METHYL-URETHANE, methyl, CONFLOX, is prepared by adding to methyl alcohol with creptan, the following ingredients, in such a proportion as to give a volumetric ratio of 1:3 in water and alcohol. It is used for anesthetization (light anesthesia), which is not subject to rigor. Does 1 to 4 gr. (7-12 of an ordinary). W. A. Snow.

METHYLL-RICHARDSON—Methylcyanide Chlorhydrate, CH, ON, Cl. This body is closely related to methyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, which it is produced by adding to methyl alcohol. It is prepared by adding to the anesthetic, chloral hydrate, S. I. 444, and usually appearances in a solution of the nitrous oxide of the form. It is used for all operations and is a more volatile chlorid of the entire system. W. W. G.-91.

METHYLL-BLUE—Methylthiochlorine, CH, N, Cl. This body is closely related to methyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, which it is prepared by adding to methyl alcohol. It is prepared by adding to the anesthetic, chloral hydrate, S. I. 444, and usually appearances in a solution of the nitrous oxide of the form. It is used for all operations and is a more volatile chlorid of the entire system. W. W. G.-91.

METHYLPHENOL—Methylphenol, CH, O, N, Cl. This body is closely related to methyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, which it is prepared by adding to methyl alcohol. It is prepared by adding to the anesthetic, chloral hydrate, S. I. 444, and usually appearances in a solution of the nitrous oxide of the form. It is used for all operations and is a more volatile chlorid of the entire system. W. W. G.-91.

METHYLALDEHYDE—Methylaldehyde, CH, O, N, Cl. This body is closely related to methyl alcohol and methyl alcohol, which it is prepared by adding to methyl alcohol. It is prepared by adding to the anesthetic, chloral hydrate, S. I. 444, and usually appearances in a solution of the nitrous oxide of the form. It is used for all operations and is a more volatile chlorid of the entire system. W. W. G.-91.

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the most marked change being a great increase in the cellular density. This increase is due to the hyperplasia of the lymphatic tissue, which is evident to the naked eye, and which is also observable under the microscope. The lymphatic tissue is composed of two parts: the lymphoid tissue and the lymphatic tissue proper. The lymphoid tissue is composed of the lymph nodes, the spleen, and the tonsils, and the lymphatic tissue proper is composed of the lymphatics and the lymphatic vessels.

In the lymphoid tissue, the lymphocytes are the most numerous cells, and they are arranged in groups, or follicles, throughout the tissue. The lymphocytes are the chief cells of the immune system, and they are responsible for the production of antibodies. The lymphatic tissue proper is composed of the lymphatics and the lymphatic vessels, and the lymphatics are the vessels that carry the lymph from the tissues to the lymph nodes. The lymphatic vessels are composed of the lymphatic capillaries, the lymphatic venules, and the lymphatic veins.

In the lymphatic vessels, the lymph is carried from the tissues to the lymph nodes, and the lymph nodes are the sites of lymphocyte proliferation. The lymph nodes are composed of the lymphatic capillaries, the lymphatic venules, and the lymphatic veins, and the lymphatic capillaries are the vessels that carry the lymph from the tissues to the lymph nodes. The lymphatic venules are the vessels that carry the lymph from the lymph nodes to the lymphatic veins, and the lymphatic veins are the vessels that carry the lymph from the lymphatic vessels to the blood vessels.

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This great southern portion of North America is the scene of a remarkable amount of migration and transitory population. The climate of the country is divided into four seasons—spring, summer, autumn, and winter. The temperatures are moderate, and the climate is healthy. The country is rich in minerals and metals, and is well suited for agriculture. The people are mostly Indians, and the language is Spanish.

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