3 weeks.

Yellow and Bilious Remittent Fevers.

Yellow Fever.
Incubation 5 to 9 days.
A disease of one paroxysm, terminating in recovery or collapse; duration 3 to 7 days.

Very severe nausea and vomiting, early epigastric tenderness.
Black vomit, due to gastric hemorrhage.
Hemorrhages from various parts.
Tongue clean, or slightly coated.
Pulse variable, slow at end.
Eye injected and humid.
Supra-orbital pain, pain in back and in calves of legs.
Rarely delirious, mind clear generally.
Urine albuminous, usually suppressed.
Convalescence rapid, no sequelæ.
Muscular prostration slight.
Mortality high, disease epidemic.
Treatment unsatisfactory.
Autopsy: inflamed or congested stomach, enlarged yellow liver, filled with oil globules, muscular fibres of heart are often disintegrated.

Bilious Remittent.
Incubation may extend to months.
A disease of several paroxysms, with intervening remissions; duration 9 days or more.

These symptoms are not so severe, nor do they occur so early.
Bilious vomiting.
No hemorrhagic tendency.
Tongue heavily coated.
Pulse quick until convalescence.
Eye natural.
Headache, sense of fullness in head, often no loin or leg pains.
Delirium frequent, mind dull.
Not so.
Convalescence slow, tedious sequelæ.
Muscular prostration greater.
Mortality slight, disease endemic.
Very amenable to treatment.
Autopsy: stomach congested, rarely inflamed, liver olive or bronze hue, not fatty.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DROPS IN A FLUIDRACHM

OF VARIOUS LIQUIDS, ALSO THE WEIGHT OF ONE FLUIDRACHM IN GRAINS.

Liquid.	Drops in fʒj. (℥℥x.)	Weight of fʒj in grains.	Liquid.	Drops in fʒj. (℥℥x.)	Weight of fʒj in grains.
Acetum Opii.....	90	61	Liq. Iodi Compos.....	63	59
Acetum Scillæ.....	68	57	Liq. Potassii Hydroxidi.....	62	58
Acid. Acetic.....	108	58	Liq. Zinci Chloridi.....	89	88
Ac. Acetic, Dil.....	68	55	Oleores. Apsidii.....	130	52
Ac. Hydrochloric.....	70	65	Oleores. Capsici.....	120	51
Ac. Hydrocyanic.....	60	54	Oleores. Cubebæ.....	123	52
Acid. Lactic.....	111	66	Oleum Anisi.....	119	54
Acid. Nitric.....	102	77	Oleum Cari.....	132	50
Ac. Nitro-hydrochloric.....	76	66	Oleum Juniperi.....	148	49
Ac. Phosphoric Dil.....	59	57	Oleum Limonis.....	129	47
Ac. Sulphuric.....	128	101	Oleum Ricini.....	77	51½
Ac. Sulph. Aromat.....	146	53	Oleum Rosæ.....	132	47
Ac. Sulph. Dil.....	60	58½	Oleum Terebinthinæ.....	136	45½
Ac. Sulphurosum.....	59	55	Oleum Tiglii.....	104	50
Æther.....	176	39	Phenol.....	111	59
Alcohol.....	146	44	Spt. Ætheris Comp.....	148	45
Aqua.....	60	55	Spt. Ætheris Nitrosi.....	146	47
Aqua Destillata.....	60	53½	Spt. Camphoræ.....	143	47
Balsam of Peru.....	101	60	Syrupus.....	65	72
Bromine.....	250	165	Syrupus Acaciæ.....	44	73
Chloroform.....	250	80	Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.....	65	77
Copaiba.....	110	51	Syrupus Scillæ.....	75	74
Creosote.....	122	56½	Syr. Scillæ Comp.....	102	70
Fluidextr. Belladon. Rad.....	156	57	Syrupus Senegæ.....	106	70
Fluidextr. Buchu.....	150	47½	Tinctura Aconiti.....	146	46
Fluidextr. Digitalis.....	134	62	Tinct. Belladonnæ Fol.....	137	58
Fluidextr. Ergotæ.....	133	60	Tinct. Benzoini Comp.....	148	48
Fluidextr. Ipecac.....	120	60	Tinct. Cantharidis.....	131	51
Fluidextr. Rhei.....	158	61	Tinct. Digitalis.....	128	53
Fluidextr. Senegæ.....	137	62	Tinct. Ferri Chlor.....	150	53
Fluidextr. Valerianæ.....	150	49	Tinct. Iodi.....	148	47
Fluidextr. Zingib.....	142	48	Tinct. Opii.....	130	53
Glycerin.....	67	68	Tinct. Opii Camph.....	130	52
Hydrargyrum.....	150	760	Tinct. Opii Deodor.....	110	54
Liq. Acidi Arsenosi.....	57	55	Vin. Colchici Sem.....	111	54
Liq. Ferri Chloridi.....	71	72	Vinum Opii.....	100	55

