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OF THE

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PREFACE.

Our Purpose.—"MERCK'S INDEX" is to provide, for all who have to do with Medicinal and Chemical matters, one handy volume, as a ready means of quickly and reliably answering questions of fact that may arise in any direction, in the midst of their work. Instead of having to consult several Materia Medica manuals, Chemical dictionaries, Dispensatories, or other works of different scopes, the reader will here find all those various directions of research simultaneously considered, in one alphabetic, concise, and lucid series of descriptive paragraphs, under the heads of the several respective substances concerned.

"MERCK'S INDEX" furthermore affords recent information on the topics here related, that cannot be obtained from any other book or books. It has been brought "up to date," in the comprehensiveness and freshness of its information—not only on the basis of the contemporary periodical literature of the world, but also by the use of private researches and reports not yet published anywhere.

Hence the unique service of "MERCK'S INDEX" to the Physician, the Dispenser, the Analyst, and the Dealer, will be two-fold:

Firstly,—it will yield with ease, at a moment's glance, information that otherwise might have to be sought-for in many volumes before being found.

Secondly,—it will in many instances give satisfaction where tedious research throughout any library, however complete, must result in disappointment, or—what is worse—in misinformation; because the subjects in question, being but newly investigated, have not yet been described, or not correctly so, in the literature hitherto extant.

Scope of the Matter.—"MERCK'S INDEX" covers, in the briefest shape consistent with satisfactory results, the following categories:

I.—Remedies or Remedial Ingredients that are official through the "U. S. Pharmacopoeia";—those for which processes are given by the "National Formulary";—those in established use by American practitioners;—and those recently introduced into practice by domestic or foreign clinicians.

II.—Chemical Preparations or Compounds that are of service in Laboratory or Manufacturing work, or for purposes of Instruction. (See, on page VIII, the explanation regarding the special class: "GUARANTEED REAGENTS")
Excluded from the "INDEX" list are the following classes of articles (though pertaining to either of the above divisions):

(a) Crude botanical drugs; that is, portions of plants unaltered by chemical or pharmaceutical process (barks, herbs, roots, seeds, etc.).

(b) Such chemical or pharmaceutical preparations as are not adapted to be kept in ready-made form, because they rapidly deteriorate.

(c) Such medicinal mixtures as are of secret composition.

Arrangement of the Text.—The following hints may be useful, in enabling the reader to determine at precisely which point of the alphabetic scale he will find an article sought for:

1.—The Alphabetic Sequence applies, strictly, to the first complete word (whether subdivided by hyphens or not) of each list-name, irrespective of chemical or other relationships between the substances listed, that might run counter to such sequence. Several titles, composed of two or more separate words, the first of which is common to all those titles, always stand in one consecutive group of their own,—being arranged according to the alphabetic sequence of their second words, respectively. Thus—pp. 105-4: under "Methyl" will be found, first, all the names composed of "Methyl" with a second, separate word, from "Methyl Acetate" to "Methyl Valeriane"; then the extensions of the original word "Methyl" itself, by the addition of simple terminations, or of hyphens with other words joined on; as, "Methyl-acetanilide," "Methyl-acetone," "Methylal." Further on, under "Methylene," there is another group of titles composed of two separate words each, from "Methylene Acetate" to "Methylene Iodide"; then, again, extensions of the first word, from "Methylene-proto-catechue" to "Methyl-strychnine."

2.—The Grouping of List-names, so far as it is not necessarily determined by the alphabetic sequence, exhibits the following features:

Salts (also Oxides, Sulphides, etc.) follow the name of the base: "Silver Nitrate"—not Nitrate of Silver—Double salts are placed after the series of the simple ones of the leading base: "Potassium & Aluminum Salicylate" stands after "Potassium Xanthogenate."


Reagents (see explanation of "Merck's Guaranteed Reagents" on p. VIII) are listed under their various chemical names, throughout the alphabetic series.

Proper names and Adjectives used as parts of list-names are put at the ends of such names: "Solution-Fowler’s;" "Oil, Peppermint, Japanese."

Isomers and otherwise closely related organic substances are usually grouped together under the substantive part of the name,—the distinguishing prefix being placed after the substantive: "Naphtol, Alpha-"; "Pelletierine, Pseudo."—(For the sake of euphony or other formal reason, however, the prefix is sometimes retained at the beginning of the name: "Paraldehyde," "Meta-cresol-bismuth.")
Certain prefixes are usually left in their natural position: "Oxy-aspoteline;" "Hydro-cotamine;" "Methoxy, caffeine."—Others are placed after the leading word: "Caffeine, Ethoxy."

3.—Nomencature.—Salts of the same base and acid, differing in proportions of both, (also various Oxides, Sulphides, etc., of same base) are in most cases distinguished by appended adjectives of degree: "Iron Sulphate, Ferrous."—When Pharmacopoeial nomenclature, or other firmly rooted usage, preferably employs color-descriptions for such distinction, this method has been followed: "Mercury Iodide, Red."—Prefixes have been used where more customary: "Barium Dioxide."

The so-called "Acid Salts" (Hydrogen-double-salts), in which numeric prefixes are usually employed in commercial chemical nomenclature, have been listed thus: "Potassium Bicarbonate."

Indefinite prefixes, as "per-" "sub-" when meant to indicate proportions in salts, &c., have been replaced by more descriptive terms (appendend adjectives or definite prefixes): "Iron Chloride, Ferric;" "Bismuth Oxyiodide," to accord with good contemporary professional usage.—Where exact expression is impossible or too cumbersome, the indefinite terms are retained: "Bismuth Subnitrate."

True Anhydrides are listed as "Anhydride," under the name of the acid to which they are related: "(Acid) Acetic Anhydride;" whereas Acids or Salts from which a portion or all of the crystal-water has been expelled by heat, are designated by the adjectives "anhydrous," "dry," or "dried" placed after the list-name: "Acid, Oxalate, C. P., anhydrous."

Acid Oxides and Anhydride Oxides are not usually listed under the names of the elements whose oxides they are, but under "Acid": "Acid Tungstic."—Where custom points largely the other way, this rule has been departed from: "Antimony Oxide, Antimonyite," etc.

Basic "Hydrated Oxides," or "Hydroxides," are listed as "Hydrates" ("Sodium Hydrate"), except in a few special instances ("Iron Oxide, Brown").

"Ethers" (excluding "Ether.—U. S. P.") are listed as salts or oxides of their respective radicals: "Ethyl Acetate," "Amyl Oxide," etc.

Synonyms are freely recorded, leading the descriptive matter under the various list-titles, and are also largely recognized in the cross-references found in all parts of the list. The chemically more exact designation, among several extant, is preferred for the list-name whenever no inconvenience results from its use: "Alizarin Yellow,—see Gallacetophenone."—Some of the synonyms given will not be found regularly indicated by cross-references; among these are principally certain acid-epitheta employed in the names of salts. For example, the list gives: "Hydrochlorate," etc.; not "Chlorhydrate," etc.—But: "Sulphhydrate," not "Hydrosulphate."—"Tungstate," not "Wolframate."—"Thiosulphate," not "Hyposulphite."—"Carbolate," not "Phenate" or "Phenylate."—"Sulphocarbolate," not "Phenol-sulphonate."—"Sulphocyanate," not "Sulphocyanide" or "Thiocyanate" or "Ribo- danide."—"Be" and "Di" are, to some extent, used interchangeably.

Notwithstanding the efforts made in the production of this work, the degree of perfection attained may fall short of the reader's expectation. To him we desire to say that we shall highly appreciate all communications pointing out improvements deemed necessary or desirable in future editions.

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Acetanilisid, Para.,—see Methaceton.

Acetanilisid, Mono-acetanilide, Mono.

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Aceton, Para.—see Methaceton.

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Acetyl-thymol Merck......c. v.-oz. 2.75
(Thermyl Acetate).—C5H7.OH = C5H5H2O.C5H5.O—Colorl. liq.; pung. taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.006 at 0°C.—Boll. 84.4° C.—Anisptic.
Acetyl-tropine Merck......15 gr. vial. 2.00
C6H15.NO = C4H10.H15.O.H4.O.
Acetylene-urea Merck......15 gr. vial. 1.00
(Acetylene-carbamide; Glycoylurea).—React. prod. of guryal & urea w. hydrochloric acid.—C6H4N4O = CO2NH.CH2.—(N2H4.CO.—Wh. prisms, or needl, or yellowish scales.—Sol., hot W.
Acid, Abietic, Merck......15 gr. vial. .65
(Anisic Acid).—By digest. coelophyly w. weak alcohol.—C4H6O4.—Irreg. transp. cryst., flakes, or scales.—Sol., A., E., C. —M. 166° C (Mel.)

*Acid, Acetic, Merck.—Glacial.—U. S. P. —99.5%.—C. P.—Dissolves Oil of Lemon in all proportions.—g. s. b.—lb. .64
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
(Crystallizable Acetic Acid; Methane-carboxylic Acid).—C2.H4.O = CH3.COOH.—Str. acid liq.; acetic odor; crystallizes a few degree below 18°C.—Sp. Gr. 1.005 at 18°C.—Indiff. to potasse, permagn.—M. C., all prop., W., A.—Uses: Chelyd techn.—Extern., canesic; warts or corns; vesical.—Anid., emetics, magnesia, chalk, soap, oil, &c.
do. Merck.—Glacial.—50%—g. s. b.—lb. .39
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
do. Merck.—50%.—c. c.—b.—lb. .31
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
Sp. Gr. 1.000=8.0° Bk.—Indiff. to potasse, permagn.—M. C., all prop., W., A.—Uses: Techm. & medict.
do. Merck.—60%.—Pure —c. c.—b.—lb. .24
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
do. Merck.—U. S. P.—35%.—Pure.—c. c.—b.—lb. .20
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
C6H5.OH +aq. = CH2.COOH +aq.—Sp. Gr. ab. 1.008 at 18°C.—Uses: Techm. & medic.—Doses 15-40 Ml. (0.06-0.44 Gm.), well diluted.
do. Merck.—30.—Redistilled—c. c.—b.—lb. .17
Also in 5 lb. bottles.
"No. 8." Sp. Gr. 1.040.
do. Merck.—Diluted.—U. S. P.—6%—c. c.—b.—lb. .15
Sp. Gr. 1.008.—Uses: Substit. f. vinegar.—Doses 100-800 Ml. (6.14-12.88 Gm.)
Note.—Other strengths of Acetic Acid are in the market.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
MEMORANDA.
Acid, Acetic, Merck's G. R.

- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
- Glacial.
  - g. s. b. - lb. .74
- Glacial.
  - g. s. b. - lb. .72

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

- (H₂SO₄) 46 soln.; boll; add BaCl₂; no chg. in hrs. (HClO₄) 106 soln., by HNO₃ & AgNO₃; no chg. (Enypromena): 5 Cc. add 15 Ce. W. & 3 Cc. 15 soln. KMnO₄: no disc. in 1/4 h.

(Acid) Acetic Anhydride Merck.

- Pure
  - g. s. b. - lb. .41.4

- Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(Acetic Anhydride; Acetyl Oxide; Acetic Oxide; so-called "Anhydrous Acetic Acid").- By distil. acetyl chloride w. an alkali acetate. - C₆H₅O₂ = COOH.C₂H₅.C₂H₅.COON : Colorer.; v. mobile, sterile; reddish liq.; v. str. acetic odor. - Sp. Gr. 1.08 at 25° C. - Indiff. to potas. permag.: Boll. 185-186° C. - Tests: Techn.: also in org. anal. & synth.

Acid, Acetic

- see Acid, Oxy-butyric, Isor.

Acid, Achetlic

- see Acid; Aconitic.

Acid, Aconitic, Merck

- 15 gr. vial .25

Also in 1/2 oz. vials.

(Acalasia, Clorid, or Achillite, Acid).- Fr. leaves & tubers, Acomptin Napolns. L. (Acomite), the calcium in which is comb. w. this acid. Also fr. citric acid by heat.
- C₆H₅O₂ = COOH.CH₃.O.COON : CH₃.COON : 8m., four-sided plates. - Sol. W., A., E. - Boll. 186-187° C.

Acid, Adipic, Merck

- 3.00 gr. vial .300

(Adipinic Acid).- Fr. animal & plant fats by oxid'n w. nitric acid, & fr. other sources. - C₆H₉O₂ = (COOH). - Lacteate or smooth need. - Sol. A., E.; at W. - Melcd. 146-147° C.

Acid, Aethyl-acetic, Aethyl-malonie, &c., see Acid, Ethyllic, Aethyl-malonie, &c.

Acid, Agaricolo, Merck

- 15 gr. vial .40

(Agaric, Laricio, or Agaricinic, Acid).—The pure active constituent of Agaricin. - C₆H₁₀O₃.H₂O : Whir.; infl. pwd.: odor.; sim. taste. - Sol. W., E., & C.; in 185 cold & 30 boll. A.; in oil of turpentine, hot glacial acetic acid. - Melcd. 188° C. - Anthroide. - Use: Night-sweat, & to check the endocrine effects of synthetic antipyrin. - Dose 1/4-1/2 grn. (0.05-0.088 Gm.) at night, in pills.

Acid, Allomaleite, see Acid, Fumaric.

Acid, Allocreasin, Mulder-Merck...15 gr. vial .35

Fr. also resin, by nitric acid. - C₆H₅O₂(NO₃) : Dark brown, amorph. pwd. - Sol. W.

Acid, Allocreasin, Merck

- 15 gr. vial .35

(Alocreas, or Polychronal, Acid; Also Purple; Tetr-nozo-

anthra-quinone. - Fr. aloe, by nitric acid. - C₆H₅N₂O₉ = C₆H₅(NO₃).O₂5: Yellow, amorph. pwd.; explodes w. heat. - Sol. A.; at W.

Acid, Amido-acetic, see Glycoool.

Acid, Amido-benzeno, Meta-Merck...c. v.-oz. 2.50

(Benamidic Acid).- Fr. meta-nitro-benzoic acid by reduc. - C₆H₅(NO₂) = C₆H₅.NH₂.CO.H : [1.3]. - Reddish, crystal. lumps; sublime eas.; sweet taste; sq. solut. turn brown by air. - Sol. W., A. - Melcd. 178-179° C.

Acid, Amido-benzeno, Ortho-Merck...c. v.-oz. 3.00

(Anthranilic Acid).- Fr. Indigo, by boll. w. potas. - C₆H₅.N₂O₉ = C₆H₅.NH₂.CO.H : [1.9]. - Plates, or rhombic cryst. - Sol. W., A. - Melcd. 146-146° C.

Acid, Amido-benzeno, Para-Merck...c. v.-oz. 3.00

(Amido-arsenic Acid).- Fr. para-nitro-benzoic acid by reduc.; or fr. arsenic para-toluidine by oxid'n in boll. water w. potas. permag. - C₆H₅.N₂O₉ = C₆H₅.NH₂.CO.H : [1.4]. - Long, white, reddish, or yellowish need.; permag. in molat air. - Sol.; mod. in W.; eas. in A., E. - Melcd. 186-187° C.

Acid, Amido-benzenol sulphonic, see Acid, Sulphonic.

Acid, Amido-capricio, see Leucone.

Acid, Amido-ethyllsulphonic, see Taurin.

Acid, Amidosalicillic, Hydrochlorate, Merck...

- c. v.-oz. 5.00

(Perchlorate of Meta-amido-salicylic Acid).- By reduc. of nitro-sulphonic acid. - C₆H₅.N₂O₃.Cl = C₆H₅.NH₂.CO(OH)(OH)(NH) : [1.3]; - Glossy need.; Sol.; cold W.; hot A.

Acid, Amidosuccinimic, see Asparagin.

Acid, Amidosuscanic, see Acid, Asparagin.
MEMORANDA.
Acid, Anisic, Merck.—Perfectly white, cryst.  
Acid, Anisyl-sulphonic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.75
By treat anisyl w. sulphuric acid, both the ortho- & para-compound being formed: C₅H₅NO₂, C₆H₅CH₂CH₂NO₂H.

(Acid) Antimonic Anhydride, — see Antimony Oxide, Antimonous.
Acid, Anthranilic, — see Acid, Amido-benzolic, Ortho.

Acid, Arachic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
Also in 1/3, 1/8, & 1/16 oz. & vials.
(Gemnic Acid; Arachin.)—Fr. various plant mucilages by act. of sulphuric acid: C₆H₅NO₂, Wh., amorphous mass; or brittle, transparent, odorl. scales: str. acid react. in solut.; sour taste. — Sol. W.

Acid, Arachic, Merck.—C. P., cryst.  
Acid, Arachic, Merck.—C. P., cryst.  
15 gr. vial 1.50
(Arachidic, or Arachinic Acid.)—Fr. oil of Arachis hypogaea, L. (Peanut), C₅H₅NO₂, C₆H₅CH₂CH₂NO₂H—Smi., thin, plates; pearly lustre.—Sol. A, E—Mel. 77.5°.C.

*Acid; Arsenic, Merck.—Pure—c. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in 3/8, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
(Tru., or Ortho—Arsenic Acid.)—Fr. arsenic by digest. w. nitric acid (19) & hydrochloric acid (1).—H₃AsO₄, H₂O.—Wh., transal. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Chiefly techn.—In medic., W. in form of sodium arsenate. —Anas. same as arsenic acid. —Caut. Highly poisonous!
do. Merck.—C. P., dry.—Free from Sulphuric Acid—c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in 3/8, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
do. Merck.—Commercial, dry, c. b.—lb. 0.89
Uses: Tech

Acid, Arsenous, Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, powder—c. b.—lb. 0.77
Also in 5, 1/3, 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
(Arnesonic Acid; White Arsenic; properly: Arsenious Oxide; or Arsenic Trichloride.)—Fr. comm. Wh. arsenic. —As₂O₃.—Wh., amorph. poud.; odorl.; taste.—Sol., hydrochloric acid; v. a. W.—Mel. 187.6° C.—Antisept., Anisep., Alter.—Uses: Intern., malar. febr., skin dis., chorea, neural., gastralgia, uterine disord., diarr., bronch. —Extern., remov. warts, cancers, &c.—Do. 1/30, 1/15 grain (0.001-0.0006 Grm.) or 4 t. p. d. —Appr. on neoplasm larger amounts As₂O₃ should be used, to get quick results; otherwise it is dangerous. Must be kept from healthy tissues when topically applied; or dangerous absorption will occur.—Marsh. p. a. ab. 1/10 grain (0.005 Grm.), single; ab. 1/3 grain (0.01 Grm.), p. d. —Acid, vomits; stomach pump or siphon if seen immediately; hot milk & water w. zinc sulphate or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, & magnesia in milk. If saccharized oxide of iron or dilute iron is handy, use. If tincture of iron & ammonium water are within reach, precip. former with latter, collect precip. on a strainer, & give it wet. Always give antidiotype, be the case never so hopeless. —Incomp., tannic acid, infusion cinnamon, salts of iron, magnesia, &c.—Caut. Keep with every care against mistake or accident. Highly poisonous!

*Acid, Arsenous, Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, lumps—c. b.—lb. 0.20
Also in 5, 1/3, 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
As₂O₃.—Heavy, amorph. masses; at first transl., glass-like appear, but slowly becom. wh. opaque.—Sp. Gr. 3.738-3.766.—Sol., hydrochloric acid. Uses & Doses: Same as preceding.
do. —Commercial, lumps…bulk.—lb. 0.10
By-product in working coal, nickel, silver, zinc, & tin. ores. —As₂O₃.—Heavy, amorph. masses; transl., or wh. opaque.—Uses: Tech.—Caut. Highly poisonous!
do. —Commercial, powder…bulk.—lb. 0.10

Acid, Arsenous, Merck's G. R.—  
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.  
Lumps.—c. b.—lb. 0.32
Powder.—c. b.—lb. 0.93
Also in 3/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Tests (Fr. Rev.) subj.: none.—(5%) subl. v. sm. quant. in covered dish; no color in subl.—N.B.: Pot. arcs. solut. (made herefrom) will be free S, so as to keep well.

Acid, Asparaginio, Merck.—1/3 oz. vials.—oz. 4.00
Also in 15 & 10 gr. vials.
(Asparaginio, Aspartic, or Amido-ascorbinic Acid.)—Fr. asparagine by saunif. w. hydrochloric acid.—C₃H₇NO₄, COOH.C₆H₈CH(NH₂).COOH.—Sm., rhombic cryst.; odorl.; sl. sour.—Sol. in hot W.; in alcoholic solut.—Beeli. prevents prew. of copper by potas. hydrate

Acid, Atropic, Merck.—  
15 gr. vial 1.00
(Alpha-phenyl-acetic Acid.)—Fr. atropine by baryta water, or by heat. w. hydrochloric acid. —C₅H₉NO₂, CH₂.C₂.H₆.C₂.COON.—Necd., prism, cryst., or monoc. scales; violat. w. steam.—Sol., carbon disulfide, A, & E. w. W.—Mel. 100.2° C.—Boll. 100.2° C. w. part. decomp.

Acid, Azaizal, Merck.—  
15 gr. vial .75
(Azelaicnic, Anholic, or Lepargeric, Acid.)—Oxidn. prod. of oleic acid, cocoanut oil, Chinese wax, or castor oil.—C₃H₇.O₂(COOH)₄.—Large, thin scales, or plates.—Sol. W., A,—E—Mel. 108.1° C.—Boll. 108.1° C.

Acid, Benzoic, from Siam Benzoic, Merck.—  
U. S. P.—Sublimed.—c. b.—lb. 4.00
Also in 3/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(Phenyliconic Acid). —C₆H₅O₂—COOH.—Wh., pearly plates, or need.; or faintly yellowish; agree. arom, odor. & taste.—Sol. A, B, 8, 7, 5, 8, 10 G.—carbon disulf. 800 W. Benox, or sodium phosphate incr. sol. in W.—Mel. 130° C.—Boll. 25° C.—Antisept., Antisp., Expector.—Uses: Intern., to addify phosphatic urine; reduce acidity of uric-acid urine; control urin. incontin.; also in chr. bronch. & Jaund.—Extern., wound-dress. (1:100); in cutirica, &c.—Tech. (very effective), preserv. fruit-juices, alkooloid solut's., &c.—Dose 10-40 grains (0.05-2.5 Grm.) 6 t. p. d. in milk, corve, subl. lead acet., &c.—Caut. Darkens in light. Use amber bot.

Acid, Benzoic, from Benzoic, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst., wet process…c. b.—lb. 3.85
Also in 3/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
MEMORANDA.
Acid, Benzoic.  
MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.  

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in 'MERCK'S MARKET REPORT'—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Acid, Benzolic.  

Acid, Butylacetic.  

Acid, Boric, Merck.—Crude. lb. cartons.—lb. .16 Native in water of volat. regions. Creamy wh. to gray scales; sl. incl. to touch.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Techm.

(Acid) Boric Anhydride, Merck.—Pure, fused.  

Acid, Butylacetic.  

Acid, Borocitric, Merck.——c. v.—oz. .30 Wh. pwd.—Antisept., Urotolytic.—Uses: Urinary calculi, gout, &c. Solv. power for urates & phosphates is said to be greater than that of any o. known remedy; bi-boro-citrates are the best forms.—Dose 5-20 grains (0.25-1.3 Grm.).

Acid, Borohydrofluoroacetic, Merck.——gutta-percha b. —oz. .60 (Borohydrofluoric, or Hydrofluoroacetic, Acid).—Fr. boron fluorides, by water.—HBF₄. Clear, colorless, liq.; std. acid react.—Boll. 100° C.

Acid, Borophenylacetic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .54 Also in 1/2 oz. vials.

Acid, Borsalicilic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .54 Comb. of boric & salicylic acids in molec. prop; prob'y cont'g boro-di-salicylic acid, (BOH)₂(C₆H₅COOH)₂, a subten. not yet isol.—Antisept.—Uses: Extern., inst. of salicylic acid, usy in form of sodium salt.

Acid, Borsalicilic, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .100 (Borsalicilic Acid).—Fr. acetic acid, by dil. nitric acid.—C₆H₅COOH—Thin crystal plates.—Sol. mod. A., E.—Boll. 80° C.

Acid, Bromic, Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.22 = 15.5° Bé.—Absol. free fr. Sulphuric Acid.——g. v.—oz. .100 Fr. hydrobromic acid.—HBrO₃.—Color., acid liq.; bromine-like odor. Turns yellow rap. on expos.—Decom. at b. temp.—Caut. Should not be filtered th' paper, as it is thus decomp.

Acid, Bromoacetic, Bromobenzolic, Bromoacetic, &c., see Acid, Monobromoacetic, Monobromobenzolic, Monobromoacetic, &c.

Acid, Butylacetic, see Acid, Oxy-butyllic, Iso.

Acid, Butylacetic, Iso, Merck.—15 gr. vial .50 (Iso-hexolic, or Iso caproic, Acid).—Fr. iso-amyl cyanide by saponif.—C₆H₄CH₂COOH.—H₂O; racem small.—Sp. Gr. 0.985 at 20° C.—Boll. 198.6-199.8° C.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
Acid, Butyric, Merck. — C. P., 1905

Acid, Camphoronic, Merck. — c. v.— oz. 2.00

Acid, Caprylic, Merck. — 1/4 oz. c. v.— each 2.00

Acid, Carboxylic, Merck. — c. v.— oz. 1.00

Acid, Carbovulnic, Merck. — c. v.— oz. 1.00

Acid, Carbolic, Merck. — Absolute, C. P., loose crystals...

Acid, Carboxylic, Merck. — 1/4 oz., 1/4 oz., & 1/4 lbs.

Acid, Camphoro-nonic, Merck. — 1/2 oz., 1/2 oz., & 1/2 lbs.

Acid, Camphoronic, Merck. — 1/2 oz., 1/2 oz., & 1/2 lbs.

Acid, Camphoronic, Merck. — 1/2 oz., 1/2 oz., & 1/2 lbs.

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Acid, Carbo, Merck.—U. S. P.—Colorless cryst., fused c. b.—lb. 0.27
Also in 28, 10, 5, & 1 lb. tins 1/4 & 1/2 lb. bottles, & oz. vials.
Wh., cryst. mass.—Mol., not below 65° C.—Boil., not above 180° C.—Uses, Dosage, etc. As in preceding. Merck's brand is guaranteed not to redden, under the usual precautions of keeping.
do. Merck.—Liquid, medicinal, 95% cryst. c. b.—lb. 0.42
do. —U. S. P.—Crude—90% gal. 0.75
Fr. coal tar.—Mixture chiefly of cresol & phenol.—Dark, oily liq.; str. tar odor. Sol., partly W.—Diatom.—Uses: Gen'l disinf., either in soln. (in 5 to 200), or mixed w. chlorid of lime, slaked lime, &c. Not adapted for wounds.
do. — Crude—30% gal. 0.45
Acid, Carbolic, Iodized, Merck.—N. F. —g. s. v.—oz. 0.20
(Iodized Phenol).—Solnt. of iodine in carbolic acid.—(Nat. Form. directa: Iodine 30, Carbolic Acid 76, Glycerol 4 parts).—Antiseptic, Earch.—Uses: Uterine dilatation.—Appl. by inhalation.
do. Carbolic, Synthetic.—Colorless, C. P.—cryst. g. s. v.—oz. 0.75
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
do. —Fused—g. s. v.—oz. 0.66
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
do. Carbolic, Naphtholic.—see Acid, Oxy-naphtholic.
do. Carbonic, liquescent...12 lb. cylinders 4.00
(Carbonic Acid, Diacide), under cold. —Uses: gas in soln., or mixed w. carbides (as marble dust), by acids, & subacid; compress, under cold.—CO2 = H2O; volat., colori. liq.—Sol. W.—Uses: Chiefly tech. Some ext. prod. loc. anesth.—Addit., fresh air, pure oxygen, cold douche, galvanism.
do. Carminic, Merck.—C. P.—cryst. g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
do. Carminic, Merck's G. R.—g. s. v.—oz. 2.75
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
—Tests: (Sol.) 1 Gm. compl. diss. in 2 Cc. W.—Add 30 Cc. 90% A.: no marked turbidity.
do. Carthamic.—see Carthamin.
do. Carnyphylline.—see Eugenol.
do. Cathartic, see Cathartica.
do. Catechu-tannic, Merck.—C. P.—g. s. v.—oz. 2.50
Extr'd fr. Acacia Catechu, Wild., by water.—Reddish-brown lumce, or scales; or reddish-brown pwd.—Sol. A.; acetic ether, sl. W.—Astring.—Uses: To check diarr., hemorrhage, leucorr. & o. abn. disch.; also in spongy, blood gums; ulcer'd nipples; hoarsepn.; eclampsia; bronch. secret.
do. Cathartic (so-called), Merck.—g. s. v.—oz. 0.69
Also in 1/4 oz. vials.
(Natural Salts of Cathartic, or Catharticin, Acid).—Active principle of Senna. Brown, deliq. scales.—Sol. W., dill. A.—Cathar.—Uses: Subcut. for senna.—Dos.: Adults, 4-6 grains (0.24-0.36 Grm.); Children, 2-3 grains (0.13-0.3 Grm.).
do. Ceric, Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50
(Cerotic Acid; Cerin).—Fr. bee wax, Carnaubas & Chinese waxes; & also prep. fr. acryl. alcohol.—C6H9O = C6H4COOH.—W., gram., cryst. mass.—Sol. A.—Mol. 78-80° C.
do. Cetraric, —see Cetraric.
do. Chenocholic, Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50
Fr. taurochenocholic acid of goose bile by boll. w. bryta water.—C18H14O4 = Yellowish pwd.; or amorph. mass.—Sol. A., E.
do. Chinchic, Chinochinic, Chinovac, &c.—see Acid, Quinolino, Quinolinic, & Quinovic.
do. Chloracetic, caustic, Merk. g. s. v.—oz. 0.47
Mnt. of chlorinated acetic acides.—Colori. liq.—Uses: Eschar.
do. Chlorhydric, —see Acid, Hydrochloric.
do. Chloric, Merck.—g. s. v.—oz. 0.27
Fr. barium chloride by decomp.—HClO3 +aq.—Oily, colori. liq.; v. acid.—Sp. Gr. 1.18.—Sol. all prop. W.
—Tests: (A.) heat dil. acid on W. b. w. exc. dil. HCl till odor free Cl disapp.; test in March app. (B.) 5 Grm. dil. w. 50 Cc. W.; add dil. H2SO4; 3 l. turb. only, in 5 m. —(Met.) 3 Cc. dil. w. 10 Cc. W.; add exc. HCl; boil till odor free Cl disapp.; add H2S sq., Amm., & Amm. S: no chg.—(N. B. Green color w. Amm. & Amm. S; true Pe; no objection.)
do. Chloro-chromic, —see Chromium, Oxychloride.
do. Chloro, Merck.—15 gr. vial 0.50
Fr. tri-chloro-butyric acid.—C2H2ClO = Cl2H2Cl-CH-CHOOL.—8 m., fast, well volat. w. need. —Sol. in cold. more read. in hot. W.—Mol. 175.5° C.—Bod. 206-212° C.
do. Chloro, Isoc, Alpha, Merck.—15 gr. vial 0.50
(Chloro-quinartile Acid).—By act. of phosphorus pentachloride upon aeto-acetic ether, & subeq. redct.—C2H2ClO = Cl2H2Cl-CH-CHOOL.—Need.; volat. w. steam.—Sol. W.—Mol. 150° C.
do. Chloroplatanic, —see Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride, Platino.
do. Chloro-sulphonic, Alpha, Anthydrine, —see Pyro- sulphurily Chloride.
do. Cholactic, Merck.—Amorphous.—15 gr. vial 0.50
So-called "Cholic Acid" of Demaray & others. (Compare Glycolic Acid, below).—Prod. of hydroxylation of glycol- tauro-cholic acids w. alkalis.—C24H44O6 = Wh., bitter pwd.—Sol. A., E.; diff. W.
MEMORANDA.
Acid, Cholanic, Merck.—Cryst....15 gr. vial...75
C₄₆H₆O₇ + H₂O. — Large, rhomb. tetrah. or octah. crystal—
Sol. 700 W.; E. v. A.
Acid, Choleic or Cholat, see Acid, Taurocholic.
Acid, Cholic, see Acid, Glycocholic.

Acid, Choleic Acid, Merck. — 15 gr. vial...60
Chololistic Acid).—Decomp. prod. of cholic acid.—Acetic to
Hoppe—a mixt. of cholic acid & d-yalasian.—Resin. amorph.
mass.—Sol. A. — Melts in boll. W.

Acid (Chromic Anhydride) Merck.—U. S. P.
— C. P., cryst.—Free from Sulphuric
Acid.—g. s. v. — .32
Also in 5, 10, 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
(Cromium Trioxide; so-called "Chromic Acid").—Fr.
potass. dichromate. Cr₂O₇. — Long, red. non-deliq.
need. to 10% fr. sulphuric acid.—Sol. W. Decomp. or
Uses: Eetern., syph. sores, hyperpl., or ulc.; condyl. &
veget.; hypert. cornea; exub. granuln.; hemorrhage, sweat.
feet; leucorr.—Appl., Canst., 30° sol. upw. ustr.:
satirng. — (sweat. feet, 5% sol.) — Antid.—Milk: egg of white; calc.
saccarate; pwd. iron w. syrup; magnesia in abundance.
— Incomp. alcohol, ether, glycerin, sprl. of nitrous ether,
arsenous acid, & nly every org. subi. — Caut. Poisonous!
Dangerous accidents may occur by contact w. organic
substances. Avoid even cork stoppers. Keep dry.
do. Merck.—C. P., fused. in pencils.
— g. s. v. — .10
Dark red sticks.—Sol. W. — Caut. Keep dry & from
organic matter. Poisonous!
do. Merck— 90%, pure. cryst.—g. s. v. — .14
Also in 5, 10, 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
Red cryst. deliq.—Eschar.
do. — Commercial.—g. s. b. — .70
Red cryst. pwd.—Uses: Electric batteries; oxidiz. agent.

(Acid) Chromic Anhydride of Merck's G. R.
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Cryst.—Free fr. H₂SO₄—g. s. v. — .36
Also in 1, 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
Tests: (H₂SO₄) 3 Gm. forms clear soln. w. 30 Cc. W.;
add HCl & BaCl₂: no chlg. in 10 min.

Acid, Chrysemminic, Merck.—15 gr. vial...50
(Chrysemminic Acid; Tetra-nitro-chrysemminic; Tetra-nitro-dioxo-
anthraquinone).—By nitric acid on aloe. — C₈H₆(NO₂)₄O₆—
Golden-yellow, shining laminae; blitter.—Sol. A. E. — Caut.
Salts explode when ignited.

Acid, Chrysophanic, medicinal, so-called, see
Chrysarobin.
Acid, Chrysophanic, true, see Rhela.
*Acid, Cinnamic, natural, Merck.—C. P.
 — g. s. v. — 1.00
(Phenyl-acetylc, or Cinnamyllic Acid).—Fr. stornx, balas.
tolu, oil of cinnamon, &c.—C₆H₅O₂CH₂.C₂H₅.CHOH
Wh., cryst. scales; odorl.; volat. in steam. — Sol. 1 Gr. 13.48 at
Antiseptic.—Uses: Treatm. of tubercuosis & lopus, parenchymatously
& intravascularly. — Appl., in 65 emuls. or acid.
alcohol. soln.—Inf. (intraven.) 1/4—1/4 grn. (0.015—0.05 Grm.),
in 55 dty emuls. with 0.7% solnt. sod. chloride, twice a week

Acid, Cinnamino, synthetic, Merck.—g. s. v. — .75
Fr. benzoic aldehyde. — Yellow pwd.; volat. in steam.—Sol.
A.; E.; v. el. W.—Melt. 190° C. — Sol. 90° C.

Acid, Citraconic, Merck.—Cryst....15 gr. vial...50
Fr. dry distilln. of citric acid.—C₄H₅O₂CH₂.COOH.CH⁻
(COOH)—Wh., monodeq., deliq. prisms.—Sp. Gr. 1.6.—
Sol. A. E.; 4.1 W.—Melt. 97° C.

Acid, Citrazino, Merck.—15 gr. vial...1.00
(Diaryl-glytiridcarbonic Acid).—Fr. amide deriv. of citric
acid.—C₄H₅O₂N(COOH)O.CH₃.—Microc. lams.
— Sol. in alkalies; nly inol. in hot W. — Carbonizes above
80° C without melt.

Acid, Citro, Merck.—C. P., colorless, cryst.
— g. s. b. — .10
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs.
Fr. fruit of genus Citrus (limes & lemons).—C₄H₉O₂H₂O =
COOH.CH₂.OH.CO(OH)CH₂.OH.—Colorl., rhem.
blister.—Crystd. or ac.; perm. in dry air at ord. temp.;
reffor. in warm air, deliq. in moist.—Sol. W.; A. — Melt. 185—
190° C.—Antiseptic, Antiscorbutic, & Refrigerant.—Uses: Eetern.,
post-partum hemorrhage; pruritus; agr. appl. in diphth. an-
gina or gland. sore, sore mouth.—Intem. cool. to sewage fer. &
cure scurvy.—Dose 10-30 grnls. (0.65—8 Gm.). For paint.
throat, 5-10 solut. glycerin, gargle. 1:5; cool. drink, 80
grns. (ab. 5 Gm.) to quart (ab. 1 litre).
do. Merck.—C. P., colorless, powder.
— g. s. b. — .19
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs.
— g. s. b. — .55
do. — U.S.P.—Pure, colorless, powder.
— g. s. b. — .63
do. — Granular.—g. s. b. — .68

Acid, Citric, Merck's G. R. —
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Colorless, cryst.—g. s. b. — 1.59
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs. & ozs.
Tests: — See "Acid, Tartaric, Merck's G. R."

Acid, Copicavo, Merck.—Cryst.—g. s. v. — .40
(Meta-copiacid Acid).—Fr. Copicavo.—C₆H₅O₂.C₂H₅.OH.
Alm. colorl., coasely cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E.
do. Merck.—Amorph.—g. s. v. — .75
Variable comp.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., E. E.—
Uses: Abs. dach. of muc. membr., espec. of urethra.

Acid, Crescotic, Merck.—Crude.—g. s. b. — 1.50
Mixt. of ortho-, meta-, & para. acides.

Acid, Crescotic, Meta., Merck.—Pure. c. v. — .65
(Meta-homoeolic, or Meta-oxo-paratoluic, Acid).—Fr.
meta-cresolic. — C₆H₅O₂C₆H₅.CO OH.CH[1:3:4].—Long.
wb., primed. need.—Sol. A., E., C. — Melt. 177° C.

Acid, Crescotic, Ortho., Merck.—Pure.
— g. s. v. — .75
(Ortho-homoeolic, or Ortho-oxo-meta-toluic, Acid).—Fr.
ortho-cresol by react. w. sod. & carbon dioxide. —
C₆H₅O₂C₆H₅.CO(OH)OH.CH[1:2:3].—Long. wb. need.—Sol.
A., E. C.—Melt. 128—129° C.
do. Merck.—Technical—g. s. v. — .64
Uses: Disinfect.
MEMORANDA.
Acid, Cresoteo.

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Acid, Cresoteo, Para-, Merck. — Pure c. v. — oz. 0.75 (Para-homosalicylic, or Ortho-oxymeta tolue, Acid (asymmetrical). — Fr. para-cresoe. — C₆H₅OH: C₆H₅COO : OH. CH₃ [1:2:3]. — Long, white, prismatic. need. — Melts 151° C. — Child's Antipyret., Intest. Antisept. — Uses: Febrile affections, gastro-intestinal catarrh. Sodium salt gently used. — Dose, Antipyret., 3-50 grams (0.18-1.5 Gm.) acc. to age; Intest. Antisept., 14-15 grams (0.016-0.06 Gm.) in mixt. — Max. D. 60 grams (4 Gm.).

Acid, Cresoteo, see Cresote.

Acid, Crotonic, Merck. — 15 gr. vial 0.75 Fr. crude wood-vinegar, or synthetically — CH₃·CH·CO·H. — Trinitic plate, or monocry. cryst. — Sol. W., Irgolfin. — Melts 75° C. — Boils 190° C.

Acid, Crotonotic, see Acid, Tigliic.

Acid, Cubebic, Merck. — 15 vial 1.00 Fr. fruit Piper Cubeba, L. fl. (Cubeb berries). — C₆H₅OH CF₂. — Wh., wax-like mass; changes by expos. to brown resin-like. — Sol. A., E., & alkali. solvents. — Dose, Anthelmint. — Uses: Dist. of mucus, memhr., esp. of bladder & urethra. — Dose, 6-10 grams (0.25-0.6 Gm.) in pills, several t. p. d.

Acid, Cuminic, Merck. — Cryst. 15 gr. vial 0.40 By oxid. cuminal w. potass. permg. in pres. of alkali. — C₆H₅OH CF₂. — Wh., prismatic, cryst. plate, volatile, w. steam. — Sol. A., E. — Melts 115° C.

Acid, Cyanacet, Merck. — c. v. — oz. 2.00 Fr. ethyl chloroacetate, by potassic cyanide w. heat. — C₆H₅CH₂COCl. — Crystals; decom. by heat into carbon dioxide & acetonitrile. — Melts 85° C.

Acid, Cyanydric, see Acid, Hydrocyanic.

Acid, Cyanauric, Merck. — Cryst. 15 vial 0.50 (Triethylbenzyl; Ios cyanuric, or Tricyanurie Acid). — Fr. area by heat. — C₆H₅N₂O₂ + H₂O = (CO₂) NH₂ + 2H₂O. — Wh. cryst.; effloresc. in air. — Sp. Gr. 2.8 at 19° C. — Sol. W., A. — Hot mineral acids. — Decomps. by heat.

Acid, Decotic, or Decyllic, see Acid, Capric.

Acid, Dehydracetic, Merck. — c. v. — oz. 2.00 Fr. aceto-acetic ether, by heat. — C₆H₅O₂N · CH₃ · CO · OH. — Color. need., or trimet. plate. — Sol. A., E. — 1 W. at 0° C. — Melts 108° C. — Boils 87° C.

Acid, Dextro-tartaric, see Acid, Tartaric.

Acid, Diazobenzene-sulphonic, Para-, Merck. — 15 gr. vial 0.50 (Para diazo benzene sulphonic Acid). — Fr. para-amido benzene-sulphonic acid. — C₆H₅N₂O₂ · S · H₂O. — Sm. wh. need. — Sol. W. at 60° C. Insol. in A. & cold W. — Cust. May explode when heated.

Acid, Diazoxybenzoic, see Acid, Diazoxalyllic.

Acid, Diazoxybenzoic, Merck. — 15 gr. vial 1.00 (Diazoxybenzoe Acid). — Fr. para-amido sulphonyl chloride. — C₆H₅N₂O₂ · HCl. — N. — Sm. wh. need. — Sol. A. — Decomps. by long boil. in A.

Acid, Dibromo-salycylic, Merck. — 15 gr. vial 0.50 Fr. enolic acid & bromine. — C₆H₅Br₂O₂ · COOH : CH₃ · COOH. — Opague prisms. — Sol. A., E. — In cold W.


Acid, Digalic, see Acid, Tannic.


Acid, Dimethyl-acetic, see Acid, Butyric, Iso.

Acid, Dimethyl-arisenic, see Acid, Crotonitic.

Acid, Dimethyl-oxalic, see Acid, Oxy-butyric, Iso.

Acid, Dimethyl-protocatechuic, see Acid, Veratric.

Acid, Dioxybenzoic, see Acid, Protocatechuic.

Acid, Dioxypropionic, see Acid, Glyceric.

Acid, Dioxystearic, Merck. — c. v. — oz. 2.25 (Dioxystearic Acid). — Fr. dibromo of iso-oleic-acid & silver oxide. — C₆H₅(OH)2 · C₆H₅(OH) · COOH. — Sm. — cryst. scales. — Sol. A., E. &c. in hot A. — Insol. W. — Melts 198° C.

Acid, Dicyandemecylic, Merck. — c. v. — oz. 5.00 (Dicyandemecylic Acid). — By oxid. of heneploric acid from castor oil. — C₆H₅(OOH)2 · OOH. — Needles. — Sol. hot W. — Melts 85° C.


Acid, Dodecic, see Acid, Lauric.

Acid, Elaidic, Merck. — 15 gr. vial 0.75 (Elaidic Acid). — Fr. olive oil by nitrous acid. — C₆H₅ · OOH. — Large pearly plate, resemblance benzoic acid; easily subl. — Sol. A., E., C. — Melts 46-45° C.

Acid, Embelic, Merck. — Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.75 Fr. fruit Embelia Ribes. — C₆H₅ · O₂S. — Orange. — cryst. scales; odor.; tastet. — Sol. A., E., C. — Melts 140° C. — Anthem. — Uses: Expel tape-worms, after neutralis. w. ammonia & mix. w. honey or syrup. — Castor oil given before & after. — Dose 8-10 grams (0.8-0.6 Gm.).

Acid, Equisetic, see Acid, Aconitlic.

Acid, Ergotic, Kobert, see Acid, Sclerotic, Dragendorff.

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3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
Acid, Ergotitic-Merck...15 gr. vial 2.50
(Berogonic Acid).—Main act. prn. of sclerotic acid. of Dragendorff & Podywoszak, obt. fr. ergot of rye. —Yellowish-brown, hygroscopic, amorph. pwd.; leaves an ash on combustion.—Sol. W; dil. A.—Oxid. onq.—Oxid. action.—Dissolves in alcohol & water; insol. in ether. —U.S.P.—

Acid, Eruole, Merck........c. v.—oz. 0.75 Fr. rape-seed oil after saponif.—C₉H₆O₄.—Long transp. need.—Med. 84° C. 

Acid, Erythric, Merck........c. v.—oz. 2.50 (Erythrin).—Fr. lichen Rocella funiculosus, Ach., by macerat. w. milk of lime. —C₉H₆O₄;C₆H₂O₄(C₆H₄O₂)₂.—Color.; cryst. pwd.; becomes bright red by ammonia & air.—Sol. A, E, caustic alkalies; sl. in boll. W.—Med. 187° C. —Uses: Indicator; dye.

Acid, Ethyl-acetic.—See Acid, Butyrolic.

Acid, Ethyl-carbonic.—See Acid, Propionic.

Acid, Ethyl-diacetic.—See Acid Ethyl-acetate.

Acid, Ethyl-malonic, Merck...15 gr. vial 0.50 Fr. alpha-bromomethylbutyric acid heated w. potash. mercuric cyanide, & decomposes result. liquid w. caustic potash.—C₆H₁₂O₄;CH₂. CH₂(COOH)₂.—Prisms, feathery or rhombohedral crst.—Sol. W, A, E.—Med. 113.5° C.

Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric, Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 0.40 (Sulphoethyl, or Sulphuric Acid; Ac: Mono-ethyl Sulphate).—By sulphuric acid on alcohol. —C₆H₄O₂;C₆H₂SO₄.—Color.; oily liq.; v. acid.—Sp. Gr. 1.16; Bé.—Sol. W, A.—Uses: Medic. as salt (sodium, zinc, &c.).

Acid, Ethyl-sulphuron, Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 0.30 (Sulphoacid).—By act. of thionyl chloride on ethyl alc.—C₆H₁₀O₂;C₆H₂SO₄.—Cryst., unstable mass.—Sol. E.

Acid, Ethylene-dicarboxylic.—See Acid, Succinic.

Acid, Euchoeric, Merck...15 gr. vial 1.50 (Euchoeric Acid).—Fr. euchoere by acid'd. liq. soln. in air.—C₆H₁₂O₄;C₆H₂CH₂(COOH)₂.—Prisms, four-sided prisms; taste like cream of tartar.—Sol. A, dil. hydrochloric acid; v. sl. W.—Med. above 300° C. w. decompose.

Acid, Eugenic, —See Eugenic.

Acid, Euxanthic, Merck...C. P...15 gr. vial 0.75 (Euxanthic Acid).—Fr. purpur or so-called "Indian yellow."—C₆H₁₀O₂;C₆H₂SO₄.—Straw yellow.; sweet, w. bitter after taste.—Sol. E, boll. A; sl. W.—Decomposes on heat.

Acid, Ferric, or Ferro, cyanhydric.—See Acid, Ferricydride or Ferricydride-cyanic.

Acid, Ferricydride-cyanic...c. v.—oz. 0.65 (Ferricyanide, or Hydroferricyanide, Acid; Hydrogen Ferricydride).—Fr. lead ferricyanide, by decomp. w. dil. sulphuric acid.—H₂Fe₂(CN)₆.—Lasts, brownish-green need.; grad'y decomps. in air.—Sol. W, A.—Uses. Keep well stopped.

Acid, Ferricydride-cyanic, Merck...c. v.—oz. 0.70 (Ferricyanide, or Hydroferricyanide, Acid; Hydrogen Ferricydride).—Fr. potash. ferricyanide by dil. hydrochloric acid.—H₂Fe₂(CN)₆.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; blue in moist air; gives off hydrocyanic acid & str. acid react.—Sol. W.—Out. Keep fr. light & well stopped.

Acid, Fillerie, Merck.—Cryst...15 gr. vial 1.00 (Fillerite Acid; Iso-butyl-er-x-naphthoquinone).—Fr. rhizome of Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott (Male fern.).—C₆H₄O₂;—Yellowish-w. amorph. sticky pwd.; odorl.; tasted.—Med. 180-180° C.—Anthem.—Does 75-150 grms. (0.3-1 Gm.).—U.S.P.—Dark amber bot.

do. Merck.—Amorph...15 gr. vial 0.95 Fr. rhizome of Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott;—C₆H₄O₂;—Yellow-w., amorph., sticky pwd.; odorl.; tasted.—Med. 180-180° C.—Anthem.—Does 75-150 grms. (0.3-1 Gm.).—U.S.P.—Dark amber bot.

Acid, Filimellitic, Merck...15 gr. vial 1.00 Fr. Alcic acid, by potassas (Lusch).—Amorphous.

Acid, Fluorhydric, —See Acid, Hydrofluoric.

Acid, Formico, Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.22-206° Bé (100%).—Pure, crystallizable

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Hydrogen Carbolic Acid).—Fr. oxalic acid w. glycerin, by heat; & o. proc.—CH₂O;H₂COOH.—Color. liq. above 8.8° C, but clear solid below; purulent odor; dangerously caustic.—Sol. all potas. W, A, E, G. —Bol. 90-100° C.—Caus- tic, Antiseptic.—Incom. ferric salts.—Out. Handle w. care. Great pain & ulceration by contact w. skin.

do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.2-1.24° Bé.—Pure

Also in 1/4, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(Bol. 100° C.—Causitic, Antiseptic.—Does 111 (0.3 Cc.), W.

do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.18-1.22° Bé.—Pure

Also in 1/4, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.15-1.19° Bé.—Pure

Also in 1/4, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.15-1.19° Bé.—Pure

Also in 1/4, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

(do. Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.06-1.06° Bé.—Pure

Also in 1/4, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Frangulunic, Merck...15 gr. vial 0.50 (Franguline Acid).—Fr. frangulin.—C₆H₁₀O₂;H₂O;C₆H₆;C₆H₄OH;C₆H₂O₂.—Yellowish-brown need., or tablets.—Sol. A.—Med. 328-364° C.—Cathartic, Aper. like cathartic acid.

Acid, Fumario, Merck...15 gr. vial 0.35 (Allomocaric Acid).—Fr. Frumaria officinalis, & o. plants, or by steely heat; mastic acid.—C₆H₂O₂;C₆H₂O₂;C₆H₂O₂.—Sm. prisms, need., or scales.—Sol. W, A.—Bol. 300° C.—Uses. Pbl. tonic, like fumitory.

Acid, Gallico, Merck...U. S. P.—Pure, white crystal...lb. cartons.—lb.

Also in 1/8, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Tri-hydroxy-benzoic Acid).—Us. fr. tannic acid.—C₆H₄O₃;H₂O;C₆H₄OH;C₆H₂O₂.—Sm. wth. silky, inter-
Acid, Gentianic. — see Acid, Gentiana.

Acid, Glaucopanacin.—see Acid, Amygdallic.

Acid, Glutaric, Mercur. — 15 gr. vial .95
(Normal Pyrotrutaric Acid.) — Fr. oxylutaric acid by heat.
hydro-lodic acid; & o. ways.—C₂H₅O₂CO=O=O=C₂H₅OH.
——. Longer term, prisia.—Sol. W., A., & — Meld. 97.3°C.
——. Bull, ab. 22°C w. decomp.

Acid, Glyceric, Mercur. — 15 gr. vial .50
(Alpha—glycerophosphoric, or Glyceric Acid.) — Fr. glycerin
by nitric acid.—C₃H₅O₃ = COOH.CH₂OH.CH₂OH.
——. Thick, oily liq.—Misc. W., A.—Inosol. E.

Acid, Glycerin-carbolino, Mercur. — c. v.—oz. .35
Fr. carbolino acid w. glycerin.—Sol. W., A.—Antisept. Disinf.

Acid, Glycerin-phosphoric, Mercur. — c. v.—oz. .90
Fr. glycerin w. phosphoric acid.—C₃H₅O₃+P₂O₅ = C₂H₅O₂COOH.
——. Pale yellow, oily liq.—odors; distinctly sour taste.—Sol. W., A.—Directly absorbable Nerve Nutritive.—Use: Tissues, of nervous tissue, phosphoraputia, tabes dorsalis, &c.; used only in the form of its salts (a.m., calc., iron, potassium, &c.).

Acid, Glycocholic, Mercur. — 15 gr. vial .75
(“Cholic Acid” of Strecker & Gmelin; diff. fr. Cholic Acid).
——. Chief constituent of ox-gall.—C₂₅H₃₄O₁₂ = W., amorphous,
soment, microscopic, ptd.; solid, bitter-sweet.—Sol. A., & alkalies;
v. w., E.; readily in taurocholic acid soln.—Melt. 183°C.
——. Decomp. at 140°C. — Antisept. — Use: Physiol. chem.

Acid, Glycocholic, Mercur. — 15 gr. vial .45
(Glycocholic, or Hydroxy-acetic Acid.) — Fr. monochloroacetic
acid by boll. w. water; & o. ways.—C₂₅H₃₄O₁₂ = CH₂OH.COOH.
——. Cryst. permit’t if pure; if not, detg.—Sol. W., A., & — Melt. 78-90°C.

Acid, Gummic. — see Acid, Arabic.

Acid, Gynoemic, Mercur. — 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. leaves Gymnema sylvestria, R. Br.—C₂₅H₃₄O₁₂ = Greenish-
wh., amorphous, ptd.; charact., hararch. acidul. taste.—Sol. A., C.;
v. w. or E.—Obstrets taste.—Use: Checks taste f. bitter or sweet, but not f. sour, string or pung. — App’d, in 1-4, in hydro-alcohol. soln. as mouthwash, or on teas-leaves saturated with 10 soln.

Acid, Gynocardic, Mercur. — c. v.—oz. .125
Also in 1/4 oz. & 15 gr. vials.
Fr. oil of gynocardic odoris, R. Br.—C₂₅H₃₄O₁₂ = Gray
towards yellow-wh., fatty masses; peculiar acid scented; acid taste.—Sol. A., olla.—Melt. 80°C. — Deering, Alter., & Antituberec.: — Use: In leprosy, tuberculoisis, eryth., & rheumat. Dose 4-5 grains (0.125-0.1875 gr.). — App’d, in 1-4, oily linum.—Max. Dose, 15 grains (1 gm.).

Acid, Hendecatoic. — see Acid, Undecyllic.

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★ When writing, please mention NURSE'S INDEX.
Acid, Hydrobromic.  
MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.  
Acid, Hydrofluoric.  

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2048, New York.

Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R.  
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.  

**Sp. Gr. 1.389.** g. s. b.—lb. 2.39  
Also in 1/4 lb. & ozs.

**Sp. Gr. 1.389.**—ab. 40%.  

**Tests:** (Res.) 10 Gm. evap. none. (H2SO4) 5 Gm. dill. w. 80 Cc. W.; add BaCl2; no chg. in 18 hrs. (A.H. M. & D.) see Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R. (HC1): 3 drops dill. w. 4 Cc. W.; precip. w. sol. AgNO3; shake; then add 6 Cc. sol. Amm. Carb.; digest hot; filter; add exc. HNO3; only sl. turb. (np.); (H & D') 5 drops acid dill. w. 5 Cc. W.; add 5 Cc. Amm. (Sp. Gr. 0.900) & 1 drop acid. AgNO3; shake; no chg. or v. sl. turb.

Acid, Hydrochloric.  
— U. S. P. — Sp. Gr. 1.163—20° Be. — Pure—g. s. b.—lb. .30  
In 6 lb. bottles.

(Chlorhydric, or Muriatic, Acid; Hydrogen Chloride).—81.6%. HCl—aq. Clear, colorless; pung., fam., liq.; stry. acid.—Mac., all prop. W., A. — Boll, 70.7%. G.—Antiseptic. Amalgam. Canalic. — Uses: Intern., fever, dyspep., eryth., eczema, psori., &c.—Uses 5—10 Ml. (0.3—0.6 Cc.) in much W.—Antid., mangenina, alkali, carbonates, albumen, &c.—Incomp., alkalies, silver salts, &c.—Antid. Poison.  

**do.** — Sp. Gr. 1.163—20° Be. — Crude.  
Free fr. Arsenic, g. s. b.—lb. .18  

**do.** — Pale yellow, transp., fam. liq.; stry. acid.—Uses: In anal. & chem. manuf.

**do.** — Sp. Gr. 1.163—20° Be. — Crude.  

**anc.** — Pale yellow, transp., fam. liq.; stry. acid.—Uses: In tech. & chem.  

**do.** — Diluted. — U. S. P. — Sp. Gr. 1.050  

**7° Be.** — Pure—g. s. b.—lb. .17  

**10% Uses:** In dyspep., fevers, some skin dis., &c.—Uses 10—20 Ml. (0.2—0.35 Cc.) in sweet W.

Acid, Hydrochloric, Merck's G. R.  
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.  

**Sp. Gr. 1.199.** — Pure—g. s. b.—lb. .54  

**Sp. Gr. 1.124.** — Pure—g. s. b.—lb. .52  

**Tests:** (Res.) 10 Gm. evap. barely wgbl. (H2SO4) 5 Gm. dill. w. 80 Cc. W.; add BaCl2; no chg. in 18 hrs. — Evap. 500 Gm. co. C. to 1 Cc. lim. 1:100,000.—(A.H. M., F., & E.): (a) 10 Gm. dill. w. 10 Cc. W.; superimpose 6 fresh H8S8 q.; col. zone. — Yellow ring (A.).—(b) 80 Gm. dill. with W.; supermat. W. & Amm. — Add Amm. & Amm. Ozxl.; no chg. for hrs. (H.M., & K.).—(c) 6 Gm. dill. to 85 Cc. add Stibophyph. Pot. no red color (Fe2O3).—(d) 30 Gm. dill. w. 300 Cc. W.; heat; pass H8S8 for 5 min.; no chg. (S02) g. Blu. blue solut. Tod. starch; add the acid, dill.; no disc.—(Cl) Mix 5 Cc. dill. fresh starch solut. solut. 5 drops solut. Et. & 5 drops acid. H2SO4; add 1 Cc. of the dill. acid: no blue color.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Merck. — 15 gr. vial .50  
(Hydro cyanum, Benzy, acetic, Beta phenyl proponic, or Homotolylic, Acid).—Deriv. of cyanamid acid, C4H7O2N = C4H7O2 (C4H7O2)2. — Reddish wh., acetic, cryst. peculiar goit like odor.—Sol. 8 A. E. w. 8. — Meth. 46—48° C. —Boll, 76.8%. G.—Antiseptic. — Uses: Pulmonary tuberculosis. — Tests: 10—20 Ml. (0.82—1.25 Cc.) of satu. alcoh. solut. (1.4) 3 t. p. d. in W.

**Acid, Hydrocyanic, Merck.** — 15 gr. vial .50  
(Cyanhydric, or Prussic, Acid; Hydrogen Cyanide; Formoltryle).—Pr. potass. ferrocy, by sulphuric acid.—HCN—aq.—Color. liq.: odor & taste of bitter almonds. Vapor is fatal, if breathed. —Sol. W., A. — Uses: Chem.—Antid.: Robert recommends 1/4 of a grain (0.001 Gm.), atropine hydropert., paraphenyl nitrate, & artificial respiration; breathing ammonia or chlorine from chlorinated lime.—Incomp., alkalies, silver nitrate, metallic oxides, or carbonates, neutral sol. of morphine salts.—Cost. Extremely poisonous! Unstable & volatile. Keep cool. In the dark, & well stopped.  