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

APOTHECARIES' OR TROY WEIGHT.

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scruples.	Grains.
lb	ʒ	ʒ	ʒ	gr.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760
		1	= 8	= 24 = 480
			1	= 3 = 60
			1	= 20

APOTHECARIES' OR WINE MEASURE.

Gallon.	Pints.	Fl ounces.	Fl drms.	Minims.
C.	O.	fʒ	fʒ	℥
1	= 8	= 128	= 1024	= 61440
	= 1	= 16	= 128	= 7680
		1	= 8	= 480
			1	= 60

METRIC WEIGHTS.

1 Milligramme, ..	0.001 = gr. ʒ
1 Centigramme . .	0.01 = gr. ʒ
1 Decigramme, . . .	0.1 = gr. ʒ
1 GRAMME,	1. = gr. ʒ
1 Kilogramme, . . . 1000.	= 1 lb 2.7 Troy. / 1 lb 2.2 Av.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

℥j or gr. j,	= .06 gramme.
fʒj or ʒj,	= 4. grammes.
fʒj,	= 30. "
ʒj,	= 31. "
fʒj of Glycerin,	= 37. "
fʒj of Syrups,	= 40. "

TABLE FOR CONVERTING
APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO METRIC.

(ADAPTED FROM MAISCH.)

[Multiply all grains, or fractions of a grain, by 6479 (or 648) for the metric equivalent in milligrammes.—POTTER.]

Troy Weight. Grains.	Metric. Grammes.	Apothecaries' Measure.	Fluid Grammes or Cubic Centimeters.		
			Liquids Lighter than Water.*	Liquids of Specific Gravity of Water.†	Liquids Heavier than Water.‡
1	Milligramme	℥ 1	.055	.06	.08
1/2	.001	2	.10	.12	.15
1/4	.0015	3	.16	.18	.24
1/3	.002	4	.22	.24	.32
2/5	.003	5	.28	.30	.40
1/2	.004	6	.32	.36	.48
1/3	.005	7	.38	.42	.55
1/4	.006	8	.45	.50	.65
1/5	.008	9	.50	.55	.73
1/6	Centigramme	10	.55	.60	.80
1/8	.01	12	.65	.72	.96
1/10	.016	15	.80	.90	1.20
1/12	.02	16	.90	1.00	1.32
1/15	.03	20	1.12	1.25	1.60
1/20	.05	25	1.40	1.55	2.00
1/25	.065	30	1.70	1.90	2.50
1/30	Decigramme	35	2.00	2.20	2.90
1/40	.13	40	2.25	2.50	3.30
1/50	.20	48	2.70	3.00	4.00
1/60	.26	50	2.80	3.12	4.15
1/75	.32	60 (f ℥j)	3.40	3.75	5.00
1/100	.39	65	3.60	4.00	5.30
1/120	.45	72	4.00	4.50	6.00
1/150	.52	80	4.50	5.00	6.65
1/200	.59	90 (f ℥jss)	5.10	5.60	7.50
1/250	.65	96	5.40	6.00	8.00
1/300	Gramme	100	5.60	6.25	8.30
1/400	1.00	120 (f ℥ij)	6.75	7.50	10.00
1/500	1.30	150 (f ℥ijss)	8.50	9.50	12.50
1/600	1.50	160	9.00	10.00	13.30
1/750	1.62	180 (f ℥iij)	10.10	11.25	15.00
1/1000	1.95	210 (f ℥iijss)	11.80	13.00	17.50
1/1200	2.60	240 (f ℥iiv)	13.50	15.00	20.00
1/1500	3.20	300 (f ℥iv)	16.00	18.75	25.00
1/2000	3.90	330 (f ℥vss)	18.60	20.75	27.50
1/2500	4.8	360 (f ℥vj)	20.25	22.50	30.00
1/3000	5.9	420 (f ℥vij)	23.60	26.25	35.00
1/4000	7.3	480 (f ℥j)	27.00	30.00	40.00
1/5000	9.1	540 (f ℥ix)	30.40	33.75	45.00
1/6000	11.0	600 (f ℥x)	33.75	37.50	50.00
1/7500	13.7	720 (f ℥xij)	40.50	45.00	60.00
1/10000	17.4	840 (f ℥xiv)	47.25	52.50	70.00
1/12000	20.8	960 (f ℥j)	54.00	60.00	80.00
1/15000	26.0	1000	56.00	62.50	83.00