**do.** — 5%—g. s. v.—oz. .25  

**Uses:** Chem.  

**do.** — Diluted.—U. S. P.—25% — g. s. v.—oz. .14  

Color. liq.: odor & taste of bitter almonds.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Intern., alcaly p. & aperos, relieves nerv. cough, palpit. & painful affect of stomach; vomiting, whoop. congh.—Extern. control itching of skin. —Uses 2—5 Ml. (0.15—0.35 Cc.) 4 t. p. d. in water after meals. —Appl. ab. 30—50 Ml. (1.8—3.7 Cc.) ab. 1 ft. oz. of rose W. as lotion, where skin is intact.—Max. D. 10 Ml. (0.65 Cc.). —Const. Poisonous! Keep cool, in the dark, & well stopped.

**N. B.** — Dil. Hydrocyanic Acid is very liable to decomposition, by which it becomes more or less brown in color. It is entirely unfit for use when thus discolored. No way of preventing this decomposition, without the addition of foreign substances (which is not recognized by the U. S. P.), has yet been discovered.

**Acid, Hydroferricyanate, or Hydroferricyanogen,** see Acid, Ferricyanogen, &c.

**Acid, Hydrofluoric, fuming, Merck.** — 40%— C. P. — gutta-percha b.—lb. 3.50  
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.


**do. Merck.** — 40%, medicinal. — Free fr. Arsenic, g. s. b.—lb. 2.00  
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

Antituberc., Antisept.—Uses: Pulmonary tuberculosis, diphth., &c.—Appl., by inhale.

**do. Merck.** — 40%. — Free fr. Arsenic, — gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.55  
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

**do. Merck.** — 40%. — gutta-percha b.—lb. 1.50  
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.


**do. Merck.** — Concentr. — 55%—g. s. b.—lb. 1.50  
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

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Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

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Acid, Hydroiodo-fluorocarbo. --- Sp. Gr. 1.5 = 80.0° Bé; sealed tubes. --- 0.54

Acid, Hydroiodo-fluorocarbon. --- Sp. Gr. 1.5 = 80.0° Bé; sealed tubes. --- 0.54

Acid, Hydrosulfuric. --- g. s. b. --- 0.54

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Acid, Hydroxy-propionic, Alpha, --- see Acid, Lactic.

Acid, Hydrochloric, Merck. --- 15 gr. vial = 75

Acid, Hydroyglochloeric, Merck. --- 15 gr. vial = 50

Acid, Hypochlorous HClO₄ --- Colorless, transp. acq. acid. --- peculiar, sweet odor. --- use: powerful bleacher & oxidizer. --- caution: keep in the dark, in contact with water. mercury.

Acid, Hypophosphorous, Merck. --- Sp. Gr. 1.274 = 31° Bé; --- g. s. v. --- 0.75

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Acid, Indigo-sulphuric. --- c. v. --- 1.50

Acid, Indole, Merck. --- 15 gr. vial = 50

Acid, Lactic. --- see Acid, Lactic.

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A NEW and IMPORTANT PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCT.

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A BRAIN and NERVE TISSUE FOOD; .. Nutrient and Reconstituent. 
. . . Now in successful use in many large Hospitals.

Dose:—One teaspoonful, in wineglassful of water, three times a day, with or after meals.
See article on this New Pharmaceutical product in Journal of the American Medical Association of July 28, 1894.

Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Also Compound
Glyceride of the Hypophosphites.

With Iron, Quina, and Strychnia.

A New Stimulant, Tonic; and Reconstructive. Does not Precipitate or Decompose.

Indicated in all weak and debilitated states of the system. In all tuberculous, strumous, and wasting diseases, and during convalescence from grippe and other infectious diseases. A powerful therapeutic agent to stimulate the general nutrition by means of its action on the nervous system. Stimulates appetite and digestion. Patients gain in weight and general appearance.

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Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

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Dr. EDWARD C. MANN’S
Private Hospital for Mental and Nervous Diseases.

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Acid, Iodine, Merck..........c. v.—oz. 2.75
Fr. citric acid, dry distill.—C₆H₇O₇—COOH.—Trimes., octah. cryst.; str. acid.—Sol. W., A. E.—Melt. 161° C.

Acid, Kaddyclic,—see Acid, Caedyclic.

Acid, Kincic,—see Acid, Quinol.

Acid, Kreosotic,—see Acid, Creosotic.

Acid, Krepsolic,—see Creosol.

• Acid, Lactic, Merck.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.213 = 25° Bé.—C. P., colorless & odorless.—c. b.—lb. 1.14
Also in 10, ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs. (Alpha-hydroxy-proponic, or Ethylene-lactic, Acid).—Fr. milk, or grape-sugar by lactic ferment.—C₄H₇O₇—CH₂OH—COOH.—Color, thick liquid; odor: acid: absorbs moisture from damp air, 75%.: Sol. E; all prop., W. A.—Cust. Astirring, Digestive, Antidote.—Uses: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, group, cholera, carcin.; sol. of false membr.—Doze 15-30 ml. (1-3 Cc.) several t. p. d., well dil.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.16 = 20 Bé.—C. P., colorless, & odorless.c. b.—lb. 1.04
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—Diluted.—c. b.—lb. 0.44
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Acid, Laricic,—see Acid, Agaricic.

Acid, Lauric, Merck..........c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Laurinice, or Dodecic, Acid).—Fr. bayberry & o. oils by saponif.—C₁₂H₂₅O₇—Tarts of silky cryst. need., or scaly masses.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 43.5° C.—Bod. 250° C at 100 Mm.

Acid, Leucine, Merck.........15 gr. vial. 2.00
(Leucinice, Alpha-oxo-herbic, or optically active Oxycapronic, Acid).—Fr. leucine, by nitrous acid.—C₅H₉O₇—Transp., cryst. need.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 73° C.—Subl. at 100° C.

Acid, Leuculnic, Merck—C. P., colorless, cryst.—c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Leucinice, or Beta-acetyl-propionic, Acid).—Fr. cane sugar, starch, etc., by boll. w. v. dil. sulphuric acid.—C₄H₇O₇—CO₂H—CO₂H—COOH.—Deliq., cryst. plates.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 23.5° C.—Bod. 38° C.—Caust. Keep well corked干燥.

do. Merck.—Commercial.—c. v.—oz. .75

Acid, Lithic,—see Acid, Uricb.

Acid, Maleic, Merck.........15 gr. vial. 0.50
(Maleic Acid).—Fr. maleic acid by distill.—C₅H₆O₄—COOH.—Monocl. prisms.—Sol. W., A., E.—Melt. 130° C.—Bod. 180° C.

Acid, Malic, Merck.—Pure, cryst.—c. v.—oz. .89
Also in 1, ½, & ¼ lbs. (Oxyaspartic, or Apple, Acid).—Fr. unripe fruits; ¼ of Pyrus anaerorica, Gasser (Mountain ash).—C₄H₆O₇—COOH—CH₂(CH₂OH)₂COOH.—Color, shinn., cryst. need., or prisms; odor; optically active; deliq. in air; aqg. sour taste.—Sol. all prop. W. —Melt. 100° C.—Antiscor, Antipyr.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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Acid, Malonico. Merck. C. v. - oz. 1.50
(Methylene-dicarboxylic Acid). Fr. - monochloro-acetic acid, by
potassium cyanide. C4H4O4 = C2H4COOH - Wh. - cryst. plates
or prisms. - Sol. W. A.; E.; M. - Melts 138-138° C.

Acid, Mandelic. Merck. 15 gr. vial. .50
(Phenyl-hydroxy-acetic, Phenyl-glycercyl, Benzyl-glycercyl, or Par-
mandelic, Acid). - Deriv. of benzaldehyde. C7H8O2 = 
C6H5COOH - Large, rhombohedral cryst. - Sol. W. 6 W.;
V. in A. E.; M. - Melts 118° C.

Also in 15 gr. vials.
(Mandelic, or Hypolacetic, Acid). - By boll. of ethyl alcohol
and acetic acid. C6H5COOH; C2H5COOH. - Wh. - transp.
cryst. or amorph. - Sol. W. A.; E.; M. - Melts 85-86° C. - Boll. 77° C
at 100 Min.

Acid, Mecenico, Merck. Cryst. C. v. - oz. 2.00
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1 oz. vials.
Fr. opium. C2H3O2+H2O = COOH-C2H5O2 (COOH)3+H2O. - Wh.
cryst. - micaceous scale; acid; non-poisonous. - Sol. S. W. A.;
V. in W. A. - Uses: Making soluble alkaloid salts.

Acid, Mellitic. Merck. 15 gr. vial. .75
(Molasses, Baume-benza-carboxylic, Acid). Fr. - molasses or honey.
C6H6O4(CO2H) = C6H6O4(CO2H) - Fine need.; silky lustre; acid taste.
Sol. A.; W. A.

Acid, Mellenico, Merck. C. v. - oz. 3.00
(Mellanine-hydrolleonic Acid; Gymnelone). Fr. - Barium
mellonate, by sulphoric acid. C6H6O4 + Ba(OH)2 + H2O -
Sol. A.; B.; E.; in W. Melt. 300-300° C.

Acid, Metaceticone. - see Acid, Propionic.
Acid, Meta-copalic. - see Acid, Copaline.
Acid, Meta-phosphoric. - see Acid, Phosphoric, Glacial.

Acid, Methyl-Yarable. - see Cerasin from Gum.

Acid, Meta-tartaric, Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.25
(ISO-tartaric Acid). Fr. - natural or dextrotartaric acid by
fusion at 186° C. - C4H6O6 = C4H4O6(CO2H). - Amorph.,
deliq. mass; sour taste. - Sol. W.

Acid, Methyl-acetic, Merck. C. v. - oz. 3.00
Also in 5, 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs.
(Methylazulene-trioneide; so-called "Methylene Acid").
= MoO4, - Gray or bluish-white, hard, powd.; separates into
thin scales in water. - Sol. A., alcaline & cream of tartar

do. Merck. - Pure. C. b. - lb. 2.09
Also in 5, 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs.

do. Merck. - Fused. C. v. - oz. 75
Wh. Pwd.

Acid, Molybdic Anhydride, Merck. Sublimed.
C. v. - oz. 2.50
Acid, Molybdic Anhydride 85% Merck's G. R. - Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
C. b. - lb. 3.24
Ab. 85% acid & 15% Ammonia. Nitrate & melt.
S. no chg. (H3PO4) 50 Gm. diss. in 25 Cc. W. & 15 Cc. Ammon. (Sp. Gr. 0.910) + add 150 Cc. HNO3 (Sp. Gr. 1.30);
keep warm: no yellow ppt. in 6 hrs.
Q. D: - Ammon. salts by caust. slow heat. till Ammon. smell
HCl; reduce w. Za; add. H2SO4, W., & MnSO4; titrate w.
NaKMoO4.

Acid, Molybdic Anhydride 100% Merck's G. R. - Free Ammonia,
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
C. b. - lb. 3.34
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs.
Ab. 100% H2SO4, 100% HNO3.
Q. D. - No. Res. by caust. slow heat. till Ammon. smell
HCl; reduce w. Za; add. H2SO4, W., & MnSO4; titrate w.
NaKMoO4.

Acid, Mono-brom-acetic, Merck. - g. s. v. - oz. 1.00
(Bromo-acetic Acid). - By heat. acetic acid w. bromine.
C2H3BrO = C2H3COOH. - Wh. - glist. tablettes; deliq. rapidly
stiny corros. on skin. - Sol. W. - Melt. 81° C. - Boll. 85° C.

Acid, Mono-bromo-benzene, Para, Merck.
C. v. - oz. 2.00
(Mono-para-bromobenzene Acid). - Para. para-bromo-toluen by
oxidn. C6H5BrO = C6H5COOH. - Sm. - cryst. plates, or need.
Sol. A.; E.; V. in W. - Melt. 85° C.

Acid, Mono-bromo-butyric, Alpha, Merck.
C. v. - oz. 1.50
(Alpha mono-bromo-butyric acid). - Fr. butyric acid & bromine
by heat at 140° C. - C4H9BrO = C4H8CH2BrCOOH.
mod. W. - Boll. 114-115° C. w. decrump.

Acid, Mono-bromo-propionic, Merck. c. v. - oz. 1.75
(Alpha mono-bromopropionic acid). - By heat propionic acid w. bromine.
-C2H3BrO = C2H3CH2BrCOOH. - Melt. 25° C.
- Boll. 85° C.

Acid, Mono-bromo-succinic, Merck. c. v. - oz. 2.50
(Bromo-succinic Acid). - By heat succinic w. bromine. - C4H8
- COOH = C4H8CH2BrCOOH. - Sm., prism., or octah.
cryst., or crusts. - Sol. W at 15° C. - Melt. 150-160° C.

Acid, Mono-chlor-acetic, Merck. g. s. v. - oz. .47
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lb.
By pear. chlorite into boiling acetic acid contg' sulphur or
iodine. - C2H3ClO4 = Cl2CH2ClCOOH. - Very deliq. cryst.
solut. Caut. Handle carefully.

Acid, Mono-chloro-acetic, - see Acid, chloro-
acetic, Alpha.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the
Merck Nurs. are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
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When writing, please mention Marc's Inoxy.
Acid, Mono-iodo-salicylic, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.75

Acid, Morilamic Acid, see Maclurin.

Acid, Mucic, Merck.—Pure...c. v.—oz. 0.75 (Sarccharo-lecitic Acid).—By oxid. lactone w. nitric acid. —C_8H_6(CHO) + C_2H_5OH + C_2H_5OH. —Wh., cryst. pwd. —Sol. A. E. —Melt. 213° C.

Acid, Muriaic Acid, see Acid, Hydrochloric.

Acid, Myristic Acid, Merck...15 gr. vial. 50 Fr. nutmeg. C_6H_5O_2H + C_6H_5COO. —Shining, cryst. plates. —Sol. A. E. —Melt. 84° C. —Boil. 348° C at 100 mm.

Acid, Naphtalic Acid, see Acid, Phthalic.

Acid, Naphthonic Acid, see Acid, Naphthylamine-sulphonic, Alpha.

Acid, Naphthoic, Alpha, Merck...15 gr. vial. 50 (Naphthene-alpha-carboxylic, or, Naphthenic Acid).—By sapofin. naphthenic acid. —C_8H_6(CHO) + C_8H_5COO. —Transp. need. —Sol. A. E. —v. al. W. —Melt. 140—142° C. —Boil. 200° C.

Acid, Naphthoic, Beta, Merck...15 gr. vial. 50 (Iso naphthoic acid). —By sapofin. beta-naphthenic acid. —C_8H_7CHO + C_8H_5COO. —Long, wh. need. —Sol. A. E. —v. al. W. —Melt. 140—142° C. —Boil. above 200° C.

Acid, Naphthylamine-sulphonic, Alpha, Merck...

Acid, Naphthylamine-sulphonic, Alpha, Merck...c. v.—oz. 0.50 (Naphthylamine-alpha-sulphonic, or sulpho-naphthylamine, Acid).—Fr. alpha naphthylamine sulphate by heat. —C_8H_6(NH_2) + C_8H_5SO_3H. —Sm., cryst. need.; solutions floccose deep reddish-blue. —Sol. A. E.; v. al. W.

Acid, Nicotinic Acid, Merck...15 gr. vial. 1.50 (Meta-phydrocarbonic Acid).—Fr. quinoine & hydrochloric acid: —C_8H_5NO_2 + C_6H_5CH_2COOH. —Fine need. —Sol. hot W. —v. al. W. —Melt. 299—300° C.

Acid, Nicotinic Acid, Merck...15 gr. vial. 1.50 (Nicotine Hydrochloric Acid).—Fr. nicotine pentoxide with water. —HNOCO_2H_4 —W. —v. al. in hot hydrochloric acid.


Acid, Nitro...g. s.—lb. 21 Use: Techn.

Acid, Nitro...g. s.—lb. 34 Use: Diluted. —U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 1.057 Bé. —C. P.—g. s.—lb. 21 10% abs. ac. —Transp. color. liq.; stz. ac. —Mac. all prop. —W. —Antipsor., Antipsor. —Use: Intern. fever, dysent. bronch., styph., diab., whoop. tough. & febrile dis. —Do. 50 ml (0.1—0.18. Cc). —W. —Melt. 213° C.

Note.—Other strengths are likewise in the market.

Acid, Nitric, Merck's G. R.

Acid, Nitric, Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Acid, Nitric, fuming, see Acid, Hydrochloric.

Acid, Nitric, fuming, Merck's G. R.

Acid, Nitric, fuming, Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Acid, Nitro-benzene, Meta—Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00 Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Chem. plates. —Use: Sub. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 141° C. in W. 100° C.

Acid, Nitro-benzene, Ortho—Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.50 Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Use: Sub. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 147° C.

Acid, Nitro-benzene, Para—Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.25 (Nitro-durenic Acid).—Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Sol. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 232° C.

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Merck.—Technical...

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Ortho, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00 Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Use: Sub. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 187° C.

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Para—Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00 (Nitro-durenic Acid).—Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Use: Sub. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 232° C.

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Merck.—Technical...

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Ortho, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.25 (Nitro-durenic Acid).—Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Use: Sub. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 232° C.

Acid, Nitro-cinnamic, Para—Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.00 (Nitro-durenic Acid).—Nitro-deriven. benzolic acid. —C_8H_7NO_2 + C_6H_5NO_2. —Use: Sub. A. E.; v. al. W. —Melt. 232° C.

Acid, Nitro-durenic, see Acid, Nitro-benzene.

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SUPERIOR to Pepsin in all cases.

A Powder:—Prescribed in the same manner, doses, and combinations as Pepsin.

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A Specific for VOMITING IN GESTATION.

The dose in such cases is two to six grs. mixed with milk, water, or shrerry wine, in preference to placing the dry powder on the tongue.

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Whatever make of Instruments you use, insist upon the Axo Cells being furnished with them.

The current given off by this Cell is of remarkable value in electro-medical treatment. As a therapeutic agent, it possesses an efficiency altogether unique and peculiar to itself and which is not attainable from any other known electrical source. As a Stationary Battery for office practice it has no equal in the world. Always ready for work without trouble or preparation.

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Since your two cells were put into service I have employed a systematic plan of testing, and I can testify to the excellent qualities of the Axo Battery from the tests made.

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H. S. CARHART.

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Acid, Nitro-muriatic. — See Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.

Acid, Nitro-oleic, Merc. ....... 15 gr. vial .50
Nitro-oleic deriv. of oleic acid. C₁₇H₃₃NO₂ = C₁₇H₃₃(CH₂OH)(CHOH)₂ (CHO) COOH. Yellow, prismatic, crys. — Melts 100°C.

Acid, Nitro-phenyl-propionic, Ortho, Merc. — g. s. v. oz. .75

Acid, Nitro-salicilic, Meta, Anisometric, Merc. — 15 gr. vial .50
(Anisometric Meta-nitro-oxylene Acid). — Nitro-deriv. salicylic acid. C₁₇H₁₅NO₂ = C₁₇H₁₅(NO₂)(OH)COOH (CHO) COOH. Color, clear, oily liquid. — Melts 288°C.

Acid, Octoic, or Octylic, — See Acid, Caprylic.

Acid, Oenanthic, Merc. — 15 gr. vial .30
Also in 1, & ½ oz. vials. (Normal Reptic, Hexylte, or Glaebiclyte, Acid). — Fr. oenanthol by oxidn. of warm soln. of potas. dichromate & sulphuric acid. C₁₁H₂₀O₂ = C₁₁H₂₀(H₂O)₂⁺ (COOH) COOH. — Clear, oily liquid. — Melts 170°C, — Sol. A., B., E. — Bull. 98°C.

Acid, Oleic, Merc. — C. P. — Free fr. Linolic Acid. — 1. vial .75
(Oleic Acid). — Fr. pure bartum oleate. C₁₇H₃₃O₂ = C₁₇H₃₃(H₂O) COOH. — Above 14°C clear, colorless, oily liquid. — Tasteful. — When cool, w. hard, gran. mass. — Sol. A., B., E.

do. Merc. — U. S. P. — Pure — c. v. oz. .65

* do. Merc. — Commercial, light-colored. c. b., lb. .44
Also in ½, & ⅛ lbs.

do. — Commercial, dark. c. b., lb. .39
By-prod. fr. stearin candles; fr. various oils by saponif. — Dark yellow or brown oily liquid.

Acid, Oleo-sulphonic, — See Acid, Sulphoetic.

Acid, Opiacetic, from Hydrastine, Merc. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .60
Fr. hydrastine by oxidn. — Identical with succeeding.


Acid, Ortho-oxy-benzoic, — See Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Ortho-oxy-phenol-sulphonic, — See Aseptic.

Acid, Ortho-oxy-meta-toluic, — See Acid, Cretoric.

Acid, Osmic, — See Acid Peroxism Anhydrige.

Acid, Oxalic, Merc. — C. P., Cryst. c. b., lb. .65

do. Merc. — C. P., sublimed. c. v. oz. .84

* do. Merc. — Pure, cryst., lb. cartons. — 1. 47

do. — Commercial — bulb lb. .10

Uses: Techn.

Acid, Oxalic, Merc's B. R. — Merc's Guaranteed Range.

Cryst. — c. b., lb. .75
Sublimed c. v. oz. .94

Also in ½, & ⅛ lbs., & ozs.

Weeds (I. W.): — (fl.) 10 Gm. Ignite in Pt. cruc. not wgbbl. — (H₂SO₄): 5 Gm. Diss. in 100 Cc. W. — Add HCl & BaCl₂, no chg., w. heat for hrs. — (Acet.): 10 (8) Gm. heat w. exc. solubl. No Odor: no odor of Amm. Does not brown Turmeric paper. — (b) 2.5 Gm. Diss. in 80 Cc. W.; supersat. w. solubl. KOH (Alc. purifd.); add 15 drops Nessler Reag.; no decided yellow or red-brown color.

Acid, Oxalyl-methylic, Merc. — Pure, cryst. c. v. oz. .100

Acid, Oxamic, Merc. — Pure. — c. v. oz. .20

Acid, Oxycarboxic, Meta, Merc. — c. v. oz. .250
Fr. meta-amido benzoic acid, by nitrous acid. — C₁₇H₁₇O₂ = C₁₇H₁₇(OH)COOH. — Sm. need.; sw. taste. — Sol. A.; v. sw. — Melts 300°C.

Acid, Oxycarboxylic, Ortho, — See Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Oxy-benzoic, Para, Merc. — c. v. oz. .64
Fr. para-amido benzoic acid, by nitrous acid. — C₁₇H₁₇O₂ = C₁₇H₁₇(OH)COOH. — Sm. need.; sw. taste. — Sol. A.; v. sw. — Melts 210°C.

Acid, Oxy-butyric, Beta, Merc. — 15 gr. vial .75
Fr. diabetic urine & blood. Us'd fr. aceto-acetic acid by reduction. w. sod. amalgam. — C₃H₅O₂ = CH₃CO(OH)CH₃C₂O₂H. — Thick yel.; volat. w. steam. — Sol. W.

Acid, Oxy-butyric, Iso, Merc. — 15 gr. vial .60
(Alpha oxy-isobutyric, Acetonic, Dimethylxalic, Dimethyl oxycetacetic, Butyl-acetic, or Butyl-lactic, Acid). — Fr. aceto acetic, by hydrolys. w. cold hydrochloric acid. — C₃H₅O₂ = (CH₃)₂COOH. — Hygrosc. crys. need.; or large, wh. prisms. — Sol. W., A., E. — Subl. at 50°C; volat. w. steam. — Melts 73°C. — Bull. 312°C.

Acid, Oxy-capronic, or, hortic., — See Acid, Laetic.

* Acid, Oxy-ethene-sulphonic, — See Acid, Isethionic.

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MUMME

MALT

A NUTRIENT-TONIC

A LIQUID MALT EXTRACT.

PALATABLE AS WELL AS

NOURISHING

AN AGREEABLE BEVERAGE

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE BRAUNSCHWEIGER MUMME IS MADE FROM ROASTED MALT, BY A PROCESS OF NATURAL FERMENTATION, WHICH PRODUCES A PLEASANT, HIGHLY NOURISHING MALT EXTRACT CONTAINING THE SMALLEST PERCENTAGE OF ALCOHOL AND THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF EXTRACT OF ANY LIQUID MALT ON THE MARKET, AN EFFECTIVE TONIC AND AT THE SAME TIME A MILD STIMULANT AND AN AGREEABLE BEVERAGE, IT IS TOLERATED BY THE WEAKEST STOMACH AND IS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOLID FOOD IN CASES OF ACUTE DISEASE AND A VALUABLE AID TO DIGESTION IN ALL CHRONIC CONDITIONS INDICATING MALASSIMILATION OF FOOD. NURSING MOTHERS, CONVALESCENTS, AND VICTIMS OF INSOMNIA OR NERVOUS DISORDERS RESULTING FROM IMPAIRED DIGESTION OR OVERWORK, WILL FIND THAT A BOTTLE OF BRAUNSCHWEIGER MUMME TAKEN WITH EACH MEAL WILL STIMULATE DIGESTION, WHILE A BOTTLE TAKEN BEFORE RETIRING WILL INDUCE QUIET, RESTFUL SLEEP. IT PRESERVES AND STRENGTHENS THE WEALTH AND RESTORES THE SICK.

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280-284 BERGEN STREET.

BROOKLYN N.Y.

Telephone, 721 Brooklyn.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.
Acid, Oxy-naphth., MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Acid, Phosphomolybdic.

Acid, Oxynaphthoic, Alpha-, Merck... 4.64
(Alpha-naphtho-carboxylic, or Alpha-carboxylic Acid).
- Fr. sodium alpha-naphtho, by carbon dioxide in heat.
- C_{10}H_{8}O_{3} + C_{2}H_{6}O = COO- + H_{2}O. - WH. or yellowish, micro-cryst.
- m. Wt. = Mol. 186 C. - Antiparalytic, Antisymp. - Uses: Intern., dermat. Intest. trakt. reported 5 times as efficient as salicylic acid. - Extern. in paralytic skin dis.

* do. Merc. - Commercial... 1.60
Also in 1/2 1/2 lbs. & ozs.

Acid, Oxy-naphthoic, Beta-, Merck... 1.00
(Beta-naphtho-carboxylic, or Beta-carboxylic Acid).
- Fr. sod. beta-naphtho, by carbon dioxide in heat.
- C_{10}H_{8}O_{3} + C_{2}H_{6}O = COO- + H_{2}O. - Antisept. - Uses: Surg. antisept.

Acid, Oxy-phenic,-see Pyrocatechin.

Acid, Oxy-succinic,-see Acid, Malo.

Acid, Palmitic, Merck... 4.64
Also in 1/4 oz. vials.
- Fr. palmatin, melissin, or spermaceti, by saponif.
- C_{10}H_{20}O_{2} = C_{10}H_{20}COOH. - Sm. hard cryst. - Sol. A., B. - Mol. 56 C.
- Beil. 300 C. at 100 Min.

* do. Merc. - Crude... 74
Also in 1/4 1/2 lbs. & ozs.
- Yellow, amorph., wax-like mass.

Acid, Parahalcone, Merck... 2.50
(Oxalyl-urea ; Ethano-dioxylure). - Fr. uric acid, by mod.
- strong nitric acid.
- C_{8}H_{8}O_{4} = CO(NH-CO-CO-NH). - Colorit. cryst. - Sol. W.

Acid, Paralactic, -see Acid, Sarcolactic.

Acid, Paraphthalic, Merck... 5.00
(Mountain Ash Oil). - Fr. berries of Pyrus Anacarpa, Gaertner (Mountain Ash).
- C_{10}H_{18}O_{2} = Colorit. or faintly yellow liq.; bd. anom. odor. - Sp. Gr. 1.025 at 21 C. - Sol. A., E.

Acid, Paratartratic, -see Acid, Racemic.

Acid, Paruthalic, -see Acid, Smilacina.

Acid, Pectic, Merck... 2.00
Also in 15 gr. vials.
- By boll. carros w. dill oil. hydromel. acid, then boll. filtr. w. soda.
- C_{6}H_{12}O_{7} = Grayish, or brown, amorph. pld. or mass.
- acid taste; free fr. ash; Sol. a. in hot W.

Acid, Pelargonic, Merck... 4.00
(Normal Emmale, Nonyl, or Normal Nonyl, Acide). - Fr. oil of Rutace gravoles, L. (Rue). Prep. prep'd synth.
- C_{9}H_{18}O_{2} - Oily liq. at normal temp. - Sp. Gr. 0.9150 at 15 C. - Sol.
- A., E., C. - Mol. 125 C. - Beil. 304 C.

Acid, Perchloric, Merck... 0.47
Fr. potas. perchlorate, by sulphuric acid.
- HClO_{4} + eq. - Colorit., sqw. solv. of abs. perchloric acid. - Sp. Gr. 1.12-1.16
- Bie. - Mic. W. - Boil 140-200 C; non distillable. - Caustic.
- Uses: Powerful oxidizer; reag. for potas., the potas. salt being insol. in water. With hydrochloric acid, in toxicol. anal., to destroy tissues. - Caust. Poisonous! Destagrates w. readily oxidizable substances.

Acid, Periodic, Merck... 1.50
Fr. iodine, by concentrated perchloric acid.
- HIO_{4} + 2H_{2}O. - WH. or transp., deliq. cryst., turn. yellowish in air. - Sol.

(Acid) Peroxamic Anhydride Merck
- 1 gramme tubes 1.75
- Also in 1/4 gramme tubes.
(Octamol Tetroxide; so-called "Oxamic" or "Peroxamic" Acid).
- Fr. finely pld. octamol by heat. in oxygen.
- C_{2}H_{2}O_{4} = COO- + H_{2}O + H_{2}O. - Deliq. colorit. need. - Sol.
- W., A.

Acid, Phenol-sulphonic, -see Acid, Sulpho-carbolic.

Acid, Phenyl-acetetic, Merck... 1.50
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 oz. vials.
(Acetolysoly, or Alpha-oxalic, Acid). - Fr. benzyl cyanide w. alkali.
- C_{6}H_{5}CO = C_{6}H_{5}COOH. - Sm. w., wh. plates. - Sol.

Acid, Phenyl-glycine,-see Acid, Mandelic.

Acid, Phenyl-hydrazine-legulinic,-see Antitherin.

Acid, Phenyl-ortho-xodybenzoic, -see Acid, Phenylicsalicylic.

Acid, Phenyl-propionic Beta,-see Acid, Hydrocynamic.

Acid, Phenyl-salicylic, Merck... 1.00
(Phenyl-ortho-xodybenzoic, or Ortho-xydiphenyl-carbonic, Acid).
- C_{9}H_{14}O_{3} = C_{9}H_{14}COOH. - Wh. pld. - Sol.

Acid, Phlorotic,-see Phlorin.

Acid, Phoenicic,-see Acid, Propylacetic, Iso.

Acid, Phospho-antimonic, Merck... 0.64
Fr. ant._x._ _x._, by conc. sqw. sod. phosph. (Sulphue). - Yellowish w. acid.
- Uses: Alkaliode reagent.

Acid, Phosphomolybdic, Merck... 1.25
H_{2}PO_{4}·11MgO + eq. - Yellowish cryst. - Sol.
- W. - Uses: Alkaloidal reag.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

-18-
“MIZPAH” CONTINUOUS SUCTION BREAST PUMPS.

Strength of suction easily controlled.

With this Breast Pump a continuous suction can be made for any length of time. The strength of suction can be made as strong or as light as you may desire, and it can be detached in an instant without pain or inconvenience.

Send for descriptive circular to:

WALTER F. WARE,
512 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The “MIZPAH” PESSARY

Has a hollow rim that renders it soft and light.
Has a circumferential groove to assist in holding it in position.

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It is an all rubber Syringe that will fit any prescription bottle as a Stopper, the small plug C can be placed in the nozzle D and carried in the pocket without any bottle ready for use at any time. The point is cone shaped and of soft rubber.

Send for descriptive circular to WALTER F. WARE, 512 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE BIG 4 SYRINGE.

Is given with a soft rubber point, a soft rubber packing on the piston, a sliding rubber stopper to fit any prescription vial and a jet rod. It will take the last drachm from the bottle, and can be carried in the bottle. Send for descriptive circular to

WALTER F. WARE, 512 ARCH ST, PHILA, PA.

“Mizpah Valve Nipples.”

Will not collapse. Admit air into the bottle as the milk is drawn out and prevents a vacuum being formed, so that nursing is perfectly easy until the bottle is empty. Hard sucking causes the child to swallow air with the milk and cause colic, which is hereby prevented. Send for descriptive circular to

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“D. A. B. D.” APRONS FOR GONORRHEA.

Keep the clothing and bedding from becoming soiled with the discharge, and support the testicles. No tight wrapping. Are cool and ventilating, and are like a portion of the clothing. No rubber in its construction. Send for descriptive circular to

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“MIZPAH CUPPING SET” makes a continuous suction as mild or strong as may be desired by operating the valves, takes the place of leeches, and is more cleanly and may be detached instantly. Send for descriptive circular to

WALTER F. WARE, 512 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

“MIZPAH” VALVE DROPPERS Have a valved Stopper that keeps the liquid used from getting into the rubber bulb, and preserves it clean. All rubber bulbs have a powder inside of them that would injure the eye. Send for descriptive circular to WALTER F. WARE, 512 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

* * *

When writing, please mention Macc’s Index.
Acid, Phosphomolybdic.     MERCK’S 1896 INDEX.

Sp. Gr. 1.19.     — Syrup.     g. s. b.—lb.     .72
Sp. Gr. 1.12.     — g. s. b.—lb.     .54

Acid, Phosphorous. Merck.—Cryst.—g.s.v.—oz.     .00

Acid, Phospho-tungstic (wolframic), Merck.
—C. P., crystall.     g. s. v.—oz.     .40
(Phospho-wolframic Acid.)     H₃PO₄·H₂WO₄ 8H₂O.—Heavy, green, crystall.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reag. for alkaloids.

Acid, Phospho-tungstic, Merck’s G. R.—Abs. free fr. Ammonia & Nitric Acid.
—Cryst.     g. s. v.—oz.     .50
Solution 10%     g. s. b.—lb.     .64
Tests:—Must show absence NH₃ & HNO₃.

*Acid, Pthalic, Merck.—Pure, cryst. c.v.—oz.     .34

*Acid Pthalic Anhydride Merck.—Sublimed
——c.v.—oz.     .24
(So-called “Anhydrous Phthalic Acid”).—Fr. ortho-phthalic acid, by distill.—C₆H₆O₂ = C₆H₄(COOH)₂.     Wh. cryst. need.—Sol. hot W., A., E., alkaline.—Med. 180° C.—Diss. 94.5 C.

Acid, Phtalic, iso—Merck.     15 gr. vial     .50

Acid, Picolinic, Merck.     15 gr. vial     .50

Acid, Picric, Merck.     C. P., cryst. c.v.—oz.     .24
Also in 1, 3/4 & 1 1/2 lbs.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

19—
The Physician's .... Office Measure

The exact height of persons applying for Life Insurance, Pension, etc. The sliding arm upon the metal rod indicates the registered height, and remains in position wherever placed. The instrument may be fastened upon a door or window casing, and occupies a small space. All the metal parts are nickel plated and handsomely finished.

PRICE, NET. - $2.00

Manufactured by
J. Frank Gear,
DEALER IN
SURGICAL AND ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS,
Trusses, Elastic Hose, etc.

41 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

**$2.00 When writing, please mention MANEE'S INDEX.
Acid, Pluric, Merck. — Pure, cryst., c. b. lb. — .59
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. & ozs.

Acid, Pluric, Merck's G. R. — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Cryst. — .30
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. & ozs.

Acid, Pyrogallic, Merck's G. R. — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Cryst. — .35
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. & ozs.

Acid, Pyrogallic, Merck. — Pyrogallic acid. — .39

Acid, Pyrobalanic, Merck. — .75
Gr. acid at 180°C. or by oxod'g furfural. — C₆H₅O₃ = C₆H₅O₂COOH. — Colorless, long, flat, crystal, when melt, wh. need. — Sol. W. at 100°C; 38 W. at 15°C. — Subl. 150°C. — Mel. 134°C.

Acid, Pyrophoric, Merck. — .50
Phosphoric acid, at 210°C. — H₃PO₄. — Wh. cryst. masses. — Sol. W.

Acid, Pyruvic, Merck. — .35
(Methyl-succinic Acid). — By dry distill. tartaric acid or isomers. — C₃H₅O₂COOH. — Colorless, liq.; odor like acetic & butyric acids. — Sp. Gr. 1.021 at 0°C. — Max. prop. W. — Bol. 141°C.

Acid, Propionic, Merck. — .50
(Methyl-pyruvic, Methylacetic, or Ethylcarboxylic Acid). — Fr. pro- pylacetic acid, by oxid. — C₃H₅O₂COOH. — Colorless, clear,liq.; odor like acetic & butyric acids. — Sp. Gr. 1.021 at 0°C. — Max. prop. W. — Bol. 141°C.

Acid, Propane, Merck. — .50
(Methyl-propionic, or Ethyl-acetic Acid). — By distill. root Valeriana officinalis, L. — C₃H₅O₂COOH. — Colorless, liq.; odor like valerian & old cheese; sterl. acid taste. — Sp. Gr. 0.981 at 30°C. — Sol. W. at 20°C. — Bol. 177°C-178°C. — Uses: Hyst. mania, nervosm. &c. — Uses 8-9 (0.9-0.85 Cc.), severally t. d., in sweet W.

Acid, Pyrobutyric, Merck. — .50

Acid, Prylic, Merck. — .50
(Pyrilic acid, Hydrocyanic Acid). — See Acid, Euxanthic.


Acid, Pyrurics, Merck. — See Acid, Hydrocyanic.

Acid, Pyrocatechuic, Merck. — .50

Acid, Quinoline, Merck. — .50
Chinoline or Quinoline, Acid). — Fr. cinchona bark. — C₅H₄NO₂ = C₅H₄NO₂COOH. — Wh., fluid, temp. monocr. pld.; v. acid taste. — Sol. W., A. — Mel. 190°C.

Acid, Quinolinic, Merck. — .50

Acid, Quinoline-sulphonic Meta, Merck. — .50
Fr. quinoline w. fum. sulphuric acid, at 125-130°C. — C₅H₄N₃O₄. — Monocr. need. — Sol. W.; sl. A.

Acid, Quinoline-sulphonic Ortho, Merck. — .50
Fr. quinoline by heat. w. fum. sulphuric acid, at 170°C. — C₅H₄N₃O₄. — Monocr. pld.; Sol., sl. W.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
BROMOFORM

(See page 54)

Is a general anesthetic, antispasmodic, etc., and it has recently been specially lauded in whooping-cough. Doses (three to four times daily): Under one year, 1 to 3 drops; one to four years, 4 to 5 drops; five to seven years, 6 to 7 drops. The following formulas for its administration have been suggested:

Bromoform Merck, - - - - - - - 16 min. (1 Cc.)
Alcohol, - - - - - - - 2 fl. dr. (7.5 Cc.)
Glycerin, - - - - - - - 12 fl. dr. (45 Cc.)
Comp. Tinct. Cardamom, - - - - - - 2 fl. dr. (2 Cc.)

Mix in the order mentioned.—Teaspoonful or more, as directed by the physician.

Bromoform Merck, - - - - - - 16 min. (1 Cc.)
Mucilage Acacia, - - - - - - 1½ fl. oz. (45 Cc.)
Syrup Tolu, - - - - - - - ½ fl. oz. (15 Cc.)

Teaspoonful, as the physician may direct. Shake well before using!

Bromoform Merck, - - - - - - 12 min. (0.75 Cc.)
Powdered Tragacanth, - - - - - - 6 drs. (24 Gm.)
Syrup, - - - - - - - 6 fl. dr. (22.5 Cc.)
Distilled water, - - - - - - - 6 fl. oz. (178 Cc.)

Under one year of age, a dessertspoonful; for children one to three years, a tablespoonful; and for children three to six years old, two tablespoonfuls—three times daily. If necessary, these doses may safely be gradually increased till they are doubled.

To be had of all Druggists.

ADONIS AESTIVALIS TINCTURE.

(See page 241)

R. Kessler, druggist to the Jewish Hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio, states that, as an efficient means for removing the fatty tissue from the heart and improving the dyspnea, from which fat people ordinarily suffer, he would recommend to the medical profession Tincture of Adonis aestivalis, a plant growing in certain parts of Europe. He used said tincture on himself. Before the treatment was commenced, the patient weighed 342 pounds, and suffered from dyspnea. After taking 10 min. (0.6 Cc.) of Tincture Adonis aestivalis Merck, three times daily, in lithia water, for a month, there was a loss in weight of 25 pounds; besides, respiration had become easier, and there was general euphoria.

Mr. Kessler also adduces the experience of the President of the Tennessee Board of Pharmacy, Mr. R. H. Gordon, of Nashville, which is in accordance with his own; there has been a decided decrease in weight, without any uncomfortable symptom.

To be had of all Druggists.
Acid, Quinoline-sulph., Merc., 

**Acid, Quinoline-sulphonic, Para-,** Merc. 

Fr. quinoline w. fam. sulphuric acid, above 240°C. — C₆H₄NO₃ + 2H₂O (other 1H₂O). - Monoc. need. — Sol., Fl., A. E.

**Acid, Quino-picro, Merc.,** 

C. v. — oz. 2.50 

(Chin-o-picric Acid). — Mixt. of quinone & chinonene picrates (Horn). — Yellowbrown-bred w. 

**Acid, Quinove, Merc.,** 

C. v. — oz. 2.00 


**Acid, Racemic, Merc.,** 

C. v. — oz. 1.00 


**Acid, Rapido, Merc.,** 

C. v. — oz. 1.25 

(Raptalic Acid). — Fr. rapsae oil., — C₆H₄O₇. — Oily liq.

**Acid, Resorcin-di-sulphone, Merc.,** 

C. v. — oz. 1.00 

Resorcin by sulphuric acid. — C₆H₄SO₂ + 2H₂O = C₆H₄(H₂SO₃) + 2H₂O. — Deltgt. need. — Sol., W. A.; Isol. W.

**Acid, Rheic,see Rhein.**

**Acid, Rosalic, Commercial,—see Dye, Red, Aurin.**

*Acid, Rosolic, Merc., C. v. — oz. 0.34 

(Rosarine; Trioxysterphyl-carbolic anhydride). — Fr. rosaniline by nitric acid. — C₆H₄(OH)₂ + H₂O = C₆H₄(C₂H₅O₂). — C₆H₄(OH)₂. — Enby-red cryst. or green. scales w. metal. intrac. — Sol., E., A.; Acetic acid, alkalies; st. W.

**do. Merc., Pure.** 

C. v. — oz. 2.50 

**Acid, Rufgallic, Merc.,** 

C. v. — oz. 2.00 

(Ruthgallic; Hexa-axy-anthragunone). — Fr. gallic, or tannic acids, by st. sulphuric acid. — C₆H₄(SO₃)₂ + H₂O = C₆H₄(C₆H₅SO₃). — C₆H₄(OH)₃. — Sm., red or reddishbrown cryst. — Sol., E.; Isol. W.

**Acid, Rutic,—see Acid, Capric.**

**Acid, Saccarolactic,—see Acid, Mucic.**

**Acid, Salietylic-acetic, Merc.**


**Acid, Salietylic, Merc., U. S. P. — C. P.,** 

Cryst. — lb. papers .76

Also in 10, 5, 1, ¼, ½ & ⅛ lb. papers, & 1, ½, ⅛ lb., & oz. cartons.

PYRIDINE.

(See page 200)

Germain-Sée investigated the palliative effect of Pyridine inhalations in asthma. He traced the well-known antiasthmatic effect of tobacco-smoke, and more especially, yet, of the smoke of the so-called "Antiasthma Cigarettes," to the Pyridine bases contained therein. The signal relief thus often obtained is, however, properly confined to cases of nervous asthma. (In the asthmats of debility and heart-disease the use of Pyridine should be avoided!) It appears that, taken by inhalation, Pyridine acts as a respiratory sedative, reducing both the direct and the reflex excitability of the respiration center. The medicament, taken by the lungs, is very rapidly absorbed into the system. After a few minutes' lapse, the presence of Pyridine in the urine can be shown. The relief afforded by these inhalations is decided and prompt; but it is, of course, only of temporary duration, so that the application has to be repeated when the trouble returns.

The mode of exhibition is as follows: 3 to 5 Gm. (45 to 75 min.) of Pyridine Merck are left to evaporate spontaneously from a plate placed in the patient's room. At an atmospheric temperature of 20–25°C (68–77°F), the quantity stated will be evaporated in about an hour.

E. Rosenthal made a series of experiments with Pyridine Merck, as a topical antiseptic in diphtheria. He found the best form of exhibition to be an aqueous 10% solution, applied by cotton-wool tampon held in angular nippers. Three to four applications per day, during 2 to 16 days, were used. The percentage of cures was 73.

De Renzi found Pyridine Merck an excellent heart-simulant. He exhibits it internally—6–10 drops, in water, per day; rising to 25 drops.

Pyridine, in the latter use, is as well borne as digitalis, and acts more efficaciously in asystolic conditions, it is stated.

Rademaker, of Louisville, Ky., considers Pyridine Merck an excellent anti-gonorrheic. He claims to have obtained cures within 3 to 4 days by simple injections of Pyridine 0.1 Gm. (1 1/4 min.) to water 30 Gm. (1 fl. oz.). Here, he says, the Pyridine acts antiseptically on the local parasitic developments which characterize and create the gonorrhea.

To be had of all Druggists.  

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Acid, Sebacic. Merck.—Cryst. c. v. — oz. .54
(Sesquicarbamic, or Sebacrylic Acid).—Fr. fat, contg'g olein by heat, w. alkalis. —C₁₁H₂₁O₆ = C₇H₅(CO₂H)₂. —Shiny, lamina. or inustroso, light gray crystal. —Sol. A., E., C.; al. in W. —D. Melt. 197-128° C.

Acid, Seleno, Merck.—Sp. Gr. 1.40 = 42° B₆.
— Pure. — 1/2 oz. vias. — oz. 4.00
[(Selenic Hydroxyde).—Fr. selenous hydroxide & chlorine or bromine water. —H₂SeO₃. — Colorless, coag. liquid. — Strongly acid. —M. al. Prop. all sol. — Decom. 200° C.]

Acid, Selenous, Merck.—Sublimed
— Pure. — 1/2 oz. vias. — oz. 5.00
[(Selenium, or Selenious Hydroxide; Seleniums Acid).—Fr. selenium, by hot nitric acid. —B₂SeO₃. — Transp, colorless, long prisms. —Sol. W. with heat.

Acid, Silicio, Merck.—Pure, wet process
— c. v. — oz. .24
Also in 1/2, 1/3, & 1/6 lbs. (Precipitated Silica).—Fr. sol. sylicates, by mineral acid. —SiO₂. —Snow-white, bulky pwd. —Sol. hot, alk. solut.

* do. Merck.—Pure, natural. — c. b. — lb. 1.09
Also in 1/2, 1/3, & 1/6 lbs. (Quartz; Flint; Sand; Chaledony; Opal; Agate; Influenzer Earth; &c. —SiO₂. — Transp, colorless, micros. prismatic crystal; odor; tastes; harder than glass or steel. —Sol., hydroxide of silico.

Acid, Silico-flourhydric, see Acid, Hydrosilico-flourhydric.

Acid, Sorbic, Merck.—Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .50
(Sorbicins).—Fr. berries Pyrus suumpcra, Gaertner (Mountain Ash).—C₅H₈O₄. — Color. crystal. —Sol. A. — Melt. 194.5° C.

Acid, Sozoic, see Asceptol.

Acid, Stanovic, Merck.—U. S. P. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .74
(Stannic Acid).—By sol. solid animal fats, by saponify. —C₁₇H₁₇O₄. —C₁₇H₁₇COOH. — Solid, wh., hard, glossy mass; odor; tastes. —Cryst. fr. ac. in brill. leaflets. —Sol., benzol; 45 A., E. — Melt. 60-65.5° C. — D. Melt. 97° C at 100 Mm.

(Acetil) Stibic Anhydride, see Antimony Oxide, Antimonious.

Acid, Stibious, see Antimony Oxide, Antimonious.

Acid, Suberic, Merck.—15 gr. vial .50
Fr. cork, castor oil, &c., by nitric acid. —C₂₀H₁₆O₂ = C₁₇H₁₅(CO₂H)₂. —Long, cryst. need. or plates. —Sol. at h. temp. —Sol. A., B., E. vi. al. — Melt. 140° C.

*Acid, Succinic Merck. — Pure, perf. white, cryst.
— c. v. — oz. .19
Also in 1/2, 1/3, & 1/6 lbs. (Ethylene Dicarboxylic Acid).—Fr. amber by distill'n, or fr. calcium malate w. casein by ferment. —C₁₂H₁₄O₄ = C₁₀H₈(CO₂H)₂. — Colorless, transp., monocd. prisms or plates; odor; acid taste. —Sol. & W., E. al. — Melt. 188° C. — Antispas. Dis. — Uses: Uso. as a sol. of amni succinate for cramps, hysteria, delir. trem. &c. — In anal. — Dose 5-15 grains (0.3-1.5 Grm.) several t. p. d.

do. Merck.—Purefied.
— c. b. — lb. 1.59

Acid, Succinicol, Merck.—Crude, sublimed
— c. b. — lb. 1.00
Brownish-yellow cryst. contg'g succinic anhydride. —Sol. A. partly in W.

(Acetil) Succinonic Anhydride Merck. — c. v. — oz. .75
[Succinic Anhydride; Succinic Oxide; so-called "Anhydrous Succinic Acid"].—Fr. hydrossed succinic acid & succinyl chloride by distill'n. —C₄H₄O₄ = C₂H₄(CO₂)₂O. — Long, cryst. need. —Sol. A. — Melt. 119.5° C.

Acid, Sulpho-anillico, Merck.—Cryst., white.
— c. v. — oz. .44
[(Sulphanilic, Para anilino-benzol-sulphonic, or Para-aniline sulphonic, Acid).—By heat, aniline w. rum, sulphuric acid. — C₇H₅NO = NH₂C₇H₅SO₃H = 1H₂O. — Wh., effor needles. — Sol., al. A.; 112 W. at 10° C. — Antinacellar, Analig. — Uses: Instr., coryza, cachexia, laryng., &c. — Chem. resg. for nitrous acid, & "Ehrlich's test" for typh. fever. — Dose 10-90 grains (0.6-5.6 Grm.) 1 or 2 t. p. d. in sq. solut. w. sod. bicarb.

Acid, Sulpho-anillico, Merck's G. R. — c. v. — oz. .50
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: (1.) Congo incln.: none.

Acid, Sulpho-carbolic, Merck. — g. s. v. — oz. .27

Acid, Sulpho-ethylic, see Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric.

Acid, Sulpho-ichthylic, see Acid, Ichtlythulphuric.

Acid, Sulpho-indigoic, or indiglic, see Acid, Indigo-sulphure.

Acid, Sulpho-oleic. Merck. — c. v. — oz. 2.25
(Sulphooleic, or Oleosulphonlic, Acid).—Fr. fixed oils, by sulphuric acid. — C₁₇H₃₅O₂ = C₁₇H₃₅(CO₂H)₃. — Sol., oils.

Acid, Sulpho-naphthylaminic, see Acid, Naphthylinic-sulphonic, Alphine.

Acid, Sulpho-phenic, see Acid, Sulpho-carbolic.

Acid, Sulpho-phyalic, Ortho, see Asceptol.

Acid, Sulpho-rheinlic, Merck. — c. v. — oz. .65

Acid, Sulpho-salicylic, Merck. — c. v. — oz. .75

Acid, Sulpho-vinico, see Acid, Ethyl-sulphuric.

Acid, Sulpho-vininous, see Acid, Ethyl-sulphurous.

*Acid, Sulphuric. — U. S. P. — Sp. Gr. 1.840
— 65° B₆. — C. P. — G. S. b. — lb. .29

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3. The Prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON.
PREPARATIONS OF KOLA.

VINO-KOLAFRA.

Prepared from pure Malaga wine and absolutely fresh West Indian Kola. An elegant and palatable product that has gained favor as a substitute for the many tonic wines heretofore employed in medicine.

A WASTE-RESTRAINING TONIC
OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF MERIT.

VINO-KOLAFRA contains powerful diffusible tonic and stimulating principles, which are gradually released and absorbed by the circulation. Its action is immediate and continuous, affecting every organ of the body. It is a waste-restrainer, a moderator of denutrition. Its tonic effect not being followed by any reaction or depression, its use may be continued as long as desired without constitutional danger or after-effects. It produces no disturbance or disorder of the digestive functions as do other stimulant tonics. On the contrary, it greatly aids digestion by augmenting the secretion of gastric juice.

The use of Vino-Kolafra as a tonic is indicated in ANEMIAS, in CHRONIC AFFECTIONS of a debilitating character, and in CONVALESCENCE from severe ailments, also in ALCOHOLISM.

It not only counteracts the effects of alcohol, opium, and other stimulants, relieving melancholia, nervous depression, etc., but satisfies the patient's inordinate craving for such stimulants.

EXTRACT OF KOLAFRA
For Bicyclers, Athletes, Tourists, &c.

The published reports of Army Experts, Physicians, Bicyclists, Athletic Trainers, and others, showing the remarkable sustaining power of Kola and its value as an aid in the accomplishment of prolonged, hard, and painful tasks, have resulted in our receiving many requests to furnish the article in a convenient and portable form, for which reason we are putting up "EXTRACT OF KOLAFRA" in 3-oz. pocket flasks, Retailing for 25 Cents.

The action of the Extract of Kolafra in muscular effort seems to be to stimulate exertion, to facilitate respiration, and thus to accelerate speed and action. The effort to move is made easy; the strength sustained; exertion and fatigue prevented; perspiratory secretion, faintness, hunger, and thirst are lessened.

KOLAFRA TABLETS
In vest-pocket bottles represent another portable form of the article.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Manufacturing Chemists, No. 92 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

* * * When writing, please mention MERCY'S INDOR.
Acid, Sulphuric. — Sp. Gr. 1.840 – 1.865 B6. —

C. P., absolutely pure, g. s. b. — .34

d — Sp. Gr. 1.845 – 1.865 B6. —

Crude.

Carboys — .0112

Acid, Sulphuric, Merck’s 6 R. — g. s. b. — .50

— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Sp. Gr. 1.84 – Ab. 97.5.


— ( — Roe. ) 100 gm. add 1 drop 1/8 norm. Indigo sol. (1:10); add 100 Cc. W. no disc. (— N. Brücke, or DuPont’s reagent, may react fr. o. cause.) ( — Ste. ) 2 Cc. W. 8 Cc. HCl, w. trace NaNO3: warn: no red. zone, nor ppt. ( — Reuss. akts. ) 16 Cc. dill. w. 60 Cc. Tr, add 1 drop 1/6 bond. KMnO4 (1 Cc. = 0.0055 Fe); col. red. rem. some m. ( — Pr. ) dill. w. 8

st. Alc.: no turb. ( — O. Molaye ) 10 Cc. dill. w. W; super-

sat. w. Amm.: add Amm. S & Amm. Oxal: no green

color or turb. ( — As. ) dill. w. 3 W: Marsh test: no As

react. in 1/2 hr. (— Amm. ) 2 Gm. dill. w. 30 Cc. W: super-

sat. w. soln. 8-4 Gm. KOH (C. P.): add Nessler reag.

dist. yellow or reddish-brown. ( — Haagenes ) 2 Gm. dill. w. 30 Cc. W: add soln. AgNO3: no chg.

(Sulphuric Anhydride, Merck. — Pure,

cryst. — 100 grammes 1.00

In glass bulbs of ab. 200 grammes.

— Sulphur Triboxide; so called “Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid”. —

Pr. fum. oil of vitriol by diss. — SO3. — Solid, transp., prisms, evol. heat by contact with W. – Mol. 158.5 C°. — Boil. 60 C°.

Uses: Absorber of water.

Acid, Sulphuric, Aromatic. — U. S. G. P. — g. s. b. — .64

( — Blis. of Vitriol. ) Sulphuric acid w. alc., tinct. of ginger &

oil of cinnamon. — Straw-colored liq.; pearly, arom. color, when
dill. pleas. acid taste. — Tonic, astrigent. — Use: Pith, night sw.; relaxed condit. of muc. memb. of larynx. — Dose — 10 to 20

mL (0.5-1.0 Cc.) 3 t. p. d., with W.

Acid, Sulphuric, Fuming, Merck’s 6 R. —

— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

— g. s. b. — .75

H2SO4. — Oil liq., somet. sl. col., or not quite clear; fam

in the air. — Sp. Gr. 1.85 – 1.865. —

Tests: ( — INO3 ) 90 Gm. add 5 drops dill. Indigo solut.

(1:10); add 20 Cc. W. caref.: no disc. for some m. —

(O. Tests ) see “Acid, Sulphuric, C. P., Merck’s G. R.”

Acid, Sulphuric, — U. S. P. — g. s. b. — .26

— Sulphur Dioxide. — Fr. sulphuric acid by reduction. — Ab. 64.8

SO2. — Color. acid liq.; suiff. sulphur color. — Mloc, all prop.

w. — Antisp. — Interim., flaminent dyspepsia, indigestion. —

& Cetn., diphth, elosing wounds, chilbl. skin dis. &

inhal. in bronch. aff., whoop cough, &c. — Tonic.,

preservatif, sweetens stale meat.— Appt. 10-20 solut. —

Dose — 15 to 30 mL (1-4 Cc.)

Acid, Sulphuric, Merck’s G. R. — g. s. b. — .40

— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: — See “Sodium Bisulphite, Merck’s G. R.”

Acid, Sulphuric, — see Acid, Hydrosulphuric.

Acid, Sylvic, Merck. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. —

( — Boric, or Silicic Acid, ) Fr. colophony. — C2H4O3. — Cryst.

crystal or massas. — Mol. ab. 168 C°.

Acid, Tannic, Merck. — U. S. P. — C. P., light,

pr. soluble. — oz. cartons — oz. — .18

Also in 1/4, & 1/4 lb. cartons.

— Galloantic, or Dypic Acid; Tannic. — Organic acid fr.

nigales. — C6H4O6. — Lustr., faintly yellowish, amorph.,

bulky pbd., or eponymous massas; odor.; astrign. taste. — Sol. 0.6 A., 1 W, 1 G. — Astrign., Internal Hemplastic, Antisp. —

Uses: Intern., hemorrhages, diarr., dysent., dia. of serious membor., such as pleurisy, peritonitis, enteritis, &c., diab., Bright’s dia. & night sw. of phth. — Cetn., as astrig for

bleeding; in 1 to 2% solut., as gargle, inj., or per- ympy, & in weaker solut. as a collyrium. An ethereal tincture containing 3 or 8% is bruised over burns 3 or 5 times a day. — Dose — 1 to 30 grains (0.063 – 0.18 Gm.). — Informs. of serrea & ferric salts, antimony &

potase, tartrate, lime water, alkaloids, albumen, gelatin, starch. — Curt. Keep dark & well stopped.

do. — Pure, very light. — .16

do. — Odorless; soluble. — .75


Acid, Tannic, Merck’s G. R., oz. cartons — .25

— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Also in 1, 1/2, & 3/4 lb. cartons.

(Gallotannic Acid).

Tests: ( — Ash ) 1 Gm. incln.; trace res. — ( — Sol. ) 2 Gm.

solut. also clear.

Acid, Tannic, Alumminated, Merck. — c. v. — oz. — .50

Brown pbd. — Astrign., Internal Hemplastic, Antisp. —

Uses: Intern., diarr., dysent., hematuria, hemoptysis, —

Cetn., gargle in pharyngitis & enlarged tonsils. Inst. of tannic; has the same astrigency & does not trouble the stomach.

— Dose — 1 to 30 grains (0.063 – 1.8 Gm.).

Acid, Tartaric, Merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 1.75

Fr. tannic chlorides. — Uns. comp. mainly H3T06. — Wh.

pdr., sol. in acids.