* Lighter than water are tinctures, spirits, compound spirit of ether, sweet spirit of nitre, fixed and volatile oils. Ether, f℥j=grammes 2.80.

† Same as water are waters, liquids, decoctions, infusions, most fluidextracts, and tinctures made with dilute alcohol.

‡ Heavier than water are syrups, glycerin, a few fluidextracts, and chloroform. Of the latter f℥j = grammes 5.50.

INDEX.

When English and Latin names are nearly alike, the former are given in the index and the latter are omitted; but when they are dissimilar both names are indexed. Salts of the metals are usually described in the book under the titles of their metallic constituents; some few (the Arsenates, Phosphates, etc.), also the salts of the alkaloids and those of active elementary substances (the Bromides, Iodides, etc.) are placed under the titles of their most active constituents. Salts are therefore not mentioned individually in the Index except when their places in the text are exceptional and do not come within either of the above rules.

- Abasia and Astasia, 569
Abbreviations, their use, 514
Table of, 515, 849
Abdominal Plethora, 569
Abies, 394
balsamea, 481
canadensis, 395
excelsa, 395
Abortion, 569
Abrin, 58, 441
Abrus, 58
Abscess, 570
of the Liver, 695
Mammary, 570
Absinthe, 58
Absinthium, 58
Absorption by various channels, 50
Acacia, 59
Catechu, 209
Accommodation of the Eye, 12
Aceta, 533
Acetamide, 59
Acetanilide, 59
Ammoniated, 60
Antidotes and Antagonists, 769
Compound, 59
Acetates,—See the titles of their basic constituents.
Acetone, 65, 103
Chloroform, 215
Preparations, 533
in Urine, Test for, 831
Acetopyrin, 141
Acetous Preparations, 533
Acetozone, 368, 370
Acetphenetidin, 63
Antidotes and Antagonists, 777
Acetum, 65
Acid, Abietic, 482
Abric, 58
Acetic, 65, 103
Antidotes, etc., 709
Acetyl-salicylic, 424
Aconitic, 81, 86
Agaric, 92
Acid, Aloetic, 113
Anemonic, 406
Angelic, 478, 492
Arabic, 59
Arsenous, 158
Antidotes and Antagonists, 771
Artanthic, 338
Benzoic, 175, 232
Boracic, 66
Boric, 66
Brassic, 460
Butyric, 342
Cacodylic, 159
Caffeic, 186
Calumbic, 195
Camphoric, 196, 198
Camphretic, 196
Capronic, 157
Caprylic, 157
Carbazotic, 377
Carbolic,—See Phenol, 232, 375
Antidotes and Antagonists, 769
Carbonic, 204
Antidotes and Antagonists, 769
Carminic, 245
Caryophyllic, 208
Caryophyllinic, 208
Catechuic, 210
Catechu-tannic, 210
Cathartic, 438
Cathartogenic, 438
Cerotic, 210
Cetraric, 124
Chelidonic, 211
Chloric, 226
Chromic, 226
Chrysammic, 113
Chrysophanic, 228, 412, 418, 438
Cinnamic, 175, 169, 471
Citric, 328
Copaibic, 250
Cresylic, 252
Cubebic, 255
Daturic, 467
Diacetic, Test for, 831