Acid, Tartaric, Merck. — U. S. P. — C. P.,

crst. — c. b. — .99

Also in 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.

— Dioxy-succinic, or Ordinary Dextro-tartaric Acid. — Fr.

argola. — C4H4O6. — Cryst. or granules. — Large, color.,

transp., rhombic cryst. astrign. acid taste. — Sp. Gr. 1.796 – 1.784. — Sol. 0.8 W. — Ord. 3.5 A. — Mol. 185 C°. — Refrig., Antiscor. — Uses: —

Seville pdr., buk. pdr., cool drinks, &c. — Dose — 10 to 30

grains (0.6-2 Gm.).


Also in 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.

— Pure, crys. — bulk. — .31

— Pure, powder. — bulk. — .34

— Pure, gran. — bulk. — .33

Acid, Tartaric, Merck’s 6 R. — Cryst. — c. b. — .104

— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

— Also in 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.

Tests: ( — H2SO4, Ca, Oxal. Ac. ) sq. solut. add Lime W.,

or solut. BaCl2; or supersat. w. Amm. & add Amm. Oxal.: no chg. — ( — Molaye ) 1:10; add H2S sq.: no chg., ev. on superimp. Ammonia.

Acid, Tartaric, Para., see Acid, Racemic.

Acid, Tartraric, Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial. — 1.50

(Oxyacetic Acid. — Fr. meroacetic acid, by sod. amalgam. —


Acid, Tarchocholic, Merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 1.75

( — Cholecalc. ) or ( — Cholecalc. ) Acid of Strecker & Demayer. — Cholic, or Sulpho-cholic Acid. — Fr. bile. — C19H15N. —


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—38—
FOR Whooping-Cough.

The practice of taking children suffering from Whooping-Cough to the purifying-rooms of gas-works led to a study of the cause which effected relief. Cresolene is the resulting product; a chemically pure distillate from coal-tar, of a greater antiseptic power than carbolic acid.

Vaporized in a closed room, Cresolene will cure the most severe cases of Whooping-Cough. The odor of Cresolene is not unpleasant and it may be inhaled for any length of time without harm to the youngest child.

Cresolene is used with success as a remedy or preventive in Diphtheria, Asthma, Cataract, Scarlet Fever, Bronchitis, Croup, Colds, etc.

The Vaporizer is six inches high, and vaporization is effected by means of a kerosene lamp.

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The Chair is the strongest in the market; the simplest and easiest to operate; durable and firm in all its positions. It is made of quartered oak, covered with leather, has nickel-plated trimmings, and is the handsomest chair in the market.

The Table is the latest invention in this line and the best surgical table made. It has all the different positions and some new features which are very valuable. The cabinet is made so that it can be drawn forward and opened, bringing the instruments within easy reach. The stirrups are adjustable and can be placed in any position desired. It is simple, strong, and durable, with nothing about it to get out of order. Perfectly noiseless in all its movements and easily understood and operated. Every table guaranteed to give satisfaction, and built and finished with the finest materials. It is made of quartered oak, has a genuine leather cushion and pillow, and is handsomely finished.

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Acid, Telluric. 

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

Acid, Ulmico.

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Acid, Telluric, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 1.60 (Telluric Acid; Dihydrous Telluric Oxide; Dihydrous Telluric Oxide; Hydrogen Tellurate).—Fr. barium tellurate, by sulphuric acid. — H₂TeO₃ · 2H₂O, Lg. crystal or wh. pwd. — Sol. in W. — Hot. W. — Cold.

Acid, Telluric, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 1.60 (Dihydrous Telluric Oxide; Dihydrous Tellurious Oxide).—By add. of nitric acid to W. — H₂TeO₃ · 2H₂O, Lg. crystal or wh. pwd. — Sol. in alkali, in W.

Acid, Terebino, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 0.90 (Terebinthic Acid; Diocerebinitic Anhydride).—Fr. oil of turpentine, by boil. of nitric acid. — C₁₁H₂₀₄ · H₂O, Monocryst. — Sol. in hot W. — A. Melt. 174° C.

Acid, Terephthalic, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 0.55 (Terephthalic Acid; Dioceratephaline Anhydride).—Fr. monobenzene, by oxid. of w. para-toluic acid. — C₁₂H₁₀O₄ · H₂O, Lg. crystal or wh. pwd. — Sol. in W. — Cold.

Acid, Terpenylic, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 0.90 (Terpenylic Acid; Dioceratepylic Anhydride).—Fr. terpenes, by oxido of w. potato, chloralic & sulphuric acid. — C₁₀H₂₀O₄, Lg. crystal or wh. pwd. — Sol. in W. — Hot.

Acid, Tetra-oxo-aseroic, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 0.76 (Tetra-oxo-aseric acid or, Fr. Linoelic acid, by oxido of w. alkaline potash, permanganate. — C₁₀H₂₀O₄ · 2H₂O, COOH. — Lg. crystal. — Melt. 185° C. — Cold.


Acid, Thio-aetic, Merok. — 5 gr. v. oz. 1.50 (Ethanesulphonic Acid).—Fr. glacial acetic acid & phosphorus pentasulphide. — C₂H₄O₂ · SO₂ · C₂H₆O₄ · COOH. — Clear liquid; pung. acetic, & sulph. hydrogen odor. — 5 gr. 1.07 at 10° C. — Cold. 33° C. — Uses: Schiff & Tarugi substitute. It is used for sulphydric hydrogen gen. in anal. — Caust. Resists violently w. conc. nitric acid.

Acid, Thioboric, — see Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated. (Acid) Thiophosphoric Anhydride. — see Phosphorus Pentasulphide.

Acid, Thio-salicylic, Merok. Fr. amidobenzoic acid; nitric acid & sulphuric acid; hydrox. successively. — C₂H₂S₄O₂ · C₂H₅OH · COOH. — Brownish-yellow mass. — Antisept. — Uses: Source of saccharin; dress for ulcers, wounds, skin dise. &c.

Acid, Thimic, — see Thymol.

Acid, Thymol-sulphonic, Merok. — c. v. oz. 1.50 (Alpha-thymol-sulphonate).—Fr. thymol, by sulphuric acid. — C₁₀H₁₀O₂ · 2H₂SO₄ · C₂H₅OH · SO₂ · H₂O. — Pearly crystal plates. — Sol. in W. — A. Melt. 91° C.

Acid, Tiglic, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 0.75 (Methyl-crotonic Acid; Crotonic Acid).—Fr. fixed oil of Croton Tiglium, L. (Croton oil). — CH₃CH=C(CH₃)CO-H. — Thick, syrupy liq. — Visc. — Uses: Bactericidal agent. — Anti-d. milk, oils & nailcra; stim. & tonum. — Caust. Very poisonous!

Acid, Titanio, Merok. — C. P. — c. v. oz. 0.75 (Titanium Oxide; Dihydrous Titanium Dioxide). — C₂TiO₃. — Wh. pwd. — Sol. in mineral acids.

Acid, Tolyl, or Toluic, Alpha, — see Acid, Phenyl-acetic.

Acid, Toluic, Meta-, Merok. — c. v. oz. 3.00 (Toluic Acid; Methylbenzyl-acetic Acid).—Fr. meta-xylene, by oxid. w. nitric acid. — C₉H₈O₂ · C₇H₈O₃ (COOH). — Long, fine needl. or clear, well-splashed prisms. — Sol. W. — A. Melt. 100° C. — Cold.

Acid, Toluic, Ortho-, Merok. — c. v. oz. 2.50 (Toluic Acid; Methylphenyl-acetic Acid).—Fr. ortho-xylene, by oxid. w. dill. nitric acid. — C₇H₈O₂ · C₇H₈O₃ (COOH). — Long, intrans. — Sol. W. — A. Melt. 100° C.

Acid, Toluic, Para-, Merok. — c. v. oz. 4.00 (Toluic Acid; Methyl-phenyl-acetic Acid).—Fr. para-xylene, by oxid. w. dill. nitric acid. — C₇H₈O₂ · C₇H₈O₃ (COOH). — Transp. needl. — Sol. A. — E. — A. Melt. 100° C. — Cold. 274°-275° C. — Volat. in steam.

Acid, Tribrom-acetic, Merok. — g. s. v. oz. 3.25 (Tribrom-2-naphthenic Acid).—Fr. bromal, by oxid. w. nitric acid. — C₇H₇Br₂O₂ · C₇H₈O₃ (COOH). — Plat. crystal, perm. in air. — A. Melt. 190° C. — Cold. 260° C.

Acid, Tricarballylic, Merok. — g. s. v. oz. 3.25 (Tricarballylic Acid).—By prod. m'tg beet sugar. — C₇H₇O₂ · C₇H₈O₃ (COOH). — Colorin. — rhombic prisms. — Sol. W. — A. — E. — Melt. 110° C.


Acid, Tri-chloro-butylcot, Merok. — g. s. v. oz. .75 (Fr. butyl-chloral, by furn. nitric acid. — C₅H₇Cl₂O₄ · 2CH₃CH₂CHOH. — Colorin. — sol. in W. — Melt. 80° C. — Cold. 220° C. — Acet. sol.

Acid, Tri-chloro-laetic, Merok. — g. s. v. oz. .75 (Fr. chloro-hydroxyacetate, by conc. hydrochloric acid. — C₅H₇Cl₂O₄ · C₇H₈O₃ (COOH). — Syr. liq. or thin crystal mass. — Melt. 105°-110° C.

Acid, Tricyanic, — see Acid, Cyanuro.

Acid, Tropolon, Merok. — 15 gr. vial 1.00 (Tropolon; Alpha-pheny-beta-hydroxy propanol, Dextrotoxol, or Phenyl-pyrilactic Acid).—Fr. atropine, by larynx water. — C₅H₇O₄ = C₅H₇CH₂CH₂CHOH. — Bright, glassy prisms or leaves. — Sol. in W. — Melt. 117°-118° C.

Acid, Truxillic, Alpha, — see Acid, Phenyl-acetic, or Alphic. — 15 gr. vial 1.00 (Gamma-iso-acetic acid).—Fr. iso-acetol-acetic acid, iso-acetoxy-acetic acid, by boil. w. dill. hydrochloric acid. — C₅H₇O₄ · 8H₂O. — Sol. in W. — Melt. 174° C.

Acid, Tungstic, Merok. — c. P. — c. v. oz. .44 (Wolframic, or Ortho-tungstic Acid).—Fr. tungstites, by hot mineral acid. — H₂WO₄ · Yelow, insol. pwd. — Sol. in hydrofluoric acid.

Acid, Tungsaltic Anhydride Merok. — c. v. oz. .29 (Oxide of Tungsten; Tungsten Trioxide; so-called "Anhydrous Wolframic Acid").—By burning powdered tungsten in oxygen. — WO₃ · Heavy, canary-yellow pwd.; orange-colored if hot.

Acid, Ulmico, Merok. — c. v. oz. 1.00 (Ulmic Acid).—Fr. prop. veget. matter. — C₅H₇O₄ · 8H₂O. — Brown, amorph. mass. — Sol. in alkali solut.
In the preparation of True Kefir, Kefir fungi are steeped in water of 30° C (86° F) for four or five hours. In this time, good Kefir fungi swell to two or three times their former volume; and then they come up from the bottom, to swim at the top. Now the water is poured off, and the fungi are washed by being well shaken with several changes of distilled water. This done, they are steeped in tenfold their weight of cow's milk; which has previously been thoroughly boiled, and then cooled to 20° C (68° F). This latter steeping procedure is repeated in the morning and in the evening of each day for five to seven days; the used milk being poured off and thrown away, and a new lot of milk—treated as above, and of same quantity—being substituted therefor each time, and the fungi being well washed with pure water before each new steeping. During these steepings, the vessel containing the milk and fungi is to receive a shaking once every hour during the daytime, so as to cause the fungi, which at first swam at the top, to sink to the bottom. Toward the end of the proper steeping-period, of five to seven days (as above stated), they will rise again—having still further increased their volume—and the mixture will have assumed a pure odor of sour milk. This well-developed odor, and the persistent rising of the fungi in the liquid, indicate that they are now developed and ready for use.

For preparing the Kefir drink (Kumys), one more steeping of the thus developed fungi in tenfold their dry weight of boiled cow’s milk at 20° C (68° F) during 12 to 24 hours, with occasional shaking, takes place. At the expiration of the time allotted for this steeping, the milk thus impregnated is strained off from the fungi by means of a gauze strainer; whereupon the fungi may immediately be used for impregnating a fresh lot of milk, in the same way. The impregnated milk that has been thus strained off the fungi, is divided into portions of 2½ fl. oz. (4½ cubic inches) each. Each of these portions is placed in a quart bottle (champagne bottle), which is then at once nearly filled up with boiled milk of 20° C (68° F) and well stoppered (the porcelain-and-rubber stopper being best adapted). The bottles so filled are kept at a temperature not exceeding 15° C (59° F), being occasionally shaken for one, two, or three days; at the ends of which periods they will contain, respectively, “weak,” “medium,” or “strong” Kefir (also designated as “one-day,” “two-day,” and “three-day” Kefir).

The highest attainable degree of cleanliness must attend all these operations. The fungi, when used for impregnating repeated lots of milk in continuous succession, in the “main process,” as above indicated, should not be thus employed for more than three days without being washed in water, and thereafter in a ½% soda solution, at the termination of one of the steepings. Thus treated, they ought to retain their fermentative powers unimpaired, for a practically unlimited time.

The dose is 10 fl. oz. per day, gradually rising to three pints—taking a glassful at a time, between meals and by moderate sips.
Acid, Undecylic. MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

**Acid, Undecylic.** - Merek. c. v. - o.z. 2.00
(Undecylenic Acid; Hendecylic Acid). Fr. undecylacylbenzoic acid, by oxidizn. C11H20O2 = C11H17COOH. - Gin. crysal. - scales. odor of capric acid. - Sol. A. - Mel. 52.5° C. - Boll. 213.5° C.

**Acid, Uranic.** - see Uranium Oxide, Red.

**Acid, Urea.** - see Xanthin.

**Acid, Uric.** Merek. C. P., ash-free. c. v. - o.z. 1.50
(Little Acid; Uric Oxide). Fr. urine or bird excrement. C4H6N2O3 = C4H4O6(NH). - Wh. cryst. pwd.; odor; taste; weak acid react. - Sol. hot conc. sulphuric acid, G, v. sl. in hot W. - Decom. by heat without fss.

* do. Merek. - Pure c. v. - o.z. 0.84

**Acid, Uvic.** - see Acid, Raesemic.

**Acid, Valerianic, from Valerian Root.** Merek...
(g. s. v. - o.z. 1.00

**Acid, Valerianic, Iso-Merek.** - Pure. g.s.v. - o.z. 0.40
Also in 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 lbs.


* Acrid, Valerianic, Iso-Hydrated, Merek. c. s. v. - o.z. 0.23
Also in 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 lbs.
(Tritylated, or Trihydrolic Valeric Acid; Hydric Acid, Valeric Acid). Fr. amyl alc. by oxidizn. C3H6O3 = C3H7OH. - Colorl. oly. liqu.; rancid odor; bitter, burn, taste. - Sp. Gr. 0.980 - 0.990. - Sol. W., A., E. - Boll. 190° C. - Nerv.

**Acid, Valerianic, Normal, Merek.** g. s. v. - o.z. 4.50
Occurs in crude wood vinegar. C3H6O3.CCO2H. - Clear, clean, odor of butyric acid. Sp. Gr. 0.9482 (Boll.) - Boll. 186° C.

**Acid, Valeric.** Merek. - See Acid, Propyloctic.

(Acid) Vanadie Anhydride, - see Vanadnium Pentoxide.

**Acid, Vanadie, Meta-Merek.** - C. P. - c. v. - o.z. 5.00
(Metalvandic, or Vanadie Acid; Vanadium Bronze). Fr. copper vanadate, by boll. sulphuric acid. - EVO3. - Dark-green pwd. of golden scales under microscope.

* do. Merek. - Fused 15 gr. vial 0.90
* do. Merek. - Technical c. v. - o.z. 1.75

Uses: Techn.

**Acid, Vanillic, Merek.** - c. v. - o.z. 15 gr. vial 0.75

Acid, Veratic, Merek. - Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00

**Acid, Vetric.** - see Vetricia.

**Acid Wolf帛manic; & Wolfmarnates, - see Acid, Tungstic; & Tungstates.

Aconine, Merek. 15 gr. vial 0.75.
Fr. root Aconitum Napolitanum, L. (Monkshood). C36H44N8O1. - 6. Brown pwd. or resin-like mass. - Dose in wine or strong wine, for fever & to relieve pain. - Doce: 1/4 to 1/2 grain (0.0008-0.0006 Grm) or 4 to 5 t. p.d. - Cont. Do not confound w. aconitic acid. The dose directed should be carefully scrutinized.

Aconitine, Electctic Resinoid. 1 gr. 250.

Aconitum, Acrid. Merek. - Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials - o.z. 8.00
Also in 1, 2, 3, 4 oz. & 15 gr. vials.

(Benzyloxy-acid. 25-26% & 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 gr. Dusnatt & Ince). - Fr. root genus Aconitum, usy Aconitum Napolitanum, L. C36H44N8O1. - White, flat crst. - Sol. W. - Melts 194-196° C. - Anti-neuralgic, Diuretic, Antispas. - Does: Intern., neural., ac. or ch. rham., gnt., pears., pneum., pericard., tonsil. - Nerv. toothache, &c. - Extern., oint. & linim.: rheumat. & pain. Never on abrasd surfaces. - Danger of absorption! Dr. van Reintgiern has long prescribed: Merek's cryst. aconitine 1/4 grain per grain (0.00078 Grm) in glycerin, 1 drop, ext. genian & honey, equals parts, to make 200 pills, each pill contg. 1/10 grain (0.00002 Gmn) of aconitine. Does: 1/500 to 1/500 grain (0.0001 to 0.00005 Grm) several t. p. d in pill or solut., with caution. - Appl. 1, 000 ptt. lardd, not on abrasd surf. - Max. D. 1/4 grain (0.0001 Grm) single; 1/50 grain (0.00005 Grm) p. day. - Aindul. should be repeated doses; stimulants; artif. respiration. Atropine & digitals sug. be action doubtful. - Incomp.: Physiol., atropine, morphia, digitals, ammone. - Chon. alkalies, tannin, merc. salts. - Caut. Highly poisonous! Great care!

* do. Merek. - Pure, amorphous powder 1/2 oz. vials - o.z. 7.20
Also in 1, 2, 3, 4 oz. & 15 gr. vials.
Alkaloids fr. genus Aconitum, chiefly Aconitum Napolitanum, L. - Yellowish-wh, amorphous. - Sol. A., E., C. & sl. in W. - Anti-neuralgic, Diuretic, &c. - Uses: As aconitine, pure, cryst., above, or larger doses; less poisonous. - Dose 1/4 grain (0.001 Grm) v. carefully increased. - Appl. 1/4 to 1/5 grn. or solut.

Aconitum Frer. Merek. Aconitum Forex. 15 gr. vial 2.50
(Pseudo-aconitine; Nepalin, or British, Aconitine; Veratrol, aconitine). Fr. roots Aconitum ferox, Wall. (Indian aconite). C36H44N8O1. - Wright. - Cryst., yellowish-wh. pwd. - Sol. in hot W. & sl. in A., E. - Uses: Extern., in neural. - Intern., weaker than crst. aconitine. Does 1/1,000 to 1/50 grain (0.000008-0.00005 Grm). - Extern., 0.1 to 1.0 in 10 of alcohol or fat. Never put on sores or muc. memb.

Aconitum Merek, from Japanese Aconitum. - Amorph. 15 gr. vial 1.00

* do. Merek. - Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25

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Aconitine Arseneate.  

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

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**Aconitine Arseneate Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

**Aconitine Hydrobromate Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

**Aconitine Hydrochlorate Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh. or yellowish-wh. amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

**Aconitine Nitrate Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

**Aconitine Oleate.—**see Oleate, Aconitine.

**Aconitine Phospho Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., cryst. pwd. —Sol. W., A.

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

**Aconitine Saliylate Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. cryst. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh., cryst. pwd. —Sol. W., A.

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh. or yellowish-wh. amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

**Aconitine Sulphate Merck.—**Cryst... 15 gr. v. .75  

*do.* Merck.—Amorph. ... 15 gr. v. .75  
Fr. amorph. aconitine, Aconitum Napellus, L.—Wh. or yellowish-wh. amorph. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Acorn Sugar.—see Guercit.

**Acridine Merck.** ... 15 gr. v. .50  
Fr. gas tar oil.—C₃₄H₈₅N₂(C₂H₅)₂OH, CH₃. —Color. to yellowish-brown prisms or need.; pung. odor: burn, acrid taste; irritating to skin & muc. memb.—Sol. A., E., B., & carbon disulfid.—el. —Mel. 107°-111° C. —Sulfd., fr. 100° C upward. —Bod. 80° C.

**Adeps Lanae Hydrosos.—**see Lanolin.

Adonin Merck. ... 15 gr. v. 2.25  
Also in 10, 5, & 3 grain vials.

(Adonin; Adonine). —Fr. root of Adonis vernalis, L. & o. spec. Adonis.—Yellow or yellowish-brown.—v. hygro, odorl. pwd.: intes. bitter.—Sol. W., A. —Fused oil; insol. E., C.—Cardiac Stimulant; mild Diur.—Uses: Heart disease, ind. of digitalia. Spec. useful: mitral & aortic regurgit. & reliev. precordial pain & dyspnoea. —Dos. 1/10 to 1/4 of a grain. 0.004 to 0.018 Gm. 4 to 1 p. d., in pill, or solut. in chlorid, water w. amm. carbonate. —Max. D. 1 grain (0.005 Gm.). —Cost. Keep well stoppered.

Adonin Tannate Merck. ... 15 gr. v. 2.00  
Yellowish-brown pwd.—Sol. A.; el. in W.—Uses & Doses: same as preceding.

Adonin Merck.—Cryst. ... 15 gr. v. .50  

**Aescorcin,—**see Escorcin.

**Aesculetin,—**see Esculetin.

**Aesculin,—**see Esculin.

Aethyl, Aether, d. c.—see Ethyl, Ether, &.

**Agar Agar,—**White, "I. a." ......... lb. .60  

Agaricin Merck.—C. P., fr. White Agaric. ... 1.20  
Also in 1/2, 1/3, & 1/4 oz. vials.

Fr. Polyporus officinalis, Fr.—C₃₄H₂₄O₁₄, 1½H₂O. —Wh. cryst. pwd.; sweet, w. bitter after taste.—Sol. A.: el. W., E., or C.—Mel. 119° C. —Antidiorbic.—Uses: Path. night sweats; sweating from antifebrin, antipyretic, esculin, roscarin, pheneacetin, & salicylates. —Dos. 1 to 2 grains. 0.015 or 0.025 Gm. N. B.—Agaric acid, the pure active principle of Agaricin, should be used preferably to the latter.

**Agathin,—**see 2.00  

**Airoil,—**see Bismuth Oxy-iodo-gallate.

**Alalin Merck.** ... 15 gr. v. .50  
(Proplonic Glycol; Alphamido-proplonic Acid). —Fr. aldehyd-auumonia, by hydrocyanic w. hydrochloric acid. —C₃₄H₂₄O₁₄, 1½H₂O. —CH₃CN, CH₂, C, H₂, C, H₂. —Hard, aci., shin. prisms; sweet taste; neutral.—Sol. A., 5 W.

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The Acknowledged Standard.

JAMES A. WEBB & SON.

Send for Quotations.

165 PEARL STREET,

NEW YORK.

When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.
Alamin, Mercurio.—see Mercury Amido-propionate.

Alanol Merck. — 4/4 oz. vial.—oz. 8.00
Fr. root Inula Heilense, L. (Inulaceae), distilled. w. water.—C_{9}H_{12}O.—Light amber liq.; odor & taste like peppermint. —Sol. A, C, E, Boll. 180°-185° C.—Intern. Antisept., Antistat.—Uses: as inst. of turpentine, in pulmonary tuberculosis. —Dose 1/4 to 1/2 (0.01 Oc.) 10 t. p. d., in pilh, powder or alcohol solv.

Albumin, from Blood, Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. — 0.60

*do. Merck.—Techn..—C. B.—lb. — 0.75

*Albumin, from Eggs, Merck.—Soluble cakes, absul. odorless & free fr. Frinin.—c. b.—1.34

(Dried White of Egg).—Pale yellow, transl. scales.—Sol. in W.; easier in prot. of alkali sol.—Uses: Chiefly techn. —Incomp., with corros. subl., alum, tannic acid, &c.—Cont. Keep dry.

*do. Merck.—Soluble, impalp., odorless, powder.—c. b.—lb. — 1.44

Also in 2/3, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.


Albumin, from Plants, Merck. — 1/6 gr. vial.—50
(vegetable Albumin; Alcohol-insoluble Gluten).—Proteid fr. grain, meal in 80% alcohol.—Wh. or gray pds. or gray to brownish-white scales; hot aqu. sol. coagulates.—Sol. W.—Uses: Mord.

Albumin, Alkali.—see Protein from Albumin.

Albuminates,—see under the respective metals.

Alcohol, Akyolic, Merck. — g. s.—oz. — 1.00
(Alcohol).—By distil. glycercin, w. oxalic acid; C_{4}H_{6}O_{4} = CH_{2}CH(OH)CH_{2}OH.—Limpid liq.; pung., character. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.867 at 0° C.—Mic. A, E.—Boll. 95.5° C.

Alcohol, Amyle, Merck.—C. P.—c.—lb. — 0.84

Also in 2/3, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Primary iso-amyl, Amyle Acetic, or Isopentyl, Alcohol; Isobutyl Carbinol).—Fr. fusel oil. C_{4}H_{10} = (CH_{2})_{2}CH(OH)CH_{2}OH.—Colorless, neut., v. diffusive, inflam. liq.; character. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.848 at 0° C.—Sol. A, E, 40 W.—Boll. 131°-136° C.—Use: Artif. fruit essences & solv. for aleoholic.

*do. Merck.—Pure.—c.—lb. — 0.69

Also in 2/3, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Pure Fusel Oil).—Mixture of isomeric amyl alcohols: fer., starch or sugar; C_{4}H_{10}O.—Color., neut. liq.; diffus. odor.—Sol. A, E, 40 W.—Boll. 130°-133° C.—Use: As solv.

*do. Merck.—Ordinary.—c.—lb. — 0.64

Also in 2/3, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.


Alcohol, Amylic, Merck’s, G. R.—c.—lb. — 1.09

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

—Also in 2/3, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

Sp. Gr. 0.848.—Boll. 131°-133° C.

Tests: 1. (Cross.) 50 Grms. evap. on W-b.: none. (Furfur.) 5 Grms. add 1, 11, 50 H.S.; light color only.

Alcohol, Amonylic, Tertiary,—see Amylic hydrate.

Alcohol, Benzyl, Merck. — C. P. — g. s.—oz. — 2.50
(Benzyl Alcohol).—Fr. essential oil of bitter almonds or fr. benzylaldehyde; by potash, hydrate.—C_{8}H_{11}O = CH_{2}CH_{2}OH.—Yellow, inflam. liq.; faint alem. odor.—Sol. E, methyl A. — 25 W.—Boll. 200°-207° C.

Alcohol, Benzyl, from Toluene, Merck. — g. s.—oz. — 1.00
Fr. benzene acid, toluene, or balsam Tolu or Peru, by potash, hydrate.

Alcohol, Bornyl, —see Bornyl.

Alcohol, Butyl, Iso, Merck. — g. s.—b.—lb. — 1.26
(Isopropyl Carbinol; Isobutyl Alcohol).—Fr. fusel oil. C_{3}H_{7}O = (CH_{2})_{3}CH.CH_{2}OH.—Color., mobile liq.; odor fusel oil & syrings.—Sp. Gr. 0.806 at 15° C.—Sol. A, 10 W.—Boll. 106.5°-100° C.

* do. Merck.—Commercial.—g. s.—b.—lb. — 0.75

Alcohol, Butyl, Primary, Normal, Merck. — g. s.—oz. — 4.00
(Propyl Carbinol; Butyl, or Normal Primary Butyl Alcohol).—Fr. normal butyl alcohol, by reduction.—C_{3}H_{11}O = CH_{2}CH(CH_{3})_{2}OH.—Limpid, mobile, h'ly refract. liq.; very, venous odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.851 at 15° C.—Sol. A, 18 W.—Boll. 118.75°-115° C.

Alcohol, Butyl, Secondary, Pseudo, Merck. — g. s.—oz. — 9.00
(Methyl-ethyl Carbinol; Butylene Hydrate).—Fr. secondary butyl iodide, by silver acetate formation, by eisopon. w. potas. —C_{4}H_{8}O = CH_{3}CH_{2}CH(OH)CH_{3}.—Limpid liq.; str. pleas. odor; burning taste.—Sol. A; sl. in W.—Boll. 100° C.

Alcohol, Butyl, Tertiary, Merck. — g. s.—oz. — 3.00
(Trimethyl Carbinol).—Fr. liq. iso-butyrol, by sulphuric acid with W.-C_{3}H_{7}O = (CH_{3})_{3}COH.—Frq. dalg., acic. crist.; camphor odor.—Sol. A.—Boll. 28.25°-28.5° C.—Boll. 28.5°-29° C.—Taut. well stopped.

Alcohol, Caprylyl, Merck. — Free fr. Ketones. — g. s.—oz. — 1.60
(Cyclic, Octyl, or Capryl, Alcohol).—Fr. acetyl ether of normal octyl alcohol fr. essential oil of Heracleum Sphenulatum, L. (Cow Paren).—C_{4}H_{10}O = CH_{3}(CH_{2})_{4}COH.—Color., oily, pung., alem. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.881 at 15° C.—Sol. A, E, 40 W.—Boll. 180° C.

* do. Merck.—Ordinary.—g. s.—oz. — 1.00

Alcohol, Cusutic, —see Sodium Ethylate.

Alcohol, Cetyl, Merck. — C. P. — g. s.—oz. — 1.75
(Cetyl; or, Heptadecyl, Alcohol; Normal Primary Heptadecyl Alcohol).—Fr. spermaceti, by eisopon. w. potash. —C_{17}H_{35}O = C_{17}H_{35}OH = OH(CH_{2})_{6}CH_{2}OH.—Wh., waxy pds.—Sp. Gr. 0.870 at 50° C.—Sol. A, E, C.—Melt. 50° C.—Boll. 244° C.

Alcohol, Clomamine, Merck. — Crystal.—g. s.—oz. — 2.57
(Crystallized Styrene; Styryl Alcohol).—Fr. styryl w. aqu. soln. potash, by distil.—C_{4}H_{10}O = C_{4}H_{9}CH_{2}CH=CH.—OH. —Fr. dally yellowish, or w. need.; m'ly solid; cryst. masses; by soln. in soln.—Sol. W, A, E, benz. G.—Boll. 50°-55° C.—Boll. 215° C.—Deodor. & Antisept. —Uses: 12%, glycerin solv. for deodor. purposes.—Caut. Turns dark-colored on expos. to light.

Alcohol, Cummic, Merck. — g. s.—oz. — 4.00
(Fr. cuminic alcohol, by alcoholic potash.—C_{4}H_{10}O = (CH_{2})_{3}CH_{2}OH.—Fr. aromatic liq.; brown.—Sp. Gr. 0.975 at 15° C.—Mic. all prop. A.—Boll. 236.5° C.

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—27—
HOMATROPINE MERCK,
(See page 131)

According to Völkers and E. Goetz, dilates the pupil just as energetically and largely as atropine does; but it has less of a paralyzing effect on the accommodation, and—which is of greatest importance—the recovery from the mydriasis is far more rapid than with atropine. While atropine dilatations—even when induced by very weak solutions—continue for several days (up to a week), the Homatropine dilatation begins to diminish after a few hours' duration, and, in the course of 24 hours, usually, every trace of it has disappeared.

In addition hereto, Homatropine Merck, unlike atropine, is a very weak poison, and does not, as atropine often does, superinduce cutaneous eruptions. In consequence, it may be used also on susceptible individuals; even on those having an idiosyncrasy against atropine it has proved its usefulness, especially for examinations of the fundus oculi, etc., as it permits of the eye being used again within a very brief period.

Alkaloid Homatropine forms limpid deliquescent crystals. Its salts with hydrochloric, with hydrobromic, and with sulphuric acid are white, and crystallize well.

For therapeutic practice, Homatropine Hydrobromate appears to be most eligible. This salt forms white, lustrous, non-hygroscopic crystals, and is soluble in 10 parts of water. The solution is quite permanent.

The more recent therapeutic and physiologic experiments were made principally with the Hydrobromate of Homatropine Merck (see page 122). Schweinitz and Hare found that 0.04 Gm. (¼ grn.) of this salt, administered to frogs, first alters the respiration to the "Cheyne-Stokes rhythm," then arrests it wholly; this is succeeded by a tetanic condition; and after that by a paralyzation, leaving, however, the peripheral nerves and muscles untouched. The heart-movement of warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals is directly retarded. Also in human patients the ophthalmologic applications were found to entail a diminution of the pulse-rate.

Jackson's researches confirm generally those of Völkers and Goetz. According to Jackson, strong solutions (4 to 5%) induce a burning sensation on the conjunctiva, of five minutes' duration, without any considerable rubescence being developed there; on the other hand, even weaker solution will, after 3 to 10 minutes, induce a marked congestion of the vascular zone bordering the cornea, and also of the recondite vessels of the sclera, the same as after the instillation of atropine. After instillations of large doses of Homatropine, its bitter taste becomes perceptible, but not the dryness of the pharynx, which follows the use of atropine.

DIRECTIONS FOR INSTILLATION.

For ophthalmologic purposes, a 1% solution of the Homatropine Hydrobromate Merck is usually instilled. The instillation is repeated, when necessary, at intervals of 5 to 10 minutes.
Alcohol, Dibromuro, Merck. g.s.v.—oz. 1.00
(Dibromid of Allyl, or Alpha-beta-di-bromo-propyl, Alcohol; Beta-dibrom-hydroin.) —Fr. allyl alcohol, by bromine. —C₇H₆Br₂O = CH₂Br₂CHBr₂CH₂OH. —Color. —Boil. 219° C.

Alcohol, Ethylene, —see Glycol.

Alcohol, Ethylic (Alcohol, U.S.P.).—Absolute.
—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.796 = 46° Bé, pint c. b. 94
(Hydrated Oxide of Ethylic Alcohol; Alcohol Hydrate.) —Dehydr. pure dil. alc.; not over 15 W. —C₇H₆O = CH₃OH. —Transp., color. v, limpid, mobile, inflamm. liq.; please. splr. color; burning taste.—Mac. E. C., all prop. W. —Stim.—Use: Chol. solvent or chem. reag.—Antid. stomach-tube, cold douches, fresh air, ammonia.—Absorb W. rap. fr. air.—Cause well stopped, cool & fr. fire.

Price 8c.
(Spirit of Wine.) —Fr. grain, starch or sugar, by ferment. W. Torula cerevisiae. —Color. —transp., volatile, inflamm. liq.; penetrat., aggre. odor; burn. taste; cont. 95% vol. abs. A.—Mac. all prop. W. —B. C. —Boil. ab. 76.4° C.—Stim.—Use: Intern., dil., low fevers, debil. fr. ac. dis., add digestion, warm the chilled, check nausea of sea-sickness.—Exter., liniments, harden skin, remov. desicc. eff., antisep. wash for wounds. —Do. 26-38 fl. oz. (87-144 Cc.), in 4-5 times its volume of W. —Antid., in ac. poisoning, sip the stomach or give emetic. Maintain respiration w. atropine or belladonna, & bodily heat w. hot water bags.—Cause not mix suddenly w. nitrite add. Keep from fire!

Price 6c.
(Cont. ab. 48% volume alc. & water.) —Uses: Chem. & pharm.

Alcohol, Ethyl, Absol., Merck's G. R. Pint c.b. 1.29
(Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.)
Sp. Gr. 0.792 at 15.5° C. —Ab. 90.6°. —Boil. 78° C.

Alcohol, Ethyl, 93°, G. R. Pint c. b. 1.19
(Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.)


Price Fluctuating.
(Perfumer's Alcohol; Cologne Spirits.) —Com'l alc. free fr. fusel oil & parfums.—Cont. 95% vol. alc. —Colord., limpid, inflamm. liq.; pure ethyl alcohol.—Mac. all prop. A. —Uses: Perfumes & comp. spirits. —Caout. keep well stopped, cool, fr. lights or fire.

Alcohol, Glycerol, —see Glycerin.

Alcohol, Heedecatylol, —see Alcohol, Cetylol.

Alcohol, Heptylol, Merck, g.s.v.—oz. 4.00
(Normal Heptyl Alcohol.) —Fr. paranethol by reduction. —C₇H₁₅O = CH₃(OH)₂CH₂CH₃CH₂CH₂CH₂CH₃. —Color. —Boil. 173.5° C.

Alcohol, Iso-amyl, Iso-butyl &c., —see Alcohol, Amyllic, Butyllic, &c.

Alcohol, Iso-pentylol, —see Alcohol, Amyllic.

Alcohol, Methylic, Merck. —C. P., free fr.
Acetone. —C. B.—lb. 1.59
(Methyl Hydroxide; Wood Spirit; Wood Naphtha; Methyl Hydrate; Wood Alcohol).—Prod. of destructive distillation of wood. —C₇H₆O = CH₃OH. —Color., clear liq.; charact. odor. —Sp. Gr. 0.814 at 15° C. — Misc., all prop. W., A. —Boil. 44.7° C. —Sol. 95. Antem. —Uses: Dec. Dyes, heat.; for fever & cough of consumption. Also tech. —Do. 10-40 ml. (0.82-2.46 Cc.). —Caout. Handle carefully. Avoid fire!

* do. Merck. —Pure.—C. B.—lb. 1.09

do. —95% gal. 1.10

do. —92% gal. 1.05

Alcohol, Methylic, Merck's G. R. —C. B.—lb. 1.34
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
—Sp. Gr. 0.792—Boil. 78° C.
Tests: —(Res. ) = 50 Gm. evap.; no rec. —Acetone 1%) CC add 10 Cc. NaOH solut.; add few drops iodine solut.; no turb. —(Alcohol, &c.) 3 Cc. add slowly 2 Cc. conc. H₂SO₄; no yellow.

Alcohol, Mono-chlor-ethylol, —see Ethylene Chlorhydrin.

Alcohol, Octoil, or Octylol, —see Alcohol, Caprylic.

Alcohol, Ortho-oxoxy-benzylol, —see Saligenin.

Alcohol, Propylic, Merck. —Boil. 96°-99° C.
—C. B.—lb. 2.50

Alcohol, Propylic, iso., Merck —C. V.—oz. 2.00

Alcohol, Propylic, Normal, Merck. —C. B.—lb. 5.00

Alcohol, Styrilol, —see Alcohol, Cinnamyl.

Alcohol, Wood, —see Alcohol, Methylic.

Aldehyde, Anisio, Merck. —C. V.—oz. 2.50

Aldehyde, Benzio, —see Benzaldehyde.

Aldehyde, Butylol, Iso., Merck. —G. V.—oz. 0.50

Aldehyde, Caprylo, Merck. —C. V.—oz. 0.20
(Octic Aldehyde; Methyl-benzylketone). —By distil. sodium rosinoleate & hydrate. —C₃H₇O = CH₃OCH₂CH₃CHO, if aldehyde; CH₃COC₂H₅, if methyl-benzyl ketone. —Color. liq.; quant. odor. —Sp. Gr. 0.819 at 20° C. —Boil. 171° C.

Aldehyde, Cinnamyl, Merck. —G. V.—oz. 2.00

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Prof. OSCAR OLDBERG,
2421 Dearborn St. CHICAGO.

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MONTHLY PRICE-SHEET ISSUED.
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Alternating-Current CONVERTER.

A new device for converting the alternating electric light current to practical use for curative purposes and the illumination of small lamps.

Every Physician who has had occasion to use cautery, in any form, will appreciate the advantages offered by the use of this instrument. By means of this converter an alternating current of either 30 or 40 volts is controlled, and a low voltage, suitable for healing cautery knives and cautery snare, and for the illumination of small lamps, is obtainable.
The instrument is graduated in a series of half-volts, and gives any pressure of current up to 8 volts.
The Converter is mounted on a polished slate base 6 inches square and is fitted in a substantial mahogany or cherry wood case 10 inches square, fitted with leather hand-strap for carrying.

PRICE $25.00
Complete, with a pair of Cautery Conducting Cords and Socket Plug and Cord.

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A. S. ALOE COMPANY, St. Louis.
Aldehyde, Cuminico, Merck

- Dry. 
- Liquid.
- Oleoresin.
- Propylene.
- Semicarbazone.
- Starches.
- Wax.

**Aldehyde, Cuminico, Merck**

- Bis (methyl cinnamyl) xylylenediamine.
- Fr. acetyl xanthene.
- C,H4O: C,H2=CH-CH3.
- Orange or yellow prisms, crystall., or golden scales.

- Sol. A., E., B., Meth. 85%. 
- Uses: Dye.

**Aldehyde, Ethylidene, Merck**

- Liquid.
- Oleoresin.
- Propylene.
- Semicarbazone.
- Starches.
- Wax.

**Aldehyde, Ethylidene, Merck**

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- Orange or yellow prisms, crystall., or golden scales.

- Sol. A., E., B., Meth. 85%. 
- Uses: Dye.
HYOSCINE

(See page 133)

Is a syrupy liquid, difficultly soluble in water; easily so in alcohol and in ether. The pure alkaloid is not employed in medicine, and hence is not met with in the drug trade. Its salts are all soluble in water and insoluble in strong alcohol and in ether. There is no essential difference in their doses and modes of action. Therefore, what will be said of Hyoscine Hydrobromate, the preparation usually employed, is applicable, practically, to all the Hyoscine salts.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate Merck is a useful hypnotic and sedative in insane excitations, and a desirable Palliative in certain nervous disorders—such as paralysis agitans, chorea, alcoholic tremor, muscular spasms, etc.; a Cerebral, Spinal, and Cardiac Depressant; an Antaphrodisiac; an Antisialagogue; an Antihidrotic; and a Mydriatic (externally, in 1:1000 to 1:400 aqueous solutions).

Hyoscine Hydrobromate occasionally induces loss of appetite, vomiting, illusions (partly of a consternative nature, partly of a cheerful character); exciting illusions are intensified and multiplied by it. According to Klinke, it is best to circumscribe the use of Hyoscine in recent psychoses; while it may be very readily chosen—even as to increased doses—in asthenized patients, provided no heart complications whatever be present.

Doses: As a hypnotic in insanity, \( \frac{1}{50} \) grm. (0.002 Gm.) per orem; or, \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{6} \) grain, hypodermically. As a nerve-sedative, \( \frac{1}{60} \) to \( \frac{1}{40} \) grm. (0.00032 to 0.0011 Gm.) per orem; or, \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) grm. (0.00016 to 0.00032 Gm.) hypodermically.

According to Erb, the internal administration of Hyoscine acts less promptly than the subcutaneous in nervous diseases; but, according to Dornblith, Kny, and Klinke, the internal medication is less dangerous, and, especially in psychoses, very enduring, in its action.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-14-14

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Allyl Sulpho-carbamide, or Allyl Sulpho-urea, — see Thiourea.

Allyl-Sulpho-cyanide, or Thio-cyanate, — see Oil, Mustard, Artificial.

Allyl Tribromide Merck. — g. s. v. — oz. 2.00
(Tribrom-hydri; Tribrom-propenyl; Tribrom-propane; Glyceri-tribromide.) Fr. allyl iodide by bromines. — Cl, Br—Cl, Br, Br, CEBr. Faint yellow liq.; cryst. mass when cooled. — Sp. Gr. 2.430 at 15° C. — Sol. A. E. — Solid. 219-221° C. — Sed., Antipasms. — Uses: Dyest., smasms, whoop. cough, &c. — Does 6-10 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.) 2 or 3 t. p. d., in caps. — Aij. 2 or 3 drops in 20 drops of ether.

Allylamine Merck. — 15 gr. vial .50

Ainsula (Cotellute) — g. s. v. — oz. .36

Aloeae, Barbadoesae. — U. S. P. — bulk — lb. .16

Aloeae, Cape. — g. s. v. — oz. .12

Aloes, Purif. — U. S. P.
Fr. com. Socotrine aloes. — Reddish-brown, brittle pieces; character, arom. odor; bitter taste. — Sol. A.; sl. W. — Cath., Emmen. — Uses: Lax. — us’ly in comb. w. o. drugs; acts mostly on lower bowel. — Does 15-40 grains (0.26-0.65 Gm.).

Aloes, Socotrine. — U. S. P. — bulk — lb. .45
Inap. juice fr. Aloe Perryi, Baker. — Yellow-brown to orange-brown or red, opaque, resinous masses; slight, saffron odor; bitter taste. — Sol. A.; sl. W. — Cath., Emmen. — Uses: Pharm. — Does 4.5 grains (0.065 Gm.).

Also in 1, 1/2, & 3 lbs. (Barbaloin). — Ment. prin. of Barbadoes aloes — C14H19O6. — Pale yellow to yellowish-brown need; bitter taste. — Sol. A.; formamide, 80 W., 20 A., 470 E. at 15° C. — Cath. — Uses: Chronic constip., espec. when complicated w. hemorrhoids. — Does 1/4-9 grains (0.005-0.18 Gm.) — Aij. 1/4 grain (0.06 Gm.) dis. in formamide. — Misc. D. 4 grains (0.06 Gm.) single; 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) p. day.

Alphel Merck. — c. v. — oz. .75

Alstonine, — see Chlorogenine.

Atthcin, — see Asparagin.

Alum, Ammonio-ferric, — see Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric.

Alum. — Ammonium, Caesium, Caesium & Rubidium, Potassium, Rubidium, Sodium, &c., — see Aluminium & Ammonium Sulphate, Aluminium & Caesium Sulphate, &c.

Alum. Chrome, — see Chromium & Potassium Sulphate.

Alum, Concentrated, — see Aluminium Sulphate.

Alum, Copper, — see Copper Aluminated.

Alum, Iron, or Potassee-ferric, — see Iron & Potassium Sulphate.

Alum, Iron-ammonium, — see Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric.

Alumina, — see Aluminium Hydrate, & Oxide.

Aluminium Merck. — In thin bands. — oz. .50
do. Merck. — Thick sheets. — oz. .25
do. Merck. — Thin sheets. — oz. .30
do. Merck. — Thick wire. — oz. .30
do. Merck. — Thin wire. — oz. .35
do. Merck. — Impalpable powder. — oz. .35
Uses: For photo. flash-light.
do. Merck. — Coarse powder. — oz. .30
do. Merck. — Leaf. — book 1.00

Aluminium Merck’s G. R.
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
99.9% — Ribbon, thin, ab. 30 Mm. wide. — oz. .60
99.9% — Blocks, ab. 125 Gm. — oz. .26
99.9% — Sheet, thick. — oz. .30
99.9% — Sheet, thin. — oz. .35
99.9% — Wire, thin. — oz. .40
99.9% — Pw., coarse. — oz. .35
99.9% — Pw., very fine. — oz. .40
Chips — oz. .25
Leaf (250 in book) — book 1.25
Tests: Through Q. D., by diss. in NaOH solut., & calc., generated H.

Aluminium Acetate, Merck. — Basic. — c. v. — oz. .19
Also in 1, 1/2, & 3 lbs.
Fr. aluminium acetate solut., by rap. dry. on glass at a low temp. — AlJ·4C2H3O2·4H2O. — Gummy mass, or wh., granul., deliq. p. d. — Insol. in W. — Uses: Mord., disinfect. by embalmers. — Intern. dias. & dyent. — Extern., washing foul wounds. — Does 5-10 grains (0.08-0.6 Gm.) 2 or 3 p. d. — Caut. Keep from air.

Aluminium Acetate, Glycerate or Glycerolate of, — see Aluminium Aceto-glycerinate.

Aluminium Aceto-borata Merck. — c. v. — oz. .60
Sumbul is a stimulant and tonic to the nervous system; it has been recommended in gastric spasm, hysteria, delirium, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhoea, chlorosis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, and other maladies, accompanied with an asthenic condition. In nervous diseases of a low, depressing character, it has been found very useful, especially in the following combination, which we prepare in pill form. These pills are prescribed by leading physicians. Don't fail to specify Wm. R. Warner & Co. to avoid substitutes and disappointment.

Pil. Sumbul Comp.  
(Dr. Goodell)  
As specially prepared by Wm. R. Warner & Co.

B Ext. Sumbul 1 gr.  Ferri Sulph, Extr. 1 gr.  Amylalcohol. 1 gr.  Ac. Ascorbic, 0.5 gr.  

"I use this pill for nervous and hysterical women who need building up." One or two pills three times a day. This pill is used with advantage in neurasthenic conditions in conjunction with occasional doses of Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s Bromo-Soda, in cases of fatigue, loss of sleep, headache, or indigestion.

Pil. Chalybeate.  
Prof. Niemeyer's Proto-carbonate of Iron Pil. as specially prepared by Wm. R. Warner & Co.

3 Grains — Dose 1 to 4 Pills.

COMPOSITION

AS PREPARED BY
Wm. R. Warner & Co., Chemists, Philadelphia.

(Beware of Substitutes)

NEW YORK QUININE  
AND CHEMICAL WORKS (Limited).

QUININE,  
ALOIN,  
COCAINE,  
MORPHINE,  
CODEINE,  
ACETANILID,

And a General Assortment of Medicinal Chemicals.

OUR products are unsurpassed in quality and appearance; they are carried by druggists generally, and your preference is respectfully solicited.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.
Aluminum Aceto-glyco-urate Merck. c. v.—oz.  .30
(Glyceralate of Acetate of Aluminum; Glycercyle of Aluminum Acetate). Antiseptic.

*Aluminum Aceto-tartrate Merck. — Dry, soluble........... c. v.—oz.  .24
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1 lb.:


Uses: Chiefly in dis. of the air passages. —Appl., in 1/4 to 1/2 soln.; as snuff, with 1/4 its weight of powdered boric acid. 50% soln. for chilbl.

do. Merck. —Dry, soluble powder. ........... c. v.—oz.  .28

Aluminum Benzate Merck c. v.—oz.  .60
AlCl₃(C₂H₅O₂)₂. —Wh., cryst. pwd.

Aluminum Biochromate Merck c. v.—oz.  .45
Al₂Cr₂O₇. —Red cryst. —Sol. W.

Aluminum Borate Merck c. v.—oz.  .40
2Al₂O₃·B₂O₃·3H₂O. —Wh., granular pwd. —Sol. W.

Aluminum Boro-fermate Merck

Aluminum Boro-tannate Merck

Aluminum Boro-tartrate Merck

Aluminum Boro-urate Merck

Aluminum Bromide Merck. —Pure. c. v.—oz.  .44
AlBr₃. —Wh., nux, plates when freshly made fume in air. —Sol. W., A., carbon bisulf. —Mel. 98° C.

Aluminum Carbide Merck
Fr. aluminum salts w. carbon in electric furnace. —Al₅C₃. —Sol., hot conc. nitric acid.

*Aluminum Chloride Merck. —Pure, crystal...

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lb., & oozes.

Also in 5, 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & oozes.


do. Merck. —Sublimed, anhydrous. —For Synthesis. —In gr. 50 gramme bottle. —Also in 100 gramme bottles.

Antiseptic.

Aluminum Fluoride Merck. —Pure. c. v.—oz.  .34
React. prod. alumina, fluo-ricar, & hydrochloric acid gas at h. temp. —AlF₃. —Wh., v. obuse, rhomboh. cryst.

Aluminum Gallate, Basic, Merck
(Gall.) —Al₂(C₃H₃O₄)₃·4H₂O. —Sol., astring. —Astring. —Uses: Where tannin is indicated.

Aluminum Hydrate Merck. —C. P., free fr. Alkali... c. b.—lb. 2.50
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1 lb.:

(Aluminum Hydroxide; Hydrated Aluminum; Precipitated Oxide of Aluminum; Aluminum Trihydrite). —Fr. alum by precip. w. ammon. or alkali carbonates. —Al₂(OH)₃. —Wh., tastel., odorl., amorph. pwd. —Sol., acids & alkali. —Astring.

Uses: Chiefly techn. —Extern., for inflam. affect. of skin. —Does 1-10 grains (0.005-0.05 Grm.).

*do. Merck. —U. S. P.. —Pure. c. b.—lb. .84
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1 lb.:

do. Merck. —Commercial, dried. c. b.—lb. .40

Aluminum Hypophosphite Merck. c. v.—oz.  .14
Al₂(PO₃)₂. —Wh. pwd. —Sol. W.

Aluminum Iodide Merck... g. s.—oz.  2.00

*Aluminum Nitrate Merck. —Pure, crystal...

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lb., & oozes.

Al₂(NO₃)₃. —sq. —Light, v. delq., prism. cryst. —Decomp. at 150° C.

do. Merck. —Pure, dried. c. b.—lb. 1.25

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lb., & oozes.

do. Merck. —Commercial. c. b.—lb. 1.00

*Aluminum Naphthol-sulphonate. c. v.—oz.  .60

Aluminum Oleate, see Oleate, Aluminum.

Aluminum Oxalate Merck. —Pure. c. v.—oz.  .29
Al₂(C₂O₄)₃·H₂O. —Wh. pwd.

Aluminum Oxide Merck. —C. P., anhydrous...

Al₂O₃. —By ignition of aluminum hydrate. —Al₂O₃. —Wh., soft, amorph. pwd.; cakes when stored heated.

*Aluminum Oxide, Precipitated, see Aluminum Hydrate.

Aluminum Palmitate Merck. —Pure. c. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lb., & oozes.


do. Merck. —Crude. c. b.—lb. .99

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lb., & oozes.

Uses: Techn.

Aluminum Phenol-sulphonate, see Aluminum Sulpho-carb.ate.
GUAIACOL.

(See page 129)

Pure Guaiacol has been recommended as the best known remedy in pulmonary tuberculosis.

Dr. Bourget recommends the administration of Guaiacol in large doses. In summer he exhibits it in vinous solution; in winter, in mixture with cod-liver oil.

The summer mixture is composed as follows:

- Guaiacol Merck, - - - - - - - - - 7.5 Gm. (2 fl. dr.)
- Tincture Cinchona, - - - - - - - - - 20 Gm. (6 fl. dr.)
- Malaga Wine, - - - - - - - - - 1000 Gm. (35 fl. oz.)

Of this, 1 tablespoonful is given at every meal in the beginning of the treatment, which dose is gradually increased up to 2 to 3 spoonfuls.

If at any time the medicament be less well borne than usual, its form is to be changed to that of an enema, as follows:

- Guaiacol Merck, - - - - - - - - - 2 Gm. (30 min.)
- Sweet-almond Oil, - - - - - - - - - 20 Gm. (6 fl. dr.)
- Acacia, - - - - - - - - - 10 Gm. (3½ dr.)
- Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - - 950 Gm. (2 pints)

Make into emulsion; for 4 enemas.

(This enema should be made to go as high up as possible, being administered through a flexible tube, with the patient lying on his left side; sometimes it may be advantageously preceded by a water injection.)

The treatments per os and per rectum may be alternatively combined—the Guaiacol-wine being given one fortnight, and the Guaiacol enemas the next.

For the winter treatment this formula is directed:

- Guaiacol Merck, - - - - - - - - - 3 Gm. (45 min.)
- Cod-liver Oil, - - - - - - - - - 200 Gm. (8 fl. oz.)

One tablespoonful at each principal meal is the internal dose of this, combined with an outward application, by inunction, of the following:

- Creosote, - - - - - - - - - 20 Gm. (5 fl. dr.)
- Cod-liver Oil, - - - - - - - - - 200 Gm. (8 fl. oz.)

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Aluminum Phosphate. MEROK'S 1896 INDEX. Aluminum & Potass.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MEROK'S MARKET REPORT."—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2604, New York.

*Aluminum Phosphate Merok. c. v. — oz. .30
  Wh. pwd.

Aluminum Phosphate, Acid, Merok.—Pure c. v. — oz. .44
  Wh. cryst.

Aluminum Rhodanide, — see Aluminum Sulphocyanate.

Aluminum Siliicate Merok.—c. v. — oz. .44
  (Salumina). Al₂(C₂H₆O₂)₃. Reddish-wh. pzd.—Aniseptic.
  Uses: Dust pzd.; nasal & pharyngeal catarrh & osena.

Aluminum Sulphocyanate, Ammoniated
  (Soluble Salumina). Yellowish-wh. pzd.—Sol. 9 W.—Astring.,
  Antisept.—Uses: Inflam., of nose & throat; insufflation dry
  paint w. 30% solut. in 50% glycerin & 30% W.

Aluminum Siliicate Merok.—Pure c. v. — oz. .48
  Al₂(SiO₃)₃ Wh. masses.

Aluminum Siliicate Merok.—Pure c. v. — oz. .54
  Al₂Fe₃(3H₂O)₃ Wh. pzd.

Aluminum Siliicate Merok.—Pure c. v. — oz. .49
  Al₂(C₂H₆O₂)₃ Wh. mass.—Sol. warm A., turpentine, B.

Aluminum Sulphate Merok.—C. P., cryst.
  Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
  Al₂(SO₄)₃ + 17H₂O Thin, wh., six-sided plates, in scales or
  granules, w. soapy feel.—Sol. 13 W.—Uses: Same as alum.
  * do. Merok.—U. S. P.—Pure c. b. — lb. .49
  Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
  Wh., cryst. lumps or pzd.; odor.: sw. astring. taste.—Sol.
  1.4 W.—Extern. Antisept., Catalic, Astring. —Uses: Petal
  ucl., fistil. discharges; enlarged tonsils, scrof. & cancer. ucl.;
  endometr: nasal polypi, &c.—App., in 10 to 100 in 100 solut.
  or conc. solut.
  do. Merok.—Double refined, free fr. iron c. b. — lb. .19
  Yellowish-wh. to bluish-wh. cryst. mass.—Uses: Techn.—
  Cout. Keep dry.

Aluminum Sulphate Merok.—Pure c. v. — oz. .54
  Fr. heating aluminum in presence of sulphur.—Al₂₃₄ Yellow
  crist: bitter taste.—Dep. by warm.

Aluminum Sulpho-carbaleate Merok.—c. v. — oz. .29
  (Sozal; Aluminum Para-phenolphenolate).—Al₂(C₂H₆B₄SO₄)₆ Wh.
  cryst. grains; weak phenol odor; strongly astring. taste—Sol.W.
  in cystitis & suppurb. sore.

Aluminum Sulphocyanate Merok.—c. v. — oz. .50
  (Aluminum Rhodanide). Wh., cryst., deliq. solid.—Sol. W.

Aluminum Tannate Merok.—c. v. — oz. .34
  (Tannal). Light brown pzd.

Aluminum, Tanno-tartrate, Merok
  (Soluble Tannal). Yellowish-wh. lamell or pzd.; str.
  astring. taste.—Sol. 2 W.—Astring., Antisept.—Uses: Rhino-
  laryngological practice, for catarrhal troubles. Can be
  infezzed plain or mixed; or taken in a gargle.

*Aluminum Tartrate Merok.—Pure c. v. — oz. .39
  Al₂C₂H₆O₇ Wh. pzd.
  do. Merok.—Commercial c. v. — oz. .34

Aluminum & Ammonium Chloride Merok
  c. v. — oz. .64
  Fr. aluminum chloride by act. dry ammonia followed by heat.
  in stream of hydrogen.—Wh., cryst. pzd.

*Aluminum & Ammonium Sulphate Merok.—
  Pure c. b. — lb. .27
  (Ammonia Alum). Al₂(NH₂)₂(SO₄)₃. 9H₂O Wh., transp.
  cryst.; peculi. stpy., sweet taste.—Sol. 1/2 W., Milit. Spy.
  Astring., Emesis, Purge., Styp. —Uses: Purifying drinking-
  water. Also techn. baking powders. —Incorp., iron, zinc,
  alkailes.
  do. Commercial — c. b. — lb. .35
  do. Merok.—Pencils — doz. 1.15
  Uses: Stypic.

Aluminum & Caselum Sulphate Merok.—25 gr. v. .75
  (Casselum Alum). Al₂C₁₀(SO₄)₄. 12H₂O.—Sol. W.

Aluminum & Caselum & Rubidium Sulphate Merok.—15 gr. vial .75
  (Casselum & Rubidum Alum). Al₂CaRb(SO₄)₄. 12H₂O.—Sol.
  W.

Aluminum & Potassium Para-phenol-
  sulphonate Merok.—c. v. — oz. .44
  Combination of para-phenol-sulphonic acid w. potassium
  aluminium.—Al₂K₁₁(C₂H₆B₄O₇)₃.—Color. cryst.—Sol. W.

*Aluminum & Potassium Sulphate Merok.
  (Alum, U. S. P.).—Cryst.—c. b. — lb. .27
  (Potassium Alum). Al₂K₂(SO₄)₂. 12H₂O. Large, colorlo.
  cothul., or cubic crystal; astring. taste; acid react.—Sol. 6.
  —Uses: Intern., night sweats, diar., paint. colic, nerv.
  colic.—Extern., hemorrhage, gleet, cancer, eplast., somet.
  as emetic.
  —Uses: Does 5-6 grains (0.8-1 Gm.) 3 to 4 t.p.d., in water; emetic,
  1-2 teaspoonful.—Appl., in subcut., conc. solut., or 0.55 solut.
  —Incorp., alkali, rhodocate, &c.
  do. Merok.—U. S. P.—Impalpable powder — c. b. — lb. .30
  V. tne, wh. pzd.; alum taste.

do. Merok.—U. S. P.—Powder — c. b. — lb. .29
  do. Pure, cryst.— c. b. — lb. .26
  do. Pure, powder — c. b. — lb. .27
  do. Pure, dried — c. b. — lb. .30
  do. Dehydr., cryst. potassium alum.—Al₂K₁₁(SO₄)₄ W., granu-
  lar, pzd.; odor.: strychn. soln. fr. sir., 3 to 6 W., 1:25 C.
  —Bechar, Astring., &c.—Uses: Destroy exub, granul., & as
  Alum, cryst.—Caut. Keep well corked, & from air.

do. Merok.—Pure, dried powder — c. b. — lb. .21
  do. Commercial, cryst., free fr. iron — c. b. — lb. .16
  —Uses: Techn.—
  do. Commercial, powder, free fr. iron — c. b. — lb. .17
  do. Merok.—Pencils — doz. 1.15
  Uses: Remov. exub. granulun.
  do. Merok.—Pencils mounted in wood — doz. 3.50

Aluminum & Potassium Sulpho-
  carbaleate Merok.—c. v. — oz. .50
  —Uses: Extern., 5 to 30 sq. solut.: cancer, fistula, putrid ulc.
  er., mouth wash, bad breath.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MEROK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MEROK!
2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3.—The PRICES quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
PANOPEPTON.

Bread and Beef Peptone.

PANOPEPTON is the entire edible substance of prime lean beef and best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested, sterilised and concentrated in vacuo, and preserved in a sound sherry.

PANOPEPTON is the food par excellence for invalids; in all acute diseases, fevers, etc.; in convalescence; for the large class of persons who, from feebleness or deranged digestion or antipathy to ordinary foods, require a fluid, agreeable, and quickly assimilable food.

PANOPEPTON proves an effective resource against sleeplessness when this is due to excessive fatigue, stress of mental work, or malnutrition.

PANOPEPTON is at once a grateful stimulant and food.

PANOPEPTON should not be mixed with milk or any other food, but should be taken pure or with cracked ice or carbonic water. For an adult, the usual portion should be a tablespoonful several times a day and at bedtime.

Originated and . . . .

. . . . Manufactured by

Fairchild Bros. & Foster,
NEW YORK.
Aluminium & Rubidium Sulphate Merck........ 15 gr. vial .50 aluminum (Alum) Al₂Rb₂(SO₄)₃+4H₂O—Sol. 44 W. at 17° C.

Aluminium & Sodium Chloride Merck c. v. -oz. .30


Aluminium & Sodium Silicate Merck Fr. adding sodium aluminate to hot soln. of sod. silicate & hydrate—Na₂Al₂[Si₃O₉]—Use: Surg. dress., spinal jackets, splints, &c.


Aluminium & Zinc Sulphate Merck c. b. -lb. 1.00 Al₂(SO₄)₂ZnSO₄—Wh. cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Use: Castanic.

do. Merck.—In sticks c. b. -lb. 1.25 Wh. cryst. sticks.—Sol. W.—Use: Castanic.

Alum—See Aluminum Naphtho-sulphonate.

Alveoliz Merck


Amalgams—See under Copper, Sodium, & Zinc.

Amarine Merck........ c. v. -oz. 2.50 (Iso-hydro-benzamid). C₁₄H₁₂N₂—(CH₂CH₂NH₂)CH₂CH₃—Loz. or pris. cryst. ; tast. w. bitter after-taste.—Sol. A., E,—Melt. 199° C—Cont. Poison!

Ambergis, Black........ oz. 20.00 Concretion of gall-bladder or intestinal tract of sperm whale; nay found floating in the ocean. —Small round, amorph. black; waxy masses. —Sol. A., E.—Melt. 72.5° C—Use: Perfumery.

Ambergis, Gray........ oz. 40.00 Gray, waxy masses.—Sol. A., E.


Amido-aceto-phenetidin,—See Phenocoll.


Amido-azobenzene, Para, Merck—c. v. -oz. 2.00 (Para-azo-azobenzene; Para amido-diphenyl-imide). —By treat. aniline & aniline hydrochloride w. alkali. C₆H₅N₂H₃C₆H₄N₂H₃[14].—Yellow cryst. or orange prisms. —Sol. A., E.—Melt. 199° C—Bolt. above 200° C.

Amido-aceto-hydrochlorate, Merck........ c. v. -oz. .65 (Amido-aceto-hydrochlorate). C₁₄H₁₄N₃O₃HCl—Steel-blue need. or scales.

Amido-acetoleumone, Ortho, Merck........ c. v. -oz. 3.00 (Tolu-azo-toluidine). Fr. treat. ortho-toluidine, by nitros acid. C₆H₅NH₂C₆H₄NH₂N=C₆H₄(C₂H₅)CH₂NH₂—Golden-yellow laminae or plates.—Sol. A.—Melt. 199° C.

Amido-benzene,—See Aniline.

Amido-creosol, Para., Hydrochlorate, Merck........ c. v. -oz. 3.00 Deriv. of Creosol, combined with hydrochloric acid. C₇H₇NO=CH₂(OH)NH₂[12:3].—Color. need. —Sol. hot. W., A., E.—Melt. 169—171° C.

Amido-cumene,—See Cumidine.

Amido-ethane,—See Ethylamine.

Amido-guaiacol Merck Fr. aceto-anilid, by nitration & subsequent reduction. —Melt. 184° C.

Amido-methane,—See Methylene.

Amido-phenol, Ortho, Hydrochlorate, Merck........ c. v. -oz. 2.50 (Ortho-anilino-hydrochlorate). C₆H₅NOCl=C₆H₅(NH₂)O(OH)HCl.—Need.—Sol. A., W.

*Amido-phenol, Para., Merck.—C. P., cryst.

25 gramme vial 1.25 (Para amido-phenol). Fr. para-nitro-phenol by reduction. C₆H₅NO=C₂H₅(NH₂)OH[14].—Crystal. pwd.—Sol. W., A.; darkness on expos.—Melt. 184° C.

do. Merck.—Technical, cryst. —25 gramme vial .75

Amido-phenol, Para., Hydrobromate, Merck........ c. v. -oz. 3.75 C₆H₅NOBr=C₆H₅(NH₂)OHBr.—Cryst.—Sol. W., A.

*Amido-phenol, Para., Hydrochlorate, Merck.—C. P.

25 gramme vial 1.00 C₆H₅NOCl=C₆H₅(NH₂)O(OH)HCl—Prism. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 184° C—Cont. Poison!

do. Merck.—Technical.

Amido-phenol, Para., Salicylate, Merck........ c. v. -oz. 5.50 C₆H₅(NO₂)CO₂H=C₆H₅(NH₂)O(OH)H₂O. —Sol. A.

Amido-xylidine,—See Xylidine.

Amidol........ 1 oz. cans—oz. .75 Also in 4, 8, & 16 oz. cans.

(Di-amido-phenol). Fr. diamido-phenol. C₆H₅N₁O=C₆H₅(NH₂)(OH)HCl.—Use. Photo developer.

Ammonia, Anhydrous.—Liquid.

Ammonia gas liquified by cold & pressure.—NH₃—Liq., prod. great cold by its own evap. All properties of amm. intensified.—Bolt. 30.5° C, at 760 Mm.—Use: Techn., for freezing purposes, &c.—Sold in str. iron cylinders. —Cont. Great care in storing or opening.

Ammonia Muriate,—See Ammonium Chloride.


Ammonia Water,—See Water, Ammonia.


Ammonium Acetate Merck.—Cryst.—c. v. -oz. .17 Also in 1 1/2, 2 & 14 lbs.

Fr. glacial acetic acid satu. w. dry smm. gas. —NH₃,C₂H₅O₂—Large, transp., color., deliq. need.—Sol. all prop. w. —
PARALDEHYDE.

(See page 182)

Taken internally, Paraldehyde Merck acts as a sedative and hypnotic, like chloral; but it is less depressing on the heart, does not reduce arterial pressure, produces no digestive or cerebral disturbance, is less persistent in action, but safer, has no tendency to produce habit, and may be used hypodermically. Its taste may be disguised with rum and essence of lemon.

Counter-indications are gastric, intestinal, and renal diseases and advanced phtisis with diseased larynx.

To be had of all Druggists. H-II-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

CONVALLAMARIN

(See page 74)

Is a powerful and non-cumulative Heart- tonic, similar in action to digitalin. In large doses, it acts as an emetic. It has been employed in the same class of cases as digitalis. It does not disturb the stomach in medicinal doses, and may be administered continuously for a long time without any inconvenience.

The dose of Merck's Convallamarin per os, is 0.05 to 0.06 grammes (½ to 1 grain) every 1 or 2 hours; subcutaneously, 0.02 to 0.03 grammes (⅙ to ⅛ grain).

The different Convallamars in the markets are not of uniform activity, Merck's being the most active and reliable. Maraglione found prompt and characteristic digitalin action from the use of Merck's Convallamarin, while Leubacher saw alarming symptoms from products of unknown make, sold by the name of Convallamarin.

To be had of all Druggists. H-II-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

HYPNONE

(See page 134)

Has been employed as a hypnotic, in doses of 0.06 to 0.2 Gm. (1 to 3 min.), mixed with a little glycerine, and dispensed in capsules. Vigier recommended the following formula (emulsion):

- Hypnone Merck, - - - - - - 1 to 2 Gm. (15 to 30 min.)
- Sweet-almond Oil, - - - - - - 10 Gm. (2 fl. dr.)
- Acacia, - - - - - - 10 Gm. (2½ dr.)
- Orange-flower Syrup, - - - - - 60 Gm. (1½ fl. oz.)
- Distilled Water, - - - - - 120 Gm. (4 fl. oz.)

Tablespoonful per dose.

To be had of all Druggists. H-II-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
### Ammonium

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Ammonium Carbonate.**

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL—$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

| Ammonium Carbonate. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ammonium Nitrate Merck. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ammonium Biuret Merck. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ammonium Carbonate. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ammonium Chloride Merck. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ammonium Nitrate Merck. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ammonium Bicarbonate. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
"NEVERCHAIFE"

Artificial Limbs.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Legs with Rubber or Wooden Feet and Wood or Leather-Lacing Sockets. A new leg with Anti-friction Inner Sockets and Rubber Foot with Ankle Joint.

Arms with Ball and Socket Wrist and Automatic Elbow Joint.

These Limbs have been the envied possessors of Dr. Campbell, Coll. surgeon, D. Willard, M.D., Gordon Buck, M.D., and scores of other eminent members of the profession.

We make one-fourth of all Limbs furnished the U.S. Government for pensioners.

Send for Catalogue and State Particulars.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company,
Office of Company's Surgeon.

Mount Pleasant, Dec. 1, 1891.

Geo. R. Fuller, Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The Artificial Limb you have made for my patient is unsurpassed; the first you made for me was for a lady whose right leg was amputated at the upper part of the middle third thigh. She has worn it over five years and it is in good condition yet. I have known her to walk five miles during the afternoon and carry a burden of 55 pounds. The last two ordered, with rub or feet, have been more than we expected; they were for amputation below the knee; the one is used by a miner in heavy work, and the other for a boy I took to nurse who works for me. I shall continue to recommend your Artificial Limbs to all who are in need of them, as being of superior quality in strength, durability and accuracy of adaptation.

Very truly yours,

A. H. Myers, M. D.

PARCHMENT OR RAWHIDE JACKETS,

FOR SPINAL CURVATURE.

Extremely Thin, Light and Rigid,

Accurately Shaped,

Handsomely Finished,

Thoroughly Ventilated.

Much more comfortable and far superior in every way to the Plaster, Felt or Sole Leather Jackets, with

Less than One-fourth the Weight.

Plaster Mold required Price, $25

TRUSSES.

50 STYLES IN HARD RUBBER, CELLULOID, LEATHER, WIRE AND ELASTIC.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK ON MECHANICAL TREATMENT OF HERNIA.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS

AND SUPPORTERS.

Crutches, Tricycles for Cripples and Invalids, etc., etc.

State particular and Catalogue and special information will be forwarded.

GEO. R. FULLER,

19-27 S. 5th PAUL STREET.

Box 2141.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

[When writing, please mention Merck's Index.]
Ammonium. MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Amm. Hyposulphite.

Ammonium Carbonate Merck's G. R. c.b.---lb. .55
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Testes: (Rms.) 10 Gm. incl. in Pt cruc.; not wgbbl. (H₂SO₄) 5 Gm. diss. in 200 Cc. W.; add al. exc. HCl; boil; add solut. BaCl₂; no chfg. in hrg.-(Malodora) 2 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; super. w. HNO₃; add solut. AgNO₃; no chfg. -(I.M.C.) diss. in 30 Acet. acid; add H₂S eq.; no chfg. -(CH₃CO₂H); eq. 1 Gm. exp. w. b. H₂O.; H₂O.: w. res. (not yellow).-Caut. English salt frequently cont. 1.
Keep in well-stp. gl. bot.

*Ammonium Chloride Merck.---U. S. P.---Pure. granular.---lb. .20
Also in Bbs., & 50 lb. boxes.
(Muriate of Ammonia; Sal Ammoniaci; NH₄Cl; Wh., cryst. pwd.; odor, cool saline taste.-Sol. 8 & 9 &. Sublimes completely.-Stim., Expector., Antiseptic. Uses: Bronch. affect., hepatic congest., pelvic cellul., musc. rheumat., neural., chronic gland. enlarg., hemiplegia, senile gnr., dysmenorr., leuco., &c.-Dose 5-10 grains (0.3-0.65 Gm.) 8 or more t. p. d.

do. Merck.---U. S. P.---Pure. pwd.---lb. .21
Also in Bbs., & 50 lb. boxes.

do. Pure, lumps.---bulk. .11
Wh. or greenish-wh. whm., transp., tough, fbr. cryst. mass; pung., saline taste.-Uses: Chem., tech.

*Ammonium Chloride Merck's G. R. c.b.---lb. .80
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Aqu. solut. (1:20) clear & neutral. Testes: (Rms.) 5 Gm. heat; not wgbbl. -(P₂O₅ & A₄O₆) 5 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; add Mg mixt. & Amm.; no chfg. in hrg.-(H₂SO₄ & K₂O) aqu. soln. (1:20); add H₂S eq., or Amm., Amm. G., & Amm. Oxal; no chfg.-(HClO₄) aqu. soln.; add BaCl₂; no chfg.-(H₂C₂O₄) 1 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; add H₂SO₄ & solut. PbCl₂; no red col.-(Ammonite, &c.) 1 Gm. exp. w. HNO₃ on W.-b. w. res. (not yellowish or reddish).

Ammonium Chloride, Ferrated, Merck.---c.b.---lb. .60
(Amm.ionated Iron; Ammonium chloride of iron) 2.54 ferric chloride & 2.57 chloride. Reddish yellow, hygro. pwd.-Sol. W., dilute A.-Aper., Chalyb.-Uses: Rachitis, amenorr., acrf., chlor., epilepsy, cataract, &c.-Dose 4-12 grains (0.25-0.75 gm.)-Caut. Keep well closed.

Ammonium Chromate Merck.---Neutral, pure.

(c. v. oz. .35
(NH₄)₂CrO₄.-Long, citron-yellow needle; emit amm. in air.-Sol. W.

Ammonium Citrate Merck.---c. v.-oz. .17
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. boxes.

Ammonium Citrate with Iron Phosphate Merck.

---c. b. --lb. 1.36
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.
(Tonic, eructating, Emmem, Chalyb.Uses: As w. o. iron salts, espec. in dysepn. & amnorr. Dose 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.) Caut. Keep dark from air.

Ammonium Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate Merck.

---c. b. --lb. 1.10
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.
(Robinet's Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate; Ammonio-ferric Citrate) 1.19. Light green scales; sweetish, ferruginous taste.-Sol. W.-Tonic, Emmemagogue, & Chalyb.-Uses: An agreeable ferruginous preparation that agrees well with the stomach.-Dose 5-15 grains (0.3-0.85-1 Gm.)

---c. b. --lb. 1.52
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.
(NH₄)₂PO₄-3H₂O.-Wh., lamine. cryst.-Sol. W.-Uss. Phth., all dia. w. loss of nerve power.-Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-3 Gm.) t. p. d.

Ammonium Hypophosphite, see Ammonium Thiophosphate.

Ammonium Dithio-carbamate Merck. c.v.-oz. 1.50
(Normal Ammonium Dithio-carbamate).-React. prod. of ammonia & carbon disulfide.-CH₃N₃S₂.-NH₂CS.NH₂.-S. Yellow, hygro. prisms.-Sol. A.

Ammonium Embelate Merck.---Powder. 15 gr. v. 1.50

Ammonium Ethyl-sulphate Merck...---c. v.-oz. .90
(AMmonium Sulphate, or Sulphonate).-React. prod. of barium ethylsulphate & ammonium sulphate.-NII,C₄H₇H₂O₂.-Sol. W.-Med. 60%. C.

Ammonium Ferricyanide Merck.---Pure.-c. v.-oz. 2.00
(NH₄)₂Fe(CN)₆+4H₂O.-Red, shining, monoclinic prisms.-Sol. W.

Ammonium Ferrocyanide Merck.---Pure c.v.-oz. .65
(NH₄)₂Fe(CN)₆.-Wh. or greenish cryst., isomorph. w. those of potas. ferrocy. turn blue in air.-Sol. W.-Caut. Keep dark; stopper tight.

*Ammonium Fluoride Merck.-C. P. c. b.---lb. 2.09
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.
NH₄F.-Sm., v. deliq., color., bezag., flat cryst.; str. saline taste.-Sol. W.; el. A.-Antiper. Uses: Hyper. of spleen & in goitre; anal., & ethl. glasses.-Dose 5-20 ml (0.3-1.25 Cc.) of a solut. containing 4 grains to 1 oz. (0.25 Gm. to 30 Cc.) water.-Caut. Keep in gutta-percha bottles.

do. Merck.---Free fr. Arsenic c. b.---lb. 1.59
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.

do. Merck.---Technical.---c. b.---lb. 1.69
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.
Uses: Etching glass.

Ammonium Fluoride Merck's G. R. c. b.---lb. 2.34
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

---Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb. & ozs.
(See "Acid, Hydrofluoric, Fuming, Merck's G. R."

Ammonium Formate Merck.---Pure. c. v.-oz. .60
NH₄CHO.-Transp., color., monoc. cryst.; cool. pung. taste.-Sp. Gr. 1.071.-Sol. W.-Uses: Chronic paral., palsy of emas., or motion.-Dose 5 grains (0.3 Gm.)

Ammonium Gallate Merck.---Neutral. c. v.-oz. 1.00
NH₄,C₆H₄O₇.H₂O.-Sm., color. need.-Sol. W.

Ammonium Glycerophosphate Merck c. v.-oz. 1.29
(NH₄)₂PO₄.C₃H₈O₇.-(Sol. W.-Uses: Deficient nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dia., phthaharosis, convalesc. fr. influenza, &c.-Dose 5-15 grains (0.3-0.75 Gm) several t. p. d.

Ammonium Hippurate Merck.---c. v.-oz. 1.50

Ammonium Hypophosphite Merck.---c. v.-oz. .25
Also in 14, 14%, & 14 lb.
NH₄,H₂PO₄.-Wh., lamine. cryst.-Sol. W.-Uses: Phth., all dia. w. loss of nerve power.-Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-3 Gm.) t. p. d.

Ammonium Hypophosphite, see Ammonium Thiophosphate.

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---The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

---The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

---35---
CINERARIA MARITIMA
JUICE MERCK.
(See page 144)

From a communication by Thisleton Dyer, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Kew (London), to the Pharmaceutical Journal (1888, p. 985), it appears that Dr. R. Mercer, of Port-of-Spain (Trinidad) succeeded in performing an extraordinary cure on his own person by means of the juice of the above-named plant.

Dr. Mercer had become completely blind in consequence of a cataract. By instilling 2 drops of the juice of Cineraria maritima into the eye three times per day, he regained his power of vision within two months.

To be had of all Druggists.  H-H-H  MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

SCOPOLAMINE
(See page 309)

Is an alkaloid belonging to the group of tropeines (like atropine and hyoscine). It is obtained from the root of Scopolia atropoides. Prof. Kobert's experiments have shown that this substance is opposed, in general physiological action, to atropine; it does not stimulate the cerebral cortex (like atropine), but paralyzes it; and does not accelerate the pulse, but retards it.

According to Dr. Rählmann (Klin. Monatsbl. f. Augenheilk, Feb., 1893), Scopolamine excels—as a mydriatic and antiphlogistic—all other tropeines in use. It is similar to hyoscine, in strength of mydriatic action, without sharing its disadvantages. Unlike atropine, it has no untoward after-effects. It does not disturb the appetite, nor does it cause dryness of the throat, in normal doses, or nervous restlessness, reddening of the face or frequent pulse, as in the case of atropine.

The anodyne and antiphlogistic effect of scopolamine is not second to that of atropine; a steady diminution of the hypopyon was observed in five cases after its application. It does not affect intra-ocular pressure, and will therefore—in contrast to atropine—be readily borne where there is a pathological increase of the same.

Scopolamine is not used in its basic state. Scopolamine Hydrobromate Merck and Scopolamine Hydrochlorate Merck are employed in \( \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{2} \) % solutions, which are said to correspond to \( \frac{1}{4} - 1 \) % atropine solutions. Both salts act best in divided doses.

To be had of all Druggists.  H-H-H  MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Ammonium. 

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.** 

Ammonium. 

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**Ammonium Icthyol-sulphonate.—see Icthyol.**

**Ammonium Iodide Merok...**

Also in 1 ½, & 1 lb. N H₄I:—Iodine. color:.—odor:.—soluble;.—taste:.—stable;.—see:—Acid, Iodide of; Iodine, Ammonium; Iodine, Sodium. 

**Ammonium Molybdate Merok...**

Also in 1 ½, & 1½ lb. (NH₄)₂MoO₄:—Vigorous, free from ammonia & water.’s.—Properties:.—Sol:.—Mol:.—Solv:.—Acidity:.—Uses:—Deterging; ammonious acid; chelating. 

**Ammonium Nitrate Merok...**

—U. S. P.—

C P., c.—b.—lb. N H₄NO₃:—Yellow, strong, pungent taste:.—Sol:.—Mol:.—Acidity:.—Uses:—As a fertilizer; as a drying agent; as a detonating agent; as a fungicide; as a fireproofing agent; as a propellant; as a rocket propellant; as a rocket motor fuel; as a rocket propellant grain; as a rocket propellant charge; as a rocket propellant mixture; as a rocket propellant formulation; as a rocket propellant system; as a rocket propellant technology; as a rocket propellant design; as a rocket propellant testing; as a rocket propellant evaluation; as a rocket propellant manufacturing; as a rocket propellant storage; as a rocket propellant transportation; as a rocket propellant handling; as a rocket propellant safety; as a rocket propellant regulations; as a rocket propellant standards; as a rocket propellant quality assurance; as a rocket propellant warranty; as a rocket propellant inspection; as a rocket propellant certification; as a rocket propellant approval; as a rocket propellant licensing; as a rocket propellant compliance; as a rocket propellant accreditation; as a rocket propellant certification. 

**Ammonium Nitrate Merok’s G. R.**

Also in 1 ½, & 1½ lb. (NH₄)₂NO₃:—Odor:.—Soluble;.—Taste:.—Uses:—As a fertilizer; as a drying agent; as a detonating agent; as a fungicide; as a fireproofing agent; as a rocket propellant fuel; as a rocket propellant grain; as a rocket propellant charge; as a rocket propellant mixture; as a rocket propellant formulation; as a rocket propellant system; as a rocket propellant technology; as a rocket propellant design; as a rocket propellant testing; as a rocket propellant evaluation; as a rocket propellant manufacturing; as a rocket propellant storage; as a rocket propellant transportation; as a rocket propellant handling; as a rocket propellant safety; as a rocket propellant regulations; as a rocket propellant standards; as a rocket propellant quality assurance; as a rocket propellant warranty; as a rocket propellant inspection; as a rocket propellant certification; as a rocket propellant approval; as a rocket propellant licensing; as a rocket propellant compliance; as a rocket propellant accreditation; as a rocket propellant certification. 

**Ammonium Oxalate Merok...**

Also in 1 ½, & 1½ lb. & ozs. (NH₄)₂C₂O₄:—Slightly soluble;.—Taste:.—Uses:—As a reagent; as a test; as a laxative; as a cathartic; as a purgative; as a diuretic; as a choleretic; as a sialagogue; as a salivary stimulant; as a antiemetic; as a antiemetic agent; as a antiemetic formulation; as a antiemetic technology; as a antiemetic design; as a antiemetic testing; as a antiemetic evaluation; as a antiemetic manufacturing; as a antiemetic storage; as a antiemetic transportation; as a antiemetic handling; as a antiemetic safety; as a antiemetic regulations; as a antiemetic standards; as a antiemetic quality assurance; as a antiemetic warranty; as a antiemetic inspection; as a antiemetic certification; as a antiemetic approval; as a antiemetic licensing; as a antiemetic compliance; as a antiemetic accreditation; as a antiemetic certification. 

**Ammonium Oxalate Merok’s G. R.**

Also in 1 ½, & 1½ lb. & ozs. (NH₄)₂C₂O₄:—Odor:.—Taste:.—Uses:—As a reagent; as a test; as a laxative; as a cathartic; as a purgative; as a diuretic; as a choleretic; as a sialagogue; as a salivary stimulant; as a antiemetic; as a antiemetic agent; as a antiemetic formulation; as a antiemetic technology; as a antiemetic design; as a antiemetic testing; as a antiemetic evaluation; as a antiemetic manufacturing; as a antiemetic storage; as a antiemetic transportation; as a antiemetic handling; as a antiemetic safety; as a antiemetic regulations; as a antiemetic standards; as a antiemetic quality assurance; as a antiemetic warranty; as a antiemetic inspection; as a antiemetic certification; as a antiemetic approval; as a antiemetic licensing; as a antiemetic compliance; as a antiemetic accreditation; as a antiemetic certification. 

**Ammonium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merok...**

—Pure...—c.—b.—lb. N H₄(H₂PO₄)₂:—Soluble;.—Taste:.—Uses:—As a fertilizer; as a drying agent; as a detonating agent; as a fungicide; as a fireproofing agent; as a rocket propellant fuel; as a rocket propellant grain; as a rocket propellant charge; as a rocket propellant mixture; as a rocket propellant formulation; as a rocket propellant system; as a rocket propellant technology; as a rocket propellant design; as a rocket propellant testing; as a rocket propellant evaluation; as a rocket propellant manufacturing; as a rocket propellant storage; as a rocket propellant transportation; as a rocket propellant handling; as a rocket propellant safety; as a rocket propellant regulations; as a rocket propellant standards; as a rocket propellant quality assurance; as a rocket propellant warranty; as a rocket propellant inspection; as a rocket propellant certification; as a rocket propellant approval; as a rocket propellant licensing; as a rocket propellant compliance; as a rocket propellant accreditation; as a rocket propellant certification. 

**Ammonium Phosphate, Monobasic, Merok...**

—Pure...—c.—b.—lb. N H₄H₂PO₄:—Taste:.—Uses:—As a fertilizer; as a drying agent; as a detonating agent; as a fungicide; as a fireproofing agent; as a rocket propellant fuel; as a rocket propellant grain; as a rocket propellant charge; as a rocket propellant mixture; as a rocket propellant formulation; as a rocket propellant system; as a rocket propellant technology; as a rocket propellant design; as a rocket propellant testing; as a rocket propellant evaluation; as a rocket propellant manufacturing; as a rocket propellant storage; as a rocket propellant transportation; as a rocket propellant handling; as a rocket propellant safety; as a rocket propellant regulations; as a rocket propellant standards; as a rocket propellant quality assurance; as a rocket propellant warranty; as a rocket propellant inspection; as a rocket propellant certification; as a rocket propellant approval; as a rocket propellant licensing; as a rocket propellant compliance; as a rocket propellant accreditation; as a rocket propellant certification. 

—Also in 1 ½, & 1½ lb. & ozs. (NH₄)PO₃:—Semi-solid;.—Taste:.—Uses:—As a fertilizer; as a drying agent; as a detonating agent; as a fungicide; as a fireproofing agent; as a rocket propellant fuel; as a rocket propellant grain; as a rocket propellant charge; as a rocket propellant mixture; as a rocket propellant formulation; as a rocket propellant system; as a rocket propellant technology; as a rocket propellant design; as a rocket propellant testing; as a rocket propellant evaluation; as a rocket propellant manufacturing; as a rocket propellant storage; as a rocket propellant transportation; as a rocket propellant handling; as a rocket propellant safety; as a rocket propellant regulations; as a rocket propellant standards; as a rocket propellant quality assurance; as a rocket propellant warranty; as a rocket propellant inspection; as a rocket propellant certification; as a rocket propellant approval; as a rocket propellant licensing; as a rocket propellant compliance; as a rocket propellant accreditation; as a rocket propellant certification.

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GRANULAR EFFERVESCING SALTS.

Lithia,
Lithia-Potash,
Magnesium Sulph.
(EPSOM),
Seidlitz Salt.
Hunyadi,
Caffeine Bromide,
Sodium Salicylate,
Caffeine
Phosphate Compound,
Acid Salicylic.

WE invite the attention
of PHYSICIANS
to our line of

Compressed Tablets,

Alkaloidal (Dosimetric) Tablets,

Hypodermic Tablets.

PRIVATE FORMULÆ A SPECIALTY.

SEND FOR PRICE-LIST.

The Metric Granule Co.,
11 S. WATER STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
AMMONIUM.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

AMMONIUM THIONOurate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Picrate Merck</td>
<td>c. v.-oz.</td>
<td>.250</td>
<td>NH₄NO₃</td>
<td>Dark, orange-red, rhombic. cryst. - Sol. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Pyrurate Merck</td>
<td>c. v.-oz.</td>
<td>1.54</td>
<td>NH₄NO₃</td>
<td>Dark red pwd. - Sol. W. - Uses: Microscopy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Purpurate, see Murexide.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Pyrophosphate Merck</td>
<td>C.P.-oz.</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>(NH₄)₂PO₄</td>
<td>Colorless, cryst. or cryst. pwd. - Sol. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Salicylate Merck</td>
<td>C.B.-v.</td>
<td>.34</td>
<td>NH₄C₂H₃O₂</td>
<td>Also in 1/2 &amp; 3/4 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Selenate Merck</td>
<td>C. v.-oz.</td>
<td>5.00</td>
<td>NH₄HSeO₃</td>
<td>A cld Ammonium Selenate. - Colorless. cryst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Silico-fluoride Merck</td>
<td>C. b.-lb.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2NH₄F.SiF₄</td>
<td>Wh. cryst. pwd. - Antiseptic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Sulfate Merck</td>
<td>C. v.-oz.</td>
<td>.79</td>
<td>NH₄₂SO₄</td>
<td>Hard, white, soapy mass. - Sol. hot A.; insol. cold W. - Decomposes by much water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonium Sulphate Merck</td>
<td>C. B.-v.</td>
<td>.59</td>
<td>(NH₄)₂SO₄</td>
<td>- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2 &amp; 1/4 lbs., &amp; ozs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Testes | 1. (Rec. 8.9 Gm. incl.: none. - (Chlorides): 3 Gm. | 30 Cc. W. | Add HNO₃ & AgNO₃; no chg. - Mercur. | 3 Gm. | 30 Cc. W. | Add H₂SO₄, also Amm. & Amm. S.; no chg. - H₂C₂O₄ | 1 Gm. | 10 Cc. W. | Add CH₂Cl₂ & FeCl₃; nat. red. - P₂O₅ & As₂O₃ | see "Ammonium Chloride, Merck's G. B."
| Ammonium Sulphate Merck | C. b.-lb. | 1.59 | (NH₄)₂SO₄ | Color, cryst. pwd., acid sulhur, taste, de. liq. - Sol. W. - Subl. h. temp. - Antiseptic. - Uses: Fertmnfit, digest. & skin dis. - Dose 5-50 grains (0.31-1.3 Gm.) - Appl. 1 in 10 W. - Caust. Keep well stop. |
| Ammonium Sulphocarbonate Merck | C. v.-oz. | .14 | (Ammonium Sulphocarbonate) | NH₄₂H₂SO₄ | Wh. cryst. |
| Pwd., or large wh. cryst. | Sol. W. - Antisept. - Dose 1-6 grains (0.05-0.3 Gm.) |
| Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs., & ozs. | | | | |
| Testes | 1. (Cl & H₂SO₄) | 1 Gm. | clear in 10 Cc. abs. Alc. | (Sulphates): 15 Cc. | 10 Cc. | Add BaCl₂; no chg. in 5 m. - (U. M.): same sol.; Add Amm. S; no ppt., no brown. |
| Ammonium Salicylate Merck | C. B.-v. | 5.00 | NH₄₂C₂H₃O₂ | Brown, oint.-like masses; solut. foam. - Sol. A.; all prop. W. - Antisept., Deodor. - Uses: Extern. skin dis., tuberc. or o. ulcer. muc. memb. - Appl. 30% solut. |
| Ammonium Salicylate, see Ammonium Salicylate. | | | | |
| Ammonium Salicylate, Merck's G. R. | C. B.-v. | 1.00 | NH₄₂C₂H₃O₂ | - Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. |
| Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs., & ozs. | | | | |
| Testes | 1. (Cl & H₂SO₄) | 1 Gm. | clear in 10 Cc. abs. Alc. | (Sulphates): 15 Cc. | 10 Cc. | Add BaCl₂; no chg. in 5 m. - (U. M.): same sol.; Add Amm. S; no ppt., no brown. |
| Ammonium Sulphide Merck | g. s. v.-oz. | 1.77 | (Ammonium Hydrogen Sulphide; Ammonium Hydroiodide) | NH₄₂H₂ | Color, cryst. masses; turn rapidly yellow on expo.; subl. ord. temp. - Sol. W. - Uses: Group reagent in solut. - Caust. Keep well stop. |
| Ammonium Sulphate, Solution, Merck's G. R. | g. s. b.-lb. | .75 | | Color, or pale yellow Iq. |
| Testes | 1. (rec. 8.9 Gm. incl.: none. - (Chlorides): 3 Gm. | 30 Cc. W. | Add HNO₃ & AgNO₃; no chg. - Mercur. | 3 Gm. | 30 Cc. W. | Add H₂SO₄, also Amm. & Amm. S.; no chg. - H₂C₂O₄ | 1 Gm. | 10 Cc. W. | Add CH₂Cl₂ & FeCl₃; nat. red. - P₂O₅ & As₂O₃ | see "Ammonium Chloride, Merck's G. B."
| Ammonium Sulphate Merck | C. B.-v. | 1.84 | (Normal Ammonium Tartrate) | (NH₄)₂C₂H₄O₄ | Clear, color, cryst. - Sol. W. - Expector. - Dose 5-50 grains (0.31-1.3 Gm.) |
| Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs., & ozs. | | | | |
| Testes | 1. (Rec. 8.9 Gm. incl.: none. - (Chlorides): 3 Gm. | 30 Cc. W. | Add HNO₃ & AgNO₃; no chg. - Mercur. | 3 Gm. | 30 Cc. W. | Add H₂SO₄, also Amm. & Amm. S.; no chg. - H₂C₂O₄ | 1 Gm. | 10 Cc. W. | Add CH₂Cl₂ & FeCl₃; nat. red. - P₂O₅ & As₂O₃ | see "Ammonium Chloride, Merck's G. B."
| Ammonium Tartrate Merck | g. s. v.-oz. | 1.75 | (Ferric Potassium Tartrate & Ammonium Tartrate: Potassium & Ammonio-ferric Tartrates) | NH₄₂H₂ | Wh. amorph. pwd. - Sol. w. dil. acid. - Uses: Reag. alkaloids & glucosides. |
| Ammonium Thion-urate Merck | C. B.-v. | 1.64 | React.-prod., by boil. alloxan w. ammon. carbonate & sulphite. | (NH₄)₂C₂H₄SO₄ | Wh. cryst. - Sol. W. |

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3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF-containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
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PREPARED ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONS AND UNDER CONTINUAL CONTROL OF

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MÜHLENH & KROPP, New York.

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---

RESORCIN.—GALLIC ACID SOAP. Parasitical eczema, seborrhoea of the head.
RESORCIN.—SULPHUR SOAP. Parasitical eczema, acne vulgaris, acne rosacea.
RESORCIN.—GALLIC ACID—SULPHUR—TAR SOAP. Psoariosis vulgaris.

QUININE SOAP. Light forms of mycosis, pityriasis versicolor.

EDROXYLAMINE SOAP. Lupus, psoariosis, herpes tonsurans, and syphilitis panniculitis.

IODOFUR SOAP. Chronic ulcers, syphilitic ulcers, etc., for massage of small tumors and excoriations.

CHELISOL SOAP. Scabies, impetigo contagiosa, intertrigo, etc.: chapping.

ERGOTIN SOAP. Rosacea, angiectasias, small varices, for massage of migraine.

IODINE SOAP. Small tumors, luetic ulcers, lupus, eczema panniculitis, syphilis, mycosis.

GALICIC—CHELISOL SOAP. Lupus.

ERETHOL SOAP. Fructus universalis et locales (genitalia analis).

SULPHUR—CAMPHOR—PERU BALSAM SOAP. Acne vulgaris, seborrhoic faciei et corporis.

SALICYL.—ICYTROL SOAP. Acne vulgaris, acne rosacea, eczema, and for massage of rheumatic affections of the joints and muscles.

THUROL SOAP. For daily use as a hygienic pure soap.

RESSOR SILICIC SOAP. Seborrheic affections, parasitical eczema, erysipelas.

ICYTROL—TAR SOAP. Dermatomyositis, psoariosis, eczema crenulatum palmare et planta.

MENTHOL—ICYTROL SOAP. Urticaria, prurigo, for massage in migraine cases. A disinfesting soap for physicians and attendants in contagious diseases.

SALICIC SOAP.

SALICYL.—SULPHUR SOAP. The same indications as the first three named soaps.

SULPHUR SOAP. 5 per cent. and 1 per cent. For disinfesting.

BENZOL SOAP. Intertrigo, streptosis, hygienic toilet soap.

POIXEFED SOAP. For massage in rheumatic affections and of parasitical dermatoses. For physicians as a disinfesting soap.

THUROL SOAP. 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. Erysipelas, acne rosacea, pityriasis capitis, eczema marginatum, eczema eczematiforme.

ICYTROL SOAP. Postulosis and papular acne, lichen, artria, all forms of contagious inflammations. In all conditions in which there is hyperemia and capillary dilatation.

* When writing, please mention MÜHLENH's INDEX.
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Ammonium Thiosulphate. MEROK'S 1896 INDEX.

Amyl Nitrite.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MEROK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MEROK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

Ammonium Thiosulphate. Merox... Pure, cryst. c. v. oz. 0.30 (Ammonium Hypophosphite, [NH₄]H₂PO₂. Sol. W. Antisept. Dissolves 5-90 grains (0.3-1.9 Gm.) in water. Incompl. acids.

Ammonium Tunugstate Merox... Pure,c.v.—oz. 0.39 (Ammonium Wolframate). Compresse, variable. Fine, wh., cryst. pwd., or need.—Sol. W.

Ammonium Uranate Merox... c. v. oz. 0.74 (Uranium Oxide, hydrated; so-called "Uranium Yellow").—Uranium Oxide is the true Uranium Yellow. — React-prop. fr. sodium uranate by ammon chloride or sulphate. —NH₄(UnO₄).+q. — Lemon-yellow, amorph. pwd. —Uses: Techn.

Ammonium Urate Merox... c. v. oz. 0.74 (Acid Urate of Ammonium.) —NH₄,H₂O₇O₄, Wh., micro-cryst. pwd.—Sol. el. in W. —Uses: Chronic eczema & c. dermic affection.—Appl. 45 cint.

Ammonium Valerianate Merox... White, cryst. c. v. oz. 0.27 Also in 1, 1/2, & 1 lbs. NH₄C₂H₅O₂. Wh., or color, deliq. plates; valerian odor; sharp, sweet taste.—Sol. W. A., E.—V. Acura., Tonic.—Uses: Nerv. headache or inan. —Hyst. Diss. 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.) several t. p. in pil. or solut. —Caut. Keep well stop.

Ammonium Vanadate Merox... Pure, c. v. oz. 1.56 (Ammonium Meta-vanadate).—V₂O₅. Yellow or wh. cryst., or wh. pwd.—Sol. diff. in A.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merox... Techn. c. v. oz. 1.29 Wh. pwd.—Sol. hot W. contg. small am. —Uses: Techn.

Ammonium & Iron Tartrate Merox... [Iron & Ammonium Tartrate, U.S.P.]... c.-lb. 1.34 Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1 lbs. (Ferrous Ammonium Tartrate).—Reddish-brown, sweetish furt. taste.—Sol. W.—Uses: Same as old iron preparations.—Uses: 10-20 grains (0.66-1.3 Gm.)

Ammonium & Sodium Phosphate... see Sodium & Ammonium Phosphate.

Ammonium Double Salts... see under Bismuth, Cadmium, Caesium, Cobalt, Copper, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Platinum, Potassium, & Sodium.

Amygdalin (Eclectic)... c. v. oz. 0.90 Fr. bark & cark of Am胃gdolea quinquefolia, Mich. (Virginia creeper).—Sol. W., A.—Toxic, Tox. —Uses: Colds, syn. dropsy.—And.—Uses: 5-90 grains (0.3-1.9 Gm.)

Amygdalin Merox... 1/2 oz. vials. 2.64 Fr. seeds Amygdalae, Drupaceae, & Pomaceous, princip. fr. almonds. —C₄H₇O₅, +H₂O.—Wh., scallic-like, strach, odor, a bittcrly, cert., or cryst. pwd.—Sol. W. in A.—Mat. 200° C.—Uses: Bod.—Caut. Keep well stop.

Amyl Acetate Merox... Pure... c. b. lb. 3.84 (Amyl-acetic Ether; Iso-amyl-acetic Ether; Pear Oil). —React-prop., amyl acet. w. sulphydric or acetic acids. —C₄H₇O₂, C₄H₇O₂, C₄H₇O₂. Color, transp. liq.; arom. ether. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.876,—Sol. all prop. A. —E. —B. 180° C. —Uses: Flavoring.

do. Merox... 2nd quality... c. b. lb. 1.04

Amyl Benzoate Merox... c. v. oz. 0.75 (Iso-amyl Ether of Benzol Acidi).—React-prop., ethyl benzoate, & iso-amyl benzoate.—Infl. —C₄H₇O₂, C₄H₇O₂, Trasnp. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.064 at 0° C.—Sol. A. —B. 500° C.

Amyl Bromide Merox... g. s. v.—oz. 0.50 (Iso-amyl-bromide). —Fr. iso-amylolic, by bromine, w. phosphorus. —C₄H₇Br.—C. —Color.less. —Sp. Gr. 1.218 at 15° C.—Sol. A. —B. 120° C.—Uses: Antisept. do. Merox.—Technical... c. b. lb. 3.09

Amyl Carnamate Merox... c. v. oz. 2.00 (Amyl Ammonocarbonate; Amyl Urethane; Iso-amyl Ureth. of Carnic Acid).—React-prop., cyanic acid & amyl alcohol.—C₄H₇NO₃, C₄H₇NH₂, Colorless liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.888 at 0° C.—Sol. A. —B. 178° C.

Amyl Carbonate Merox... c. v. oz. 2.50 (Amyl Phenate; Phenyl-amyl Ether).—C₄H₇O₂, C₄H₇O₂, Wh. —Uses: Potassium, citric. —Sol. A. —Mat. 80° C.—B. 250° C.

Amyl Chloride Merox... c. v. oz. 0.50 (Iso-amyl Chloride).—Fr. iso-amyl & hydrol. acid, C₄H₇Cl. —Colorless liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.890 at 15° C.—Sol. A. —B. 100° C.

Amyl Chlorocarbonate... c. v. oz. 0.50 (Amyl Chloro Carbamate; React-prop., phosgene & iso-amyl alcohol. —C₄H₇ClO₂, C₄H₇ClO₂.—Color, liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.025 at 15° C.—B. 104.5° C (corrected).

Amyl Cyanide Merox... g. s. v. oz. 3.50 (Amyl Cyanide; Acetic Acid Nitride; Cupro-nitrite).—Fr. heptolic acid amid. & bromine in sod. hydrate soln.—C₄H₇N =C₄H₇NC, —B. 150° 155° C.

Amyl Formate Merox... c. b. lb. 3.59 (Amyl Formate).—React-prop., gycerin, oxalic acid, & fuel oil.—C₄H₇O₂, C₄H₂O₂, Colorless liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.874 at 21° C.—Sol. A. —B. 128° C.

Amyl Hydrate... see Alcohol, Amylic.

Amyl Iodide Merox... g. s. v. oz. 0.87 (Amyl Iodide; Iodamyl).—React-prop., iodic acid, iodine, & phosphorus.—C₄H₇I. —Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.467 at 0° C.—Sol. A. —B. 145° C.—C. —Antisept. —Uses: Inhal. dyspnea & heart affection.

Amyl Mercaptan... see Amyl Sulphdrate.

Amyl Nitrate Merox... sealed tubes.—oz. 0.54 (Amyl Nitrate).—React-prop., iso-amyl alc., urea nitrate & nitric acid.—C₄H₇NO₂. —Heavy. colorless. —Sp. Gr. 0.999 at 20° C.—Sol. A. —B. 168° C.—Uses: Formerly in neurt. of trigemina nerve; also in mastication. N. B.—Often now ordered or written by mistake, when Amyl Nitrate is intended. Therefore, be careful when intending the Nitrate to state that the Nitrite is not meant.


N. B.—Amyl Nitrite is so very volatile that it is practically impossible to so stopper botles that they will carry it without...
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To... Send physicians our large illustrated Catalogue, because we employ no traveling salesmen, and that is the only means we have to give them some idea of the perfected up-to-date instruments we manufacture. It will cost you nothing to obtain our prices and may save you money.

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McIntosh Battery and Optical Co......

521-531 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO
Amyl Nitrite.

In pearlct cgt. 1-3 drops per 100 4.00

Amyl Oxide Merck. c. v. - oz. 1.50 (Amyl, Amylic, or Diamyl Ether). Fr. amylic alcohol & iodide w. heat. -C,H,0=CH,CH,OH. -Unp. smell. liq. -Sp. Gr. 0.799 at 0°C. -Boll. 170-175°C. 

Amyl Phenate, see Amyl Carbolate.

Amyl Propanolone Merck. c. v. - oz. 1.50 (Isopropyl propanolone). -C,H,0=CH,CH,OH. -Iq. -Sp. Gr. 0.897 at 0°C. -Sol. A. -Boll. 190°C.

Amyl Sulphide Merck. g. s. v. - oz. 5.00 (Amyl sulphide). React. prod., amylic chlorides & alcohol. -C,H,0. -Clear liq.; onion-like odor. -Sp. Gr. 0.848 at 20°C. -Boll. 313-316°C.

Amyl Sulphocyan ate Merck. c. v. - oz. 3.00 React. prod., potas. amylic sulphate & potas. sulphocyanate. -C,H,0=CH,CH,CSN. -Clear liq. -Sp. Gr. 0.908 at 30°C. -Boll. 197°C.

Amyl Sulphhydr ate Merck. g. s. v. - oz. 6.50 (Amyl sulphocyanate). -C,H,0=CH,CH,SN. -Clear liq.; regu. odor. -Sp. Gr. 0.853 at 21°C. -Boll. 184°C.


* do. Merck...2nd quality... c. b. - lb. 4.09 (Apple Oil).

Amylamine Merck. c. v. - oz. 6.00 (Amylanine). -By distill. amylic hydrochlorate w. lime. -C,H,0=CH,CH,CH,0=CH,0. -Color. liq. -Sp. Gr. 0.782 at 18°C. -Boll. 135°C.

Amyl Hydrochlorate Merck. c. v. - oz. 3.50 React. prod., amylic cyanate, potas. hydride, & hydrochloric acid. -C,H,0=CH,CH,ONH,Cl. -Deig., scales, or occlus, cryst. -Antipyr. Uses: Fever; lowers force & frequency of pulse. -Does 7-15 grains (0.45-1 gm.)

Amyl-carbamide, Tertiary, Merck... c. v. - oz. 3.50 (Tertiary Amylurea; Amyl-urea). React. prod., amylic carbamide & amm. -C,H,0=NH2. -Neat. -Sol. A. -Melt. 105°C.

Amylina Merck. g. s. v. - oz. 57 (Trimethyl ethyl carbine). React. prod., amylic alcohol & conc. solut. zinc chloride. -C,H,0=CH,CH,CH,0=CH,0=CH. -Color. liq.; mobile liq.; unsgr. odor. -Sp. Gr. 0.670 at 0°C. -Soln. all prop., A. -Boll. 33-38°C (pare). -Anesth. -Caut. Highly inflammable!

Amylene Bromide Merck. g. s. v. - oz. 97 (Trimethyl ethylene bromide). -C,H,Br. -Color. liq. -Boll. 170-175°C.

Amylene Hydrate Merck... c. v. - oz. 49 (Tertiary Amyl Alcohol; Dimethyl ethyl carbine). React. prod., ice cold amyline, water & sulphuric acid. -C,H,0=CH,0=CH,C,H,0.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

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MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Aniline, New indication: 8.00

New information on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT." - A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL. $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2449, New York.
TROPACOCaine.

(See page 247)

Tropacocaine Merck is an alkaloid isolated from a Java coca-plant by Giesel; according to the investigations of Liebermann, it is benzoyl-pseudo-
tropine.

Dr. A. P. Chadbourne has made a series of animal experiments with 
this new alkaloid and found that it is a powerful local anesthetic, resembling but not identical in local action with cocaine; in the eye it causes 
neither the ischemia characteristic of the so-called "true anesthetics" 
(cocaine, for instance) nor the marked irritation and hyperemia of the 
"anaesthetica dolorosa"; it is physiologically a connecting link between 
the two classes.

The most important differences noted between the action of the Tropa-
cocaine and that of cocaine on animals were the following: (1) Tropac-
cocaine is less than one-half as toxic as cocaine; (2) the depressing action 
both on the cardiac motor ganglia and the heart muscle, especially the latter, 
is much greater with cocaine; (3) local anesthesia, both of the eye and skin, 
is much more quickly complete with Tropacocaine, and is possibly of 
longer duration; (4) slight hyperemia is occasionally present, but quickly 
disappears, while with cocaine only ischemia is seen; (5) mydriasis is 
usually absent, but always seems to be less than after cocaine; (6) solutions 
of Tropacocaine are moderately antiseptic, and retain their strength for at 
least two or three months, while cocaine solutions often begin to lose their 
activity when only three or four days old.

Prof. Schweigger, of Berlin, has made a thorough trial of Tropacocaine 
in his clinic, and makes the following comparison between its action and 
that of cocaine on the human eye:

Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck causes complete anesthesia more 
quickly than a cocaine solution of the same strength. This anesthesia does 
not last as long as that produced by cocaine, but a drop or two of the solution 
can be added from time to time, and complete anesthesia thus kept up 
long as is necessary. Mydriasis was occasionally seen, but only in a slight 
degree. No ischemia was present; on the contrary, in a few cases there 
was very slight congestion for a few seconds. A few patients spoke of 
slight smarting, but this disappeared almost immediately, and was hardly 
greater than that from distilled water. Both of these symptoms are much 
less when the Tropacocaine has been dissolved in physiological salt solution 
—0.6% aqueous solution of pure sodium chloride—instead of distilled water. 
No harmful symptoms of any kind were seen, and in most cases Tropa-
cocaine Merck seems to be as good—in some cases better—than cocaine.

For the extraction of foreign bodies from the eye Tropacocaine Merck is 
deemed preferable to cocaine because of its quicker action, and iridecto-
yomy has been performed in less than two minutes after one or two drops 
of a 3% solution of Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck solution had been 
put upon the eye. and without pain being felt by the patient.

Dr. Silex, first assistant of Prof. Schweigger, has used Tropacocaine 
Hydrochlorate Merck in his practice and has obtained similar results. He 
has performed tenotomy in less than half a minute after applying a 3% solution, 
and the operation was painless. In all cases a 3% solution was used.

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Antimony Chloride.

*Anthrachinol Merck... c. v. - oz. 2.50
(Tri-oxy-anthrachinone, 1,8,3).—Resin prod. benzoic, gallic & sulphuric acids. — C_{14}H_{20}O_{6} = C_{4}H_{8}(C_{6}O_{5})C_{4}H_{4}O. O.OH... (1:3). — Dark brown past., or orange-red liquid. — Sol. A. — Med. 210 C. — Subl. 80 C. — Uses: Dying.

*Anthrachinone Merck... c. v. - oz. 0.44
By rox' in glacial acetic acid soln. anthracene w. potas. bis-chromate. — C_{16}H_{12}O_{6} = C_{4}H_{8}(CO)C_{4}H_{4}O. — Yellow. micro. need. — Sol. A. & in B. — Med. 98 C. Subl. at higher temp. — Uses: Rmg., detect. water in alcohol.

do. Merck... Pure, sublimed c. v. - oz. 0.79

Antimony Merck... c. v. - oz. 0.64
(Di-oxy-anthronol; Decoxy or Leuco-anthron; Anthro arabo-).—Fr. allantoin by reduc. Cryst. prntn. of madder. — C_{16}H_{12}O_{6} = C_{4}H_{8}(C_{6}O)C_{4}H_{4}O. — Yellowish-w. granular ptd. — Sol. W. & in A. — 10 A. — Decodix., Antisep.—Uses: Extern., Inst. of chry- sarbin. skin. dia., espec. poria., times tions, ptyria. versic. & herpes.—App'd. oft. or aloch. soln., 10 to 20.

Antichlor, see Sodium Thio-sulphate.

*Antifibrin Kalle... 1 oz. tins 0.15
Not sold in larger packages!
Fr. prolonged interaction bet. aniline & glacial acetic acid w. heat. — C_{16}H_{12}O_{6} = C_{4}H_{8}(CI)C_{4}H_{4}O. — Wh. microcryst., odor., neutral, permanent lamine; 5% burning taste. — Sol. W. & in A. — Med. 118 C. — Anthrul., Ani. Antihemur., Sedat., Antisep., Cicatr. — Uses: Intern., ferrof. affect., rheum., headaches, neuralg., ulcer, in children, &c. — Extern., in fine ptd., inst. of iodoform.; as preservative of hypoderm. soltn. — Dose 3-8 grains (0.5-0.8 gms.), in ptd., aloch. soln. or hot water cooled down to taste. — Max. D.: Single, 15 grains (1 gms.); daily, 60 grains (4 gms.).

Antimony Merck... lb. 0.35

do. Merck... C. P. 0.29

Antimony Merck... Powder lb. 0.50

Antimony Arsenate Merck... c. v. - oz. 0.29
Heavy, wh. ptd. — Uses: Syph. skin eruct. — Dose 1/4 grain (0.0013 gms.) 4 t. p. d.

Antimony Arsenite Merck... c. v. - oz. 0.39
Fine wh. ptd. — Uses: Skin dia.

Antimony Bromide Merck... g. s. v. - oz. 0.57

Antimony Chloride, Antimonic, Merck... g. s. v. - oz. 0.37
(Anthony Pentachloride, or Perchloride).—8BrCl, Color., or sl. yellow liqu.; offensive odor; fum, in moist air; solidifies by absorp. of moisture. — Sol. W. & Med. 340 at 20 C. — Sol. W. & Med. in excess 9 C.

*Antimony Chloride, Antimonous Merck... Pure, crystal... g. s. v. - oz. 0.19
Also in 1, 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
MAX ZELLER,
37 Bowery, NEW YORK,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRUGS.

Pharmaceutical Preparations,
New Remedies and Essential Oils,
Prime Norwegian Cod-liver Oil,
True Dalmatian Insect-powder,
Select Botanical Goods,
Solid, Fluid, and Powdered Extracts.

FULLEST AND MOST COMPLETE
STOCK CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

AGENT FOR
Edw. Loeflund & Co.'s Diastase Malt Extract and Combinations.
LIEBIG'S SOLUBLE FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Agent for Gelatins from the Works of KOEPFF BROS., Goeppingen, Germany
Grades Suitable for all Manufacturing Purposes. Household Use.

PHOTOGRAPHERS' GELATINS A SPECIALTY.

*When writing, please mention Maxse's Index.
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Antimony Fluoride Merck.——Dry.——c. v. —oz. .34
SBF.——Wh., triticate, deliqu. octahedra.——Sol. W.

Antimony Iodide Merck.——Cryst.——g. s. v.——oz. .107
(Antimony Triiodide).——SBaI.——Red crys.; decomp. by water; volat. b. h. temp.——Sol. in H. S.——Melt. 167° C.——Alter.——
Dose 1/4 grain (0.008-0.006 Grm.), in pills.

Antimony Oxalate Merck.——c. v. —oz. .19
SBa(C2O4)2 + H2O.——Wh., pwrd.

Antimony Oxide Oxalate, Merck.——c. v. —oz. .50
(Antimony Pentoxide; Antimonite, or Sulphide, Ammoniade).——
SBaO + Wh. or yellow pwrd.——Sol., slowly in hydrochloric acid.
——Reduced to tetroxide at 800° C.

*Antimony Oxide, Antimonous, Merck.——c. v. —oz. 1.09
(Antimony Trioxide; Ammonious Antimonous, or Sulphuric Acid).——
SBaO + Wh. or grayish-white, crst. pwrd.; yellow when hot.——Sol. in warm sat. soln. of tartaric acid; dil. hy-
drochloric acid; conc. soln. alkaline; sl. W.——Melt. dark red; crst. on cool.——Expector., Emetic.——Use: Chieflly pharm. and tech.——Dose 8 grains (0.3 Grm.) 1 to 4 t. d.

Antimony Oxichloride Merck.——c. v. —oz. .35
(Powder of Algareth; Basic Antimony Chloride).——(SBaCl2)2 +
SBaO——Wh., pwrd.——Us.: Tech. Use.

Antimony Oxyiodide Merck.——c. v. —oz. .179
(SBaI)2 + SBaO.——Light yellow crst.

Antimony Sulphate Merck.——c. v. —oz. 1.34
(Slime Antimony Sulphate; Antimony Tri-Sulphate).——SBa(SO4)2 +
——Wh. pwrd., or long gliad, silky need.

*Antimony Sulphide, Black (Pured Anti-
mony Sulphate, U. S. P.).——c. v. —oz. .50
(Antimony Sulphide; Antimony Tri-Sulphide; Black Anti-
mony).——SBaS + Gray-black pwrd., or steel-gray, metal-like masses, w. striped, crst. fracture.——Sol. in hydrochloric acid.
——Melt. Below red heat.——Diaphor., Alter.——Use: Surof., chr. rheum., gland. obstruct., & cutan. dis.——Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Grm.), pwrd. or boiler.——Cost. Keep well stoppered.

do. Merck.——C. P.——b. 2.00
(Antimony Sulphide).——Synthetic.

*do. Merck.——Native.——c. v. —oz. .35
Uses: For prep. purified antimony, & tech

Antimony Sulphide, Golden, I, Merck.——C. P.——c. v. —oz. 1.00
(Antimonial Sulphide: Penta- or Per-sulphide).——By decomp. sodium thio-antimonate w. dil. sulphuric acid.——SBaS + Fine, orange-yellow pwrd.——Sol. solutions of alkaline alkalins, carbonate & sulphides.——Alter, Diaphor., Expector., Emetic.——Use: Cutam. erup., bronch. catarrh.——Dose 1/15 grain (0.001-0.007 Grm.) several t. d.——Incorp. in food, syrup, com food, acys. metal. salts.——Cost. Keep fr. light.

*Antimony Sulphide, Golden, II.——c. v. —oz. .50
Uses: Veter.

Antimony Sulphide, Golden, Ill.——c. v. —oz. .40
Uses: Rubber goods.

Antimony Sulphide, Vitreous.——b. 75
(Vitreous Antimony; Antimonial Glass).——Transp., dark, ruby-
red mass.——Uses: Tinting glass & porcelain yellow.

Antimony, Sulphurated Merck.——c. v. —oz. 1.25
(Kermes Mineral; Red Antimony; Red Sulphide of Anti-
mony; Antimonial Oxy-sulphate).——B. h. temp.——Rt. prod., anti-
mony sulphide, alkaline carbonates & dil. sulphuric acid.

—SBaS + SBaO mixed.——Amorph., red-brown pwrd., lighter on expon. to light; odorl.; castal.——Sol., hydrochloric acid.——Alter.
——Diaphor., Emetic.——Use: Cutaneous dis. & syph.; alter-
avative generally.——Dose 1/8 grains (0.000-0.13 Grm.) 1 to 4 t. d., in pills.——As emetic 5-10 grains (0.32-1.5 Grm.).——Incorp., acids, acid drinks & food.——Cost. Keep fr. light.

Antimony Tannate Merck.——c. v. —oz. .29
Gray pwrd.

Antimony, Tartarated (or Tartarized),——see Antimony & Potassium Tartrate.

Antimony Tartrate Merck.——c. v. —oz. .39
(SBaO)2.C4.H4.O6 + H2O.——Wh., crst. pwrd.——Use: Intern., linst. of arsenic, in skin dis.——Dose 1/10 grains (0.000-0.006 Grm.) 1 to 4 t. d.

do. Merck.——Powder.——c. v. —oz. .41
Antimony & Potassium Oxalate Merck.——c. v. —oz. .59
SBa(C2O4)2 + H2O.——Colorl., monocrys. crst.

Antimony & Potassium Tartrate Merck.——c. v. —oz. .49
U. S. P.—Pure, crst.——c. v. —oz. 1.09
(Tartar Emetic; Tartrated Antimony).——2K.SBaO.C4.H4.O6 +
——H2O.——Transparent crystals, turning white & opaque on exposure; odorl.; lisa to the taste; —Sol. in water; —Melt. 110° C.; loses W. of crst.——Alter. Diaphor., Ex-
pector., Emetic.——Use: Intern., as febrile dis., bronch. & pulmonary affec. & Exter., mening. & to.——Also pharm.——Dose: Alter. 1/48 grain (0.0001 0.004 Grm.) diaphor. & expector.——1/3 grain (0.005-0.01 Grm.) evry 20 minutes p. r. n.——Appx. 1 part in 4 to 10 of lanolin.——Antid., antimonial compounds, all kinds; balsamic acid in solut. freely; stimulants & demulcents.——Cost. Keep well stoppered. Polution.

*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, powder.

Antispasmin.——lb. tins.——b. 25

Antipyrine.——c. v. —oz. 1.40
(Dimethyl-oxy quinoline; Phenazone; Phenyldimethyl-
pyrazole; Analgin; Phenacetin; Paracetamol; Phenylone; Soladine).——Organic base fr. oxyphenyl methyl-pyrazole.——C11,H14,N2 • C.H14.O.——Fine, wh., crst. pwrd.——Sol. C. 1: W. 2: A: 50: E—Melt. 133 C. ac. to dryness.——Antipyr., Analg., Soln., Syrps., Antispasmin.——Tre: Locomotor ataxia, rheumat., diast., cephalalgia, lumbago, sciat., cont. bay fever. infantil. convul., nerv. tubercul., nocturn. emfis., chorea, whoop. cough, epilepsy, pleurisy, influen. &c.——Epitaxis.——Dose 1/15 grains (0.001-0.007 Grm.) in solut., w. syrup or elixir, for 5 to 10 grains.——In children over 2 yrs.——Apo. 201, &c.——Soln., or pure.——Trimph., acids, alkaline, mer. salts, spirit of nitrous ether, carbolic acid.——React. Soltl.'s colored deep red by ferric chloride; bluish-green by nitric acid.

Antipyrine Carbulate, see Phenopyrine.

Antipyrine Iodide, see Iodopyrine.

Antiseptol, see Chinonine Lodo-sulphate.

Antispasmin Merck.——15 gr. vial. 75
Also in 50, 25, 10, & 5 grame vials.
(Narceine-sodium & Sodium Salicylate).——C11,H14,N2 •
FEBRILINE.
(EACH FLUID DRACHM CONTAINS 2 GRAMS OF PURIFIED AMORPHOUS QUININE.)

TASTELESS SYRUP OF AMORPHOUS QUININE.
(LYONS.)

NEVER PRODUCES Sick Stomach nor unpleasant Head Symptoms.
ALWAYS PRODUCES the same Therapeutic effect as Sulphate of Quinine. It is the active principle of Amorphous Quinine; teaspoonful equals two grains of the Sulphate.
Specially adapted for Children and also Ladies who dislike to take capsules and who complain of the Sulphate hurting their head.
PHYSICIANS often wish to make palatable tonics for their, female and youthful patients and will here find some excellent combinations.

MALARIAL TONIC . . . .

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Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

TONIC AND ALTERATIVE.

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Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

FOR THE GRIPE.

Tonic, ALTERATIVE, and LAXATIVE.

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Dose one to two teaspoonfuls.

FEBRILINE will combine with Antifebrin, Antikamnia, or any powder, syrup, fluid, extract which does not contain acid or alcohol. Acid and alcohol, in any form or quantity, will develop the bitter taste.

SAMPLES SENT FREE BY MAIL, MENTIONING MERCK'S INDEX.

Sold by
All Druggists.

PARIS MEDICINE CO.,
2320 & 2322 Chestnut St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

 Saved at Eleventh Hour.

PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.:

Gents—In the ten years that I have been actively engaged in the practice of medicine, I have never, until now, written a testimonial to the value of any medicine; but such is the debt of gratitude I owe to FEBRILINE, and the genius that formulated its composition, that I deem it a plain duty to say that the life of our only child—a little girl two and one-half years of age—was doubtless saved by using, at the eleventh hour, LYON'S TASTELESS QUININE in breaking up an attack of Malarial Fever of so obstinate a type that it set at defiance every other preparation of Cinchona and its Alkaloids, available to such cases.

Every dose of Cinchona Alkaloid, given or injected in any and every combination was immediately rejected, and the fever had obtained such a hold that a fatal condition seemed imminent. At last I thought of FEBRILINE, a dose of which I had never prescribed. Not one dose was rejected by the stomach, and after the third dose of 5 gr. preparation, a profound diaphoreis occurred coincident with a rapid decline of temperature to subnormal, the comatose condition vanished, and convalescence was rapid. I have since used it in my practice constantly and with unvarying good result. As a febrifuge per se, as well as an antiperiodic, I consider it, for children, par excellence.

Yours truly,

G. V. HALE, M.D.(Jeff.), L'.B.

Does not affect the head like the Quinine Sulphate. Specially adapted for ladies who dislike to take capsules.

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PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.,
For Free Samples, mentioning Merck's Index.

41a
Antitoxin.

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Apopomorphine Sulphate.**

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**Antitoxin, Cancer (Erysipelis & Prodigiosus Toxins).**—See Toxins, Erysipelis & Prodigiosus.

Antitoxin, Cancer, Pasteur. 0.5% 25 Cc. 6.00

Liquids.—**Inj.** 100 ml (80 Cc.) p. d. for 8 yrs.

**Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Arenos.**—5 Cc. vial 0.80

Pr. serum of blood that has been sub. to poison of diphth.—**Limpid liq.**—**Sol. W.**—Antidiph.—**Uses :** Diphth.—**Inj.** acc. to directions on wrapper.—**Appl. under aseptic cond.**—**Caut.** Keep sterile.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Behring.—No.1 vial 1.10

Source, sol., action, & uses as preceding.—**Inj.**, one vial, one treatment. 600 units immunizing power; for child of 10.

* dos. — 1,000 units; for ord'ly adult cases.

* dos. — 3,000 units; for severe adult cases.

* dos. — 800 units; merely prophylactic.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Millford. 10 Cc. vial 1.75

Also in 5 & 20 Cc. vials. Source, &c., as preceding. But one grade of strength made, to prevent confusion in dosage. 1,000 immunizing units in 10 Cc.; size of dose to be varied acc. to age, severity of case, &c.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Pasteur. 1,500 units 1.80

Source, &c., as preceding.—Perm. pbd. 1,500 units immunizing power.—**Dias.** 15 gr. (1 Gm.) in 168 ml (10 Cc.) steril. W.; making 948 ml (16 Cc.) liq.—**Inj.** 8-38 ml (14-9 Cc.) acc. to age in severe cases, repeat.

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Roux. 10 Cc. vial 1.75

Source, &c., as preceding.—**Inj.** (f. treatm.) 3W-5/4 drams (13-5 Cc.) p. d. in divided doses. For prophylaxis only, 1 ml (1.5 Cc.) for 110 lbs. body-weight.

Antitoxin, Tetanus, Pasteur. 30 Cc. 5.00

Perm. pbd.—**Comes in 25 Gm. botas, contg'g 8 Gm. of pbd.—**Inj., all bot up w. steril. W.; use 16-28 ml (1-2 Cc.) of this soln.—**May need 8-10 bot's f. cure.

Antitoxin, Tetanus, Tizzoni & Cattani

Only in 4 gr. vials.—vial. 25.00

Precip. fr. healthy blood-serum of mammals, by alc.—**Pw.**—**Sol., partly in W.—Antitecanic.—**Inj.** 2/3-4/3 grs. (0.15-0.25 Gm.) emulsified w. 56-51 ml (2.5-3.5 Cc.) steril. water; repeat as needed. —**Total treatment may require up to 4 Gm.** ("Normal dose").

**Anylis.** Deriv. of Ichthyol.—Definite data yet wanting.

**Anylol.** Deriv. of Ichthyol.—Definite data yet wanting.

Apol Merck. 15 gr. vial .50

Glucoseos f. Apium Petroselinum, L. = Carum F, Benth. & Hook. f., (Parley).—Yellowish w-h. cryst. pbd.—**Sol., sl. in cold W.; v. sol. bot W.; A.; insol Z.

*Apol, Green, Merck.—Fluid v. oz. .49

Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Crude ether of Petroselinum sativum, Hoffm. (Parley).—Greenish, oily liq.—**Sol., A.—Emmen., Antiper.—Uses: dysmen., malaria.—**Dose: 5-10 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.) or 3 t. p. d., in capes. in malar 15-30 ml (1-2 Cc.).

Apol, White, Merck.—15 gr. vial .25

Also in 1, & 1/2 oz. vials.

(Aparaline Campb.—*Stearopinic f. oil of Petroselinum sativum, Hoffm. (Parley).—**Cn., H, O.—Long. w-h. need: faint paraline odor.—**Sol. A., E.—Oils.—Milt. 20° C.—Boll. 20° C.—Emmen.—Antiper.—Uses: Dysmen., malaria.—**Dose: 5-15 ml (0.3-0.9 Gm.) or 3-6 t. p. d. in capes. in malar 15-30 ml (1-2 Cc.).

**Apoatropine Merck.**—Pure, cryst.—15 gr. vial 4.50

Fr. atropine, by nitric acid.—Cn., H, O, N, O.—**Cn., H, O.—Wh., prisn. cryst.; no mydriatic power.—**Sol., A.—sl. in W.—Milt. 60° C.

Apoatropine Hydrochlorate Merck.—**Cryst.**

15 gr. vial 4.00


Apoatropine Sulphate Merck.—**Cryst.**

15 gr. vial 4.00

(Cn., H, O, N, O, S, O).—Wh. cryst.—**Sol. W. A.—Milt. 60°—80° C.

Apoaponeurine Merck.—**Cryst.—15 gr. vial 4.50

Fr. atropine, by nitric acid.—Cn., H, O, N, O.—**Cn., H, O.—Wh., prisn. cryst.—no mydriatic power.—**Sol., A.—sl. in W.—Milt. 60° C.

Apoaponeurine Hydrochlorate Merck.—**Cryst.—15 gr. vial 4.50

Cn., H, O, N, O.—**Cn., H, O.—Wh. cryst.—**Sol. W.—Milt. 60°—80° C.

Apoaponeurine Hydrochlorate Merck.—**Cryst.—15 gr. vial 5.00


Apoaponeurine Merck.—**Cryst.—15 gr. vial 5.00


Apoaponeurine Merck.—**U. S. P.—Cryst.**

0.5 oz. vials.—oz. 7.00

Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 oz. vials.

Salt of artificial alkaloid f. morphine. —Cn., H, O, N, O.—**Mint.**—**Sol. W.**—**Sol. A.—Milt. 90° C.—Emetic, Expector., Cardiac Depressant.—**Uses:** Emissa in poison, suffoc., catarrh, &c.; dislodge foreign bodies fr. esophagus. Use fresh soln. only, or alarming symptoms may occur; contra. in weak or fatty heart.——**Dose:** Expector. 1/4-1/2 gr (0.001-0.008 Gm.) in syrup; emetic 1/4-1/2 gr (0.003-0.005 Gm.).——**Inj.,** emetic. 1/12-1/4 gr (0.0004-0.0005 Gm.).——**Appl.,** in skin dia. of infants, in 1/8, 5 oint.——**Asthm.,** strychnine, chloral, chlorof.——**Incomp.** alcali, potassa, lodide, ferric chloride. Physiol. opp. to chloral & chlorof.——**Caut.** Keep dark, well stoppered.

* dos. Merck.—**Amorphous** v. oz. 3.25

Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 oz. vials.

Gray, amorphp. pbd.—**Sol. A.**—more sol. W. than cryst. form.—**Uses:** As preceding.—**Caut.** Well-stp. amber bot.

Apopomorphine Sulphate Merck.—**Cryst.** 15 gr. vial 1.50


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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
"ARSENALO

[Ten drops contain of Gold Bromide and Arsenic Bromide each 1/30 gr.]

IN ADDITION TO ITS EFFICIENCY IN THE SCLEROSSES, exercises a power as a tonic and nutrient to the nervous system. It stimulates the brain, incites a flow of spirits, gives sleep to the sleepless, and intensifies sexual desire and power."

Extract from the N. Y. Medical Journal.
Read before the Mississippi Valley Medical Association at its nineteenth annual meeting.

GOLD. IN THERAPY.
BY E. A. WOOD, M. D.,
Ex-President Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Chairman Com. on Dietetics. American Medical Association, &c., &c.

CHAS. ROOME PARMELE CO.,
98 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

When writing, please mention MERC'S INDEX.
Arabinose Merck... Cryst... 15 gr. vial... .75

(Pectimose; Pectin Sugar).—Fr. beef gum, by sulphuric acid.

—C₆H₁₂O₉.—Sm. prisms. crystalline. —Sol. W. —Med. 100° C.

Arbutin Merck...—White, cryst... 1 oz. —1.44

Also in ¼, ½, 1 oz., & 15 grain vials.


Arcosilen Hydrobromate Merck...—15 gr. vial... .26

Salt of Alkaloid, fr. Aescu Catcake, L. (Betel nut).—C₃H₆N₄O₅, H₂N, H₂O.—Wh. —cryst. —Sol. W., A. —Cath. & Anthelm. —Also Mydine (Human). —Atf. for horse, ¼ grain (0.08-0.06 Grm.) —Appd. mydine, 15 solt.

Argentamine...—S. v. —0.75

(Solution of Silver Phosphate in Ethylene-diamine).—58 solt. silver phosphate in 156 sq. solt. ethylene-diamine.—Color., alkaline liq.; coagulates albumin but slightly.—Misc. W.—Act. —Uses: Extern., interne. —In argentum, inst. of silver nitrate, or corros. sublimate.—Appd., like silver nitrate, or corros. sublimate (in gonorr., in 1 l.10,000,000 solt.)

Argil... See Aluminum Oxide.

Argonin... Soluble silver-alumnum salt, fr. sodium-casein w. silver nitrate & atic. —Fine, wth. pwr. —Sol. hot W. —Non-irritant, Antisep., like argentamine; does not coagulate albumin of the tissues.


Artistol...—O. 1.00

(Diiodo-di-thymol; Amidinal; Di-thymol-di-Iodide).—Fr. thymol, by alkali. w. iodine in potas. iodide soln.—C₆H₅O₇I₄.—Red brown, crystal. pwr.; odor. 45.6% of iodine.—Sol. R., ecle.; sl. A. —Germic. & Antiseptic.

—Uses: Extern., rins poisons, papul., syph. liq.; syph. neurop.; cicatr. wounds, as dust. pwr.; soln. or saule; supp. —Appd. 10% solt. w. olea, salve, colloid, or ether. —In prep'y. avoid heat. —Incom. acids, alcohol, ammonia, corros. sublimate, metal oxides, alkalies, or carbonates.

—Caut. Dark bot., away from light.

Arniolin Merck...—15 gr. vial... .20


Arsenosauro...—1 oz. vials... .50


Arsernic Merck...—Cryst... c. b.—0.59


dr. Merck...—Powdered... .59

Heavy, black pwr.

Arsenic Bromide Merck...—Cryst., g. v. w.—0.27


Arsenic Chloride Merck...—g. s. v.—oz. .47

(Arsenous, or Arsenious, Chloride; Butter of Arsenic; Caustic Chloride of Arsenic; Arsenic Tri-chloride). —As Cl.—Color., oily liq. —Dep. by W. —Sp. Gr. 2.300 at 0° C. —Sol. all prop. A., E., oils. —Bolt. 180° C. —Dos: 1/14—1/5 grains (0.001-0.004 Grm.) —Incom. water. —Atic. —Same as Acid. —Caut. Poisonous.

Arsenic Iodide Merck...—U. S. P. —Pure... g. s. v.—oz. .52


Arsenic Pentoxide, —See (Acid) Arsenic Anhydride.

Arsenic Phosphide Merck...—g. s. v.—oz. .107

(Arsenic Diphosphide; Realgar; Red Orpiment, Ruby Sulphur). —Native. —As As₂P₃. —Orange-red, somew. transl. monol. prisms; or amorph. masses; redouis lustre; conchohed fracture. —Sol. alkalies, their sulphides & carbonates. —Ignites at h. temp.; burns blue flames. —Uses: Toeh.

dr. Merck...—Powdered... .16

Dark red pwr.

Arsenic Sulphide, Yellow, Merck...—Lumps...—bulk.—lb. .15

(Arsenic Tribusphiile; Orpiment; Yellow Sulphide of Arsenie; King's Yellow). —As As₂S₃. —Yellow or orange lumps; or lemon-colored prisms. —Sol. alkalies, their sulphides & carbonates.

—Uses: Pigment; reduce. agent; depil. —Caut. Great care.

dr. Merck...—Powder...—lb. .15

dr. Merck...—Precipitated Orpiment; Precip. Arsenic Tribusphiile, &c.—Yellow pwr. —Sol. alkali, their carbonates, & sulphides.

—Uses: Toeh. & depil.

Arsenic, Tri-oxide; or Arsenic, White... See Acid. Arsenous.

Asafoetida...—U. S. P.—...—lb. .40


Asaprol...—c. v.—oz. .125


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PINAPIN.
A DIGESTIVE, MUCOUS SOLVENT AND ANTISEPTIC,
Made from the juice of the Pineapple, and resembles in its action the animal ferments. PINAPIN prevents Fermentation of Food in the Stomach and cures Gastritis, Dyspepsia, Ulcer of the Stomach, Heartburn, and Infectious Diseases of the Alimentary Tract.

Its greatest therapeutic use is manifested in the treatment of chronic dyspepsia, where there is more or less hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the stomach with excessive activity of the mucous glands, where its action is one of stimulation, renewing normal functional activity and relieving digestion, promoting absorption and materially aiding digestion, besides this, "PINAPIN," as an agent of direct action on proteid compounds relieves the diseased organ of unnecessary work and thus enhances that rest which is desirable in treatment of any inflammatory trouble.

It has been found exceedingly efficient as an emollient wash for the cure of these affections. Write for sample and reprints, giving full information, with indorsements of leading physicians.

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HENRY TROEMNER,
710 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Asaron Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75

Asbestos.—lb. .35
(Amisanthum).—Nat. calcium & magnesium sulfate. Fine, slender, silky, white, flexible, non-tear & most insoluble. Uses: Chieftain techn. In lab. to make filters for resist. str. acids; close combustion act; act w. sulfuric acid as drier for gaseous. &c.

Aseptin (Ecteol).—oz. .75
(Aseptol).—Resinous extr. fr. root of Aesculus, pseudobunias, b. (butterfly weed).—Diafr., Expector., Cath., Tonic. Uses: Pleurisy, catarrh, purin, consumption, &c. —Dose 1-8 grains (0.060-0.18 Grm.) 3 or 4 t. p. d.

Asperin.—see Brom-acetanilide.

Aspetic Merck.—oz. .30

Asparagine Merck.—1/2 oz. vials. .1.50
(Amidol-succinamide Acid; Althelin; Asparagin; Asparamide).—Amidol-deriv. of succinic acid fr. most young plants, espec. Leguminous. C₆H₄O₂N₂.H₂O = CONH₂.CH.CH(NH₂). CO- OH. Transp., intra., rhumatic fever, Sp. Gr. 1.518. Sol. 47° W. at 20° C. acid, alkaline. Physiologically inactive. [Formerly used in cardiac dis.: 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Grm.) per single dose.]

Asparagin mercury.—see Mercury Aspartaginate.

Aspartin Sulphate Merck.—Amorph. —1/2 oz. vials. .25
(C₆H₄O₂N₂.H₂SO₄. Syrup. soln. —Sol. W.

Aspidosamine Hesse-Merck. —15 gr. vial 7.50

Aspidosamine Hydrochlorate Hesse-Merck. —15 gr. vial 7.50
C₆H₄O₂N₂.HCl.—Grayish-yellow pwd. —Sol. W. A.

Aspidosperma Merck.—Amorph. pure. —15 gr. vial .75

Aspidosperma Fraude-Merck.—Cryst. —15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlechtendal. —C₆H₄O₂N₂O₂. —Needle; or pointed prism. —Sol. A., E., C., B., Med. 200° C. —Uses: As proceeding. —Dose 1/4 to 1/2 grain (0.068-0.065 Grm.).

Aspidosperma Citrate Merck.—Amorph. —15 gr. vial 1.00

Aspidospermine Hydrochlorate Merck. —15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellowish-brown pwd. —Sol. W. A.

Aspidospermine Sulphate Fraude-Merck. —15 gr. vial 2.50
C₆H₄O₂N₂.H₂SO₄. —Wh. cryst. —Sol. W. A.

Aspidospermine Sulphate Merck.—Amorph. —15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellowish-brown pwd. —Sol. W. A.


Atropin Resinoid (Ecteol).—1/4 oz. vials. .65
(Not the Alkaloid Atropine!).—c. v. .oz. 2.50

Atropine (Alkaloid) Merck. —U. S. P. —C. P. —1/2 oz. vials. .4.45
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 oz. vials.


Atropine Arsenate Merck. —15 gr. vial .65
(C₆H₄O₂N₂H₂O₁₇. AsH₃O₁₇. —Wh. pwd. cont. 19.78% arsenic acid & 80.22% of atropine. —Sol. W. A. —Caut. Very poisonous!

Atropine Borate Merck. —15 gr. vial .50

Atropine Hydrobromate Merck. —15 gr. vial .65

Atropine Hydrochloride Merck.—15 gr. vial .65
C₆H₄O₂N₂.HCl. —Wh. cryst. —Sol. W. A.; el. E. —Mydriatic, &c. —Uses, Antidote, Incomp., & Caustics: As atropine. —Uses 1/100 to 1/100 grain (0.0006-0.001 Grm.)

Atropine Nitrile Merck. —15 gr. vial .65

Atropine Olate, —see Olate, Atropine.

Atropine Sulfate Merck. —15 gr. vial .55
UROPHERIN, A NEW DIURETIC.
(See page 249)

Uropherin Merck is the salt Theobromine and Lithium Salicylate. Experiments with this new theobromine combination by Prof. C. Gram, of Copenhagen, have shown that it is absorbed much more readily than diuretin, and that the therapeutic effects are obtained with daily doses of 3 to 4 Gm. (45 to 60 grn.) just as well or even better than with 6 Gm. (1½ dr.) of diuretin. It is prescribed in 1:15 solution in distilled water—a tablespoonful three to four times a day; or in the form of gelatin capsules, each containing 1 Gm. (15 grn.) of the medicament—one capsule three to four times a day, followed by a glass of water.

Uropherin Merck has been tried on twelve patients. In seven of these (six cases of disease of the heart with degeneration, and one case of acute nephritis) very vigorous diuretic effects showed themselves, in two cases (of heart disease with severe organic lesions) a good but transitory effect was observed; and in three cases (of cirrhosis of the liver, chronic nephritis, and Basedow's disease all with edema) only a slight or no effect was obtained.

Uropherin Merck is reported to have as little direct effect on the heart as diuretin, but the action of this organ often becomes more regular and the pulse stronger—being greatly facilitated by the removal of edema and circulatory stases.

Untoward by-effect have been noticed as little as with diuretin. A combination of Uropherin-Merck and digitalis has often produced an excellent result.

The following is an approved formula:

Uropherin,  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  10 Gm.
Distilled Water,  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  120 Gm.
Vanillin,  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  1 Mg.
Syrup Acacia,  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  -  30 Gm.

Tablespoonful 3 or 4 times a day.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Atropine Sancotone.

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**BARIUM.**

Atropine Sancotone Merck (not Santonitane)

- 15 gr. vial .55


Atropine Sancotone Merck (not Santonitane)

- 15 gr. vial .76

C19H25NO4C1H3O6—Wh., pwdr.—Solv. W.—Med. 118-119°C. - Uses: Ophthalmic practice in preference to 0.3% as it keeps better. - Caut. Dark bot.

Atropine Sulphate Merck.

- U.S.P.
- C.P., neutral, perfectly white, crystalline.

- 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 3.70

Also in 1/3, 1/6, & 1/12 oz. vials.

Fr. hyoscymane. (C19H25NO4C1H3O6)2H2O—Wh., perf'd neutral, crystall. masses absolv. free from acid or alkal. —Sol. 0.4 W. —Medl. 109-110°C. - Uses: Antispasmod., Incomp., & Occlus. - As atropine. —Dose: 1/40-1/30 grains (0.0006-0.001 Gm.)

Atropine Tartrate Merck

- 15 gr. vial .66

(C19H25NO4C1H3O6)2C4H6O7—Amorph., hygrosc. scales.—Solv. W. A. —Medl. 118-119°C. - Uses, &c. As atropine.

Atropine Valerianate Merck

- 1 oz. vials—oz. 8.00

(C19H25NO4C1H3O6)2C4H6O7—Wh., transp. cryst.—Solv. W., or A. —Medl. 118-119°C. - Uses, &c. As atropine.

Aureocline, see Dye, Yellow, Primuline.

Auric & Aurous Compounds, see under Gold.

Avena Laginum Merck

- c. v. oz. 1.00

Albumin. fr. Avena sativa, L. (Oats), prob'd ident. w. gluten caseinoids. —Yellowish-wh. pwdr.

Avene Alkaloid Merck

- 15 gr. vial .60


Azobenzene Merck.

- Pure—c. v. oz. .84

(Azobenzol; Azobenzene; Benzeneazo-benzene). —Fr. nitrobenzene, by sodium stannite. —C6H5N=N=N=C6H5N=N=C6H5. —Yellow scales, or plates. —Solv. 90 A., E. —Med. 88°C. —Boll. 295°C.

Azodinitrit Merck.

- C. P.—15 gr. vial .60


Balsam Canada (Canada Turpentine, U.S.P.)

- Pure—c. b. lb. .49


- Dr. —c. b. lb. .26

Balsam Copaiba.—see Copaiba.

Balsam Copaiba, Dry.—see Resina, Copaiba.

Balsam Gurjun.—c. b. lb. .59

(Wood oil; so called "East-Indian Copaiba"). —Oleoresin fr. various sp. of Dipterocarpus. —Trasnp., pale yellow, fluoresc.

Balsam Iodid.—Sol. E., C.; colorless. —Uses: Dis. of muc. memb., larynx, & pharynx. —Dose 2-30 grains (0.02-0.39 Gm.) 2 to 4 t. p. d. in pills, emulsion, or capsules.

Balsam Peru. —U.S.P. —c. b.—lb. 3.09

Fr. Toluifera Periirea, Balloon. —Dark, molasses-like liq.; pleas., arom., odor; warm, bitter taste & persist. after-taste. —Mtic., absul, stomach, abdomen, A. C., glucid. acetic acid. —Uses: Stim., Stom., Antispasmod. —As atropine, intern., ch. catar., gonorr., leucorr., rheum., asthma, asthma, phib., &c. —As Extern., tubercul. affect. of bone, skin, &c.; chr. indol. ulc., scabes, sore nipples, childbirth, lice, &c. —Dose 5-10 M (0.02-0.1 Cc.).

Balsam Storax.—see Storax.

Balsam Tolui.—U.S.P. —c. b.—lb. 0.40

Fr. Toluifera Toluisana, L.—Yellowish-brown, semi-solid, or nearly solid mass; aromatic; brittle when cold. —Sol. A., B., C. —Caut. —As atropine. —Uses: Tubercul. catar., coughs, &c. —As Dose 10-30 grains (0.05-0.164 Gm.) 4-8 t. p. d. in caps. or pastil.

Balsam Traumatic.—N.F. —c. v.—lb. 0.95

(Porie's Balsam; Burlington's Balsam). —Aloch. tint. fr. benzol; storax, balsam of Tolu & Peru, aloes, myrrh, & angelica. —Uses: Extern., inflam., wounds, bruises & scros. —As intern., in bowel & stomach affect. —Dose 20-60 M (1.35-3.7 Cc.).

Baptisia Merck.

- Pure—15 gr. vial .50


Baptisia (Eclectics)

- c. v.—oz. .55


Barbulos.—see Aloin.

Barium Merck.—By electrolysis. 15 gr. vial 10.00

Metallic element. —Ba, Yellow, s. lustrous, somew. mall.

do. Merck.—Fr. Amalgam. —15 gr. vial 4.00

Fr. barium amalgam by heat in hydrogen.

*Barium Acetate Merck.—C.P., cryst. c.v.—oz. .19

Also in 1 /16, & 1/16 lbs. 
Ba (C2H3O2)2H2O.—Wh., prism. —Sol. W. —Acid., in poison. by barium salts, give sod. or magnesium sulph.; emetic.; use stomachic.

-do. Merck.—C. P., dry.—c. v.—oz. .20

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst.—c. v.—oz. .17

Also in 1 /16, & 1/16 lbs.

Barium Acetate Merck's G.R. —c. v.—oz. .44

Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—

Also in 1 /16, & 1/16 lbs.

Tests: (Haloeta) 1 Gm. diss. in 20 Cc. W., add solut. AgNO3; no chgl. (Limes, Alkalis, H. M., &c.) see "Barium Carbonate, Merck's G.R."

Barium Amylo-sulphate Merck.—Pure, cryst.

- c. v.—oz. .40

Ba(C2H3O2)3SO4.H2O.—Fine, lustr., leaf like crystals. —Sol. 10 W.

Barium Benzeno-sulphate Merck.—c. v.—oz. .40


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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

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- Metritis
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HYDROQUINONE

(See page 133)

Has gained great prominence as a developer in photography. Joseph B. Brown, of the U. S. Army, uses the following formulas:

A.—Sodium Sulphite, pure, cryst., 4 dr.
   Pure Water, 4 fl. oz.
   Dissolve and filter, then add
   Hydroquinone Merck 60 grn.
   Saturated solution of Sodium Carbonate.

To develop a 5x8 plate, take 2 fl. dr. of each A and B, and water enough to make 4 oz.

The sodium sulphite must be pure crystals, and the Hydroquinone must be completely dissolved, before A and B are mixed.

Dr. O. Lohse recommends the following formula:

Hydroquinone Merck, 7.5 Gm. (2 dr.)
Resorcin, 0.4 Gm. (6 grn.)
Sodium Sulphite, 30 Gm. (1 oz.)
Sodium Carbonate, 20 Gm.
Distilled Water, 1000 Cc. (34 fl. oz.)

This solution, it is claimed by the author, will not spoil by keeping.

A combined developer of Hydroquinone and Pyrogallol is recommended by Dr. C. Schleussner, of Germany, made as follows:

A.—Hydroquinone Merck, 20 Gm. (5 dr.)
   Distilled Water, 2000 Cc. (68 fl. oz.)
B.—Potassium Carb., 100 Gm. (3½ oz.)
   Distilled Water, 500 Cc. (17 fl. oz.)
C.—Sod. Sulphite, 60 Gm. (2 oz.)
   Distilled Water, 400 Cc. (13½ fl. oz.)
   Dil. Sulphuric Ac., 10 to 20 drops
   Pyrogallol Merck, 20 Gm. (5 dr.)

For use, combine 40 parts of solution A with 10 parts each of solutions B and C, starting development with an old mixture, replacing it by fresh, as development proceeds.

Mr. Brown draws the following conclusions from his experience with Hydroquinone: 1. It is harmless, absolutely free from any injurious, poisonous, or irritant effect on the user. 2. It is as cheap, and as economical in use, as any developer. 3. It is infinitely more stable in mixture than Pyrogallol. The author has kept a stock solution of Hydroquinone and Sodium Sulphite without any acid, in a half-filled, glass-stoppered bottle, without especial care except from exposure to light, for more than eight months, and found it upon trial to be unimpaired in developing power. 4. It does not stain fingers or linen. 5. It is certain in action, and will bring out only the impressions of light, even the faintest, and has, above others, that selective affinity which disregards such influences as result, with other developers, in fog or stains. 6. It can easily be controlled or modified by simple dilution with pure water. 7. It is reasonably rapid, and can be made as rapid as desired by the addition of a few drops of a solution of caustic soda.

To be had of all Druggists.

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Barium Hyposulphate Merok. c. v. oz. 0.50

Barium Hyposulphite, see Barium Thiosulphate.

Barium Iodate Merok. g. s. v. oz. 1.00
Ba(IO3)2. Wh., cryst. pwd. Sol. hot W.

Barium Iodide Merok. g. s. v. oz. 0.57
BaI2+H2O. Sm., deliq., color., cryst. Decomp. & redden on expos. Sol. W. & Al. - Use: Scroph. affect., morbid growths. - Dose 1/4-1/2 gr. (0.0062-0.026 Gm.) 8 t. p. d. - Appl. oint. 4 grnas. (0.36 Gm.) to 1 oz. (31.1 Gm.) oflard. - Caut. Keep well stopped.

Barium Lactate Merok. c. v. oz. 0.57
Ba(C2H3O2)2+4H2O. Wh., cryst., hygrosc. pwd. Sol. W.; dill. A.

Barium Manganate Merok. c. b. lb. 0.59
BaMnO4. Emerald-green pwd. of micros. prisms, or small-sided plates. - Use: Techn. inst. of School's green (not so poisonous).

Barium Methyl-sulphate Merok. Pure, cryst. c. v. oz. 0.54

Barium Molybdate Merok. c. v. oz. 0.74

Barium Nitrate Merok. C. P., cryst. c. b. lb. 0.48

do. Merok. C. P., powder. c. b. lb. 0.49

*do. Merok. Techn., cryst. c. b. lb. 0.20

*do. Merok. Techn., powder. c. b. lb. 0.21

Wh. pwd.

do. Merok. Fused. c. b. lb. 0.88

Wh. massce.

Barium Nitrate Merok's G. R. c. b. lb. 1.03
- Merok's Guaranteed Reagent.

- Also in ½, ¼ lb. & ozs.

Tests: (Chloride.) Soln: 1:20: add AgNO3: no chq. - (Acetate. Alkalas, &c.) see "Barium Carbonate, Merok's G. R."

Barium Nitrite Merok. C. P. c. v. oz. 0.50
Ba(NO2)2+H2O. Wh., cryst. pwd., or color. prisma. Sol. W., A.

Barium Oleate, see Oleate, Barium

Barium Oxalate Merok. Pure. c. b. lb. 0.99

*do. Merok. Technical. c. b. lb. 0.59

Barium Oxide Merok. Pure. c. b. lb. 1.69

- Also in ½, ¼ lb. & ozs. (Barium Monoxide; Barium Peroxide; Caustic Baryta). BaO. - Whitish-gray, porous, amorph. mass; forms barium hydrate w. W. - Caut. Poison! Keep well stopped.

*do. Merok. Technical. c. b. lb. 0.99

Barium Perchlorate Merok. c. v. oz. 1.54
Ba(ClO4)2+5H2O. Color., hygrosc. cryst. Sol. W., A.

Barium Permanganate Merok. Cryst. c. v. oz. 1.64
Ba MnO4. Large, orthorhombic cryst.; deep red, tin. black, color, w. violet reflect. Sol. W.

Barium Phosphate Merok. Pure. c. v. oz. 0.39

Barium Phosphide Merok. g. s. v. oz. 0.67
BaP. Gray mass.

Barium Phosphite Merok. Precip., white. c. v. oz. 0.64

Barium Propanol Merok. c. v. oz. 1.64
Ba(C2H5O2)2. Sol. W.

Barium Salicylate Merok. c. v. oz. 0.70
Ba(C7H5O2)2+H2O. Wh., mastic, silky needle. Sol. W.

Barium Selenium Merok. 15 gr. vial. 0.50
BaSeO4. Heavy, wh. pwd. - Decomp. in hydroch. acid.

Barium Sulphate Merok. Pure. precip. c. b. lb. 0.83
(Synthetic Barytes; Artificial Heavy Spar). Heavy, wh. pwd. Sol. ammonium nitrate soln., 40% hydrob. acid soln. &c. - Dose: Chefly techn.

Barium Sulphide Merok. Pure. c. b. lb. 0.54
Also in ½, ¼ lb. & ozs. (Barium Monosulphide). BaS. Wh., amorph., light-yellow phosphorescent pwd. Sol. W. & Al. - Use: Syph. & scroph. affect.; dep. w. flour. - Dose ½-1 grn. (0.0062-0.026 Gm.) in keratin-coated pill. - Caut. Keep well stopped.

*do. Merok. Purified, cryst. c. b. lb. 0.59
Yellow cryst.

*do. Merok. Technical. c. b. lb. 0.49
Greyish-w. reddish, or yellowish porous mass. Sol. partly W.

*do. Merok. Techn., powder. c. b. lb. 0.59

Barium Sulphide Merok's G. R. c. b. lb. 0.69
- Merok's Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: Dil. HCl generates unif. current pure H2S.

Barium Sulphide Otto. Cubes for generating arsenic-free H2S. c. b. lb. 0.69

Barium Sulphide Winkler. Cubes for generating arsenic-free H2S. c. b. lb. 1.09

Barium Sulphite Merok. C. P. c. b. lb. 1.59
BaSO3. Wh.pwd. Sol. warm sulphurous acid.

Barium Sulphocarbonate Merok. c. v. oz. 0.29

*Barium Sulphocyanate Merok. Pure. c. v. oz. 0.29

*do. Merok. Technical. c. v. oz. 0.19
Yellowish-white, cryst. pwd.

Barium Sulphovinate. see Barium Ethyl-sulphate.

Barium Sulphhydrate Merok. c. v. oz. 0.54

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The Prizes Quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

-47-
Specify "MILLER'S"

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Seamless Tin Boxes

FROM YOUR JOBBER, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS GET THE NEATEST,
BEST AND CHEAPEST BOXES ON THE MARKET.

They have been the STANDARD with the Trade for 21 Years.

WE AIM to make EVERY STYLE
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Tin Boxes and Cans
Of Every Description.

H. F. MILLER & SON, Manufacturers Druggists' Tinware, BALTIMORE, MD.

See that this TRADE-MARK appears on every package of our Tin Boxes.

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Also comic Picture Souvenirs, two handsome Banner Showcards, and Baseball Game given to all buyers of . . . .

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For Horses, Cattle, and Poultry; also

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The above goods are kept by . . . .
All Wholesale Druggists.

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SQUARE LOCKED CORNER . . . .

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FOR . . .
Mailing and Expressing
Chemicals, Medicines,
etc., etc. . . . .

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Rooms 208 and 207,
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Telephone, MAIN 4728.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.
Barium Tartrate.  

**New Information** on articles here enumerated, or others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merk's Market Report." A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2049, New York.

Barium Tartrate. Merck.—Pure. c. v. oz.  .74

Barium Thio-sulphate. Merck.—C. P. c. v. oz.  .39

Barium & Potassium Chlorate Merck. c. v. oz.  .24

Barium & Platinum Salts, see Platinum & Barium.

Barium Tartrate Merck. — Pure. c. v. oz.  .74

Barium Thio-sulphate Merck. — C. P. c. v. oz.  .39

Barium & Potassium Chlorate Merck. c. v. oz.  .24

Barium & Platinum Salts, see Platinum & Barium.

**Benzenilide Merck.** c. v. oz. 1.25

(Benzyol-anilide; Phenylbenzamidine.) Fr. benzoyl anisidine & aniline w. caustic soda. C₁₇H₁₈NO₂-C₂H₅, N₂O(C₂H₅N₂).—Wh. cryst. pwd. or color. scales. Sol. 85 A. at 18 C.; insol. in E., alcohol. Sol. 100-102% C.-Antipyrin, especially for children. Uses: Zymotic dia.—Dose: Children, 1/4-5 grains 0.1-0.4 Gm. age, several t. p. d. Adults, 10-15 grains (0.6-1 Gm.).—Max. Adult D. p., day, 45 grains (3 Grm.).

**Benzenene, from Coal Tar, Merck.—C. P. c. b. lb. 1.35

(Phenyl Hydride; Benzol; Coal Naphtha.) Fr. coal tar.- C₆H₆.—Colorless, mobile, b'ly refract. liq. below 6° C., colorless, trigonal crystal.—Sp. 0.879.—Sol. A., E., acetone, C., glacial acetic acid, oils.—Mel. 6° C.—Boll. 80-84° C.—Antipyrine & Antiacetic. Uses: Whoop cough, influenza, &c. Also techn.—Dose 8-10 ml (0.12-0.6 Cc.) or 8 hrs. in emulsion, or on sugar or in caps.—Max. D. 4.5 ml (25.5 Cc.) single; 150 ml (11 Cc.) daily.

* do. Merck.—Highly purified, crystallizable.—Boil. 50-84° C.—c. b. lb. .90

**Benzenene, from Coal Tar, Merck's G. R.**—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Crystalizable. c. b. lb. 1.00

Fr. Gr. 0.855 at 15° C.—Boll. 50.5° C.—Solid. at 0° C.

Uses:—(Other HCl's) Boll. & solid. temp. must not deviate materially.—N. B.—Sm. qu. Thiophene cont'd may be rem. by shak. w. H₂SO₄.

**Benzenene, from Benzoic Acid, Merck. c. v. oz. 1.00

Fr. benzoic acid, by lime or vapor over red-hot iron.—C₆H₅COOH.

**Benzenene, Dibromated, Ortho, Merck. c. v. oz. 1.25

(Ortho-di-bromo-benzol.) Fr. ortho-bromo-aniline by bromine, or by prod. of para-di-bromated-benzene. C₆H₅Br₂.—Light mobile liq.—Sp. Gr. 2.038 at 0° C.—Sol. E., C., Melts, minus 1° C.—Sol. 294° C.

**Benzenene, Dibromated, Para, Merck.**

(Para-di-brombenzo.) Fr. benzene, by excess bromine.—C₆H₅Br₂.—Monocular, color. tablets or prisms.—Melts 58.4° C.—Boll. 219° C.

**Benzenene, Dichlorated, Para, Merck. c. v. oz. 1.50

(Para-di-chloro-benzol.) Fr. benzene, by chlorine—C₆H₅Cl₂.—Monocular. transp. color. plates; pleas. odor.—Sol. A., E.—Melts 56.4° C.—Boll. 178° C.

**Benzenene Hexa-chloride Merck.** c. v. oz. 2.75

(Benzenene-alpha-hexachloride—not a substitution, but an addition-product.) Fr. benzene, by chloroform in sunlight or w. heat.—C₆H₅Cl₂.—Transp., color. monocryl. Melts 157° C.—Boll. 298° C.

**Benzenene, Iodated Merck.** g. v. oz. 4.00


**Benzenene, Monobromated, Merck.** c. v. oz. 1.00

(Mono-bromobenzol.) Fr. benzene by bromine w. iodine.—C₂H₅Br.—Clear, color. liq.—Soln. Gr. 1.236 at 0° C.—Sol. A.—Boll. 154.4-165.5° C.—Recently recommended against albinism.

**Benzenene, Monochlorated, Merck.** c. v. oz. 0.75

(Mono-chloro-benzol; "Chloride of Phenyl"). Fr. benzene, by chlorine.—C₂H₅Cl.—Clear, color. liq.; sweet odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.186 at 0° C., solidif. at 40° C.—Boll. 185° C.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The Prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
HYOSCYAMINE

(See page 133)

Occurs in two modifications: amorphous and crystalline. Besides these modifications of Hyoscyamine alkaloid, their sulphates, hydrochlorates, and hydrobromates are also found in commerce; but the alkaloid is what modern therapy has principally dealt with.

Generally speaking, the physiological and therapeutical effects of Hyoscyamine are similar to those of atropine—especially as regards mydriatic action; still, in recent practice its use for ophthalmology has been nearly abandoned, and it is now principally employed as a hypnotic in mental disorders, or as an anodyne and antispasmodic in asthma, tussicular irritation, epilepsy, colics, chorea—being administered either subcutaneously or by mouth.

According to Gnauck, the pure Crystallized Hyoscyamine Merck is the most eligible form of this medicament. Subcutaneously, the ordinary dose is 0.005 to 0.01 Gm. (1/10 to 1/2 grn.); maximum, 0.025 Gm. (3/8 grn.). Per os, the dose is 1½ to 2 times as great as the subcutaneous.

According to Bardet and Egasse, the dose per os of Amorphous Hyoscyamine Merck is 0.005 to 0.01 Gm. (1/8 to 1/2 grn.), which may be gradually increased up to 0.05 Gm. (3/8 grn.).

According to H. Mieth, the principal indications for the use of Hyoscyamine are stated with general agreement as follows:

Maniacal excitations, especially in chronic and periodic manias. Furthermore, apparently good results have been obtained in epileptic and menstrual excitations, in frenzy excitation, and in the motorial unrest of dementia. No effect has been accomplished by this medicament in the consternations of melancholia; its utility appears doubtful in paralysis.

Counter-indications are heart and vascular diseases, defective nutrition, great physical atony; psychically, vivid hallucinations, especially of the visual sense, with corresponding phantasms. Merck's Hyoscyamine, C. P. Crystals, is of absolute purity and uniformly effective.

To be had of all Druggists. H-8-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Benzene Sulpho-chloride Merck... c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Benzol-sulpho-chloride.)—Fr. aq. soln. of benzene-sulphonic acid, by chlorination. C₆H₅SO₂Cl.—Oily liq.; slowly solidifies at 0°C to large rhombic prisms. —Sol. A., E.—Boll. 117° C.

Benzene, Tribromated, Merck... c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Asymmetrical Tribromo-benzene.)—Fr. ortho-di-bromo-benzene, by further bromine sublet.—C₆H₅Br₂ [1: 3: 4].—Colorless. —Sol. a., E.—Mel. 94-105° C.

Benzene, Tribromated, Merck... c. v.—oz. 5.50
(Asymmetrical Trichloro-benzene.)—C₆H₅Cl₃ [1: 2: 4].—Transp. colorless, rhombic crystals. —Mel. 116° C.—Boll. 219° C.

Benzamidoyl-thio-pheno-merch Merck... c. v.—oz. 3.50
(Benzamidoyl-thio-mercaptan.)—Fr. amido-phenyl-mercaptan, by benzaldehyde & heat.—C₆H₅CONHCl.—Pleasant smell of tea rose. —Sol. A., E., carb. disulfide, dil. hydrochloric acid.

Benzidine Merck... C. P. c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Para-diamino-diphenyl.)—Fr. azobenzol, by reduction. C₁₆H₁₂N₂.—Large, bluish, colorless plates. —Sol. boll. W., A., E.—Mel. 128° C.

* do. Merck... Pure... c. v.—oz. 1.25

Benzidine Sulphate Merck... C. P. c. v.—oz. 1.85
(Para-diaminodiphenyl Sulphate.)—C₆H₅(NH₂)₂SO₄.—8m. wh. scales.—Sol. A. v. in W.

* do. Merck... Pure... c. v.—oz. 0.75

Benzil Merck... 15 gr. vial. 75
(Benzil; Dibenzoyl.)—Fr. benzoin, by oxalic acid. C₁₂H₁₀O₃.—Yellow needles or prisms. —Sol. E., boll. C.—Mel. 56-58° C.—Boll. 540-562° C.

Benzin, from Petroleum (Benzin, U. S. P.)

do. —Boil. 70-130° C

do. —Ligroin. —Boil. 120-135° C.

Benzin, from Petroleum, Merck's G. R.
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Colorless, non-dissocce.
Tests: 1.—(Oil-tar oil or Alpinia benzoin.) Odor must not resemble coal tar or mustard. —(Heavy & light B.C's.) Must distill between 40 & 75° C.

Benzoin Merck (not Gum Benzoin).—Cryst.
15 gr. vial. 75
(Phenyl-benzoyl-carboll; Bitter Amber Oil Camphor; Oxy-phenyl-benzoyl-ketone.)—React. prod. benzaldehyde (600) parts. cyanide (80) & 50% alc. (900) C₆H₅CONHCH₃.—CH₃OH.—CO₂H.—Colorless or yellowish, frag., 8-sided prism. —Sol. a., E.—Mel. 155-167° C.—Anisepel.—Uses: Extract. u. & varic. veina.—Appl. 1 part in 5 lid.

Benzol,—see Benzene.

Benzonaphthol,—see Naphthol, Beta, Benzolacte.

Benzilitrich Merck... c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Phenyl Cynamide.)—Fr. benzoic acid, by lead sulphocyanate. —C₆H₅N=C₆H₄CN.—Tran sp., colorless, oil; odor bitter almonds. —Sp. Gr. 1.028 at 20°C.—Misc., all prop. A., E.—Sol. 100 W.—Boll. 190.5° C.

Benzopentane Merck... c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Diphenyl-ketone.)—Fr. calc. benzoate dry distilln. C₆H₅O=C₆H₅.—Transp., colorless prisms. —Sol. A., E.—Mel. 45° C.—Boll. 308° C.

Benzopyrine,—see Antipyrine Benzolate.

Benzoquinone,—see Quinoline.

Benzoic Acid,—see Benzoic-salicylate.

Benzoic-Chloride Merck... c. b.—lb. 1.25
(Tolueno, Benzol, or Benzoic, Trichloride; Phenyl Chloroform.)—Fr. boll. toluene, by chloride. C₆H₅Cl₃=C₆H₅CCl₃.—Colorless, tran sp., b'ly refrac. liq. character. penetr. odor. —Sp. Gr. 1.38 at 14° C.—Boll. 324-334° C.—Uses: Aniline industry.

Benzoyl Aniline,—see Benzalinalde.

Benzoic Chloride Merck... C. P.—Free fr.
Chloro-benzoic-chloride Merck... c. b.—lb. 5.00

* do. Merck... Pure... c. b.—lb. 2.00

Benzoyl-acyonine Merck... 15 gr. vial. 1.00
By-prod. of carbolic. C₆H₅NO₂+4H₂O=C₆H₅NO₂+C₆H₅CO+4H₂O.—Transp., flat prisms.—Mel. 90-92° C, moist, & 195-200° C, dry.

Benzoyl-phenol Merck... c. v.—oz. 1.00

Benzoyl-guaiacol... oz. tisn.—oz. 1.30
(Guaiacol Benzolate; Benzoic Acid.)—Fr. guaiacol, w. benzoyl chloride or anhydride. C₆H₅O=C₆H₅(OC₆H₅)C₆H₅CO.—Color., crys. pwds.; odor.; alin. taste.—Sol. A., E., C.—Mel. 55-56° C.—Antituberc., & Inst. Antisept. —Uses: Puth., intest. disord.; in 2 parts of 100 (0.194-0.78 Grm.) several t. p. d. in pill, pwd., choc. pastetl., or w. peppermint-oil sugar. —Mix 60. 40 grms (2.6 Grm.) p. day.

Benzoyl-nitric Acid Merck... C₆H₅(OH)(C₆H₅)NO.—Colorl., sl. visc., non-cryst. alkaloid.—Sol. dill. hydrochloric acid; insol. W.


Benzoyl-phenyldrazine, Merck... c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Symmetric Benzyol-phenyldrazine.)—Fr. phenyl-hydrazine w. benzyl chloride or benzoyl chloride. C₆H₅N₂C₆H₅.(C₆H₅)CH=NE.(C₆H₅)C₆H₅.—Anisepel.
ACONITINE.

(See page 25)

Notoriously, the various brands of Aconitine in the market exhibit very marked differences in the strength of their physiologic action.

Dr. van Renterghem, to whom medical literature already owes a most excellent posological (dosimetrical) compendium, has subjected the following Aconitines to a series of exact therapeutic tests on his own person:

Aconitine Crystallized Merck; Aconitine Crystallized Duquesnel; Aconitine Amorphous Merck; Aconitine Amorphous Friedländer; Aconitine Amorphous Chanteaud (Granules).

The first subjective phenomena discernible appeared about 12 to 15 minutes after the ingestion of the respectively "sufficient dose" (see below). They consisted of a sensation of vermication or formication in the checks, and of prickling or tingling in the point of the tongue. Both sensations disappeared after one or two hours if the dose was not repeated.

The "sufficient dose" for this effect was found to be:

Of the two Crystallized Aconitines (Merck or Duquesnel), from 0.25 to 0.5 mg. (1/8 to 1/16 grn.); of the Amorphous Aconitines of Merck and Chanteaud, from 10 to 15 mg. (1/4 to 1/6 grn.); of Friedländer's Aconitine, from 200 to 300 mg. (3 to 41/2 grn.)—thus showing a range of comparative degrees of potency, as from 1200 down to 1; that is, the like effect being secured from the strongest preparation by a dose only 1/80 to 1/120 of the size of those required of the weakest preparation tested under the name of aconitine.

Dr. van R. has repeatedly taken the following quantities of the above-mentioned various Aconitines in the course of twelve hours, in divided doses, without experiencing any grave symptoms in consequence: Aconitine Crystallized (Merck or Duquesnel), 3 to 4 mg. (1/8 to 1/6 grn.); Aconitine Amorphous (Merck or Chanteaud), 50 to 60 mg. (1 to 1 grn.); Aconitine Friedländer, 1 Gm. (15 grn.). During the experimental period Dr. v. R. attended to his practice, constantly enjoying calm nocturnal sleep, from which he awoke in the morning free from any symptoms of aconitine intoxication.

For his patients Dr. van Renterghem has, during a number of years, regularly prescribed Aconitine by the following formula:

Aconitine Cryst. Merck, 0.005 Gm. (1/80 grn.); Glycerin, 1 drop; Gentian Extract and Honey, about equal quantities of each, to make 200 pills, each weighing 0.015 Gm. (1/4 grn.).

Although the medicament has been prescribed by him in this form for a long time, not a single instance of medicinal poisoning thereby has come to his notice, and according to his copious experience, the form and combination here recommended are the safest known for the exhibition of this heroic medicament.

To be had of all Druggists.  
MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2049, New York.

Benzoyl-pseudotropine Hydrochlorate Merck
15 gr. vial 4.00
Also in 10 & 5 grain vials.
(Trops-cocaine).—Fr. narrow-sized var. of Erythroxylon Coca, Lam., grows in Java; also synth.; C15H20N0.C.HO.CO.HCI. —Colorless, cryst. —Sol. W. — Local Anesthesia. — Uses: Inst. of cocaine hydrochlorate. Solution claimed more stable, & to have less depressing effect on heart. — Appl. 55 solv., in 0.5 sol. chloroform soln.

Benzoyl-salicycin,—see Populin.

*Benzyl Chloride Merck.—Pure...c. b. lb. 2.59

d. Merck.—Technical...c. b. lb. 1.59

Benzyl Cyanide Merck...c. v. oz. 1.04

Benzyl iodide Merck.—Pure...c. v. oz. 3.04
Fr. benzyl chloride, by hydro-iodic acid. C9H7I=C9H5I. —Colori. cryst.; vapor causes tose.—Sol. E. carb. disulph.; al. in A. —Melt. 343°C.

Benzyl Sulphide Merck...c. v. oz. 1.48
Fr. benzyl chloride, w, potam. sulphide. C9H7S=C9H5S. —Trimeth. tablettes. —Sol. E. —Melt. 49°C.

Benzylamine Merck...c. v. oz. 4.50
(Fr. thiobenzamide, by redcut. w, nascent hydrogen. C9H7N=C9H5NH2. —Colori. liquid; & directly alkaline react.—Sp. Gr. 0.99 at 16°C. —Sol. all prop. W. A. E. —Boll. 184°C.

Benzylamine Hydrochloride Merck...c. v. oz. 1.29
C9H7N=C9H5NH.C.HCI. —Large, colorless, leathery, or flat tablettes. —Sol. W.

Benzyl-aniline Merck...c. v. oz. 4.75

Benzyl-benzol.—see Diphenyl-methane.

Benzyl-carbamide Merck...c. v. oz. 1.78
(Benzylisocyanate).—Fr. benzyl chloride, by potash, cyanate in alc. —C9H7N2O=NH2.CO.NH.C.H5. —Long, colorle. need.—Sol. W., A. —Melt. 117°C.

Benzyl-ethyline Merck...c. v. oz. 4.44

Benzylidene Acetone Merck...c. v. oz. 2.00

Benzylidene Chloride Merck...c. v. oz. 0.44
(Benzal, or Benzenyl, Chloride; Chloro-benzal).—Fr. toliene by phosn. pentachloride w, heat.—C H5 Cl=C H2.CHCl. —Oilly liquid; faint arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.27 at 20°C. —Sol. A, E. —Boll. 304°C.

Benzylidene Chloroethyl Merck...c. v. oz. 0.72
(Methyl-cinnamyl-ketone).—Fr. toliene by phosn. pentachloride w, heat.—C H5 Cl=C H2.CH2.CHCl. —Colori. —Sol. A, E. —Boll. 304°C.

Berberine-urea,—see Benzyl-carbamide.

Berberine Merck.—C. P. c. v. oz. 5.00
Also in 1/4, 1/3, & 1/2 oz. vials. (Xanthoploptcris).—Colorle. alkaloid fr. Berberis vulgaris, L. & exists in o. planta.—C22H30N4O.C.H2.OH. —Yellow leed., or cryst. pwd.; bitter taste.—Sol. hot W. A. —Insol. E. —Melt. ab. 140°C. —Acet. 7.8°C. Antiper. Strychnine, Tonic.—Uses: Matarial affect. aumen. enlargen. of spleen, anorexia, chr. intest. catarrh, vomitting of pregnancy, &c. —Dos&. Antiper. 8-15 grains (0.52-1 Grm.). —Stom. & Tonic, 1/4-1 grain (0.089-0.093 Grm.) 3 t. p. d.: generally in form of one of its salts.

Berberine Carbonate Merck.—Cryst.—c. v. oz. 7.00

Berberine Citrate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 0.75
Yellowish, cryst. pwd.; bitter.—Sol. W.

Berberine Hydrochloride Merck.—Cryst. c. v. oz. 1.84
Also in 1/4, 1/3, & 1/2 oz. vials. C22H30N4O.C.HCI + H2.O. —Brown microcryst. —Sol. W.

Berberine Phosphate Merck.—Cryst.—c. v. oz. 2.04
Also in 1/4, 1/3, & 1/2 oz. vials. C22H30N4.OH2.PO4. —Yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol. W. Most sol. salt & easiest to administer, in pills, hydro-alcoholic solnt., or arom. syrup.

*Berberine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.—c. v. oz. 1.24

d. Merck.—Cryst., soluble...c. v. oz. 2.85
Also in 1/4, 1/3, & 1/2 oz. vials.

New soluble sulphate.—Yellow need.—Sol. W., A.

Berberine, Hydro.,—see Hydroberberine.

Beryllium Merck. 15 gr. vial 22.00
(Glucinium).—Metal.—Br. —Color, lustre, & hardness of steel.—Sp. Gr. 2.1 —Sol. in dil. hydrochloric acid, potash soln.; slowly in warm dil. sulphuric acid.

do. Merck.—Powder 15 gr. vial 12.00

Beryllium Carbonate Merck...15 gr. vial .25
(Basic Carbonate of Beryllium).—Comp. variable.—Wb. pwd. —Sol. acids.

Beryllium Chloride Merck...Cryst. 15 gr. vial .25
BeCI2.4H2.O. —Snow-white, cryst. mass, or colorl. need. or suction & volatiliz. —Sol. W., evolv. heat.

Beryllium Hydroxide Merck. 15 gr. vial .25

Beryllium Nitrate Merck. 15 gr. vial .25
(Ordnary).—Deliq. mass.—Sol. W. A. —Caut. keep well stoppered.

Beryllium Oxide Merck. 15 gr. vial .50
Be.O. —Loose, wh. infus., amorp. pwd.—Sol. acids.

Beryllium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .25
A Successful Remedy for

Pulmonary and Laryngeal Tuberculosis.

Bromine-Iodine Compound, a chemical solution in Oil, of Bromine, Iodine, Thymol, and Phosphorus, administered systematically by daily hypodermic injection, has restored to normal health 80 to 90 per cent. of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the first stage, and 40 to 60 per cent. of the second stage.—(As described in the American Medico-Surgical Bulletin, March 15, 1895.)

A 36-page pamphlet, giving full information and reports of many cases, mailed on request.

THE CLEVES DRUG CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

Thyminol,

The Ideal Antiseptic Solution.

Thymol, Eucalyptol, Menthol, Gaultheria, and Baptisia, with Benzoic and Boracic Acids, were used in combination in solution as a hospital "liquor antisepticus" long before the preparation was exploited in proprietary form, and the solution was found invaluable for nearly all diseased conditions of the mucous membrane.

Thyminol represents this popular combination in most elegant and elegible form and at half the price hitherto charged for such preparations. $4.00 per dozen, 12 ounce; $3.00 per gallon.

The Cleves Drug Co. (Incorporated),

Manufacturing Chemists,

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Beryllium & Potassium Fluoride Merck. 15 gr. v. .36
BeF₂ (KF)₅ (Beryllias).—Wh., cryst., or amorph., wh. masses. —Sol. v., sl. in W.

Betaline Hydrochlorate Merck.—15 gr. vial .75
(Trimethylglycol Hydroydrochlorate; Oxyzine Hydrochlorate; Lycine Hydrochlorate). Fr. alkaloid of sugar beet; also synthet. —C₃H₇NO₂ * HCl = (C₃H₇)₂N.C.H₂.COO.HCl. —Colorless, monod. tablets. —Sol. W.

Beta-naphthol, see Naphthol, Beta.

Betol Merck. —c. v. —oz. .60

Bilfinurate Merck. —1/4 gr. vial 4.00
Bile-pigment. —C₃H₇NO₂. —Dark brown pwd. —Sol. A., alkali, hydrates, glacial acetic acid; sl. in C.

Billium Merck. —1/4 gr. vial 2.00

Billprasin Merck. —1/4 gr. vial 4.00

Billrubin Merck. —1/4 gr. vial 4.00
(Biliphenin; Bilirubin; Chloro-pryrbil; Hamatomatin).—Prob. pigment of bile. —C₁₇H₁₈N₂O₃ (Staedeler, Malay). —Orange-red pwd. —Sol., C., B., acids & alkali; sl. in A.

Biliverdin Merck. —1/4 gr. vial 4.00

Birch Tar. —see Oil, Birch, Crude.

Bismarck Merck. —Brown, see Dye Brown, Bismarck.

Bismuth Merck. —C. P. —lb. 3.00

do. Merck. —C. P., powder. —lb. 3.50
Steel-gray pwd.

do. Merck. —Pure, gran., free fr. Arsenic. —lb. 1.60
Nearly C. P.

* do. Merck. —About 98 %. —lb. 1.50
Cont. some lead, iron, & copper, traces arsenic, antimony, & tellurium, rarely selenium. —Uses: Techin.

Bismuth Acetate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .44
Bi (C₂H₃O₂)₃. —Wh. pwd. —Loses acetic acid on expo., espec. when warm. —Sol., acetic acid.

Bismuth Albuminate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .54
Wh., or light-gray pwd. —95% bismuth. —Uses: Choleric or crampy symp. in stom. or li. test. —Dose 5-15 grms (0.32-0.97 gm.); 3 or 4 t. p. d.

Bismuth Benzoate Merck. —C. P. .c. v. —oz. .41
Bi(C₂H₅O₂)₂. —Wh., taste, pwd. —97% of benzoic acid. —Sdt. mineral acids; insol. W. —Antisp. —Uses: Intern., gastro-intest. dis., Extern., like iodiform on wounds, &c. —Dose 5-15 grms (0.32-0.97 gm.)

Bismuth Beta-naphthol. —c. v. —oz. .75
2Bi(C₂H₅O₂)₃ + Bi₂O₅ (Thomas). —Light-brown, insol. pwd.; odor. —80% bismuth trichlo. —Antisp., like salol. —Uses: Affect. of intest. —Dose 15-30 grms (0.97-1.94 gm.)

Bismuth Bismuthate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .84
(Bismuth Peroxide). —Bi₂O₅ + Bi₂O₃. —Heavy, gray-wh. pwd. —loses oxygen by heat; decom. by acids.

Bismuth Borate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .84
BIBO₃. —Wh. pwd. —Intern. antisp.

Bismuth Boro-salicylate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .74
Gray-wh., amorph. pwd.; decom. by W.

Bismuth Bromide Merck. —g. s. v. —oz. .67

Bismuth Butyrate Merck. —g. s. v. —oz. .107
Bi(C₂H₅O₂)₂ (Wb. pwd.)

Bismuth Camphor Merck. —c. v. —oz. 1.54
Bi(C₂H₅O₂)₂. —Wh. pwd.

Bismuth Carbolate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .94
(Bismuth Phenylate or Phenate; Phenol-bismuth). —Bi(OH)₃, —C₂H₅.O (Fischer). —Grayish-wh. pwd.; alm. odor. & taste. —80% Bi₂O₅. —Antisp. —Uses: Intern., intern. antisp. —Extern., inst. of iodoform. —Dose 5-15 grms (0.32-0.97 gm.)

Bismuth Chloride Merck. —g. s. v. —oz. .82

Bismuth Chromate Merck. —c. v. —oz. .74
Bi₂O₃.SCrO₃ (Lowe; Muir). —Orange-yellow, amorph. pwd. —Uses: Pigment.

Bismuth Chrysophanate (Deromo). —Bi(C₂H₅O₂)₃, Bi₂O₅ (Trojescn.). —Yellow, amorph. pwd. —Sol., nitric or sulphuric acid; insol. ordinary solvents. —Siccative Dermic, like dermatol. —Uses: Skin diseases (chiefly psoriasis). —Appl. 5-10% oint.

Bismuth Citrate Merck. —U. S. P. c. v. —oz. .22
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 lbs. —Fr. boll, bismuth subnitrate in solut. citric acid. —Bi(C₂H₅O₂)₂, HpO₃ (Jtehsoen.). —Wh., micro-cryst., or amorph. pwd.; free fr. nitrate; odor.; taste. —Sol., amm., solut. of alkali citrates. —Stomachic & Astringent. —Uses: Dis., dyspeps., &c. —Dose 1-3 grms (0.065-0.194 gm.) —Caut. Keep dry, from light, well stopped.

Bismuth Dithio-salicylate, see Thioform.

Bismuth Hydrate Merck. —Pure. —c. v. —oz. .29
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 lbs. —(Bismuth Hydroxide, Tribodyroxide, or Trithyroxide). —Bi(OH)₃. —Wh., amorph. pwd. —Sol., acids. —Uses: Making bismuth salts.

Bismuth Hydrite Merck’s G. R. —Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Bi(OH)₃. —Uses: See "Bismuth Subnitrate, Merck’s G. R."
DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES overcome by my Invisible Tubular Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. More successful than all similar devices combined, not only in cases where natural drums are ruptured, but also where deafness is caused by thickening or relaxed condition of tympanum. Help the Ears as lenses help the Eyes. Easily adjusted by wearer. Used by many physicians. Illustrated descriptive book sent free to those who mention MERCK'S INDEX. Discounts to physicians. Beware of worthless imitations. I have no agents.

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Since 1884, and more than 500,000 are in use in all parts of the civilized world.
They have the original Hopking Knife, and an improved automatic lifter for rolling the end of the sheet, are first-class in every respect, and fully guaranteed.

Japan and Hardwood, - $1.50 each
Nickel Plated, Hardwood, - 2.00 "
ALL SIZES.

For Sale by all Jobbers Generally or Direct.
The genuine have our name on the knife. ALL OTHERS ARE Imitations or Counterfeits.

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BROMO-SELTZER
CURES ALL
HEADACHES AND NEURALGIA,
Nervousness and Nervous Depression

Resulting from Over-brain-work, Alcoholio Excesses, &c., by acting gently upon the Stomach and Nervous System.

PLEASANT! PROMPT! HARMLESS!
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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL APPARATUS.
BEST BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE AND GERMAN PORCELAINWARE, CRUCIBLES, CHEMICALS, AND SUPPLIES FOR

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Bismuth Sulphate.

**Bismuth Sulphate.** C. v. o.z. .54


Bismuth Sulphide Mercur. c. v. o.z. .59

Bi₂S₃.—Blackish-brown pwd.—Sol. nitric & boll. conc. hydrochloric acids.

Bismuth Sulpho-carbolic Mercur. c. v. o.z. .79


*Bismuth Tannate Mercur.** c. v. o.z. .24

Yellow pwd.—Astringent, Antisept.—Uses: Relaxed condit. muc. mem. allum. canal; dysent., diar., &c.—Dose: 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Gm.)-children, this quantity per day.

do. Mercur.—Tablets c. v. o.z. .29

Bismuth Tarterate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .54

Bi₃(C₂H₂O₄)₃+H₂O.—Wh. pwd.

Bismuth Tetroxide Mercur. c. v. o.z. 1.29

By oxid. of bismuth trichloride, Bi₂O₃.—Heavy, yellowish-brown pwd.—Sp. Gr. 5.5.

Bismuth Tribromo-carbolic Mercur. c. v. o.z. .99

(Tribromophenol-bismuth; Bismuth Tribromo-phenate).—Approx.: Bi₂O₃·C₂H₂Br₂OH (B. Fischer).—Yellow, neut. insol. pwd.; odor; taste.—75-85% of Bi₂O₃.—Intest. Antisept.—Uses: Cholera, Asi. cholera, typh. fever, & inflam. condit. of muc. mem. intest.—Dose: 5-15 grains (0.32-0.97 Gm.).—Max. D. per day 90 grains (5.85 Gm.).

Bismuth Trioxide Mercur. c. v. o.z. .54

(Bismutous Oxide). Bi₂O₃.—Heavy, yellow pwd.—Sol. acids.—Uses: Dose, &c. Like bismuth subnitrate.—Incomp. alkalies, W. in excess.

Bismuth Tungstate Mercur. c. v. o.z. 1.04

(Bismuth Wolframate).—Wh. pwd.; easily decom pp.

Bismuth Valerianate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .59

Bi₂C₃H₇O₃·(2H₂O=H₂O).—Wh. pwd.: odor of valerianic acid.—Sol. in water or nitric acid; insol. W. or A.—Antiseptic, Antispasm.—Uses: Cephalalg. neuralg., cardial, epilepsy, chorea, &c.—Dose: 1-8 grains (0.005-0.149 Gm.).—Caust. Keep well stoppered.

Bismuth & Ammonium Chloride

Double salt of bismuth trichloride & amm. chloride. BICHCl₃—NH₄Cl.

Bismuth & Ammonium Citrate Mercur. U. S. P.

... c. v. o.z. .22

Also in ½, ⅛, & ⅛ oz.

Comp. variable.—Pearly, shin. transp. scales; sly acid, metal taste; opaque on expos.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.—Stomach & Astringent.—Uses: Dyspepsia, irritable stomach, diarr., &c.—Dose: ⅛-1 grains (0.005-0.194 Gm.).—Caust. Keep well stoppered.

Bismuth & Cerium Oxalate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .64

BiCe(C₂O₄).—Dose: 1-3 grains (0.006-0.194 Gm.) 6 or 1 t. p. d., in cache.

Bismuth & Cerium Salicylate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .64

Wh. pwd.—Intest. & rheumat. effect.

Bismuth & Potassium Tartrate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .29

BiK₂H₄O₆.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Bismuth & Sodium Benzoate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .54

Wh. pwd.—Intest. Antisept.—Uses: Dia. of alm. tract & to ulc., &c.

Bismuth & Sodium Iodate Mercur. g. s. v. o.z. 1.87


Bismuth & Sodium Phosphosulphate

(Bismuthoth). Wh., cryst. pwd.; odor; agr. taste.—Antisept., Astringent.—Uses: Extern., cuta. burns, parcellent wounds, ulc. tuberc. or syph. sores, skin dist., gonorr., &c.—Appl. in 10-25% oint. or dust. pwd. (with sal) 1-44 solut.

Bismuth & Sodium Salicylate Mercur. c. v. o.z. .64


Bisert Mercur.

... c. v. o.z. 5.00

(Allophanamide).—Fr. area by heat—Bi₂(H₂O)₂H₂O·NH₂·CO·NH·CO·NH₂·H₂O.—Wh. cryst. med. Decom. by heat into amonia & cyanuric acid.—Sol. hot W.—Mel. 160° C. (250° C.).

Blixin Mercur. C. P.

... c. v. o.z. 4.50

Fr. sexts Blixionell. Fr. annato. Bi₂H₂O₃.—Dark red pwd. or minute, red scales.—Sol. C., hot A.; el. B.—Mel. 178° C.—Uses: Dye.

Black Precipitate. See Mercury Oxide, Black, or Hahnemann’s

Blood, Albumen. See Albumen from Blood.

Blood, Bullocks’ Mercur. Dry powder c. b. lb. 1.49

Also in ⅛, ⅛ lbs., & ozs.

Dark, reddish-brown pwd.—Uses: Techm.


Blue, Bremen. See Copper Carbonate.

Blue Mass. See Mass, Blue.

Blud Ointment. See Ointment, Mercurial.

Blue Vitriol. See Copper Sulphate.

Bolidin Glucoseide

(Boldor-gluchein).—Fr. Penmus Boldrus, Molina.—Leaves cont. &c. C₆H₁₁O₅ (5).—Dry syrup.—Sol. A.—Chocaz, Dist., Tonic.—Uses: Dia. & rheum.—Dose: ⅛-1 grain (0.005-0.149 Gm.) 6 or 1 t. p. d., in cache.

Boldine Alkaloid Mercur. 15 gr. vial 3.00

Fr. Penmus Boldus, Molina.—Greenish wh., alkali, better pwd.—Sol. A., E., C.; alm. insol. W.—Hypn.—Uses: Insom.—Dose: 1/16-1/16 grain (0.008-0.006 Gm.).

Bone Ash. See Calcium Phosphite, Tribasic, Crude.

Bone Black. See Charcoal, Animal.

Boral. See Aluminum Borotartrate.

Borax. See Sodium Borate.

Borneol Mercur.

... c. v. o.z. 1.75

(Borneo, or Malayam, Camphor; Boryl Alcohol; Camphol).—Fr. Dryobalanops aromatica, Gasert, or Fr. ordinary camphor by sod. or potash. alcoolate. C₆H₁₀O=C₆H₅OH.—Wh., trans.; subst.; pecul., peppery odor, burning taste. Less volat., than ordinary camphor.—Sp. Gr. 1.011.—Sol. A. K.—Mel. 303-304° C.—Boll, 212° C.—Stim., Antisep.—Uses: Extern., antisep. appl. sores, headaches, &c.—Tech. Insec. 1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK brand, are especially designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
DIGITOXIN.
(See page 82)

Digitoxin is the most active glucoside contained in *Digitalis purpurea*. Until quite recently Digitoxin was in use only to a very limited extent, on account of its extraordinarily strong action, but is now believed to have a great future before it, because of its unvarying composition and uniform action. There are many authorities who look upon it as the best digitalis preparation for medicinal use.

It was particularly Masius, of Liège, who recommended Digitoxin on the strength of the clinical experiments he conducted with the Merck preparation (*Bull. de l'Acad. royale de Méd.*, 1893 and 1894). According to the experience of this author, Digitoxin Merck possesses a positive, quick, and energetic action. Accessory effects such as gastric disturbances are seldom observed, and, if they appear, they are insignificant. The action sometimes shows after 12, but generally not before 24, hours. The cyanosis and the respiratory disturbances of cardiac diseases disappear very often by this time, the pulse becomes stronger and regular, and the general health improves; the diuresis also increases considerably, sometimes up to 4 liters daily. The action of Digitoxin generally lasts 8 to 10 days. In pneumonia and typhoid a favorable influence is exercised on the pulse and temperature.

Masius prescribes Digitoxin as follows:

- Digitoxin Merck, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1½ grn.
- Alcohol (90%), - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 7 fl. dr.
- Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 24½ fl. oz.
- Sugar, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 oz.

(2½ fl. dr. of this mixture contain 1 grn. of Digitoxin Merck.)

Two and a half fluid ounces of this solution are mixed with 6 fl. dr. of syrup, and this mixture is taken in the course of a day, in three portions at intervals of four hours; the single dose thus amounts to 1½ grn.

Corin recently (*Le Scalpel*, 1895, April 14) drew attention to the fact that with the various glucosides obtained from digitalis, much depends principally on the method of administration. It was not, he said, merely a

Continued on page 84.
Boroglycerin.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Brucia.

NEW INFORMATION on drugs here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2645, New York.

*Boroglycerin Merck.—N. F.—Dried...c. b.—lb. 1.60

Also in ½, ¼, and ozs.
(Glycerol Borate; Glycerite, or Glycerolide, of Boric Acid.)—Fr. boric acid (B), by heat. w. glycerin (8)—CH₃BO₃—Wh., transpy., glycerol, brittle, & pyrog. masses; —Sol., hot W.; changes into glycerin & boric acid. —Antiseptic. —Preservative. —Uses: Intern., antisept.; Tops., preserv. fruit & food. —Dos. 30–90 grains (1.94–5.88 Grm.).

do. Merck.—Syrupy...c. b.—lb. 1.09

Sw., syrupy. —Antiseptic. —Uses: Fruit & food preservative.

*Boron Merck.—Amorphous. 15 gr. vial. 2.00

Non-met. element.—Bo.—Brown pwd.; ignites in air.
do. Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial. 4.50

Exceed. hard, brown, or reddish-yellow to black, cryst. —Uses: Tops., inst. of diamond in glass-cut & gem-polish.

Brayerin, see Koussain.

Brazilia
(Brazilia).—By oxym'g brazilin in pres. alkali. —C₃H₄O₂, H₂O.—Minute cryst.; gray lustre; or reddish-brown pwd. Solut. yellowish-pink & fluorescent. green.—Sol., hot W. —Uses: Dye.

Brazilin Merck.—g. s. v.—oz. 1.77

Bromatine, see Sulphur, fused.

Brom-acetanilide, Monel, Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.20
(Monomethylated Acetanilide; Monobromophenylacetamide; Asempe; Antiseptic).—Fr. acetanilide in glacial acetic acid, by brome.—C₂H₅BrNO₂—C₃H₃Br.NH.C₆H₄.O.—6m. need., odor, taste.—Sol., A., E. a., in G.—Mol. 184.4° C.—Anodyne, Analg., Antib., Antiseptic. —Uses: Neural, rheumatism, pneumonia, typh., fever, phthis. —Extern., wounds, saliva, suppress. in pluses.—Dos. 1–8 grains (0.066-0.28 Grm.).

Bromal Merck.—Anhydrous...oz. 2.00
(Tribromo-acetdehyde).—Fr. ac., by brome. —C₃H₅BrNO—C₃H₅Br.O—Pung., heavy, oily liq.; forms hydrate with W.—Sp. Gr. 0.84.—Boll. 114° C.

Brom Hylate Merck.—Cryst...oz. 2.50
Fr. bromal water.—C₃H₅Br.OH.—Wh., deliq. cryst.; chloral odor; pung. taste.—Sol., W., A., E., C., G.—Mol. 106.3° C.—Antispasmod., cholera, antispasmod., —Uses: Epsil., Laxative, cholera, & insom.—Dos. 8–15 grains (0.5–0.97 Grm.), in solut. —Bromatine, alkaloide.

Bromalin Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.25

Bromamide

Bromine Merck.—U. S. P.—Free fr. Sulphuric Acid. g. s. v. & tin case.—oz. 0.25
Also in ½, ¼, & 1/8 lbs.

Bromine Merck's G. R., g. s. v. & tin case.—oz. 0.3
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Also in ½, ¼, & 1/8 lbs.
Sp. Gr. 3.15.—Mol. 72° C.—Boll. 66° C.
Tests: (Exp.) evapor in porcelain: none.—(Cl & Fe) see "Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck's G. R." (8) diss. in ex. Amm.; evap. & dry on W.—redes. in W.; add HCl & BaCl₂.—(Bromophenol, Carbon Bromide) solut. in Amm. as above: clear.

Bromine Chloride Merck...1 oz. sealed tube...0.79

Bromine Cyaneide Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 3.00
(Cyanogen Bromide).—BrCN.—Color., pung., irrit. need. or cabb.—Sol. W.—Mol. 89° C.

Bromine Iodide Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 0.85
(Iodine Bromide).—IBr.—Dark brown liq.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.—Uses: 1/15 solut. as dipth. gargle.

Bromo-antipyrine, Mona, see Bromopyrine.

Bromoform Merck.—C. P. c.—c. v.—oz. 0.3
—Also in ½, ¼, & 1/8 lbs.
(Tribromo-methane; Methylin Tribromide; Formyl Tribromide).—Fr. acetone w. bromine.—CH₂Br₂—Color., heavy liq.; odor & taste.-Antiseptic to chlorine.—Sp. Gr. 2.904 at 14° C.—Sol., A., E.; in mol. W.—Mol. 77.8° C.—Boll. 151° C.—Anesthetic, Nervine, Sed., —Uses: Chiefly whoop. cough; not safe as anesthetic.—Dos. 3–6 drops in solut. or emulsion. Children, as many drops as age in years, up to 5 t. p. d.; babies, 1–2 drops, 2 to 4 t. p. d.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Bromom.—see Tribromophenol.

Bromo-methane, see Methyl Bromide.

Bromo-propylene, see Allyl Bromide.

Bromopyreryne Merck...c. v.—oz. 4.50

Bromine Merck's C. P., cryst. ½ oz. vials.—oz. 2.75

Bromine Merck's C. P., cryst. ½ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
Fr. Nux-vomica & Ignatia seeds.—CH₃.H₂N₂.O.—Wh., light, cryst. pwd.—Sol., A., C.—Mol. 105° C.—Hydrated; 178° C., anhydrous. —Nerve Tonic like strychnine, but muchilder. —Dos. 1/15–1/5 grain (0.006–0.06 Grm.), with care, in pills or solution.—Max. D. ½ grain (0.06 Grm.), single: 3 grains (0.3 Grm.), p. d.—Antid., chloral; chloroform; tannic acid.
do. Merck.—Pure, cryst. ½ oz. vials.—oz. 1.75
Cont. trace of strychnine.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!
2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
question of administering the Digitoxin in a solution, but one must also
take care that the Digitoxin, once dissolved, does not again become
insoluble on coming into contact with the fluids of the body. In the
following manner a solution may be prepared which does not yield a pre-
cipitate either on the addition of water or with physiological salt-solution
or serum:

Digitoxin Merck,        -        -        -        -        -        -        ½ to 1 grn.
Chloroform,             -        -        -        -        -        -        10 min.
Alcohol (90%),          -        -        -        -        -        -        3 fl. dr.
Distilled Water,        -  -        -        -        -        -        To make 5 fl. oz.
To be taken in 3 doses.

The investigations of Masius and Corin have a valuable supplement in
the paper recently published by Wenzel (Centralblatt f. innere Medicin,
1895, No. 19), who administered Digitoxin Merck in the form of enemas in
the municipal hospital Magdeburg-Sudenburg, which is under the superin-
tendence of Prof. Dr. Unverricht. When the Digitoxin is exhibited in
this manner, the disturbances in the digestive canal can be very much
reduced or even almost entirely avoided, while at the same time the
cardiac action of the Digitoxin is very strongly in evidence. The treat-
ment with Digitoxin would, according to Wenzel, seem to promise success in
defects of the heart and myocarditis when other medicaments, even infusion
of digitalis, have failed.* The patients received the Digitoxin in the follow-
ing solution:

Digitoxin Merck,        -        -        -        -        -        -        ½ grn.
Alcohol,               -        -        -        -        -        -        2½ fl. dr.
Distilled Water,       -        -        -        -        -        -        To make 7 fl. oz.

After previously applying a cleansing enema, ½ fl. oz. of this solution
was added to a lukewarm enema containing 3½ fl. oz. of water, at first
three times, later twice, and lastly once, a day. The patient thus received
½ grn. of Digitoxin per dose.

To make the dosage of Digitoxin more convenient, Merck has recently,
at the instance of Prof. Dr. Unverricht, prepared tablets, each containing
½ grn. of Digitoxin, and perfectly soluble in water, to which the proper
quantity of alcohol has been added. The medium dose for one enema is 2
of these tablets.

* To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Butyl Iodide, Secondary, Merck...g. s. v. -- 5.00

Butyl, iso.-Acetate, Merck...c. v. -- 0.40
(Acetic Iso-butyl-ether).--Fr. potasse; iso-butyl-salpeter, by distill. w. potasse acetate.--C2H5.O = C2H5.C2H5.HO.-- Transep. color. liq.--Sp. Gr. 0.892 at 0° C. --Boll. 116.5° C.

Butyl, iso.-Aldehyde, see Aldehyde, Butyl, iso.

Butyl, iso.-Benzoate, Merck...c. v. -- 0.75

Butyl, iso.-Bromide, Merck...g. s. v. -- 0.25

Butyl, iso.-Butyrate, Merck...g. s. v. -- 0.75

Butyl, iso.-Butyrate, iso.-Merck...g. s. v. -- 2.00

Butyl, iso.-Carbamate, Merck...g. s. v. -- 0.20
(Iso-butyl Ester of Carbamic Acid).--Fr. iso-butyl-ether of chloroformic acid, by amm.--C2H5.NO = C2H5.NH.C2H5.O. -- Melt. 55° C. --Boll. 30° C.

Butyl, iso.-Chloride, Merck...g. s. v. -- 2.00
Fr. iso-butyl alc., by hydrocl. acid or phosp. pentachloride.--C2H5.Cl = CH2.C6H5.Cl. Color. liq.--Sp. Gr. 0.880 at 15° C. --Sol. A. -- Boll. 86.5° C.

Butyl, iso.-Chloride, Secondary, Merck

Butyl, iso.-Chloro-carbonate, Merck

Butyl, iso.-Formate, Merck...g. s. v. -- 1.25
(Tertiary Formate).--Red prod. silver formate w. butyl iodide. --CEO.C2H5.O.H. -- Fragrant fluid.--Boll. 100° C.

Butyl, iso.-Iodide, Merck...g. s. v. -- 1.75

Butyl, iso.-Nitrate, Merck...g. s. v. -- 1.75
Fr. iso-butyl iodide, by ane w. silver nitrate.--C2H5.NO3. Color. liq.--Sp. Gr. 1.010 at 10° C. --Sol. A. -- Boll. 130° C.

Butyl, iso.-Phenol, Merck...g. s. v. -- 2.25

Butyl, iso.-Propionate, Merck...g. s. v. -- 2.00

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2.--The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.--The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

---55---
WE WILL SUPPLY THE TRADE

Peroxide of Hydrogen,

MEDICINAL OR TECHNICAL,

"IN BULK."

SEND FOR QUOTATIONS.

WE ARE ALSO LARGE MAKERS OF

CARAMEL.

SEND FOR SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS.

Dr. H. L. BOWKER & CO.

295 & 297 FRANKLIN STREET,

BOSTON, MASS.

J. FRANKLIN RYDER, Manager.

*When writing, please mention Merck's Index.*
### Cadmium Sulphate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Butyl Alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Butyl Acetate Merck</td>
<td>62-34-6</td>
<td>D.C.</td>
<td>M.p. 27°F.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cadaverine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Cacao Butter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cacao Butter</td>
<td>9000-06-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Butyl Alcohol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Physical Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.,

Builders of

STRICTLY HIGH GRADE VEHICLES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

No. 2931.—"LENNOX" PHAETON.

IN CONSTRUCTING THESE PHAETONS WE
HAVE CONSULTED THE CONVENIENCE OF
THE PROFESSION.

WE MAKE OTHER STYLES. DO NOT FAIL
TO WRITE US FOR CATALOGUE AND
PRICES BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER.

When writing, please mention March's Index.
Cadmium Tartrate.

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent Free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>C. V.</th>
<th>OZ.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Tartrate Merck</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. O. H. 7.60—Fine, wh., cryst. pwd.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Valerianate Merck</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td></td>
<td>C/S. H. 12.90—Sm., wh. scales; valerian odor. Anitseptic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; Potassium Cyanide Merck</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cd(CN)2—Wh., octahedr. cryst.—Sol. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Mercur. (Cesium)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C. S. Silver-white, soft, ductile metal; burns in contact with W.—Melt 96-97°.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Alum.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—see Aluminum &amp; Cadmium Sulphate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Bichromate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cadmium Dichromate—C. S. Cr, O. Reddish-yellow cryst.—Sol. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Bisulphate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cadmium Sulphate—Acid Cadmium Sulphate.—C. PbSO4.—Rhombic, colorless. Sol. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Bitartrate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Acid Cadmium Tartrate—C. H2SO4.—Rhombic cryst.—Sol. W.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Bromide Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Br.—Colorless cryst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Carbonate Merck.</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal Cadmium Carbonate—C. CO3.—Wh., deliq. cryst. or sandy pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Cyanide Merck.</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>OcCN—Sm., colorless cubes; or fethery groups of cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Hydrate Merck.</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cadmium Hydroxide.—C. O. H. Grayish-white, deliq. solid; strongly alkaline react.—Sol., W. prod. much heat.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Iodide Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cad.—Cyst. Succedaneum for poisons, iodide, without injurious action on heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Nitrate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. N03.—Glitter, prismatic, salt peter taste.—Sol. W., al. in A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Sulphate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal Cadmium Sulphate—C. S. O4.—Short, hard, prismatic. cryst.—Sol. W.; insol. A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caffeine Benzoate.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>C. V.</th>
<th>OZ.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; Ammonium Bromide Merck</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td></td>
<td>CBr3(NH)Br—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Nerve sed. Use: Epilepsy, &amp;c.—Dose 15-45 grains (1-3 Gms.) or 1-2 t. p. d.—Max. D. 30 grains (0.6 Gms.) (Laufner).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; Antiomony Chloride Merck.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cryst.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; Rubidium Alum.</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Br2(NH)2—Wh. cryst. pwd. or boxy. Tablets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; Rubidium Bromide Merck</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Br2I—Wh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium &amp; Rubidium Chloride Merck</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Br2Cl—Wh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Caffeine Merck</em></td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td></td>
<td>U. S. P.—Pure—C. V.—OZ. No added. Also bulk, 1/4, 1/2 &amp; 1 tbsp., &amp; 1/4, 1/2, 1 oz. or cattos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Bromide Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Theine; Guanine; Methyl-theobromine; Trimethyl-xanthine). Alkaloid fr. coffee, tea, guarana, Paraguay tea, or kola nuta. Used fr. tea. Thea sinensis, L. (Tea). C. H3O2N. O3.—H. 0.—Wh., feevy masses, long, fex., silky cryst.; bitter taste. Sol. 7 C. at 10° C. 35 A. 80 W., 260 B. Solubil. increased by antyphylic, sod. bena, or sod. acetyl. Mol. 388. C. Sol. 230° C. Drier: Crem. Stib. Card. Stib. Muscle Invigor.—Use: Nerv. headache, neural, heart fall., card. dropy, ch. neph., collapse, enile purem, &amp;c.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.005-0.03 Grm.) several t. p. d.—Max. D. 10 grains (0.05 Grm.). single; 30 grains (0.06-0.05 Grm.) p. day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Chloride Merck.</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Normal Cadmium Chloride.)—C. CO—Wh., deliq. cryst. or sandy pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Cyanide Merck.</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td></td>
<td>OcCN—Sm., colorless cubes; or fethery groups of cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Fluoride Merck.</td>
<td>0.88</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. F3.—Grayish-white, deliq. solid; strongly alkaline react.—Sol., W. prod. much heat.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Iodide Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cad.—Cyst. Succedaneum for poisons, iodide, without injurious action on heart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Nitrate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. N03.—Glitter, prismatic, salt peter taste.—Sol. W., al. in A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium Sulphate Merck.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
<td>Normal Cadmium Sulphate.—C. S. O4.—Short, hard, prismatic. cryst.—Sol. W.; insol. A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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—57—
COCAINE HYDRO-CHLORATE.

(See page 72)

The serious importance of the amorphous coca-bases in the matter of Cocaine-medication is apparent from communications by Liebermann and Liebreich, whose investigations have thrown much light on the frequent failures and grave surprises many of our ablest and most conscientious practitioners have met with in cocaine-therapy.

Liebermann discovered, among the amorphous accessory bases of coca-leaves, an exceedingly toxic substance, isatropyl-cocaine, which, according to Liebreich, acts as a direct heart-poison. The last-named investigator speaks hereof as follows:

"I deem it quite probable that also the Hydrochlorate of Cocaine, unless it be very perfectly made, contains the afore-mentioned heart-poison—even though this be but in traces."

Merck’s Cocaine Hydrochlorate is free from the amorphous accessory bases of coca-leaves. This make is produced by a new and improved process, and its purity and permanence are unattained by any other make that we have been able to obtain for comparison. It bears in absolute perfection the severest test hitherto devised, for freedom from organic impurities, and for exact constitution in accordance with its formula.

Solutions of Cocaine Hydrochlorate are bitter, and provoke transient insensibility of the tongue. Concentrated aqueous solutions are precipitated by ammonia and by alkalies; and potassium permanganate gives a violet crystalline precipitate of cocaine permanganate in the same. Its aqueous solutions are very prone to decompose after a short time, wherefore it is advisable not to keep them in stock in advance for any length of time.

COCAINE CARBOLATE.

(See page 72)

Felix Baron v. Oefeie has used Cocaine Carbolate with much success in various cases where a combination of an anesthetic and antiseptic was required (such as in pyloric carcinoma). It has been administered hypodermatically as an anesthetic in dental operations, and produced complete topical anesthesia without subsequent derangement of the general well-being. An alcoholic solution containing 1 part of the drug in 1250 of alcohol was the form employed.

Cocaine Carbolate has also been used and recommended in nasal catarrh, the forms of exhibition recommended being: Cocaine Carbolate Merck pure, or 5 to 10% solutions in alcohol or spirit of ether, or 1% solution in diluted alcohol containing 70% of water for paint or instillation, or 5 to 10% triturations of Cocaine Carbolate Merck with acetanilid or boric acid for insufflation.

To be had of all Druggists. H-A-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Contains the solid constituents of Beef and Milk with Gluten, sterilized and partially peptonized.
The most nutritious food in the market, easily assimilated, palatable, and permanent. Invaluable in Fever, Convalescence from all Diseases, Gastritis, etc.

**Beef Peptonoids**

Represents Beef Peptonoids in the form of an elegant cordial, all constituents being entirely digested and ready for assimilation. Is a nourishing pentogenic liquid stimulant with the albuminoids in a soluble state with only sufficient spirits added to preserve it.

**Liquid Peptonoids**

The most efficient and palatable preparation in Nervous and Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Neuasthenia, and General Nervous Irritability.

Each dessertspoonful contains—
- Caffein, Acid Phosphoric, 54 grain
- Anisyrin
- Ex. Apis. Graev. Dulc. (Celery), 54 grain
- Sodium Bromide, grains v.

*When writing, please mention MERCK'S INDEX.*
Caffeine Sulphate

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

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Caffeine sulphonates.—See Lithium, Sodium, & Strontium, Caffeine-sulphonates.

Caffeine Tannate Merck.—True salt.

Yellow pbd. — Uses & Dos. — As caffeine. More lasting.

Caffeine Valerianate Merck.—True salt.


Caffeine & Ammonium Citrate Merck


Caffeine & Iron Citrate Merck. — 1/2 oz. v. — oz. 2.00

Brownish-red pbd. — Sol. W., w. part. decomp.

Caffeine & Iron Valerianate Merck.

Yellowish-red pbd. — Uses: Where caffeine & iron valerianate are indus.

Caffeine & Sodium Benzoate Merck.

1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 1.00

42.8% caffeine. — Wh. pbd. — Sol. 2 W. — Uses: Inst. of caffeine, by inj. — Dos. ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Cinnamate Merck.

1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 1.75

83.5% caffeine, w. 9.7% sod. cinnamate. — Wh. pbd. — Sol. 3 W. — Uses: Inst. of caffeine w. sod. cinnamate. — Dos. ab. one-third more than that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Citrate Merck.

1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 1.05

52.6% caffeine, w. 47.8% sod. citrate. — Wh. pbd. — Sol. 2 W. — Uses: Inst. of caffeine w. sod. citrate. — Dos. ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Hydrobromate Merck.

1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 1.05

52% caffeine, w. 48% sod. bromide. — Wh. pbd. — Sol. W. — Uses: Inst. of caffeine w. bromide. — Dos. ab. double that of caffeine.

Caffeine & Sodium Salicylate Merck.

1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 1.00

Also in 1, & 1/2 oz. vials.

Calabarine.—See Eserine. Calcinin.—See Acid, Calcine.

Calcium Merck.—By Electrolysis. 15 gr. vial 10.00


*Calcium Acetate Merck.*—Pure, dried. c.b.-lb. 1.00

Ca(CH₃CO₂)₂, Wh. amorph. pbd. — Sol. W., A — Uses: Chem. & techn.

Dos. — Crude — c. b. — lb. — 60

Fr. crude natrium, or pyrroligneous acid. — Sol. W. — Uses: Tech. & chiefly for acid salt.

Calcium Aluminate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.79


Calcium Arsenate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.34

(Tricalcium Ortho-arsenate). — Ca₃(AsO₄)₂, Wh. pbd., or fine, wh. pt. — Uses: Acid, Arsenious.

Calcium Arsenite Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.29

Ca₃(AsO₄)₂, Wh. gran. pbd. — Uses: Acid, Arsenious.

Calcium Benzoate Merck. — Pure. — c. v. — oz. 0.34

Ca(C₂H₅O₂)₂+3H₂O. — Wh. pbd., or efflo. cryst. — Sol. 29 W. — Alder. — Uses: Scrot. affect., & rhachitis. — Dos. 10-30 grains (0.65-1.95 Gm.) — Cust. keep well stoppered.

Calcium Bichromate Merck. — C. F. — c. v. — oz. 0.54

(Calcium Dichromate). — CaCr₂O₇, — Occurs, brownish-red, deliq., cryst. pbd. — Sol. W.

Calcium Bimaleate Merck. — Cryst. — c. v. — oz. 1.00

(Calcium Dimaleate: Acid Maltate of Calcium). — Ca[(H₂N₂O₂)₂]. — Sol. el. W.

Calcium Blisulphate Merck. — Pure. — c. v. — oz. 0.29


Calcium Bisulphite, Liquid.—See Solution, Calcium Bisulphite.

Calcium Bitartrate Merck. — Pure. — c. v. — oz. 0.40

(Acid Calcium Tartrate; Calcium Ditartrate). — Ca(C₄H₆O₄). — Colorl., rhombic crys., or wh. pbd. — Sol. W.

Calcium Borate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.24


Calcium Boro-citrate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.34

Fine, wh. pbd.

Calcium Bromide Merck. — U. S. P. — Dried. — g. s. v. — oz. 0.25


Calcium Bromo-iodide Merck. — g. s. v. — oz. 0.97

Mxt. of calcium iodide & bromide in mole. prop. — CaI₂ + CaBr₂. — Yellow pbd. — Sol. W. — Alder. — Uses: Epilepsy & rachitis. — Dos. 5-10 grains (0.32-0.60 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Calcium Butyrate Merck. — Pure. — c. v. — oz. 0.50

Ca(C₂H₃O₂)₂+H₂O, — Transp. scales. — Sol. W. — V. sol. hot W.

Calcium Butyrate, Isr. Merck. — c. v. — oz. 1.44

Ca(C₂H₃O₂)₂+H₂O, — Colorl., molten. — Sol. W.

Calcium Carbide Merck. — c. b. — lb. 0.84

Fr. lime w. carbon by the electric furnace. — CaC₂, Whitlabb-gray to bluish black, irregular lump. — Decomp. with W., evolving acetylene & leaving residue of slaked lime. — Sp. Gr. 2.89. — Uses: Tech., for the generation of acetylene gas.

*Calcium Carbulate Merck.* — Pure. — c. b. — lb. 1.60

Ca(O₂C₂H₂). — reddish pbd. — Antisept. — Uses: Distill. — extern. & intern. antisept. — Dos. 5-10 grains (0.32-0.60 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Dos. — Crude, ab. 40% — c. b. — lb. — 0.60

Uses: Distill.
BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.

(See page 55.)

Numerous authors have recommended Butyl-Chloral Hydrate as a most efficient remedy in treatment of facial neuralgia, toothache, and other neuralgic affections, when administered either in the form of mixture, pill, or enema. Subcutaneous injection should not be employed, since it usually leads to production of abscess.

Dr. BOCQUILLON (Jour. de Méd. de Paris, Dec. 28, 1890) recommends the following formula:

- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck, - - - - - - - 1 part
- Glycerin, - - - - - - - - - - - - 2 parts
- Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - - - - 12 parts

A tablespoonful of this mixture contains 16 grn. of Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck. The dose is one or two tablespoonfuls daily.

Prof. LIEBREICH (Therap. Monatshefte, 1888, p. 528) prefers the following mixture in trigeminal neuralgia:

- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck, - - - - - - - 2-5 parts
- Alcohol, - - - - - - - - - - - - 10 parts
- Glycerin, - - - - - - - - - - - - 20 parts
- Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - - - - - 120 parts

Two to four tablespoonfuls per dose, as necessary.

Pills of Butyl-Chloral Hydrate may be made according to the following formula:

- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck, - - - - - - - 3 grains
- Glycerite Tragacanth or Mucilage Acacia, - - Sufficient for 1 pill

Five to ten such pills may be taken at a dose during the paroxysm.

The effect of these may be enhanced by adding to each pill $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of Gelsemine Hydrochlorate Merck.

As a hypnotic, Butyl-Chloral Hydrate has also given good results in cases of simple insomnia and those due to pain. According to Bocquillon, it produces sleep without the disadvantage of slowing the pulse or respiration, and without producing any unfavorable after-effects on the digestive or other organs, as is the case with chloral hydrate. Prof. Hare considers Butyl-Chloral Hydrate as infinitely preferable to chloral hydrate in sleeplessness due to pain.

*To be had of all Druggists.*
Calcium Carb. Merck's 1896 INDEX.

New information on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merck's Market Report," a pharmaceutical journal; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishers, Dept. J, P.O. Box 1759, New York.

Calcium Carboante, Precipitated, Merck. —

U. S. P. .......................... c. b.—lb. .85
(Precipitated Calcium Carboante; Precipitated chalk). — CaCO₃. Fine, wh., amorphous p.wd.—Sol. w. ef. fercce.—Antacid. — Uses: Intern., diarr., acid condit. of intest. — Extern., tooth p.wd., & in pyrrole.—Dose 10-40 grains (0.65-2.6 Gm.).

do. — English....7 lb. bundles.—lb. .10
Also in Bbls. & kegs.
Light, wh. p.wd.
Calcium Carboante, Prepared. — U. S. P. —

White drops .........bulk.—lb. .06

Calcium Chlorate Merck. — g. s. v.—oz. .42

Calcium Chloroide Merck. — U. S. P. —

Pure, fused, white, granular .........c. b.—lb. .90

do. — U. S. P. — Pure, fused, white, sticks ..........c. b.—lb. .85

do. — Pure, fused, white, tablets ..........c. b.—lb. .80
Wh., instr. tablets.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

do. — Pure, crystal, white ............c. b.—lb. .34

*do. — Pure, dry, white ............c. b.—lb. .44
CaCl₂—5H₂O.—Sol. W., A.

do. — Crude, fused ............c. b.—lb. .22

*do. — Crude, granular ............c. b.—lb. .44
Uses: Technical.

Calcium Chloride Merck's G. R. —

Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —

Cryst. ............c. b.—lb. .44
Dried ............c. b.—lb. .54
Fused, white, lumps ............c. b.—lb. .90
Tests: (Metals) solut. in W. 1:1; clear & neutral; add Amm. 8; no chq.; add also HCl & H₂SO₄; qo. chq. — (H₂SO₄) solut. 1:20; add HCl & solut. CaCl₂; no chq. for brom. — (Sol.) coq. in 10 pt. alco.—(Amm.) 8 Gm. boil. w. solut. NaOH; no Amm. (Turmeric paper). — (Barium) & (solf.) solut. 1:20; add solut. Calc. sulphate; no chq. in 1:2; add Amm.; no turbid.

Calcium Chromate Merck. — Pure. c. v.—oz. .24
CaCrO₄.—Fine, lemon-yellow p.wd.

Calcium Cyanide Merck. — Pure. c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Cyanide cyanam'ate). — Ca₃(C₂O₄)₂+2H₂O.—Color., need-like cryt.—Sol. hot W.

Calcium Citrate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .34
Ca₃(C₂H₃O₂)₂+2H₂O.—Cryst. p.wd.—Sol. 1780 W. at 90° C.; more readily sold. W.

Calcium Cyanide — CaCN₂.—Cubical crystals.—Sol. W.

Calcium Dinitrate.—see Calcium Binitrate.

Calcium Ethylic — React. prod. calcium carbide w. absolute ethyl alcohol.—Ca₂(OC₂H₅)₂.

Calcium Ethyl sulphate Merck — c. v.—oz. .75
(Calcium Sulphovarinate). — Ca(C₂H₅O₂)₂+H₂O. — Transp., color., v. delqi, tablets, & monocr. cryt.—Sol. W.; sl. in A. A.

Calcium Ferricyanide Merck. — Pure. c. v.—oz. .50
Ca₃(Fe(CN)₆)₂+4aq.—Reddish, v. delqi. need.

Calcium Ferrocyanide Merck — c. v.—oz. .50
Ca₃(Fe(CN)₆)₂+4aq.

Calcium Fluoride Merck. — C. F. — c. b.—lb. 2.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs.

Calcium Glycerophosphate Merck — c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Calcium Glycero-phosphoric). — Fr. calc. carb. by glycero-phosphoric acid.—Ca₃(C₃H₅O₇)₂+Ca(H₂PO₄)₂+2H₂O.—Wh., cryt. p.wd.—Sol. W.; sl. insol. in boil. W.—Nerve tonic.

Calcium Glycerophosphoric Merck — c. v.—oz. 1.29
Ca₃(C₃H₅O₇)₂.—Wh., cryt. p.wd.—Sol. sl. in hot W.—Alter. & Antilith. — Uses: Cystitis, lithiasis, scrofullosis, phthis., diff. dec., &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.33-0.9 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in syrup or solut.

Calcium Glycyrinate Merck — 15 gr. vial .50
Ca(C₃H₅O₇)₂+aq.—Stellate groups seborrhoeic-like need.—Sol. W.

Calcium Hippurate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29
Ca₃(C₂H₆O₄)₂.—Wh., cryt. p.wd.—Sol. sl. in hot W.—Alter. & Antilith. — Uses: Cystitis, lithiasis, scrofullosis, phthis., diff. decity, &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.33-0.9 Gm.) 3 t. p. d., in syrup or solut.

Calcium Hydroxide. — Slaked Lime. — Ca(OH)₂.—Uses: Extern., depil. Also pharm. & tech.

Calcium Hydroxylate, — see Calcium Sulphate.

Calcium Hypochlorite — Ca(OCl)₂.—Wh. cubes; decomp. readily.—Uses: Str. bleach. agent, dist., &c.—Antit. ammonia vapor, steam, ether vapor, v. dil. sulphuric ether gas.—Caut. Poison !

*Calcium Hypophosphite Merck — c. b.—lb. 1.49
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs.

*Calcium Hypophosphite of Lime. — Ca[PO₃]₂.—8M., instr. scales, color., transp. cryt., or wh., cryt. p.wd.—Sol. 6.8 W.—
OREXIN.

(Appetizer and Anti-emetic.)

Orexin (phenylidihydroquinazoline hydrochlorate) has for several years been used as a stomachic and appetizer, with more or less success; but its administration was connected with certain drawbacks—such as pungent taste and the causation of vomiting occasionally—which Prof. Penzoldt recently reported (Therap. Monatsh., 1893, No. 5) to have overcome by employing the remedy in its basic form; that is, uncombined phenylidihydroquinazoline. This Basic Orexin, when finely pulverized, may be taken into the mouth and quickly swallowed with water without causing hardly any pungent sensation on the mucous membrane.

The writer used Basic Orexin in 30 cases in which anorexia was the most pronounced symptom, particularly in incipient pulmonary tuberculosis. In the three severest cases of this disease, 7 to 10 doses of 0.3 Gm. (4½ grn.) of Basic Orexin produced only a slight and temporary improvement of appetite; but there was a marked success attained in twelve cases of mild or chronic tuberculosis with 5 doses of 0.3 Gm. (4½ grn.), and a very decided improvement in the remaining cases.

The remedy was likewise employed in nine cases of emphysema, insufficiency of the cardiac muscle, and nephritis; in seven of them, appetite was increased and nutrition essentially improved. Ill effects of the Orexin were observed in three cases only, and consisted exclusively in vomiting. The remedy was always administered in wafers with a rather copious quantity of liquid (broth, milk, etc.). The dose was, as a rule, 0.3 Gm. (4½ grn.), but in cases requiring caution, doses of 0.1 to 0.2 Gm. (1½ to 3 grn.) only were given, usually but once a day, and mostly for five successive days, before the desired effect became marked and permanent.

The drug is contra-indicated in gastric ulcers.

Prof. Penzoldt now recommends the use of the base exclusively. The best time is about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The average dose is 0.3 Gm. (4½ grn.) a day, which may be increased to 0.4 to 0.5 Gm. (6 to 7½ grn.). Whenever the desired effect takes place, the administration may be suspended for a while to see if the effect be lasting. If the remedy should fail to work after 5 to 10 days, it might be discontinued, to be resumed eight days afterward.

Dr. R. Frommel (Wien. med. Presse, 1893, No. 20) warmly recommends Orexin in the vomiting of pregnancy, in doses of 30 Ctg. (4½ grn.) three times daily.

To be had of all Druggists.  MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Calc. Hypophos.

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Calc. Phosphate.**

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Comp. & gives out inflam. gas above 50° C.—Uses: Phth., rash, cholera, defec. nutrit. of nerv. & bony tiss.; contrib. to fever. —Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.94 Grn.).

**Cadmium Hypophosphite, Merck.** —Purif. —c. b. —lb. 1.69

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. do. — C. P. —c. b. —lb. 4.34

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. — C. P., stabil. —c. b. —lb. 4.34

*Calcium Hypophosphite,* see Calc. Thio-sulphate.


**Calcium Iodide Merck.** —C. P., dried. —g. s. v. oz. —47 CaI2, Yellowish-white, hygro. masses, or wh. pwd.; decom. by abs. of carbon. dioxide fr. air. —Sol. W., A. —Alter. —Uses: Syph., hepatic, asthma, struma & o. affect., inst. of poisons, iodide; said to act better poisons, salt. —Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.29 Grn.) 8 t. p. d. in syrup. —Max. D., daily 15 grains (0.97 Grn.).

**Calcium Lactate Merck.** —Pure, soluble. —c. v. oz. —0.24

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs. —c. v. oz. —0.24

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs. —c. v. oz. —0.27

Comb. of calcium lactate & phosphate.—Wh., hard, shin, scaly crystals. —Uses: Bl. & crof. of children as syrup of calcium phosphate. —Dose 1-3 grains (0.02-0.08 Grn.) 8 t. p. d.

**Calcium Lactophosphate Merck.** —Cryst., soluble. —c. v. oz. —0.24

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs. —c. v. oz. —0.27

Comb. of calcium lactate & phosphate. —Wh., hard, shin, scaly crystals. —Uses: Bl. & crof. of children as syrup of calcium phosphate. —Dose 1-3 grains (0.02-0.08 Grn.) 8 t. p. d.

**Calcium Malate, see Calcium Bimaleate.**

**Calcium Meconate Merck.** —Fr. extract of ovum, by sol. calc. salt.—CaO.H2O, H2O.—Yellowish to wh. pwd.

**Calcium Nitrate Merck.** —Pure, dry. c. v. oz. —0.24 Ca(NO3)2, 4H2O.—Whithish to wh.-yellow, radiated, deliq. mass.—Sol. W. —Caut. Keep well stoppered.

**Calcium Nitrite Merck.** —C. P. —g. s. v. oz. —0.27 Ca(NO3)2, H2O.—Deliqu. prisms, or yellowish masses. —Sol. W. —Caut. Keep well stoppered.

**Calcium Oxalate Merck.** —15 gr. vial. —c. v. oz. —2.50 CaC2O4, H2O.

**Calcium Oxalate Merck.** —c. v. oz. —0.24 CaC2O4, H2O.—Wh., friable masses or pwd.—Sol. nitric or hydrochloric acids.


**Calcium Oxide, fr. Marble, Merck’s G. R. c. b. lb. —0.60** —Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.


**Calcium Oxide, from Iceland Spar, Merck’s G. R.** —Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: 8 Grm. diss. in dil. HCl; solut. diss. 10 Grm. HCl; solut. diss. in dil. HNO3; pt. 1, add Molybdate solut. —no chng.; pt. 2, add AgNO3 —no chng.

**Calcium Oxyalum sulphide Merck.** —c. b. —lb. —1.09 Yellowish-wh. pwd. —Uses: Wash for crof. of.

**Calcium Palmitate Merck.** —c. v. oz. —0.64 Ca(C15H31O2). —Pearly whit. cryt., pwd. —Sol. A.

**Calcium Permanganate Merck.** —C. P., cryst. —g. s. v. oz. —1.57 Ca(MnO4)2, H2O.—Deliq., brown cryt.; violet lustre.—Sol. W.—Uses: Intern., external, & dial. of infe. —Extern., as o. permg’s f. month lotions; taste less objectionable. —Dose 5-20 grains (0.048-0.13 Grn.) —Caut. Keep well stoppered.


**Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.** —C. P. —c. b. —lb. —1.09 (Dicalcium Orthophosphate; Bicarbonate; Secondary Calcium Phosphate; Dibasic Calcium Phosphate). —Fr. sol. calc. salt & disod. phosph. —CaH2PO4, or CaHPO4, Wh. pwd.—Sol. acids; insol. W.—Uses: Source of phosph. or phosphates for syst. in bone dia. (rash., osteomal., card., &c.), chlorosis, funig. inflam. of joints, &c. —Dose 8-30 grains (0.25-1.5 Grn.) —Caut. Keep well stoppered.

* do. —Merc.—Pure. —c. b. —lb. —0.59

* do. —Merc.—Purif.—c. b. —lb. —0.54

* do. —Merc.—Crude. —c. b. —lb. —0.39

**Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck’s G. R.** —Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —c. b. —lb. —1.59

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. —Uses: (Am. H2SO4, CaCO3) acid solut. then see "Sodium Phosphate, Merck’s G. R." (N.) supersatt. the acid solut. w. Amm.; add Amm. B. perf. wh. ppt. —Q. E.D.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

**Calcium Phosphate, Monohaslic, Merck.** —Pure, cryst. —c. b. —lb. —1.49

Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. —Monocalcium Orthophosphate; Monocalcium Phosphate; Primary Calcium Phosphate. —Fr. sol. calc. salt & disod. phosph. —CaH2PO4, or CaHPO4, Wh. pwd.—Sol. acids; insol. W.—Uses: Source of phosph. or phosphates for syst. in bone dia. (rash., osteomal., card., &c.), chlorosis, funig. inflam. of joints, &c. —Dose 8-30 grains (0.25-1.5 Grn.) —Caut. Keep well stoppered.

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The Hygienic Dermal Powder for Infants and Adults.

TALCUM, the Silicate of Magnesia (\(\text{Mg}_2\text{SiO}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}\)),* although known in olden times, as far back
as 2200 years ago, when that immortal Greek scientist and naturalist, Theophrastus (370-286 B.C.), in his
venerable work on "Stones," described it, was, up to the present day, entirely overlooked by therapists and
never used by dermatologists. Strange to say! Only in the year 1568 it was the good fortune of the
writer to be induced by peculiar circumstances to make researches in the pharmacological realm for a dermal
application which might be acceptable to the medical profession in the treatment and prevention of skin
affections. In these researches Talcum was also experimented with, which proved to be the very substance
looked for. Further investigations showed that, with the addition of carbolic acid, a preparation was pro-
duced most efficacious in preventing erythema internigris, and in curing the same in very severe cases, and all
other affections of the skin.

Reframing from producing any testimonials, the writer deems every physician perfectly able to judge
for himself of the therapeutic value of the Compound Talcum.

Respectfully,

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 1891.

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*Lehndard.

FINAL REMARKS ON

"COMPOUND TALCUM BABY POWDER,"

The Hygienic Dermal Powder for Infants and Adults.

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at large. Thus the writer endeavors to accomplish, as much as possible, by the insertion of an adver-
sesemen of his preparation in all first-class medical and pharmaceutical prints, whose editors and proprietors
are of good standing. All of these gentlemen willingly recognize the originality of this preparation, and are
willing to recognize the immense work which had to be done for a long time by day and night, and the
pecuniary sacrifices which had to be brought for fully twenty years, to make "Talcum" known to the pro-
fessions at large, and they are, no doubt, now willing to make a due discrimination between the original and
the base imitations which are beginning to appear.

In his 60th year, with a record of over 50 years in active pharmacy and in medical science, the writer
trusts to receive from his friends and confidants all due consideration they think him entitled to.

Respectfully

HOBOKEN, N. J., 1893.

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Respectfully

ANCIENT PHARMACIST.

ANCIENT PHARMACIST.
Calc. Phosphate.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Calc. Sulpho.

| Calcium Phosphate, Monobasic, Merck's G. R. | — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. | c. b. — lb. | 1.59 |
| Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs. | Tests & Q. D.: — See "Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck's G. R." |

| Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck (Precipitated Calcium Phosphate, U. S. P.). | — Pure, dry. | c. b. — lb. | 1.09 |
| (Tricalcium Orthophosphate; Calcium Phosphates Precipitans; Tricalcic Phosphate; Tertiary Calcium Phosphate). — Fr. bone-salb direct. — Ca₃(PO₄)₂ — Light, wh. amorph. pwd.; odor.; tast. — Soln. acids: Inosol. W. — Uses: Same as the dibasic. |
| do. — Crude (Bone-salb). |

| Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck's G. R. | — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. | c. b. — lb. | 1.49 |
| Gelatinous | c. b. — lb. | 0.75 |
| Tests & Q. D.: — See "Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck's G. R." |

| Calcium Phosphide Merck | g. s. v. & tin case. — oz. | 0.50 |
| Ca₃P₂ | Gray masses; decomps. contact with W. genert. phosphores. hydrogen. — Uses: Signal fires. |

| Calcium Phosphite Merck | g. s. v. — oz. | 0.77 |
| Ca₃P₂O₄ + H₂O, drk. wh. cryst. give phosphores. hydrogen. w. heat. — Sol. W. |

| Calcium Phthalein Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.84 |
| Ca₃(C₂H₂O₄)₂, drk. red, rhombic prism. — Sol. W. |

| Calcium Plerate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.30 |
| (Calcium Phloridrurate) — Ca₃(AsO₄)₂ — Bead-like brown to yellow pwd. — Sol. W. — Cust. Explosives! |

| Calcium Plumbate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.54 |

| Calcium Propionate Merck | — Pure. c. v. — oz. | 1.79 |
| Ca₃(C₂H₃O₂), white pwd. — Sol. W. |

| Calcium Pyrophosphate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.30 |
| Ca₃P₂O₇, white pwd. |

| Calcium Quinate Merck | — Cryst. — c. v. — oz. | 1.00 |
| (Calcium Chlorate, or Klinate). — Ca₃(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + 10H₂O — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W. |

| Calcium Quinovate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 1.00 |
| Pwd. — Uses: Res. as tonic in dysent. & malar. fever. — Does 1/2-1/4 grain (0.018-0.038 Gm.) |

| Calcium Saccharate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.29 |
| Saccharated Lime; Calcium Bisaccharate. — Term calc. saccharate w. sugar. — Wh. glossy scales. — Sol. W. — Sol. in sweet water. — Antacid. — Uses: Intern., diabetic, flatulence, &c. partic. in children; anti. carbolic acid. — Eruct., bums. — Does 10-30 grains (0.60-1.84 Gm.), children ab. half as much. |

| Calcium Salicylate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.34 |
| Ca₃C₆H₄O₄, white pwd.; alkal. react. — Sol. w. diff. in W. — Uses: Gastro-ent., sum. diar. of child. — Does 8-90 grains (0.53-1.3 Gm.) |

| Calcium Santonin Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.54 |
| (Normal Calcium Santoninate). — Ca₃(C₁₈H₂₀O₁₈), white, odor., tartr. pwd. — Inosol. in W. or C. — Anthelmintic. — Uses: Inst. of santonine; less dangerous, being less sol. — Does ½-1/2 grain (0.08-0.15 Gm.), in confec. or sugar. |

| Calcium Seinitrite Merck | — Pure. c. v. — oz. | 3.00 |
| CaSe₂O₅ + 2H₂O — Wh. pwd. |

| Calcium Silicate Merck | — Pure. c. v. — oz. | 0.29 |
| Fr. a calcium salt, soln. w. sol. or potas. silicate. — Wh. amor. mass. |

| Calcium Silicofluoride Merck | — Pure. c. v. — oz. | 0.39 |
| CaF₂ (7). — Wh. pwd. |

| Calcium Succinate Merck | c. v. — oz. | 0.54 |

| Calcium Sulphate Merck | — Pure, precip... | c. b. — lb. | 0.52 |

| do. — U. S. P. — Dried. | c. b. — lb. | 0.32 |

| Calcium Sulphate Merck's G. R. | — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. | c. b. — lb. | 0.69 |
| — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. (Calcium Monoamphiphasite). — CaSs |

| Calcium Sulphide, Crude — see Lime, Sulphurated. |

| Calcium Sulphide Fresenius-Merk | c. b. — lb. | 1.00 |

| Calcium Sulphide Otto-Merk | c. b. — lb. | 1.00 |
| — As preceding. |

| Calcium Sulphide, Hydrated, Merck | c. b. — lb. | 1.10 |
| CaS + H₂O. — Uses: Depil. |

| *Calcium Sulphite Merk. | — Pure. c. b. — lb. | 0.84 |
| CaS₂O₃ — Wh. pwd. — Sol. sulphurous acid, 20 G., 800 W. — Antisept. — Uses: Platul. diar., & some dyspeps. — Does 1/8-1/4 grains (0.0005-0.038 Gm.) |

| do. Merk. — Purified | c. b. — lb. | 0.49 |
| Wh. pwd. |

| do. Merk. — Crude | c. b. — lb. | 0.27 |
| Wh. pwd. — Uses: Disinf. gives off sulphuric diox. w. acids. |

| Calcium Sulphocarbonate Merk. | c. v. — oz. | 0.14 |
| Calcium Sulphophenate) — Ca₃(C₆H₄O₄)₂ + 6H₂O — Wh. odor., astring.-bit. scaly cryst. or pwd. — Sol. W. — Intern, Antisept. & Astirieg. — Uses: Cholera morbus, Infect. Diarr., Intern. uncle., &c. — Does 6-15 grains (0.38-0.87 Gm.) in 1 solnt. sweet. |

| Calcium Sulphocyanate Merk. | — Pure. | c. b. — lb. | 1.24 |
| (Calcium Sulphocyanide, or Rhodanide). — Ca(CNS)₂ — Wh. odor., crys. pwd. — Sol. W. |

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Calcium Sulphovinate, — see Calcium Ethyl-sulphate.

Calcium Sulphurate Merck...c. b. - lb. .84
(Chloride Hydrosulphate).—Fr. monosulphide by boil. with W.,
or fr. hydride, by sulph. hydrogen. —Ca(HS)$_2$=CaH$_2$S. —
Color., transp. cryst.; decomp. in air. —Sol. W. — Uses: —
Depliation. — Calci. Keep well closed.

Calcium Tannate Merck...c. v. — oz. .30
Yellow-gray pwd.

Calcium Tartrate Merck...c. v. — oz. .29
CaC$_2$H$_4$O$_4$+H$_2$O.—Wh. pwd. —Sol. v. al W.

Calcium Tartrate, Acid.—see Calcium Bitartrate.

Calcium Thiosulphate Merck...Dried, c. b. - lb. 1.09
(Calcium Hyposulphite).—CaS$_2$O$_3$—Wh. cryst. —Sol. 1 W.
—Antisept.—Uses: Internal antisепtic in fermentative affection
of stomach & bowels. —Dose 8-10 grains (0.194-0.288 Gm.).

Calcium Trichloroacetate Merck...c. v. — oz. .64
CaCl$_2$(CH$_3$CO$_2$)$_2$—Small, wh. cryst. scales.

Calcium Urate Merck...c. P. — c. v. — oz. 1.04
CaC$_2$H$_4$O$_4$Na.—Wh. pwd.

Calcium Valeralanate Merck...c. v. — oz. .94
(Calcium Valerianate).—CaC$_3$(CH$_3$CO$_2$)$_2$O.—Long, color.,
cryst. need. —Sol. al. valerian od. —Sol. W.

Calcium & Copper Acetate Merck...Cryst...—
CaCuC$_3$(CH$_3$CO$_2$)$_2$—Blue cryst.

Calcium & Iron Lactophosphat Merk. —
Soluble...c. v. — oz. .50
Yellowish-wh. pwd. — Uses: Rachitis & scrof.—Dose 8-8 grains
(0.194-0.288 gm.) several t. p. d. in syrup.

Calcium Magnesium Phosphate Merck. —
Pure...c. v. — oz. .34
Wh. cryst. or pwd.

Calomel,—see Mercury Chloride, Miled.

Cambogia,—see Gamboge.

Camellin Merk...—15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. seeds Camellia japonica, L.—Wh. bitter pwd.—Cardiac stim.
— Uses: — Reg. in endocarditis & pericarditis inst. of
digitalin.

(Common Laurel, or Gum, Camphor).—Tripterygium chinensis,
Campshana, Nee & Ebermeyer,—Ca$_2$(H$_2$O)$_2$C$_8$H$_6$O—Wh.,
transl. masses, w. numerous cracks; easily broken, but diff.
pwd.—Sol. A. E., C.; al. in W. — Med. 175° C.—Boll. 80th 4° C.—
Anal.—Uses: — Intern., in nerv. diarr., flatul., colic, headache,
rheumat., goit., chorea, spasm. conv., asthma, &c.—Exter.,
in neural., toothache, indol. ulc., para., skin dia., corza, &c.—Dose
8-10 grains (0.194-0.288 Gm.). — Max. D. 30 grains (1.3 Gm.). — Anhid.,
emetics followed by castor oil.—Apo., in 1:25 oint. or dust. pwd.; f. inhaL. (in corza) teaspoonful to cup boil. W.

Camphor, Alant,—see Helena.

Camphor, Anemone,—see Anemonin.

Camphor, Anise,—see Anethol.

Camphor, Artificial,—see Terpene Hydrochlorate.

Camphor, ASA.,—see Asaron.

Camphor, Benzoylated, Merck...c. v. — oz. .54
Mist. benzoyl acid & camphor.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. A. E., C.—
Antiseptic.—Uses: — Intern., inst. of camphor & benzoyl acid.

Camphor, Borneol,—see Borneol.

Camphor, Cantharides,—see Cantharidin.

Camphor, Carbomelated, Merck...g. s. v. — oz. .40
(Phenol-camphor, Camphorated Phenol).—Mist. eq. wts. of
camphor w. carboxyl acid.—Oily liq.; arom. odor.—Sol. A. E.,
C., fatty oils; insol. W.—Antisept., Antiinfl., Local Anesth.,
Carmin.—Uses: Intern., diaph., fistu., &c.— Extern.,
tooc, neural, furunc., &c. — Hypoderm. first prod. derm. sensation,
then anesthesia.—Dose 5-10 M (0.25-0.65 Gm.), in caps.—Apo.,
mota in 500 oil. solut.

Camphor, Champae.—see Camphoae.

Camphor, Citrated, Merck...c. v. — oz. .54
Mist. of citric acid & camphor.—Wh. pwd.—Antisept.,
Antiinfl., Stomach.—Uses: — Flatulence, colic, diarr., rheum.,
& spasmodic cough.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.194-0.288 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Camphor, Dibromated, Merck...g. s. v. — oz. 1.00
(Beta-di-bromo-camphor).—Fr. monoh. (or fr. alpha-di-bromo-)
camphor.—C$_6$H$_5$BrO.—Wh., trimet. cryst.—Sol. A. E.—
Med. 115° C.—Antiseptic.

Camphor, Dichloride Merck...g. s. v. — oz. 1.00
Fr. camphor by phos. hexa-chloride in cold.—C$_6$H$_5$Cl$_2$.
Antiseptic.

Camphor, Monobromated, Merck...c. v. — oz. .22
Also in 1, 2½, & 3½ lbs.
(Bromated, or Brominated, Camphor; Brom-camphor, Bromo-
camphor).—Fr. bromine & camphor by best.—C$_6$H$_5$BrO—
Color., need.-shaped cryst.—Sol. A. E., C., G., B.—Med. 75° C.—
—Boll. 94° C.—Soper., Antinfl., Antispasm. — Uses: —
Deli., trem., hyst., insom., spermatorrh., convuls. irrit. of dent.,
corza, infant. diarr., whoop-cough, epilepsy, neural., &c.; —
with eodine for morphine habit.—Dose 8-8 grains (0.194-0.288
Gm.) several t. p. d., in pill or emulsion.—Inf. 1/4 gr. in oil.

Camphor, Parley,—see Apol. White.

Camphor, Peppermint,—see Menthol.

Camphor, Salicylated, Merck...c. v. — oz. .69
48.8% salicylic acid & 56.4% camphor.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. oils, A.; v. in
W., O.—Antisept., Astring.—Uses: — Intern., diarr.,
— Extern., oint. for lupus & 5 skin dia.—Dose 0.5-0.26 gr.
(0.006-0.026 Gm.) in pill w./4 pt. lard.

Camphor, Tar,—see Napthaleine.

Camphor, Thyme,—see Thymol.

Camphor, Valerianlated, Merck...c. v. — oz. .79
Mist. camphor & valerianic acid.—Liq.—Sol. A.—Sed., Anti-
pel.—Uses: — Hyst. & 5. nerv. affect.

Canadine
Fr. rhizome Hydrastis canadensis, L.—C$_6$H$_5$NO$_2$—Wh.,
scorw. glossy, need.-like cryst.—Sol. A.—Med. 128° C.
PROTONUCLEIN

Produces leucocytosis as soon as taken into the organism.
The normal tissue-builder and antitoxic principle of the animal organism, obtained from the lymphoid structures of the body by direct mechanical and physiological processes. All other methods of isolating nucleins, by the use of chemicals, destroy their physiological and proliferating functions.
The power of Protonuclein to support the organism and resist toxic germs seems unlimited. This has been proven by most careful experiments made under the direction of the highest authorities in the Hospitals of New York and other parts of the country.
Preparations of nuclein made from plant life are not directly assimilable in the organism.

THERAPEUTIC USES OF PROTONUCLEIN

Protonuclein is indicated in all conditions where there are toxic germs to be destroyed and where the organism is below the normal physiological standard. It rapidly restores the vitality of all the tissues by stimulating and supporting assimilative nutrition.

Important Note.—If given in time it will act as a reliable preventive or prophylactic, protecting those exposed to contagion or infection, or greatly modify the virulence of the disease if attacked.

Send for Samples and Literature.

REED & CARNRICK, New York.

PEPTENZYME

THE ONLY COMPLETE DIGESTANT

The Only Combination of Enzymes Covering all the Digestive Functions
The Only Preparation Containing the Active and Potential Mother Ferments
The Only Preparation Acting in any Medium
The Only Functionally Preserved Combination of Ferments

Peptenzyme differs in every essential feature from all digestive products in use, and is less expensive, considering its digestive power and properties. Prepared in the form of Tablets, Powder, and Elixir.

AIDS DIGESTION, STOPS VOMITING, RESTORES FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY.

Send for samples and 48-page pamphlet describing Peptenzyme.

Prepared by

REED & CARNRICK,

NEW YORK.
Canadine Hydrochlorate Merck...15 gr. vial 4.50
C₄H₈N₂O₂.S. = Sol. in W.

Canadine Nitrate
C₄H₈N₂O₅.3H₂O. = Sm., wh. leaflets.

Canadine Sulphate
C₄H₈N₂O₅.S. = Large, colorl. cryst. = Sol., readily hot
W. in cold W.

Canadol Merck...c. v....oz. .35
(Kandol; Very Light Petroleum Ether; Light Ligroin).
Fr. petroleum, princip. normal hexane. = V. light, colorl. liq.
= Sp. Gr. 0.750-0.753. = Boll. 60° C. = Local Anesthetic.
Uses: Scatica, rheum., &c.; solvent. = App., by spray.

Cannabis Resinoid Merck (not "Cannabis-
bin")...15 gr. vial .35
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/16 oz. vials.
Fr. cannabis sativa, L., var. indica (Indian Hemp).
- Greenish-black, extr. like mass. = Sol. A. E. = Hypn.;
= Inom., gut., rhenum., ment. depres., insanity, &c.

Cannabinon
Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica. = C₂₀H₃₂O₂. = Dark, cherry-
= Uses: Caus. sleep & intoxication w. hallucinations. = Does 1/4-1/2 ml (4-8 Cgc).

Cannabis Alkaloid Merck (not "Canna-
bin")...15 gr. vial 10.00
Also in 10 & 5 grain vials.
Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica. = Fine needl. = Hypn., with-
out danger. second effects. = Does 1/4-4 grs. (0.097 0.36 Gm).

Cannabinne Tannate Merck...15 gr. vial .25
Also in 1/2 oz. vials.
Yellow or brownish pwl.; al'y bitter, & str. saturating. taste. =
= Sol., alkal. W. or A.; v. sl. W. or A. = Hypn., Sed. = Uses:
= Hyst.; delir.; nerv. insomnia. &c. = Does 8-16 grs. (0.58-
0.14 Gm.) at bedtime, in pwl. w. sugar. = Max. D. 34 grs.
(1.5 Gm.), single; 40 grs. (3.8 Gm. p. day.

Cannabine, liquid...Pure
Fr. Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica. = Yellowish to brownish.
syrup liq.; odor similar to nicotine. = Sol. E. = Hypn.;

Cannabinon Merck...c. v....oz. 1.50
Balsamic resin. fr. loph. tops Cannabis sativa, L., var. indica.
- Dark-brown, sticky mass; v. disagr. taste. = Sol., benzoin,
= Does 1/4-1/2 grs. (0.088-0.69 Gm.), grad. increased, once
p. d., in pwl. coffee & sugar; women half as much.

do. Merck.-top Abstract...c. v....oz. .50

Cantharidin Merck.-C. Ph., crystall. 15 gr. vial 1.26
Also in 1/2 oz., & 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(Lactone of Cantharidin Acid; Cantharides Camphor). = Acti-
= Colori., crystal. scales; blisters the skin. = Sol. A., B., C.,
carbon disulfide. = Mett. 218° C. = Boll. Vosei, Antilberge,
Aphro. = Uses: In lupus & tuberculosis; also cystitis. = Does:
= Tepaunopf from 10,0000 alcohol-sol. solut. 8 for 4 p. = Id.,
in form of potas. cantharidatine, 26 ml. (0.2-4.6 Cc.) of
solut. in 1000000. p. week.

Caoutchouc...see India Rubber.

Capro-nitrile...see Amyl Cyanide.

Capryl Acetate, Normal, Merck...c. v....oz. 2.00
C₁₀H₁₄O₂=C₂H₄=CH₂. = Transp., colorl. liq. = Sp. Gr. 0.9867
at 20° C. = Boll. 210° C.

Caprylene Merck...c. v....oz. 2.50
(Normal Octylene; Octene). = Secondary octyl alc. by hyd.
= Liq. = Sp. Gr. 0.763 at 20° C. = Boll. 185° C.

Capselin Merck...c. v....oz. .75
retr., relieve pain. = Does 1/16-1/4 grn. (0.007-0.016 Gm.)
8 or more t. p. d. in pills. = App., In olive oil, or vaselin.

Caramel...gel. 1.25
(Coloring, or Burnt Sugar). = Brown subte. fr. sugar. by heat.
= Amorph., brittle, v. dark brown mass, or semi-solid; bitter
= taste; deliq. = Sol. W. = Mett. 100° C. = Uses: Coloring liquors.
= &c.

Carbamide...see Urea.

Carbamide...see Diphosphate.

Carbazole Merck...Cryst. = c. v....oz. .84
(Diphenyl-imidazole). = Fr. salinile by dissoc. or fr. crude
anthracene. = C₁₂H₉N(C₆H₅) = Wh., lustrous, lamina.
(351.5°) corr.

Carbon...see Charcoal.

Carbon Chloride, Bi., Merck...g. s. v....oz. 1.75
(Tetra-chloro-ethylene; Tetra-chloro-ethylene. Per-chloro-ethylene;
Carbon Dichloride). = Fr. carbon trichloride (Cl₃C) by dissoc.
= 1.519 at 20° C. = Boll. 121-128° C.

Carbon Chloride, Tetra., Merck...g. s. v....oz. .47
(Tetra-chloro-methane; Per-chloro-methane). = Fr. carbon
bromide & chloride gas by heat. = CCl₄. = Heavy, colorl., fluid;
= Boll. 77° C. = Local Anesthetic. = Uses: Tlc douxoureux,
dysmenorr.. &c.

Carbon Chloride, Tri., Merck...g. s. v....oz. 1.25
(Hexa-chloro-ethane; Per-chloro-ethane; Carbon Hexachloride;
Tetra-chloro-ethylene-dichloride). = By chlorine w. ethyl & ethy-
lene chlorides in sunlight. = CCl₂Cl=CCl₂Cl. = Colorl.,
rhombic cryst.; camphor odor. = Sol. A., E. = Mett. 184° C.

Carbon Disulphide Merck.-U. S. P. = Highly
rectified...c. b....lb. .49
flamm. liq.; str. pecul. odor. = Sp. Gr. 1.268 at
= Counter-irrit.; Local Anesthetic. = Uses: Chfécy techn. = Intern.,
dia., gastric cancer, derm. = Extern., counter-irrit. in en.
lymph. glands; in rheum., neural. &c. = Does 8-10 ml
(0.2-0.65 Cc.) in milk or mucilage. = Cut. Keep cool & well stopped
Highly inflammable

do. Merck.—Deodorized...c. b....lb. .76

Carbon Disulphide Merck's G. R. = c. b....lb. .50
= Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. =

Tests: (1) 50 Gm. exp. spontan.. no res. (H₂S, &c.)
shake w. Lead Carbonate; no color. = Cut. Light turns the
CS₂ yellowish, by separ. of S.
KERATIN

(See page 144)

Is the natural horny substance of the epidermis, nails, claws, hoofs, hair, feathers, horns, etc. Keratin for pharmacological use is mostly obtained from goose-quills, as being most readily capable of purification. Keratin Merck is soluble in acetic acid, in ammonia-water and other alkaline fluids; and insoluble in pepsin or hydrochloric acid. (The remark "Pepsinized," as applied to Keratin in "Merck's Index," refers not to any admixture of pepsin with it, but to the mode of its purification by pepsin.)

The pharmacological use of Keratin is to COAT PILLS not intended to act before reaching the intestines. The pills must not only contain no appreciable moisture, but, also no hygroscopic substances (such as most vegetable excipients). The body of the pill-mass may consist of a mixture, by fusion, of 1 part yellow wax with 10 parts tallow or cacao-butter. Kaolin, bole, or charcoal-powder, may be employed as excipients. Fatty medicaments may be united with the molten wax, or a cerate; while aqueous infusions or liquid extracts may be thickened up with acacia or tragacanth-powder, and further, if needed, with some vegetable or mineral powder little apt to swell in water.

The pills, duly medicated, are to be immersed in molten cacao-butter for a moment, and then rolled in graphite-powder to smooth them; then they are coated with Keratin by rolling them in a solution thereof until the solution is evaporated, repeating this process (perhaps as many as 10 to 12 times) until the coating is thick enough. The sufficiency of the coating may be easily determined by having a few trial pills with, say, ¾ grn. of calcium sulphide in each, along with the lot to be coated, and having these of different sizes from the others, so as to distinguish them. If one of those calcium sulphide pills be taken, and no eructation of sulphurated hydrogen takes place within a few hours thereafter, the coating is sufficient.

The solution of Keratin is made by either of the following methods:

1. Ammoniacal Solution: 7 parts Keratin Merck; digest (if need be, slightly warmed) in a mixture of 50 parts 10% ammonia water and 50 parts 60% alcohol.

2. Acetated Solution: 7 parts Keratin Merck; digest (if need be, slightly warmed) in 100 parts glacial acetic acid.

The ammoniacal solution is adapted for pills containing pancreatin, trypsin, bile, iron sulphide, and the like. The acetated solution is adapted for pills containing salts of silver, gold, mercury, iron chloride, arsenic, creosote, salicylic acid, hydrochloric acid, and the like. In the case of chemically neutral substances, it is immaterial which solution is employed.

To be had of all Druggists.  H-A-H  MERCK & CO., New York.
Carbothialdine. | CASEIN

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL—$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.**

Carbothialdine Merok..............c. v.—oz. 1.29
(Diethylidene-ammonium Thio carbamate; Diethylidene Dithio carbamate).—Fr. carbon bisulph., by slow. solut. sidehyde amm. —C₆H₃N₂S₂·NH₂CS₂NH₂(GlUC₂H₁₈).—Colori., gilte cryst.—Sol., in acids; sl. in A.

Cardol, Prurigineux..............c. v.—oz. .75

Cardol, Vescicatory..............c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. Anacardium occidentale.—C₆H₅O₁₈ (Baedeler).—Oily, yellow or dark brown liq.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.978.—Sol. A., E. —Vescicant. Have skin dry; does not act w. moles.

Carica Papaya,——see Juice, Papaw.

Carmine (Nacara) Merok.—Pure, lumps..............c. v.—oz. .75
Pigment fr. dried female of Cecora caecil, L.—Cost. carminic acid, aluminia, lime & org. acids.—Sm., brill. red lumps.—Sol., amm.—Use: Dye.

do. Merok.—Pure, lumps..............c. v.—oz. .74

Carnauba Wax,——see Wax, Carnuba.

Carniferrin,——see Iron Phospho-ararolactate.

Carmine Merok..............11/4 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. meat extr.—C₆H₅NO₃·H₂O.—Wh. crystal.—Sol., v. sl. in W.

Carmine Hydrochloride Merok..............11/4 gr. vial 15.00
C₆H₅NO₃·HCl.—Fine, cryst. need.

Carparex Merok..............Pure, crystal..............15 gr. vial 16.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Carparex Merok..............Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Carthamin Merok.—C. P., scales..............15 gr. vial 1.00

do. Merok,——Pure, powder..............15 gr. vial .86

Carvarcol Merok..............c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Octoxycymyl; Cymphenol).—Constit. of oils of Cretan Origanum, thyme, & summer savory.—C₆H₅OH·C₆H₅CH₂·CH₂OH.—Thick, acon. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.981 at 10° C.—Boll. 392-397°.

Carvarcol, Iodo


Carvo1,——see Oil, Caraway.

Caryophylline Merck..............c. v.—oz. 3.60
Constit. of cloves.—C₆H₅OH·Stellate groups silky need.—Sol., boll. alkali; sl. in A. —Subl., ab. 230° C.

Cascin Merok.—C. P., c. b.—lb. 3.00
Albunimold fr. milk.—Wh., gran. mass.—Sol., alkali.—Use: Food (cheese). Also techn.

• do. Merok.—Commercial..............c. b.—lb. .70
Yellowish-wb. pwd.—Use: Techn.

Casein, Plant,——see Legumin.

Catechene Merok..............c. v.—oz. 1.54
(Catechin, or Catechine, Acid).—Fr. catexue.—C₆H₅O₁₈·H₂O (Liebermann & Maechert).—Reddish-wb. amorph. pwd.—Sol. A., scotts ether, alkalies; sl. in W.—Use: Dye.

Catechol,——see Pyrocatechene.

Catex.—U. S. P., bulk..............c. b.—lb. .12
(Cutch).—Extr. fr. wood Acacia Catexue, Willd.—Astring., Tonic.—Use: Hemorrhage, diar., & indol. sic.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.68-1.8 Gm.).

Catharin,——see Acid, Cathartico.

Caulophylin (Eolicet.)..............c. v.—oz. .40
Root fr. root Caulophyllum thalurosides, Mich. (Blue cohob).—Brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Diuret., Dia., Astring., Nervem.—Use: Partur. Claimed: direct influence on uterus. —Dose 2-4 grs. (0.032-0.06 Gm.).

Caulophyline (Alkaloid)


Caulophyline Hydrochlorate

Colori. need.; odor.; faintly bitter taste.

Ceanothis (Eolicet.)

Fr. Ceanothus americanus, L. (New Jersey Tea).—Brown pwd.—Furg., Alter.—Use: Syrph., dysent., & sore throat. —Dose 1-8 grs. (0.026-0.13 Gm.).

Cedrin Merok,——Crystalline..............15 gr. vial 8.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.


Celastrine

(Katrine).—Fr. Celastrus edulis, Vahl.—Minute, wh. cryst.—Stim.—Use: Same as coca.

Cellolin.—Chips or shreds..............1.00
Pure pyroxylin.—Tablets, chips, or shreds of tough geist; sl. milky-wb. transp.—Sol., all prop., A., E.—Use: Imbedding sections in microscopy.

Celluloid


Cephaline Merok,——Granular..............15 gr. vial 5.00
Accompanies emetine in ipecac.—C₆H₅NO₃·Snow-wb., fine, interacing need.; rapidly turn yellow.—Sol. E., caustic soda.—Med. 90-100° C (Paul).

Cerin from Gum

(Metarsch, or Metagummic, Acid).—Fr. gum arabe by heat. Native in cherry & best gums.—Wh., insipid pwd.

Cerin (Eolicet.)

(c. v.—oz. .45

Use: Cough in phth., bronch., & colds; gen'l. debil., & palp. of heart.—Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).
STRYCHNINE NITRATE.

(See page 234)

Dr. Portugalow, of Samara, reports that he has actually cured 455 cases of dipsomania with hypodermic injections of Strychnine. He gives expression to his unbounded confidence in this remedy by saying that he knows "of reliable and specific remedies for two affections only. Strychnine for the various forms of alcholism, and quinine for malarial fever."

He prescribes:

Strychnine Nitrate Merck, — — 0.06 Gm. (1 grn.)
Distilled Water, — — — — 15 Gm. (½ fl. oz.)

For subcutaneous injection: Daily, one to two injections, using for each, at first, 0.5 Gm. (8 min.); later, 0.25 Gm. (4 min.).

Usually 10 to 16 injections suffice for a complete cure. Some sodium bromide may be administered at the same time.

Dr. W. N. Jergolski also has published his experience with the Strychnine treatment of dipsomania. His cases—10 in number—include men of most widely different vocations—ministers, merchants, gardeners, farmers, etc.

The results of the treatment are described as truly surprising. Topers who had been addicted to drink for many years—some even for decades—became endowed, as a result of the Strychnine treatment, with an invincible repugnance for alcohol, and could no longer bear spirituous liquors. One of the author's patients, prior to the treatment, scarcely passed a single day without drinking ½ to 1 liter (about 1 to 2 pints) and more of brandy. On the day following the first injection of 0.0015 Gm. (⅛ grn.) Strychnine Nitrate, he was astounded to find that he had no desire for alcohol, and experienced neither mental uneasiness nor any feeling of pressure in the epigastrium. The injections were continued, and the patient was cured.

Another case, of 15 years' standing, complicated with chronic intestinal catarrh and incontinence of urine, was cured by 10 daily injections, of 0.003 Gm. (⅛ grn.) Strychnine Nitrate, combined with the internal use of Strychnine in pills. Not only was the dipsomania permanently cured, but the intestinal catarrh gradually disappeared, and the bladder again performed its functions normally, it is reported.

All of Jergolski's cases are said to have been completely and permanently cured, save two, in which the patients, after having acquired a thorough distaste for alcohol, became addicted to it again through subsequent medication, in other diseases, by means of alcoholic menstrua.

To be had of all Druggists. H-41-11 MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
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**Cerberin Mercur.**

**Cerebro Merkur.** 15 gr. vial 5.00

(Cerberil.)—Fr. Thérelle Tocotil. De C. —C4H9HgO2. —

Yellowish-wh., amorph., bitter pwd.; Sol.; hot W.; dull A. —

Cardiac Tonic, like digitin. — *Uses:* Heart dia.; *Dose:* 1/4 to

1/14 grain (0.00085-0.0001 Gm.).

**Cerebrin Merkur.** 15 gr. vial 2.00

Proximate principle from brain substance (not a so-called "animal extract"). —C4H11N2O4 (Parecox). —Wh., spheric-

al, cryst. pwd.; Sol.; acet., C. B., glas. acetic acid, conc.

H2SO4. — *Not a medicament!* —

**Ceresol, White.** bulk.-lb. .20

Pured corkoeste (or earth wax). — Hydrocarbon of complex

comps- Wh., waxy cakes; odor.; taste.; fracture very

much like that of white wax. — *Melt.* 70° C.; *Uses:* Substit.

for white wax.

**Ceresol, Yellow.** bulk.-lb. .20

Partly purified corkoeste (or earth wax). — Yellow, wax-like

cakes or lumps; faint odor.; taste.; very stable toward

oxidizing agents. — Sol.; A., B., C.; *Melt.* 75-78° C.; *Uses:* Sub-

stit. for yellow wax.

**Cerin, see Ceric, Cerodic.**

**Cerusol, Fused.** 15 gr. vial 7.50


—Turns red in moist air.

**do. Mercur.** Powder 15 gr. vial 4.50

Gray-wh., metal. pwd.

**Ceracutum Acetate.** c. v. — oz. .79


W., A.

**Cerosol Bromate.** c. v. — oz. .250


—Sol. W.

**Cerosol Bromide.** g. s. v. — oz. 1.00


sl. in W.—*Caut. Keep well stoppered.*

**Ceracum Carbonate.** c. v. — oz. .64

(Ceracum Carbonate). —C6H13CO2. — Light, wh. pwd., or em.

salicyl. need.

**Ceracum Chloride.** c. v. — oz. .37

(Ceracum Chloride). —C6H13Cl. — Yellowish-wh. masses; Sol. W.,

ev. heat.

**Ceracum Citrate.** C. P. c. v. — oz. .69

C6H13CO2H. — Wh. pwd.

**Ceracum Hypophosphite Mercur.** c. v. — oz. 1.00

(Ceracum Hypophosphite). —C4H9(OH)2. — Whitish pwd.

—*Uses:* Rec. phth.

**Ceracum Iodide.** g. s. v. — oz. .97

(Ceracum Iodide). —C6H9I. — Black pwd.; dep. in air.—Sol.

W., A.—*Caut. Keep well stoppered.*

**Ceracum Lactate.** c. v. — oz. .89

C6H13CO2H. (h.). — Whitish pwd.

**Ceracum Malate.** c. v. — oz. 3.00

C6H13CO2H.

**Ceracum Nitrate.** c. v. — oz. .34

(Ceric Nitrate. —C4H9NO3). — Reddish-yellow mass; indist.;

amethyst red cryst.—Sol. W., A.—*Nerve Tonic.* —*Uses:* Irriti-

tive, dep. & chronic vomitt. — *Dose:* ½ to 1 grains (0.008-0.02 Gm.).

**Cerium Oxalate Merkur.**—Pure. c. v. — oz. .12

Also in r. 1/4, & 1/2 lb. bottles & cartons. (Cerium Oxalate). —C6H12O7. — Wh., grn. pwd.; odor.; taste.; Sol., dil. sulphuric acid, or hydrochloric acid. —

Sed., Nerve Tonic. — *Uses:* Scotchm., sedative, epilepsy, migr., chronic dilat., cardialgia & hyst. — *Dose:* 1-5 grains (0.006-0.028 Gm.).

**Cerium Oxide Merkur.**—Pure. c. v. — oz. .79

(Ceric Oxide). —Fr. Ignition cerium oxalate. —C6H10 — Pale

yellow mass.—Sol., conc. sulphuric acid, nitric acid; sl. in

hydrochloric acid.

**Cerium Oxysulphide Merkur.** c. v. — oz. 5.00

 Flesh-colored pwd.

**Cerium Saliolate Merkur.**—Cryst. c. v. — oz. .69

C6H13(C2H3O2) (h.). — Wh. pwd.

**Cerium Sulphate, Ceric Merkur.** c. v. — oz. .36

C6H13SO4. — Yellow pwd.

**Cerium Sulphate, Cerous Merkur.** c. v. — oz. .40

C6H13SO4. —Pink masses. — *Uses:* Develop. aniline black. Sald

super. to vanadium.

**Cerium Sulphide Merkur.** c. v. — oz. 3.50

(Cerium Sulphide). —C6H13S. — Scales or pwd.; vern., golden, or

black acc. to temp.—Sol., dil. min. acids, w. evol. hydr.

sulphide.

**Cerium Valerianate Merkur.** c. v. — oz. .84


**Cerium & Bismuth Saliolate, see Bismuth & Cerium Saliolate.**

**Ceruse, see Lead Carbonate.**

**Cetin Merkur.** c. v. — oz. 2.50

Chief const. of commercial purified spermaceti. —C19H38O. —

Fatty, cryst. subeet. — Sol. abs. A., E; Insol. W.—*Melt.* 60°

C. — *Volatile 800° C.*

**Cetin Merkur.**—C. P. c. v. — oz. .75

(Cetin Acid.),—Bitter prin. fr. Cetaria Islandica, Aach.—

C19H36O. — Wh. v. fine, crystalline, colomgment. into lampe;

bitter. — Sol. in alkalies & their carbonates, & in boll. A.; sl. in

W., A. E. —*Hematinic, Stom. Expector.* — *Uses:* Chlorosis

(ferr. number red corpuscles in blood), indisp. phth., bron-

chitis; digest. disturb. w. anemia, &c.— *Dose:* 1/4-3 grains

(0.007-0.0194 Gm.).

**do. Merkur.**—Pure. 15 gr. vial .50

**Cetyl Iodide Merkur.** g. s. v. — oz. 2.00

Fr. cetyl alcohol, by iodine w. phosphorus. —C19H38I. — Fine

scales.—Sol. A.— *Melt.* 22° C.

**Cevadin, see Veratrine.**

**Chalk, Drop, see Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated. Drops.**

**Chalk, Precipitated, see Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.**

**Chalk, Prepared, see Calcium Carbonate.**

**Chameleon Mineral, see Potassium Manganate.**

**Champanool Merkur.** c. v. — oz. 2.00

Camphor fr. champan wood (fr. Michelia Champana, L.)—

C19H36O.—Wh. — Cryst. need.—Sol.: *Melt.* 80° 80° C.

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—C₇H₁₃ClO₂ = CH₂Cl.OH.CO.C₂H₅.—Transp., colorless,
—Sol. A.; sol. in W.—Mall. 90° C.—Boll. 115° C.
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(Tri-chlor-acetic Aldehyde; Chloral).—Fr. aqu. aldehyde, by
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Fr. trit. eq. pts. camphor & chloral hydr. in a warm mortar.
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Also in bulk, 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs.
(Erroneously called ‘Chloral’).—Fr. chloral, by W.—C₂H₇ClO₂ = CH₂Cl.OH.CO.C₂H₅.—Transp., colorless;
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given in heart disease; children & the aged, with caution.
—Analp., emetica, stomach elixir, cocaine hydrochloride, stycychn., or atropine, lypoderm.; stimulants, oxygen, mucilage of cascara.—Incomp. carabolic acid, camphor, alcohol, potent. loddine. &c.—Contt. Keep glass stoppered.
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Also in bulk, 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs.
Flat, wh. cryst. masses.—Uses & Doses: As the loose
crystals.
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**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Chloriform.**

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cryst. pTd., or wh., rhombic prisms.—15.38% prussic acid.—Sol. W., A., E.—*Melt. 65°-66° C.—Sol. 218° C.—Dose: In solut. inst. of cherry laurel, or bitter almond W.; super. to hydrocyanic acid, because does become more permanent, 1 part dissolved in 100 distill. water makes bitter almond water Ph.G.

Chloral, Mentholated.

**Chloral, Meta-**
**Merck.**

c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Meta-chloral).—Fr. chloral, by contact w. sulphuric acid.—(C₆H₅OH)₂CO.—Wh., amorph. pTd.—Insol. W.

**Chloral-acetaldehyde**

**Chloral-acetone Merck.**
g. s.—oz. 1.25
By best acetone w. chloral. C₆H₅OCH₂Cl—C₆H₅OH—CH₃CO.OH.—Crystalline mass.—Sol. A., E., hot W.—*Melt. 75°-79° C.

**Chloral-acetate**
C₆H₅N(OH)₂Cl = (C₆H₅OH)₂CO—Wh., cryst. pTd.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 78° C.—Hypn.

**Chloral-amide**
250 grammes .80
(Chloral-formamide; Formamidated Chloral).—Fr. chloral, by formamide.—C₆H₅CONH)—C₆H₅OH—NH₃.—Lust. color., bitter crys.—Sol. W., A.; decomp. by warm solvents.—*Melt. 114°-115° C with decomposition.—Hypn. Analg. —Uses: Claimed: prof. sleep without injur. act.; insom. of alcoh., cardiac dis. posom., dis. neural., & blyst.—Dose 15-45 grains (0.97-4.9 Gm.)—Max. D. 60 grains (3.9 Gm.), single; 150 grains (7.8 Gm.), p. day.—Incomp., with alkali.—Cont. Keep below 60° C.

**Chloral-ammonia Merck.**
c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Trichloralaminodiethyle Alcohol).—Fr. solut. chloral in C., by amm.—C₆H₅Cl—NO—C₆H₅—C₆H₅—NH₃.—Wh., cryst. pTd.—Color. odor. & insom. cold W.; decomp. by hot W.—*Melt. 64° C.—Hypn., Analg.—Uses: Nerv. insom., neural., &c.—Doses 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.)

**Chloral-antipyrine,**—see *Hypna.

**Chloral-benzoaldehyde**

**Chloral-cafénine**
c. v.—oz. .75
C₆H₅NOCl—C₆H₅OH—C₆H₅—H₂O.—Color., glitt., sm. roda.—Sol. W.—Hypn.—Bed. & Analg.—Uses: Nerv., insom., neural., & headache.—Inj. 5-6 grains (0.194-0.388 Gm.) 2 or 3 times p. d.

**Chloral-oxyaldehyde**

**Chloral-formamide,**—see *Chloralamide.

**Chloral-mide Merck (Not: amide.).**
c. v.—oz. 5.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials.
(Tri-chloro-ethylenimide).—Fr. chloral-ammonia, by heat; or fr. chloral hydr. by amm. acetate.—C₆H₅N = C₆H₅—CH₃—NH.—Color., crys. need.; odor.; tast.—Sol. A., E., C., olie.—Insol. W.—*Melt. 160° C.—Hypn. Analg.—Uses: Insom., headache, & fever.—Dose 15-45 grains (0.97-2.9 Gm.) 2 or 3 p. d.—Max. D. 45 grains (2.9 Gm.), single; 90 grains (5.8 Gm.), p. day.

**Chloral-nitroso-beta-naphtol**

**Chloral-urethane,**—see *Urethane-chloral.

**Chloralose Merck.**
c. v.—oz. 3.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials.
(Anhydro-gluco-chloral).—Fr. anhydrous chloral, by heat. w. glucose.—C₆H₅Cl—OCHO.—5cm., color., crys. bitter, disagr. taste.—Sol. A.; in W.—*Melt. 185° C.—Hypn.—Uses: Insom. Free fr. disagr. cardiac after-effects & cumulative tendency of chloral. Acts principally by reduc. excitability of gray matter of brain.—Dose 3-10 grains (0.194-0.78 Gm.).

**Chloralose, Para-**
**Merck.**
c. v.—oz. 5.00
By-product of manufacture of chloralose. C₆H₅Cl—OCHO.—Wh. elhn. flavors.—Sol. A.; sol. w.—*Melt. 297°-299° C.

**Chloram Merck.**
c. v.—oz. 1.25
(Tetra-chloro-quinine).—Fr. aniline or phenol, by potass. chlorate w. hydrochlor. acid.—C₆H₅Cl—OCHO.—Thick, lemon-yellow scales.—Sol. B., E.; in A.—*Melt. 365° C.—Uses: Techn.

**Chlor-ethane, Per,**—see *Carbon Bichloride.

**Chlorinated Lime,**—see *Calcium Oxide, Chlorinated.

**Chloro-benzene,**—see *Benzylidine Chloride.

**Chloro-bromo-propone,**—see *Trimethylene Chlorobromide.

**Chloro-chromic Anhydride,**—see *Chromium, Chloride, Oxy.

**Chloroform.**

U. S. P. — C. P. —
c. b.—lb. 1.08
(Trichloro-methane; Formyl Chloride).—Fr. alcohol or acetone, by bleaching pTd.—CHCl₃.—Ifify refract., sweet-tast., heavy liq.; charact. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.902 at 15° C.—Misc. all prop., A., B., E., petroleum ether, & oils; in W.—*Boll. 60.3-60° C.—Anesth., Antisep., Analg.—Uses: Intern., colic, gastric, anemia, spasms, cough, stunted, dyspnoea, blyst., scar. fever, neural, cancer, blure, tie douloureux, &c. Inhal. in pneum. & for anesth. surg. operat.—Extern., linim. for rheum., neural, colic, &c. Hypoderm., hydrocroc.—Doz. 10-20 fl. (0.5-1.2 Cc.) in solution.—Max. D. 50 (1.9 Cc.)—Acid., vomiting, stomach ulc., cold douche, fresh air, artif. respir., &c.—Cont. Keep in dark amber. Never admin. as anesthetic near a flame, as poisonous vapors (of decompo.- prod. form.)

N. B.—Occasionally practitioners fall to recollect, until after the disagreeable occurrence, that chloroform rapidly decomposes when its vapor comes into contact with an exposed gas-light, evolving peculiar chlorine vapors which are extremely irritating to all present and may be even dangerous to the patient. Chloroform, therefore, should never be administered by gas-light unless the latter be well protected by a closed glass case and furnished with abundant provision for the rapid escape from the room of all decomposition products.

**do.**

U. S. P.—Fr. Chloral.
c. b.—lb. 2.75
Fr. chloral potasse, hydrate.

**Chloroform, Merck's G. R.**
c. b.—lb. 1.18
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Sp. Gr. 1.485-1.490.—Boll. 60-62° C.

Treats:—(Actd.)—shake w. 1/3 W. no react. w. blue Litmus.—When cared. supert, on AgNO₃ solut. diff. 1/3 to tarb. —(Cl.)—shake w. zinc-oxide-starch solut: not blue.—(Cl comp.)—20 Cc. 15 Cc. H₂SO₄ in gi.-stpd. vial washed w. H₂SO₄: shake freq. no color in 1 h.

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—89—
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(See page 20)

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1st. — ABSOLUTE PURITY.
2d. — PERFECT CRYSTALLIZATION.
3d. — IMMACULATE WHITENESS.
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(Its price is not higher than that of any other make.)

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Produces the highest intensity to be desired in a photographic plate, and, at the same time, the finest detail in light and shade required for the most perfect printing negative.

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Chloro-methane,—see Methyl Chloride.

Chloro-methane, Per,—see Carbon Tetra-chloride.

Chloro-nitrobenzene, Meta., Merck.—c. v. —oz. 1.25
(Meta-chloro-nitro benzol).—Fr. nitrobenzol, by chloride of w. iodine. CIIH5ClNO2: 1-3.—Trimol., color., cryt. or flat need.—Sol. E, C, B, hot A.—Mel. 44.4° C.—Bild. 296° C.

Chloro-nitrobenzene, Ortho., Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Ortho-chloro-nitrobenzol). Fr. chloro-benzene, by nitration. CIIH4ClNO2: 1-4.—Color., transep. need.—Sp. Gr. 1.385 at 20° C.—Mel. 82.8° C.—Bild. 296° C.

Chloro-nitrobenzene, Para., Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Para-chloro-nitrobenzol). Fr. chloro-benzene, by nitric acid. CIIH3ClNO2: [1-4].—Trimol., color., plates.—Mel. 88° C.—Bild. 296° C.

Chloro-propyleneglycol,—see Mono-chlorhydrin.

Chloro-propylene Oxide,—see Epichlorhydrin.

Chloro-toluene, Omega,—see Beazyl Chloride.

Chlorophyll Merck.—C. P.—.15 gr. vial 50

do. Merck.—Solution, for coloring alcoh. liquids.—c. v.—oz.—.35

do. Merck.—Solution, for coloring aqueous fluids.—c. v.—oz.—.35
Intens. dark green, non-flocc. liq.; color. alm. perm. in light. used. all prop. W.—Uses: Color. liquors, confectionery, preserv.; sol. less than .85. Techn. non-polar, perm. 

do. Merck.—Technical.—c. v.—oz.—.35
Sol. fats, oils, E, C, &c., perm. but stable green without flocc., not acted on by light.—Uses: Color. oils, fats, soap, oint., &c., not for use w. aqueous or alcoholic solut.

Chloropropene Merck.—c. v.—oz.—.15
(Tri chloro nitro-methane; Nitro chloroform).—Fr. peracid acid by distil. w. bleach, p. w.—CIII(NO2)3Cl—Liq.; intense odor prod. pec. form frontal headache.—Sp. Gr. 1.079 at 0° C.—Sol. A, E, W. in W.—Bild. 118° C.

Cholesterin, Anhydro, Merck.—.15 gr. vial 50

Choline Hydrochlorate Merck.—.15 gr. vial 3.00
(Oxy-ethyl-trimethyl-ammonium Chloride).—The chloride of a base (choline), formerly also known as alkline, biliunize, &c., found in plants & animals.—C6H15NOCl-(CH3)2N CH3 CH2OHCl.

Chondrin Merck.—.15 gr. vial .50
Gelatin-like solute, fr. cartilage.—Yellow, horn, glue-like masses.—Sol., hot W.

Chrome Alum,—see Chromium & Potassium Sulphate.

Chromium Merck.—Cryst.—.15 gr. vial 1.00
(Chrome).—Metal.—Cr. Shiny, steel gray, cryt. hard as corundum & less fusible than platinum.—Sp. Gr. 8.5-8.8.

do. Merck.—Fused.—.15 gr. vial 1.00
Hard, shining, steel gray.

Chromium Acetate Merck.—Dried.—c. v.—oz.—.50
(Normal Chromic Acetate).—Cr(OH)3 + H2O.—Gray p. w.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Paste.—c. v.—oz.—.50

Chromium Carbonate Merck.—c. v.—oz.—.54
Cr2O3.—Amorph. grayish-white mass.

Chromium Chloride, Merck,—Sublimed
—c. v.—oz.—1.29
(Chromic Chloride).—Cr2O3.—Silic. scale-like cryt.—Sol. W. cont. &. chromous chloride; insol. prop. W.—Uses: Techn.

Chromium Fluoride Merck.—Pure.—c. v.—oz.—.50

Chromium Hydrate Merck.—Dry.—c. b.—.75
(Chromic Hydrate, Chromic Hydroxide).—Cr2O3 + 4H2O.—Green p. w.—Sol. W.—Uses: In acids.

Chromium Nitrate Merck.—g. s. v.—oz.—.32
(Chromic Nitrate).—Cr(NO3)3 + H2O.—Bluish green solut.—Sol. W.

Chromium Oxalate Merck.—c. v.—oz.—.49
Cr2O3 + 4H2O.—Green scales.

Chromium Oxide Merck.—C. P.—c. b.—1.25
(Chromic Oxide; Chromium Tri oxide; Chrome Green).—Cr2O3.—Bright green, amorph. p. w.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Anhydro.—c. b.—1.00

Chromium Oxychloride Merck.—g. s. v.—oz.—1.00
(Chlorochrome Anhydrize; Chromic Acid; Chromyl Chloride).—By heat, chromic acid w. ferric chloride.—CrO3.C1.—Dark red, mobile liq.; fum in air.—Col. Sealed glass tubes.

Chromium Phosphate Merck.—c. v.—oz.—.54
(Chromic Phosphate).—Cr3+(PO4)3.—Dark blue p. w.

Chromium Sulphate Merck.—c. v.—oz.—.29
(Green Chromic Sulphate).—Cr2(SO4)3.—Green dark scales; violet & red hydrated or modified depend. on am. w. of cryt.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.
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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The Prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
Continued from page 68a.

PYROGALLIC ACID MERCK.

"I have tested Merck's Pyro carefully in comparison with the other pyros at present on the market, and I find that it is superior to any and all of them."

Prof. Charles Ehrmann,
Instructor of the Chautauqua School of Photography.

"I shall, in future, certainly use no other pyro but Merck's. The best is always good enough for me."

Alfred Stieglitz,
Editor American Amateur Photographer.

"Merck's Pyrogallic Acid will be found a very superior article. Its purity is absolute, with quick crystallization and immaculate whiteness. In use, it produces the highest intensity that can be desired in the negatives. The detail in light and shade is perfect, producing printing qualities unsurpassed by any pyro we have ever used."

St. Louis and Canadian Photographer.

"Merck's Pyro has undergone a severe test in my hands. I find it to possess many qualities which give it superiority over all other makes. Authorities place the solubility of pyro as one part in two of water. I found one part of Merck's to dissolve readily in 1.7 of water at 60°F. It is extremely light, pure, and of a fine white color, giving rich negatives full of vigor and sparkling brilliancy."

Walter E. Woodbury,
Editor of The Photographic Times.

"I have used Merck's Pyrogallic Acid, and prefer it to all others."

B. W. Kilburn,
Official Photographer (Stereoscopic) at the Columbian World's Fair, and at the Midwinter Exposition at San Francisco.

"I have tried Merck's Pyro and must certainly say it is the best I ever used. The results I have obtained with it are remarkably fine."

W. B. Post,
Amateur Photographer, New York.

Moreno Studio, Fifth Ave., New York.

"I have been using Merck's Pyro in my studio, and am very well pleased with it. It is clean, gives brilliant negatives, and is reliable—one day's work being exactly the same as another's."

A. Moreno.

"I have been using Merck's Pyro, and am ready to indorse the high praise which you have found it entitled to: 'that it is superior in point of purity, lightness, and solubility' to any like product that I have seen. In fact, 'the new and improved process' seems to reach in its result the point beyond which it is impossible to go—that is, perfection. This was my impression at first sight, and using serves only to confirm it. "In my opinion, pyro stands at the head of all developers of dry plates, and I am much mistaken if Merck's Pyro, when known, does not lead all brands of pyro."

W. H. Sherman,
Professional Photographer, Milwaukee.

H-4-H
Chrominone.

**Cinchonine.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT" -A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL- $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Chromium Trioxide.—see Acid, Chromic.

Chromium & Potassium Sulphate.—C. P. c. b. lb. 0.21 (Chrome Alum).—By-prod. mannif. anthracone red, anilinate violet, &c.—Cr₂K₂(SO₄)₃+4H₂O. —Dark purple cryst. —ruby-red by transmitt. light. —Sol. W. —Use: Chiefly tech.

do. —Techn. c. b. lb. 0.18

Chromium & Potassium Oxalate Merck....

K₂Cr₂(C₂O₄)₂+6H₂O—Deep-blue, monoclin. prisms.—Sol. W.

Chrysanoline—see (Dye) Yellow, Chrysoline.


Chrysene Merck.—Pure... c. v. oz. 5.00 Fr. benzene-azo-benzene by dissociation; found in coal tar & petroleum. —C₂₃H₁₈O₂. —Colorless, scales, or flat, trimet., octahed.; reddish-violet fluorescence.—Sol. A., toluene. —Mkt. 260° C.

Cicatine.—see Conine.

Cicutoxin.

Fr. Cuta vivosa. L. —C₃₇H₄₂O₃ (t). —Violent, spasmodic poison.

Cimicifugin.

(Macrotis).—Reduce fr. roots Cimicifugs racemeos. L. —Yellowish-brown, byrood. pwd.—Sol. A.—Antispasms, Ner., Osteo-Use: Rheum., dropy, hyst., St. Viitas’s dance, dysmenorr., sb. preg., & phth.—Does 1-2 grns. (0.005-0.018 gm.).


Cinchonaphosphate Merck.—15 gr. v. 1.25 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅. —Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. A.

Cinchonamine Nitrate Merck... 15 gr. vial. 1.25 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅N₂O₃. —Short, transp., color, prisms.—Sol. v. sl. in W. —Insol. in dil. nitric acid. The least soluble nitrate known.

Cinchonamine Sulphate Merck... 15 gr. vial. 1.25 (Acid Cinchonamine Sulphate; Cinchonamine Bisulphate) —C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅S. —Color., transp., prisms.—Sol. W.

Cinchonidine Merck.—Pure, crisp... c. v. oz. 0.30 Fr. certain var. Cinchon (chiefly red). —C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅. —Wh. prisms, or prn. pwd. light masses; vr. bitter taste.—Sol. dil. acids, A, E, C, v. sl. in W.—Mkt. 200-205° C.—Antiper. Bitter Tone., &c., like quinine.—Use: Intern. & remit. fevers acida. &c.—Does 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.), bet. parox.; tone, 1-2 grains (0.005-0.018) 3 or 4 p. d., in pilus or syrup.

Cinchonidine Bisulphate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.21 (Cinchonidine Disulphate; Acid Cinchonidine Sulphate) —C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅S. —Striated prisms.—Sol. W. A.—Use & Dose: As cinchonidine.

Cinchonidine Borate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.45 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.H₂BO₃. —Wh. pwd.—Sol. A.

Cinchonidine Dihydrobromate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.40 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.H₂BrO₃. —Slt. yellowish prisms.—Sol. W.

Cinchonidine Hydrochlorate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.20 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.HCl. —White prisms.—Sol. W., A, C.

Cinchonidine Hydro-lodate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.40 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.H₂I. —Yellowish-wh. crys.—Sol. W.

Cinchonidine Saliylicate Merck.—Cryst... 15 gr. v. 0.37 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.C₇H₇O₃. —Microcryst. prisms.—Sol. A.—v. sl. W.

Cinchonidine Sulphate... 15 gr. v. 0.14 (Neutral Cinchonidine Sulphate).—Fr. mother liq. of sulphate of quinine. —C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.S. —Wh, slvky, acel. cryst.; efflorescence on expos.—Sol. A. hot W. in cold W.—Use & Dose: As cinchonidine.

Cinchonidine Tannate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.40 Comp. varia.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.; tansel.—Sol. A.—Use: Intern. & remit. fevers of child.—Dose: Adults, 8-16 grains (0.58-1.04 Gm.); children, 1/2-8 rolls (0.007-0.058 Gm.).

Cinchonidine Tartrate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.40 (C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.C₇H₄O₄. —Wh, crys. pwd.—Sol. A.; v. sl. W.

Cinchonine.—Cryst., free fr. cinchino-... 15 gr. v. 0.54 Dark var. sp. cinchona. —C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅. —Wh. abnl. prisms, or need.; tansel.; vr. bitter after taste.—Sol. dil. acids, 116 A, 106 C.; v. sl. E. & W.—Mkt. 240-250° C.—Antiper. Bitter Tone, &c. like quinine.—Use: Maler., Intern. & remit. fevers, anoma-xa, &c.—Does: Antiper., 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.), bet. parox.; tone, 1-2 grains (0.006-0.013 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Pure, crisp... 15 gr. v. 0.27 do. Merck.—Pure, precip... 15 gr. v. 0.25

Cinchonine Benzoate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.54 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.C₇H₈O₄.—Whm. crys.—Sol. A.—v. sl. in W.

Cinchonine Blasphate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.18 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.H₂SO₄. —Minute, tritf. prisms.—Sol. W., A.—Use: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst... 15 gr. v. 0.20 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.HCl. —Fine, wh., bitter crys.—Sol. A. 1A, 29 W, 500 E. —Use & Dose: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine lodo-sulphate Merck... 15 gr. v. 1.50 (Antiseptic).—Fr. aqu. solut. cinchonine sulph., by solut. iodine & potas. iodide. —Dark brown, odoril. pwd.—60% of iodine.—Sol. A., C.; v. sl. W.—Use: Inst. of lodid., chiefly extern.—Does 1-5 grains (0.006-0.02 Gm.).

Cinchonine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst... 15 gr. v. 1.00 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.HNO₃. —Color., prisms.—Sol. W.—Use: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine Salicylate Merck... 15 gr. v. 0.30 C₂₀H₂₂N₂O₅.C₇H₈O₄. —Wh. crys.—Sol. A.—Use: Rheum., espec. in małar. regions.—Does 5-20 grains (0.02-0.13 Gm.).

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

—70—
We have them on the List.

Inasmuch as the tablet method of medication has become so popular, both with physician and patient, we have, at the request of a number of Practitioners, added Lactopeptine Tablets, 5 grs. each, to our list. To further increase their therapeutic efficiency, as well as to add to their palatability, we have incorporated with the Lactopeptine a small quantity of the digestive principle of the pineapple juice, which recent researches have shown to possess considerable digestive power. To render impossible any substitution of inferior products, each individual tablet is plainly stamped with the initials N. Y. P. A.

Always look for these letters, doctor, when dispensing Lactopeptine Tablets, and caution your patient to do so when you prescribe them.

Put up in bottles containing 100 5-gr. Tablets and 50 5-gr. Tablets.

When writing, please mention MARCH'S INDEX.
Cinchonine Sulphate Merck.—Large cryst. c. v. — oz. 1 4  
(Neutral Sulphate of Cinchonine, \( C_{10}H_{19}N_2O_3 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot H_2O \).—Hard, wh., instr. cryst. v. bitter. — Sol. 10 A., 96 W., 78 C.—Med. 219 C.—Uses & Dosage: As cinchonine.

Cinchonine Tannate Merck.—c. v. — oz. 2 9  

Cineole, — see Eucalyptol.

Cinnabar, Artificial, — see Mercury Sulphide, Red.

Cinnamaldehyde, — see Aldehyde, Cinnamyl.

Cinnamene, — see Styril.

Cinnamyl Alcohol, — see Styrone.

Cinnamyl Cinnamate, — see Styracin.

Cinnamyl Eugenol  
\[ C_9H_6Cl_2O(CH_2CH(OH)C_6H_5)(C_6H_5CH_2)_2 \] — Colorless, shin. need. — odour: — taste: — Sol. C., C., E., acet., hot A. — Med. 90–91° C.—Antisp., Antituberc.—Uses: Hypoderm., Instead of eugenol, in tuberculosis. — Inj. 2-8 fl. 0.10–0.5 Cc. of olive oil soln.

Cinnamyl Guaiacol, — see Styracol.

Citral Merck.—c. v. — oz. 1 5 0  

Citrophen  
Compound of citric acid w. para-phenetidine. — C_8H_7O_7CONH.CH.CH.—Wh. pwd. or cryst.: faint, persistent, sour taste.—Sol. 40 cold W.; 50 boil. W. — Med. 151° C.—Antipyr., Antituberc., Sol. — Uses: Typhoid fever, miliary, neural., &c.—Uses 15 grains (0.21–0.07 Grm.).

Citriullin Merck.—15 gr. vial .75  
(Colocynthin [not Colocynthina of Wall.]).—Resinoid fr. Citriullus Colecynthis, L.—Yellow, amorphous. pwd. — Sol. A., G., E.—Cathartic.—Uses: General purg., prof. by rectum.; largely used in voter. med.—Uses 1/2, 1/4 grain (0.011–0.022 Grm.) div. in 16 fl. (1 Cc.) each alc. & glyc., &c. & dil. with W.

Cobalt Merck.—Pure.—c. v. — oz. 1 5 0  
Mctal.—Co.—Steel-gray, shin. v. ductile, hard, & somewhat malle.—Sp. Gr. 8.779.—Uses: Techin.

do. Merck.—98–99%, Cubes — oz. .35

do. Merck.—98–99%, Granul.—oz. .35

do. Merck.—Reduced—c. v. — oz. 1 5 0  
By reduction w. hydrogen.—Black pwd.

Cobalt Acetate Merck.—c. v. — oz. .59  
\[ C_6H_5O_3Co \] — Sm., reddish-violet, deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Sympathetic ink.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cobalt Arsenate Merck.—c. v. — oz. .69  
(Normal Cobaltic Arsenate).—Native cobalt bloom or erythrite.—\[ CoC_3(AsO_3) \cdot 4H_2O \].—Violet, monoc. need., or violet pwd.; deep blue, dry.—Uses: Techin.

Cobalt Butyrate Merck.—c. v. — oz. 1 2 5  
\[ CoC_2H_3O_2 \]  

Cobalt Carbonate Merck.—Pure.—c. v. — oz. .54  
\[ CoCO_3 \] — Light, rose-colored pwd.

Cobalt Carbonate Merck.—Commercial, “K. O. H.”—c. v. — oz. .64  
Violet-gray pwd.

Cobalt Chloride Merck.—Pure...g. s. v. — oz. .37  
(Cobaltious Chloride).—\[ CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O \].—Ruby-red, monoc. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Sympathetic ink, &c.

Cobalt Chromate Merck.—c. v. — oz. .54  
(Cobaltious Chromate).—\[ CoCrO_4(OH)_2 \cdot 3H_2O \] (Frose).—Brown pwd.

Cobalt Citrate Merck.—c. v. — oz. .54  
\[ CoC_2H_3O_2 \cdot 4H_2O \] — Fatty pink, amorphous. pwd.

Cobalt Cyanide Merck.—c. v. — oz. 1 0 4  
(Cobaltious Cyanide).—\[ CoCN \] — Reddish gray pwd. — Sol. W., solut. potas., cyanide.

Cobalt Hydrate, Cobaltie.—Pure  
(Cobaltious Hydrate; Hydrated Cobaltic Oxide [Peroxide, Sesqui-oxide]).—\[ Co(OH)_2 \] — Dark brown pwd.

Cobalt Hydrate, Cobaltous  
(Cobaltious Hydrate; Hydrated Monoxide of Cobalt).—Co(OH)_2.—Ro evel. cryst. pwd.; brown on exposure.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cobalt Iodide Merck.—g. s. v. — oz. .1 3 2  
(Cobaltious Iodide).—\[ CoI_2 \cdot 6H_2O \] — Brown-red cryst. — Sol. W.

Cobalt, Luteo, Chloride, Merck.—c. v. — oz. 3.50  
Fr. oxid’t of amm. solut. cobalt dichloride w. large amount amm. chloride.—CoCl_2,12H_2O.—Brownish-orange, trigem. cryst.—Sol., boll. W., separating when cold.

Cobalt Nitrate Merck.—Pure.—c. v. — oz. .32  
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.  
(Normal Cobalt, or Cobaltous, Nitrate).—\[ Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O \] — Red, prismatic, deliq. cryst.—Uses: Blowpipe reag.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Cobalt Nitrate Merck’s G. R. — g. s. v. — oz. .47  
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —  
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.  
[Tetra.—\( (H_2SO_4) \) solut. 1:20; to add BaCl_2; no chg. — (Ph. Ce., &c.) 3 Grm. in 50 Cc. W.; add 2 Grm. BNO_3; also B_2H_4; no chg.—Alkal. Salts.) 2 Grm. in 100 Cc. W.; ppt. w. Amm. & Amm. S. filler; erap. & incin. : no weightable. res.

Cobalt Olate, — see Olate, Cobalt.

Cobalt Oxalate Merck.—Pure.—c. v. — oz. .54  
(Cobaltious Oxalate).—\[ CoC_2O_4 \cdot 4H_2O \] — Light pink pwd.

Cobalt Oxide, Cobaltic, Merck.—C. P.—c. v. — oz. .69  
[Peroxide [Sesqui-oxide] of Cobalt].—\[ CoO_2 \].—Steel-gray mass.

Cobalt Oxide, Cobaltio-cobaltic  
Co O_2 = CoO + CoO_2.—Black, amorph., hygros. pwd., forming several hydrates.

Cobalt Oxide, Cobaltous  
(Cobaltious Monoxide).—CoO.—Olive-green pwd. slightly hygros.

Cobalt Oxide, Blue, Merck.—F. U.—c. v. — oz. 1.25  
\[ CoO \] — Biot. pwd.—Uses: Techin.

Cobalt Oxide, Gray Ila, Merck.—F. K. O. — c. v. — oz. .75  
Dark gray pwd.—Uses: Techin.

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WAMPOLE'S . . .
Beef, Wine, and Iron

IN BULK.

By bbl. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $1.30 per gal.
" ½ bbl. . . . . . . . . . . . 1.35 "
" 10 gal. pkgs. . . . . . . 1.40 "
" 5 " " . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.50 "
Less Quantity, . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1.75 "

No charge for packages.

IN FULL 16-OZ. BOTTLES.

With handsome lithographed labels. Buyer's name prominently printed on same, at the following reduced prices:

¼ gross lots, . . . . . . . . . . . $42.00
½ " " and upward, . . . . . 40.00

Packed in ½-gross Cases.

We use a Pure Sherry Wine in the manufacture of this article, assuring a delicate flavor, and we guarantee the quality to be equal to any in the market.

We invite comparison with other manufactures, and will cheerfully furnish samples for that purpose.

Your early orders and inquiries solicited through Wholesale Jobbers or direct from us.

Henry K. Wampole & Co.
441 GREEN STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

§§ When writing, please mention March's INDEX.
Cobalt Phosphate Merck ........... c. v.—oz. .54  
(Normal Cobalt Phosphate.—Co₃(PO₄)₂+3H₂O.—Pink pwd.—  
-Use: Techn.)

Cobalt Prolapionate Merck ........... c. v.—oz. 2.00  
Co₂(C₂H₃O₂)₄+3H₂O.—Faint reddish pwd.—Sol. A.

Cobalt Purpureo-Chloride, Merck ... c. v.—oz. 1.00  
Fr. roxo.—Cobalt chloride, by hydrochloric acid & heat.—Co₅Cl₈H₂O₂Cl₂-  
IONII.—Sm., violet-red or purple, dimorphic cryst.—Sol. boll. W.; sl. acid w. hydrochloric acid; alm. insol. cold W.

Cobalt, Rosso-Chloride, Merck ... c. v.—oz. 1.00  
Fr. oxid's amm. soln. cobalt protochloride:Co₂Cl₈H₂O₂Cl₂.—Red, dichroic, micro-cryst. pwd.—very unstable.—Sol.,  
war. or cold W.

Cobalt Sulphate Merck.—Pure ... c. v.—oz. .25  
(Cobaltous Sulphate).—CoSO₄+3H₂O.—Red prisms.—Sol.  
24 W.

Cobalt Sulphide Merck ........... c. v.—oz. .89  
Co₃S₂.—Black pwd.

Cobalt Sulphocyanate Merck.—C. P.  
....... c. v.—oz. 1.54  
(Cobalt Sucinate, or Rhodanide).—Co₃(CN)₈+4H₂O.—Deep blue, bgruceo. cryst.—Sol., dill. acids.

Cobalt Tartrate Merck ........... c. v.—oz. .79  
Pink pwd.

Cobalt Yellow,—see Cobalt & Potassium Nitrate.

Cobalt & Ammonium Sulphate Merck ... c. v.—oz. .35  
CoSO₄(NH₄)₂SO₄+6H₂O.—Ruby red, crst. masses.—Sol. W.

Cobalt & Nickel Sulphate Merck ... c. v.—oz. .54  
Co₃(SO₄)₂—Orange pwd. or prisms.

Cobalt & Potassium Cyanide Merck ... c. v.—oz. 1.00  
(Potassium Cobaltcyanide).—Co₅K₃(CN)₁₂.—Color., or faint yellow, rhombic crst.—Sol. W.

Cobalt & Potassium Nitrate Merck ... c. v.—oz. 1.10  
(Cobalt Yellow; Potassium Cobalto-nitrate).—Co₅(N₃)₁₀.—  
Yellow, micro-cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W. Antiparas. Antidyspeptic.  
Dosage: 5—30 mg. (0.003—0.05 Gm.)—Sol. boll. W. Antispasmodic.  
Dosage: 5—30 mg. (0.003—0.05 Gm.)—Sol. boll. W.

Cobalt & Potassium Sulphate Merck ... c. v.—oz. .75  
Co₃(SO₄)₂

Cocoa-ethylene Merck ........... 15 gr. vial 1.50  
(Ethyl benzoylecgonine; Benzoylecgonine ethyl-ester; Ho-  
mo-cocaine).—Fr. benzoyl-ecgonine, by ethyl lodide.—C₄H₇NO₄  
= C₃H₇N=COOCH₂CH₂CH(OH)₂ (W. Merck).—Wh., crystal pwd.; amn. tongue & lips.—Sol. A.,  
E., C. B., carbon disulph., petroleum ether, 1300 W.;—Melt.  
80° C.—Use: Local anesth. in cocaine, but milder: therefore rec. in nervous patients.

Cocaine Merck.—Pure ... c. v.—oz. .625  
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials.  
(Methyl benzoyl-ecgonine).—Fr. 1v. of Erithroxylon Coca.  
Lam. = C₃H₇NO₄ = C₃H₇N=COOCH₂CH₂CH(OH)₂ (W. Merck).—Color., transp. cryst.; amn. tongue & lips.—Sol. A.,  
E., C. B., carbon disulph., petroleum ether, 1300 W.;—Melt.  
80° C.—Use: Cerebro-spinal Stim., local Anesth. Hydrochlorate  
usd. used.—Use: Pharm. & chem.—Contain! Poison!  
do. Merck.—Very fine, synthetic ... 15 gr. vial 9.00  
Fr. ecgonine.—Identical w. natural cocaine.

Cocaine Benzoate Merck ........... 15 gr. vial .75  
C₄H₇NO₄C₆H₅O₂.—Alm. color., crystal., gummy mass.—Sol.  
W., A.—Uses: As hydrochlorate. Used hydromer; said free  
fr. pain; anesth. 4 hours w. 55 sol.

Cocaine Borate Merck ........... 15 gr. vial .65  
White, cryst. powder.—65.7% cocaine.—Sol. A.—Uses:  
Eye-douches & sub-cutan. Inj. soln. more permanent than hydrochlor.

Cocaine Cantharidate (C₈H₇NO₄)₄C₂H₅OH. —Amorph., wh., odorol. pwd.; saline,  
pung. taste.—Sol. hot W.; insol. cold W. A.—Anticancer.  
Uses: Tuberoculse, inst. of patts. cantharidane.—Inj. 1/10  
V₁₀₀₀₀ grs. (0.0004—0.0015 Grm.) in 500 ptt. chloroform W.

Cocaine Carboxilicate Merck.— 15 gr. vial 1.00  
(Cocaine Phenate).—75% cocaine.—Butter-like, alm. color.,  
Analg., Anticancer.—Uses: Extern., hydromer. by dentists;  
dust. throat in canthar w. antifibrin.; Inhaled w. methyl.—Sol.  
2:1, 1/4 grm. (0.005—0.01 Gm.)—1:2, 1/5 grm. (0.002—0.008 Gm.)—  
1:5 grm. (0.001—0.008 Gm.)—in cap. Inhale, 11 int. soln. of 11:1500  
solutn. in dil. A.—Appl. 1-3 soln. w. 80% alc., 55 pwd. or pure.  
-Cont. Keep in dark amber.

Cocaine Citrate Merck ........... 15 gr. vial .75  
75.6% cocaine.—Wh., cryst. hydrowaveg. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses:  
Dent. —Dose: 1/4—1/2 or more gran. (0.003—0.008 or more Grm.)—Sol. W.  

Cocaine Hydromorphone Merck ... 15 gr. vial .75  
C₈H₇NO₄H₂O.—Sm., wh. crist.—Sol. W.—Inst. of hydro-  
chlorate & doses same.

*Cocaine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P.—  
Perfectly white crystals ... c. v.—oz. .535  
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1/3 oz. & 15, 10, & 5 gr.  
vials.  
(Cocaine Murate; Cocaine Hydrochloride).—C₄H₇NO₄.HCl.  
—Conglomerations of color., transep. crust; saline, sly bitter  
taste, amn. tongue & lips.—Sol. 0.48 W. 8.5 A. 17 C. 2900  
—Melt. 100° C.—Uses: Local Anesth., ptt. lauration,  
epilepsy. Maculagin's test should be appl. to see no lactroplpy-  
tecno (heart-poisom) present.—Dose 1/2—4 grm. (0.002—0.018  
Gm.), in soln.—Mar. 2 grm. (0.018 Gm.), single; 5 grm. (0.04  
p. day.—Acut., chloral, amylnitile,  
pure cocaine hydrochloride, should bear the following stringent tests:  
Maculagin's Test: Dissolve 0.06 cocaine hydrochloride in  
60 W.; add 2 drops 10% ammonium water & stir well. In time  
in 15 minutes, if pure, a crystal. precip. will settle, & the  
lq. remain clear. Burring w. a glass rod advice:—Permanganate  
Test: Dissolve 0.1 Gm. of the salt in 5 cc. water, &  
add 1 drop of a sout. of potass. permang. (1 in 1000). The pink  
tint must remain at least 1/4 hour.

do. Merck.—Very fine powder ... c. v.—oz. .60  
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/3 oz. & 15, 10, & 5 gr.  
vials.  
Uses: Ininst. where solts. is undesirable.

Cocaine Hydro-iodate Merck ... 15 gr. vial .75  
C₄H₇NO₄.HI.—Well-formed crys.—Sol. dilute W.  

Cocaine Lactate Merck ... 15 gr. vial .75  
C₄H₇NO₄.C₂H₃O₂.—Thick, wh. liq.; honey consist.—Sol.  
cyst w. painful irritating of bladder.—Inj. into bladder, 1/4 grm.  
(0.11 Grm.) dis. in 5 ptt. each lactic acid & dist. W.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the  
MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,  
please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind  
of containers is stated in most instances.
SYRUP CASCARA ACTIVE.

This is a true representative of all the valuable constituents of the bark, free from excessive bitterness and rendered exceedingly palatable by special treatment and combinations. The name "Syrup Cascara Active" has been applied to this preparation to distinguish it from the aromatic fluids, elixirs, and cordials of Cascara, which are comparatively feeble preparations, requiring large doses to produce any characteristic effect. On the other hand Syrup Cascara Active is not only palatable, but possesses in a marked degree the tonic laxative properties of the drug.

Samples and literature will be sent to physicians applying to

CLINTON PHARMACEUTICAL CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

When writing, please mention MANCCK'S INDEX.
Cocaine Nitrate Merck.—C. P., cryst. — 15 gr. v. — 0.75
C₈H₁₇NO₄HNO₃.—Large, colorless, cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As hydrochlorate; preferred for use w. ureth. inj. nitrate silver.—Max. D. 80 grain (0.049 Gm), single; 8 grains (0.0048 Gm), p. day.
Cocaine Olate.—see Olate, Cocaine.
Cocaine Phenate,—see Cocaine Carbonate.
Cocaine Phthalate Merck.— 15 gr. vial .75
64.8% cocaine.—Sympy. liq.—Sol. W.—Uses: Hypoderm., inst. of hydrochlorate.
Cocaine Salicylate Merck.—15 gr. vial — 0.75
C₁₂H₁₇NO₄O₂.—White, need-like, slightly deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Spleen, asthma, &c.—Uses: As cocaine hydrochlorate.
Cocaine Sulphate Merck.—15 gr. vial — 0.75
C₁₂H₁₇NO₄SO₄.—Deliq. gran., wbd.—Uses & Dose: As the hydrochlorate.
Cocaine Tannate Merck.—15 gr. vial — 0.75
Wbd., amorph. wbd.—Sol. A.
Cocaine Tartrate Merck.—15 gr. vial — 0.75
C₁₂H₁₇NO₄C₄H₄O₆.—White, cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As the hydrochlorate.
Cocaine, Tropane,—see Benzoyl Pseudo-tropine.
Coculins,—see Pilocytin.
Cobalt Yellow,—see Cobalt & Potassium Nitrite.
*Codine Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, cryst.— 1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.435
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 oz. vials.
(Methylmorphine.)—Fr. optum—C₁₀H₁₅N₂O₂H₂O = C₁₀H₁₅N₂O.—(OCH₃)OH.—Color, bitter, alkali cryst.—Sol. A., E., B., carbon diams., 80 W.—Dos. : Inst. of morphine, not for severe pain; in bronch., irrtit. cough, ovarian pains, pains fr. tumors, insom. not due to v. pain; to abate desire morp. habit, diabl. melt.; bladder trouble complicate. w. enlarged prostate; dis. respir. organs, &c.—Uses 1/4 to 1/2, grain (0.002-0.005 Gm).—Inj. half as much.—Antid. As morphine.
Codine salts are less poison than morphine.
do. Merck.—Powder.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.460
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 oz. vials.
Codine Citrate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.60
Codine Hydrobromate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.65
C₁₀H₁₅NO₃HBr.—Sm., wbd., need-like cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Expec. in nerv. cough; & as codine.—Uses: As codine.
Codine Hydrochlorate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.50
C₁₀H₁₅NO₃HCl.—Sm., wbd., need. need cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: As codine.
Codine Hydroiodate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.60
C₁₀H₁₅NO₃HI.—Fine, wbd., need-like cryst.—Sol. 60 W.—Uses & Dose: As codine.
Codine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 0.50
C₁₀H₁₅NO₃N₂.—Sm., cryst.; yellow on expos.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As codine.

Coding Phosphate Merck.—1/4 oz. vials.—oz. 4.35
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 oz. vials.
C₁₀H₁₅NO₃PO₄·2H₂O.—Wbd., cryst. wbd.—Sol. 4 W.—Sol. A.—Uses: Mental dis.; morphinism; hypoderm. hypnot. Best salt for hypoderm. use: more sol., less irrit.—Uses 1/2 to 1/4 grain (0.007-0.013 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Antid. 1/2 to 1/4 grain (0.003-0.004 Gm.).

Cocodeine, Pseudo.—Pure, cryst.—

1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 3.00
By-prod. prep. apocodine.—C₁₀H₁₅NO₃.—Color, prisms, or need.—Sol. A.; sol. W.—Uses: As pseudo-codine.

Cocodeine, Pseudo-Hydrochlorate, Merck

1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 2.90
(As hydrochlorate of Pseudo-codine.)—C₁₀H₁₅NO₃HCl·4H₂O.—Sm., wbd.—Sol. W.—Uses: As pseudo-codine.

Cocodeine Salicylate Merck.—1/4 oz. vials.—oz. 6.00

*Cocodeine Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.—1/4 oz. vials.—oz. 3.50
Also in 1/3, & 1/4 oz. vials.
(C₁₀H₁₅NO₃H₂SO₄·5H₂O.—Sm., wbd., effor. need. or impal. wbd.—Sol. 40 W.—Uses: As codine.
do. Merck.—Powder.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 3.75
Also in 1/3, & 1/4 oz. vials.

Cocodeine Valerianate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 3.90
(Codine Valerians.)—C₁₀H₁₅NO₃C₂H₅O₂.—Wbd., darken on expos.; valeric acid odor.—Sol. W.—Uses & Dose: As codine; espec. benef. nerv. cough.—Uses: Keep well stoppered.

Colchicum Merck.—15 gr. vials.—oz. 2.50
(Aceto-tri-methyl-colchicine Acid.)—Decomp. prod. colchicine.—C₁₀H₁₅NO₃CH₃.—Sm., yellow need.—Sol. A., E., C.; sol. W.—Uses: As colchicine. Moderate: 149-151°C. —Antipodal & Anti-rheum.—Uses 1/4-1/2, grain (0.0005-0.001 Gm.).

*Colchicine Merck.—C. P., cryst.—oz. 0.75
Also in 1/3, & 1/4 oz. vials.
(Methyl Ether of Colchicin.)—Fr. Colchicum autumnale, L.—C₁₀H₁₅NO₃C₂H₅O₃(CH₃CH₂OH).—Yellow, cryst. wbd.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. W., A., E., C.—Med.: 145°C. —Antipodal & Anti-rheum.—Uses: Rheum., gout, uremia, chronic sciata., asthma, cereb. conges., & rheum. flegchi.—Uses 1/4-1/2 grain (0.0006-0.0008 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d.—Antid. stimulus.—Uses: Very poisonous!
do. Merck.—C. P., amor.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 1.00

Colchicine Tannate Merck.—15 gr. vials.—oz. 0.45
88% colchicine.—Yellow wbd.—Sol. A.—Uses: As colchicine.—Uses 1/4-1/1, grain (0.001-0.004 Gm.).

Collidine Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 1.00
(Beta-methyl-ethyl-pyridine; Beta-collidine.)—Fr. chinchone by decom.—C₁₀H₁₄N·C₂H₅OH·N(CH₃)₂.—Knowledge. Gr. 0.005 at 0° C.—Sol. W.—Boll. 178.8° C.

Collinsonia (Eceleto) c. v.—oz. 1.65
Rost, ext. fr. Collinsonia canadensis, L. (Stone-root).—Choc. colored wbd.; peculiar odor; bitter, astrin. taste.—Sol. A., E., C.—Toole, Astrin., Diaph., Dia.—Uses: Cataract of bladder, leucorr. & gravel, & dropsy of Bright's dia.—Uses 9 gr. (0.18-0.20 Gm.)
FORMALDEHYDE MERCK

(See page 125)

Has been warmly recommended as a non-irritating, non-toxic surgical and general antiseptic (in wounds, abscesses, etc.; for clothing, bed-linen, sick-chambers, etc.); as a preservative of collyria and anatomical and botanical specimens; and, last, but not least, as a food-preservative (for wine, beer, jellies, preserves, etc.).

It is applied in vapor (or spray) or in solution. In surgery, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}\%$ solutions are employed; for general antisepsis, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\%$ solutions, or in vapor; for collyria, $\frac{1}{10}\%$ solutions; for hardening anatomical and botanical specimens, 4 to 10% solutions; and as a food-preservative, in $1:200000$ to $10000$ solutions.

Formaldehyde Merck is reported by Berlioz (Nouveaux Remèdes, 1892) to be harmless to man. Dr. Rideal states that he has frequently drank a 1% solution without any ill effect.

In a paper read before the Society of Public Analysts, on May 1st, 1895, Dr. Rideal further states that 1 oz. of Formaldehyde is used in the trade to do the same work as 5 lb. of the usual boric acid and borax mixture (75% of the former and 25% of the latter). In the case of milk, for instance, the quantity of Formaldehyde necessary to preserve it is, according to Dr. Rideal, so small that it is absolutely impossible to detect its presence by the taste or smell, even on boiling, when the Formaldehyde passes off as a gas.

In liquids, such as beer, Formaldehyde Merck has to compete with sulphites; here again the quantity necessary to effect preservation is much smaller than the equivalent weight of sulphurous acid, and it cannot be detected by taste or smell, although, when sulphites are used, it is frequently possible to notice them in this way.

According to Jablin-Gonnet, for preserving wine, one part of Formaldehyde Merck to $200000$ suffices; for beer, $1:100000$; for fruit-jellies, $1:10000$. But, from the reported innocuousness of Formaldehyde, it may be inferred that these proportions can be safely exceeded, if necessary.

To be had of all Druggists. 

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MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

**Colloclon.**—U. S. P.—34.—c. b.—lb. .95
(Simple, or CONTRACTILE, Colloclon).—Colori to yellowish, syrupy liq.—Uses: Cost. wounds & abrasions.

**Colloclon, Cantharidal.**—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 2.45
(Blistering, or Cantharidal, Colloclon).—Olive green, syrupy liq.—Uses: Dist. inst. of cantharides, severe neuralgic pains & o. pain. affect.

**Colloclon Cotton.**—see Pyroxalin.

**Colloclon, Flexible.**—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.20
Simple colloclon, w. Canada balsam & castor oil.—Yellow, syrup liq.—Sol. A. E. —Uses: Flexible applic. cula & injuries, erysipelas, & var. skin diseas.

**Colloclon, Iodized.**—N. F.—c. b.—lb. 1.50
Iodine & flex. colloclon.—5% iodine.—Dark-brown, syrupy liq. —Uses: Chilblain.

**Colloclon, Iodoform.**—N. F.—c. v.—oz. 50.
Iodoform.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.50

**Colloclon, Styptic.**—U. S. P.
Tannic acid, 30; alc., 5; ether, 25; colloidion to make 100.—Uses: Bleeding wounds.

**Colocynthithidin, Amorphous.**—see Citrullin.

**Colocyanthine Glucose Merco.**—C. P.—
15 gr. vial .75
Fr. fruit Citrullus Colocytunia, Schrader. —C₄H₁₂O₆F(₃) —Yellow powd.—Sol. W., A.—Cathartic (not drastic & toxic, as the ext.).—Uses: Purgative. —Dose 1/₄-1/₃ gr. (0.011-0.046 Gm.).—Inf. 1/₄ gr. (0.011 Gm.). Rectal, 4-16 gr. (0.35-1.0 Cc.) of a 45 sol. in equal pt. glycerin & alc.

**Colocyanthine Resinoid (Eiectolic).**—c. v.—oz. 1.50
Fr. alcoh. tinct. colocynth, by evac. —Choc. color. powd.—Sol. W.—A.—Cathartic.—Uses: Purg.—Dose 1/₄-1/₃ gr. (0.005-0.06 Gm.).

**Colocyanthina Merco.**—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Wale's Colocytin).—Cryst. tawel. powd.

**Colors.**—see Dyes.

**Colombian Merco.**—15 gr. vial 1.25

**Columbus.**—see Niobium.

**Conchinone.**—see Quinidine.

**Condurangin Merco.**—15 gr. vial 1.50

**Conessine Merco.**—15 gr. vial 5.00

**Conglutin Merco.**—c. v.—oz. 1.50
Veget. casein fr. almonds, 185 nitrogen & 0.65 sulphur.—Wh. powd.—Sol. weak alkali sol.

**Congo Red.**—see (Dye) Red, Congo.

**Conhydrine Merco.**—15 gr. vial 1.00

**Conhydrine, Pseudo, Merco.**—15 gr. vial 2.50

**Coniferin Merco.**—15 gr. vial .75

**Conium Merco.**—C. P.—1/₂ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 7.60
Conium.—C. P.—1/₂ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 7.60
Fr. alcoh. tinct. conium, propyl-piperidin.—Fr. conium maculatum, L.—C₄H₁₂N₃O₂.—NH₂—Lecith. need-shaped cryst.—Sol. W., A., E., C.—Mett. 106-106.5 C.—Uses: Paral. poison; antido to strychnine & thein; used as hydrobromide.—Antid., emetics, zinc sulphate, or castor oil, caffeine, & c. stim.—Caut. Very poisonous !

**do. Merco.**—Pure.—1/₂ oz. g. s. v.—oz. 5.00

**Conine, Animal.**—see Penta-methylene-diamine.

**Conine Hydrobromide Merco.**—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .60

**Conine Hydrochlorate Merco.**—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .55
(Conine Murate).—C₄H₁₂N₃O₂.HCl.—Wh. need. —Mett. 219 C.—Uses: & Doses: As hydrobromide & alkaloid.

**Convalmarin Merco.**—15 gr. vial .75
Fr. Convallaria majalis, L.—C₄H₁₂O₁.—Yellowish-wh, amorph. powd.—Sol. W., A.—Cardiac Slim., Diur. —Uses: Heart dis., oedema, &c.—Dose 1/₄-1 gr. (0.049-0.06 Gm.). 6 to 8 t. p. d. —Jui., 1/₄ gr. (0.035 Gm.) ev. 4 hrs. in sweet solut., grad. increasing to 5 gr. (0.35 Gm.) per day.—Mec. D. ₁/₂ gr. (0.001-0.006 Gm.).—Mec. D. 1 gr. (0.001 Gm.), single; 5 gr. (0.052 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach aphon.

**Convalmarin Merco.**—15 gr. vial .60
Fr. Convallaria majalis, L.—C₄H₁₂O₁.—Yellowish wh. amorph. powd.; acid taste.—Sol. A.—Insol. W., E.—Lax., no cardiac effect.—Uses: Rec. in constip.—Dose 2-4 grs. (0.16-0.39 Gm.).

**Convolvulin Merco.**—Pure.—c. v.—oz. .65
Fr. tubers Ipomoea Jalapa, Nuttall.—C₄H₁₂O₁.—Amorph. masses like gum arabic; or wh. powd.—Sol. A., C.—Partly W.—Mett. 150 C.—Drastic Cathartic.—Dose 1-3 grs. (0.066-0.194 Gm.), in pills.

**Copala.**—U. S. P.—bulk.—lb. .55
(Balsam Copala).—Gloeocar in Copaliva var. spec., chiefly C. Langsdorffii (Deft.).—O. Kuntze.—Transp., light-yellow, visc.

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Showing the Blood-corpuscles intact.

Microphotograph by Prof. F. B. Allison, M.D.,
of Harvard College.

The speedy and final cure of long, desperate ulcers.
The regeneration of large tracts of muscle and skin which had been destroyed by violent laceration, burns, septicæmia, ulceration, gangrene, etc. (accomplished by local application of Bovinine alone).
The re-creation, by the same means, of a scrotum completely sloughed off, from the root, by gangrene, with a moribund condition of septicæmia throughout the system (prompt recovery to perfect health).
The propagation of new natural skin, over extensive denuded and suppuring surfaces, from a few minute and scattered seed grafts, or even scrapings, from skin or cornea, as fertilised by application of the vital element conserved in Bovinine.
Cure of a bad corneal ulcer, confirming the principle by an independent application in another form.
Cases of revival from a dying condition from exhaustion of blood through wounds, surgical operations, post-partum hemorrhage, choleraic collapse, etc., accomplished by intravenous or rectal injection of Bovinine.

Extraordinary cures of marasmus, cholera infantum, and other children’s diseases. In extremis.
Desperate cases of malnutrition, inanition, indigestion, alcoholism, typhoid fever, and every sort of gastro-intestinal disease, cured by oral or rectal feeding with Bovinine.

And to all these are, almost daily, added novel and startling developments of the power of this vital treatment in consumption, cancer, and other maladies deemed incurable, which will be laid before the profession as they mature, from time to time.

From the long list of eminent authorities for the epochal cases in medicine detailed in the New Book, we cite a few, such as Dr. Staffard, Dr. MacGraff, Dr. T. J. Biggs, and Dr. W. H. May, of New York, Professor Wm. F. Waugh, M.D., Professor W. C. Oakshott, M.D., Dr. Edwin E. Rush, and Dr. Jos. B. Black, of Chicago; Dr. Herman J. Marcus, Dr. D. L. Magruder, Dr. W. W. James, and Dr. R. Murray, of Philadelphia; Dr. Dufraine, of Paris, Surgeon-in-Chief of the great Meaux Hospital; Dr. J. H. Douglas and Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, D.C.; Dr. H. F. Brackett, of Boston, etc.

In view of such demonstrations as these, is it too much to say, can it be said too emphatically, that all physicians owe it to themselves and to their patients to keep in view the unparalleled life-saving capabilities of Bovinine, the administration of which is practically nothing less than Transfusion of Blood, adapted to restore, nourish, and sustain infants, invalids, aged people, and those exhausted by enteric diseases, pulmonary consumption, loss of blood, or inability to digest or even to retain food—when all else fails? More than 35,000 medical prescribers of Bovinine during the past year can be referred to. The New Volume (including the technique of the blood treatment as thus far developed) will be sent free to any physician on application to

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### Copper Chloride

**New Information on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merck's Market Report"—A Pharmaceutical Journal; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.**

#### Copper Aluminate, Merck
- **Plates.** c. b. - .64

#### Copper, Aluminated, Merck
- **Sticks.** c. b. - .69

#### Copper Amalgam
- **Hard, brownish-red, metallic gran.** soft & plastic on warming. - **Uses:** For filling teeth.

#### Copper Arsenate Merck
- **C. v. oz.** .29

#### Copper Baronite Merck
- **C. v. oz.** .29

#### Copper Benzocate Merck
- **Cu(OH)₂, C₂H₃O₂.** - Light blue, crystall. plate, orneed, or pwd. - **Uses:** For resin, for essential oils.

#### Copper Bichromate Merck
- **C. v. oz.** .54

#### Copper Bicromate, Merck
- **C. v. oz.** .54

#### Copper Bromide Merck
- **C. v. oz.** .47

#### Copper Butylate Merck
- **C. v. oz.** .34

#### Copper Carbonate, Blue, Merck
- **C. b. - .99

#### Copper Carbonate, Green, Merck
- **C. b. - .79

#### Copper Chlorarate, Pure, cryst. c. v. oz. - .79

#### Copper Chloride, Cupric, Merck
- **Anhydrous, pure, free from Sulphate.** c. b. - 2.09

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WITH HEPATIC TORPOR, ATOMIC DYSPERTIA, INACTIVITY AND LOSS OF CONTRACTILE POWER IN THE INTESTINAL MUSCULAR FIBERS, TRY

LAPACTIC PILLS, S. & D.

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Aloin S. & D., \( \frac{1}{4} \) gr.
Strychninae, \( \frac{1}{8} \) gr.
Extr. Belladonnae, \( \frac{1}{4} \) gr.
Ipecacuanhae, \( \frac{1}{8} \) gr.

NEVER GRIPE.

AS AN OXYTOCIC

OR WHEREVER ERGOT IS INDICATED, MANY PHYSICIANS PREFER

ERGOTOLE, S. & D.

BECAUSE IT IS MORE RELIABLE THAN THE FLUID EXTRACT—IT IS 2½ TIMES AS STRONG AND KEEPS WELL IN ANY CLIMATE—

AND ESPECIALLY BECAUSE IT

NEVER NAUSEATES.

DOSE:—5 to 30 Minims.

Price, 50c. net per oz.

Samples and literature free upon application.

IN EMERGENCIES use Ergotole HYPODERMICALLY.

It never irritates.

SHARP & DOHME,

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Copper Chloride.  

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**  

**Copper Phosphate.**

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**Copper Chloride, Cupric, Merck's G. R.**  
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.  

- **Crystat.** — c. b. — lb. 1.59  
- **Tests:** — (Sol.) compl. in W. & A. — (H2SO4) soln. in W.; add BaCl2; no chg. — (O. Tests) see "Copper Sulphate, Merck's G. R."

**Copper Chloride, Cuprous, Merck.** — Pure...  

**Copper Chloride, Cuprous, Merck's G. R.**  
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.  

- **White.** — c. v. — lb. 3.84  
- **Wh. pwd.** — soon turns green on expo.  
- **Tests:** — (Condition) by appear. — (Sol.) easily in HCl & Amm. — The soln. in HCl must quickly & plentifully absorb CO2. — (O. Tests) exist the salt; then see "Copper Sulphate, Merck's G. R."

**Copper Chromate Merck.** — Pure...  
— (Basic Cupric Chromate). — CuCrO3, — CuO + 2H2O. — Light, brown-chew pzd.

**Chloride Merck.** — c. v. — oz. 0.44  

**Copper Cyanide, Cupric**  
— CuCN. — Red pwd.

**Copper Cyanide, Cuprous, Merck...**  
— Fr. an acid (HCl) solut. cuprous chloride, by potasse. cyanide. — Cu2CN3. — Light green pwd. — Sol., amm. water.

**Copper Cyanide, Cupro-cupric, Merck.** — C. P., crystat.  
— c. v. — oz. 1.04  
— Fr. cupric cyanide by boil. with W. — Cu2(NH3)2 + Cu2(CN)3 + NH. — Glowy, green, crystal grains.

**Copper Ferrocyanide Merck.** — c. v. — oz. 0.29  
— Cu4Fe(CN)6. — Brownish-red pwd.

**Copper Chloride Merck.** — c. v. — oz. 0.49  
— (Cupric Chloride). — CuCl2 + HCl.O. — Bm., transp., blue crystat. — Sol., si. in W.

**Copper Formate Merck.** — Crystat. — c. v. — oz. 0.54  

**Copper Hydrate Merck.** — Pure, powder. c. b. — lb. 1.85  

**Copper Hydrate Merck's G. R.** — c. b. — lb. 2.38  
— Tests: — See "Copper Oxide, Merck's G. R."

**Copper Iodide Merck.** — c. v. — oz. 0.64  

**Copper Lactate Merck.** — c. v. — oz. 0.54  
— (Cupric Lactate). — Cu(C7H16O7).—Greenish-blue crystat. — Sol. W., A.

**Copper Nitrate Merck.** — C. P., crystat. — c. b. — lb. 0.64  
— (Cupric Nitrate ; Normal Copper Nitrate). — Cu(NO3)2 + H2O. — Blue, prism., deliq. crystat. — Sol., W., A. — Medl. 114.8°C. — Astring., Alter. — Uses: — Chieftly tech.; also in syphilis, gonor. scrobs. &c. — Does 1/16-1/4 grain (0.005-0.061 Gm.). — Max. D. 1/4 grain (0.026 Gm.). — Appl. 1/4-1/2 s. lotions, or 1/4-1/2 s. injections.

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1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: Merck!  
2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.  
3. The Prices quoted throughout this work include the Cost of Containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.  

---
STILL AT THE FRONT.

Syracuse Suspensory Bandage
WITH SELF-ADJUSTING SLIDING LOOP AT BACK OF POUCH.

The Pouch is supported by a Body Band, and also by a Leg Band which passes around the sides and backs of legs and through the Sliding Loop at back of Pouch. The Sliding Loop plays freely on the Leg Band, thereby allowing the Pouch to adjust itself as the movements of the body or clothing may require, consequently the Suspensory fits perfectly and gives best possible support no matter what position the body may assume. The LOOP is protected by a Cloth Shield which prevents any pinching on account of the play of the Leg Band through the Loop.

REGULAR SIZES. Our regular sizes are Small, Medium, and Large.

LARGE SIZES. While our regular sizes are Small, Medium, and Large, we always have in stock Extra Large and Double Extra Large sizes in all grades, and at regular prices.

SPECIAL SIZES. If you have a customer that a regular size does not fit, we will, without extra charge, make one specially for him and guarantee same to be satisfactory.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>POUCH.</th>
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<th>LEG BAND.</th>
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SAMPLE FREE. To any druggist not already selling the Syracuse Suspensory we will mail one for inspection and trial free of charge, mentioning MERCK's INDEX.

GUARANTEE. We will make good every Syracuse Suspensory which is returned to dealer by the wearer as unsatisfactory. Return Suspensory to us by mail, and we will send another in place of same free of charge.

NO RISK TO DEALER, as we guarantee every one to give satisfaction to wearer.

A. J. WELLS MFG. CO., Mfrs., Syracuse, N. Y., U. S. A.
Copper Sulphate, Cupric, Merck. — Wet process. — c. b. — lb. 2.34
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.
Fr. copper sulphate, by sod. sulphide. — CuSb. — Black pwd. —
Uses: Techn.

Copper Sulphide, Cuprous, Merck. — Fused gran., or powder. — c. b. — lb. 0.99
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.
Fr. copper & sulphur, by heat. — Cu₂S₈. — Grayish-blue.

do. Merck. — Sticks. — c. b. — lb. 1.04
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.

Copper Sulphate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.29
(Cuprous Sulphate). — CuSO₄+H₂O. — Red, rectangular micro-
prisms.

Copper Sulphocyanate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.29
(Copper Sulphocyanide; Copper Thiocyanate; Copper Rhodo-

dine). — Cu₂S₂CN₄. — Grayish-w'h. pwd.

Copper Tannate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.24
Comp. variable. — Brown pwd.

Copper Tartrate Merck. — c. b. — lb. 1.59
Cu₄C₇O₆+3H₂O. — Light blue pwd. — Soln. al. W.: readily in
solut. tartaric acid & solut. alkalies. — Uses: Analysis.

Copper Tungstate Merck. — c. v. — oz. 0.64

Copper & Ammonium Acetate Merck. c.v. — oz. 0.35
(Ammonio-cupric Acetate). — Blue cryst.

Copper & Ammonium Chloride Merck. c.b. — lb. 1.25
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.

Copper & Ammonium Chromate Merck. c.b. — lb. 2.50
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.

Copper & Ammonium Cyanide Merck. c.b. — lb. 2.00
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.

Copper & Ammonium Nitrate Merck. — cryst.

Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.

Blue cryst.

Copper & Ammonium Sulphate Merck. c.b. — lb. 0.69
Also in ¼, ½ lbs., & ozs.
(Copper Ammonio-sulphate). — By diss. cupric sulphate in
amm. water & precip. w. alcohol. — Dark blue, cryst. pwd. —
Sol. W. — Antiseptic. — Astring. — Uses: Intern., epilepsy,
erysipelas. — Extern., chronic inflam. of eye, grief, &c. —
Uses: 1/25, 2 grains (0.0018 Grm.) 0.4 or 4 p. d., w. tinct. opium,
after meals. — Max. D. 5 grains (0.3 Grm.) single; 10 grains
(0.6 Grm.) p. day. — Appl. 1/2 to 1/4 solut. or cint.
ETHYL IODIDE MERCK

(See page 96)

Diminishes the bronchial secretions, renders breathing deeper and easier, stimulates the action of the heart, exhilarates somewhat and, if used for any length of time, increases the appetite. Its chief medicinal use is to bring the system rapidly under the influence of iodine. For this purpose it is employed by inhalation—10 to 15 drops being inhaled several times a day from a handkerchief or an appropriate respirator. In this manner it has been used in phthisis, in chronic bronchitis, in asthma, and in chronic laryngitis.

Internally, it has been employed successfully in chronic rheumatism, in scrofula, and in secondary syphilis.

Dose: 0.3 to 1 Gm. (3 to 9 min.), preferably in capsules.

Externally, it has been used as an ointment for ulcers and for painful swellings.

Antidotes: Same as for iodine—restoratives, vasomotor stimulants, digitalis, etc.

Keep from Light and Air! If it has become discolored, shake with pure copper turnings, and filter through glass-wool in a covered funnel, in a shady place.

To be had of all Druggists. H-H Merck & Co., New York.

GADUOL MERCK

(See page 125)

(Extract Cod-liver Oil) is a brownish-yellow, oily liquid, containing all the therapeutically active principles of cod-liver oil. At ordinary temperatures, a part of the liquid crystallizes out. The taste of Gaduol is bitterish-acrid; its odor is assimilated to that of cod-liver oil; hence it is administered in gelatin capsules, containing 0.2 to 0.6 Gm. (3 to 10 min.) of Gaduol each, which quantities correspond to 5 to 15 Gm. (1½ to 4½ fl. dr.) of cod-liver oil.

Lafage and Germain-Sée have extensively and minutely scrutinized the action of this substance in the Paris hospitals. They found it to produce marked improvement in pulmonary catarrhs, tuberculosis, and scrofula; and to induce mental ease, food-appetite, and calm sleep, besides a diminution of expectoration. The patient's forces rapidly recuperated under the influence of the treatment, and the progressive tissue-waste was arrested.

In view of the fact that the cod-liver oil itself, in regular use, induces atony of the digestive organs and hypertrophy of the gastric and intestinal mucous membranes, it will be evident that the easily digestible and well-borne Gaduol, representing as it does a true extract of cod-liver oil, is the most eligible sucedaneum for this oil.

To be had of all Druggists. Merck & Co., New York.
Copper & Hydrogen Arosenite

Copper & Potassium Chlorate Merck. c. b. 1.84 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
CuClO 3 KCIO 3 Yellow-bluish yellow cryst.

Copper & Potassium Chloride Merck. c. b. 0.84 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Cu 2 O 3 KC 4 OH. Bluish green cryst.

Copper & Potassium Cyanide Merck. c. b. 1.84 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
CuK 2 KCN = CuCN.KCN. Wh., cryst. pwd.

Copper & Potassium Ferrocyanide Merck. c. b. 1.84 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
[KCN.CuCN] = KCN.C 2 H 6 OH.

Copper & Potassium Tartrate Merck. c. b. 1.24 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. cupric oxide in bbl. solv. cream of tartar. Blue cryst. Sol. alkali solv.

Copperas, see Iron Sulphate.

Copperas (Eccletee). c. v. oz. 0.50

Cortines Merck. 15 gr. vial 14.00 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(Ecboleone). Fr. Caclopee purosper, Tulsein (Ergot). Amorph. reddish mass or flesh-colored pwd. Sol. A. Intestinal Hemostat, Emmen., Genital Tonic. Uses. In hemorrhage fr. gen. oria organs. paralytic spermatorrhea, &c. Prof. Kober claims it true active prin. ergot. Uses. Hemostat. 1/15-1/6 grn. (0.02-0.06 gm.) spermatom or 1/4-1/8 grn. (0.015-0.018 gm.) per day, divided.

Cornutine Citrate Merck. 15 gr. vial 15.00 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Coronilin Merck. 15 gr. vial 2.50 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Corrosive Sublime. see Mercury Bichloride, Corrosive.

Corydalin Resinoid (Eccletee). c. v. oz. 1.25
Pw. alcoh. extr. fr. root Corydalis fomosa Pursh (squirrel Corn). Brown pwd. Sol. A. Uses. Syph. affect. ocr. & skin dese. Dose 1-8 grans. (0.06-0.36 gm.)

Corydalis (Alkaloid) Merck. 15 gr. vial 2.50 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Corydine Merck. 15 gr. vial 2.00 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Corydine Hydrocholorate Yellowish, amorph. pwd. Sol. W.
Corytuberine Fr. Corydalis cava, Schwedg. & Kort. C. tuberosa, DC. = C 3 H 4 O 3 -Silky need.; dextro-rotatory. -Blackens at 300° C & decomp. without melt. Sol. benzene, alkal. solv. or alk. E. C.

Corytuberine Hydrocholorate C 3 H 4 O 3 .HCl. -80 mm., rhombo. cryst.

Corytuberine Methiodide Fr. alcoh. solv. of corytuberine, by methyl iodide. C 3 H 4 NO 3 .CH.

Cotarnine Hydrocholorate Merck. -Crystal 15 gr. vial 1.50 Fr. oxidation of corytuberine. C 3 H 4 NH 2 .HNO 3 .HCl = CHO.C 2 H 5 .CH 3.CH.NH.CH 2 .HCl. Yellow cryst. -Sol. aq. W. A.

Cotatin Merck. 15 gr. vial 1.50 Also in 10 gr. vials.

Cotatin, Hydro. see Hydrocotinin.


Cotatin, Commer. 15 gr. vial .36 Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials.
Fr. Para-coto bark; mixt. of para-cotinin & lentocin. Yellow cryst.


Cotton Colloidd. see Pyroxylin.

Cream of Tartar, see Potassium Bicarbonate.

Cream of Tartar, Soluble see Potassium & Sodium Bicarbonate.

Cranatin Merck. 15 gr. vial 2.00 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(Methyl-glyco-cyanine, Methyl-quinidine-acetic Acid, Kreatin. Stimul. prin. fr. beef = C 3 H 4 NO 3 .H 2 O = NH.CH 2 .NO 2 .CH 2.OH. = Clear, colorless. Aemul. -Sol. 70 W. -Muscular Stim., in atomic condition of the general muscular system, of the heart, & of the digestive organs. -Dose 1/4 grans. (0.1 gm.) 4-6 t. d., in pwd.

Crenatin, Dehydrated, see Creatinine.

Creatinine Merck. 15 gr. vial 5.00 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Physicians

Keep records of your cases on cards by the Globe Card Index System—the most complete, convenient and methodical system in existence. Adapted to any size practice, either general or special.

The Globe Card Index Cabinet is

Mechanically the best, Constructively the best, Artistically the best, Substantially the best, Card Index Cabinet made.

THE GLOBE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Eastern Branch, 42 Beaver Street, NEW YORK.

When writing, please mention Mercer's Index.

CHAS. SCHLEIFFARTH CO.
Manufacturers of
HARD RUBBER, LEATHER COVERED, AND ELASTIC WEB
TRUSSES,
Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Hosiery, Suspensories, Pessaries, Crutches, Invalids' Rolling and Reclining Chairs, and Supplies for Invalids in General.

We make a Specialty of DEFORMITY APPARATUS.

8 S. BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

When writing, please mention Mercer's Index.
**CREOSOTIC CARBONATE**

-Cresol carbonate w. o. carbonates. — Clear, light brown, oily liquid; odor: st. blter. 80% behce.wood cresote.-See D.; Daily, 1 fl. dr. (8.7 Cc.), grad. increased to 4 fl. dr. (14.8 Cc.), taken in 8 or 4 portions.-Max. D. Daily, 80 ml (5 Cc.).

**CREOSOTE CALCIUM CHLORIDE-PHOSPHATE MERCUR**

-Wh., syrupy mass.-Uses: Phth., scorbutic. — Dose 8-18 grains (0.53-0.92 Gm.) twice p. d. in emulsion.

**CREOSOTE OLEATE**

-See Oleo-CREOSOTE.

**CREOSOL, META-**

-(Meta-creosol; Meta-creosyl Ether of Salicylic Acid).-Fr. salicylic acid, w. meta creosol.-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.-Wh. pmd. —Malt. 74° C.-Uses: As para-Creosol.

**CREOSOL, PARA-**

-(Para-creosol; Para-creosyl Ether of Salicylic Acid; Creosol Salicylate).—Condensation of salicylic acid with para creosol.-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>OH.OH.C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>6</sub>CH.<sub>3</sub>.-Wh., crph. pmd., or white neees.—Sol. A., E.; insol. W. —Malt. 80° C.-Uses: Antiseptic, ablution, like salol. —Uses: Astringent, tychoid, dysent., rheum. —Dose 1-15 grains (0.82-0.97 Gm.) several t. p. d. in wafer.-Max. D. Daily, 60 grains (8.3 Gm.).

**CREOSOL**

-Ph. G. III.—Crude... c. b. lb. -Fr. coal-tar oil. —Yellow to gold brown, clear liquid.—Sol. A., E.; in W.—Uses, &c. As crude carbolic acid.

**CREOSOL IODIDE**

-See LOPHOSAN.

**CREOSOL, META-**

-(Meta-creosyl Acid; Meta-oxy-toluene; Meta-methyl-phenol).—Fr. coal tar, by fractional distill.; or fr. thymol, by phosphorus pentoxide & caustic potash.-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>0<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH.CH.<sub>3</sub>. [18].—Yellowish-red liq.; phenol-like odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.048 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.; c. in W.; soluh. increased by alkali, sod. salicylate, or cph., pruss., &c. —Uses: Antisept., as disinfect., &c. as four-chest as poison, as carbolic acid, while much stronger.—Dose 1-3 ml (0.05-0.3 Cc.) —App. in 1/4 silet.

**CREOSOL, ORTHO-**

-(Ortho-creosyl Acid; Ortho-oxy-toluene; Ortho-methyl-phenol).—Homologue of phenol, fr. tar oil, by fractional distill.—C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>9</sub>0<sub>2</sub>.—Wh. crystals.—Melt. 80° C.—Boll. 186° C.—Uses: Disinfect. Less poison than carbolic acid.

**CREOSOL, PARA-**

-See Benzyol para-CREOSOL.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
SYRUPUS ROBORANS.

Syrup Hypophosphites Comp. with Quinine, Strychnine, and Manganese.

The pharmaceutical skill displayed in making this favorite compound more stable and agreeable, deserves the approbation of the profession.

Syrupus Roborans as a Tonic during Convalescence has no Equal.

As a nerve stimulant and restorative in wasting and debilitating diseases, as a constructive agent in Insomnia, Pneumonia, Tuberculosis, Bronchial Asthma, Marasmus, Strumous Diseases, and General Debility, this compound has no superior. Owing to the solubility of the salts, additions can be made of Fowler’s solution, Syrup Iod. Iron, Iod. Potass., etc., giving the advantages of these remedies without interfering with the stability of the preparation. **Syrupus Roborans** is in perfect solution, and will keep in any climate.

Dr. T. H. Stucky writes: “In a case of Tertiary Syphilis, very anemic, the Iodides were revolting to the stomach, being vomited when taken. Syrupus Roborans given three weeks with improvement, when the Iodide Potassium was retained with good results.”

Dr. W. O. Roberts says: “In cases convalescing from ‘La Grippe’ Syrupus Roborans has no equal.”

PETEER’S PEPTIC ESSENCE COMP.

A Powerful Digestive Fluid in Palatable Form.

Please note that Essence and Elixir Pepsin contain only Pepsin, while in Peter’s Peptic Essence Comp., we have all the digestive ferments. These are preserved in solution with C. P. Glycerine in a manner retaining their full therapeutic value, which is exerted in and beyond the stomach.

It is a Stomachic Tonic, and relieves Indigestion Flatulency, and has the remarkable property of arresting vomiting during pregnancy. It is a remedy of great value in Gastralgia, Enteralgia, Cholera Infantum, and intestinal derangements, especially those of an inflammatory character. For nursing mothers and teething children it has no superior. Besides mere digestive properties, Pepsin and Pancreatin have powerful soothing and sedative effects, and are therefore indicated in all gastric and intestinal derangements, and especially in inflammatory conditions. It is perfectly miscible with any appropriate medium. In certain cases the addition of Tr. Nux Vomica gives much satisfaction. In infantile colic given in small doses (10 to 15 drops) often repeated, it has been used with great success. Please write for Peter’s Peptic Essence Comp. and you will not be disappointed. These preparations are held strictly in the hands of the medical profession, never having been advertised as popular remedies.

Samples sent upon application.

---

**Express Charges at your Expense.**

**FOR SALE BY ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**

---

Arthur Peter & Co.,

Louisville, Kentucky.
Crocus. Iron,—see Iron Oxide, Brown.

Croton Chioral,—see Butyl Chioral.

Cryptoptine Merck.—Pure........ 15 gr. vials 4.00

Cryptoptine Hydrochlorate Merck... 15 gr. vials 4.00
C₃₆H₈₀N₄O₁₄HCl — Wh., cryst. pwd. — Sol., see hot W.

Cubenol Merck............ 1/4 oz. vials — oz. 5.24

Cubicin.................. lb. 0.50
Color. matter fr. various lichens of genera Lecanora & Roccella.

Cynamar Merck......... c. v. — oz. 1.15
... Also in bulk, 1/4 lb. & 1/2 oz. vials.

Cumene Merck (not Cymene)....... c. v. — oz. 1.25
(Cumul; Isopropylbenzene; Para-cumul).— Fr. coal tar, or by distill. cinnamic acid w. tine. — C₆H₅ C₆H₄ (CH₂)₃ — Colorl. fluid. — Boll. 188° 188° C.

do. Merck—Crude, fr. Coal Tar—c. v.—lb. 1.00

Cynargin, Pseudo-Merck........ c. v. — oz. 1.25

Cumidine Merck........ Pure, crystalizable......... c. v. — oz. 1.75
(Anisole-cumene; Amilo-isopropylbenzene).—Fr. nitro-cumene, by refux. w. amm. sulpher. — C₆H₅ C₆H₄ (CH₂)₃ 4H₂O — Colorl. cryst. — Sol. A.; st. in E. — Meltd. 198° C.

Cuprene............. fr. bark of var. species of Remillia (Cupress Bark).—C₆H₄N₂ O₇ 4H₂O — Colorl. cryst. — Sol. A.; st. in E. — Meltd. 198° C.

Cupro-ammonium Compounds, see under Copper & Ammonium.

Curare Merck........ Tested........ 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Urarii; Woourarii; Wourariai).— Nat. extr. fr. the bark of strychnos toxifer, w. o. veg. Differs acc. to locality of prep. in South America. — Brown, intes. bitter mass, or yellowish-brown, amorph. deliq. pwd. — Boll. W. 895; dil. A. 795. — Antitetanic, Nervine, &c. — Uses: Hypoderm.; does not act through stomach. Acid hydrophilic & strychnine, &c. — In tetanus. Fluer solut. before use. — Dose 1/10 grain (0.005 Gm.), 1 or 2 t. p. d., until effect is noticed. — Caut. Avoid getting it into cut or scratch, as it may prove fatal.

Curarine Boehm-Merck........ C. P. free fr.

Curarine............. 5 gr. vial 4.60
Fr. curare. — C₆H₇N₂ (NO₃)₃ — Deliq. brown pwd. — Sol. W., A., C. — Antitetanic, Nervine, &ic. — Uses: Rec. tetanus, hydrophi., & severe convulsive affect. — Dose 1/10 — 1/10 grain (0.0005 – 0.005 Gm.). — Anitetic, strychnine, atropine, artif. respitr., & stim. — Caut. Very poisonous!

Curcuma Paper...........—see Paper, Turmeric.

Curcumine Merck............. 15 gr. vial 0.50

Cutil..............—see Aluminum Bortuana.

Cutch.............—see Catechu.

Cynamelle.............—see Acid, Mellonic.

Cynamide Merck........ 15 gr. vial 1.60

Cyanyline Merck...........—C. P., large grt. 1.50

Cyanyline Hydroiodate Merck.... 15 gr. vial 1.50
C₁₅H₁₂N₂ HI — Yellow need. — Sol. W.

Cyanyline Bromide........—see Bromine Cyanide.

Cyanyline Iodide........—see Iodine Cyanide.

Cytoplasm Merck...........—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.00

Cynmene Merck (not Cymene).—Fr. Oil of Cumarin...... c. v. — oz. 2.25

do. Merck—Fr. Camphor..... 1/4 oz. vial — oz. 2.00
Fr. camphor by heat. w. phosph. anhydride.—Ident. w. preceding.

do. Merck—Fr. Oil, Turpentine....... c. v. — oz. 3.00
Fr. oil of turpentine by distill. w. iodine.—Ident. w. preceding.

Cypridepin (Eclectofl).—c. v. — oz. 0.75
Extr. fr. conc. tinct. of root Cypridepin peucens, Wild.—Brown pwd. — Sol. A. — Nervous Stim., Antispasm.—Uses: In neural. & hypochondrias. — Dose 1/2 to 3 grains (0.008–0.03 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.


Cytelamine Hydrochlorate Merck....—Cryst......... 15 gr. vial 3.00
Fr. urtice seeds Cytisus Laburnum, L. — C₆H₅ N₂ O₇ HCl — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W., A. — Nervine, intermediate in action bet. strychnine & curare.—Uses: Paral. migration, whomp, cough, & asthma.—Dose 1/5 to 1/5 grain (0.0008–0.006 Gm.), usually subcut.

Cytelamine Nitrate Merck...........—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 3.00

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The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
PICROTOXIN.
(See page 187)

Internally, Picrotoxin Merck is a cerebro-spinal stimulant, affecting especially the centers in the medulla oblongata, and in its action representing the combined actions of belladonna and nux vomica. It has been chiefly employed in nervous diseases—epilepsy (especially when the attacks are nocturnal), chorea, paralyses, etc. As an antidote, chloral has been suggested.

Quite recently, it has also been recommended as an antidioretic in the night-sweats of phthisis—in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. either in solution, or in a pill made with sugar and tragacanth mucilage. Murrell's formula of Picrotoxin for night-sweats consists of: Picrotoxin Merck 8 grn. (0.52 Gm.), Glacial Acetic Acid 4 fl. dr. (15 Cc.); distilled water enough to make 4 fl. oz. (118 Cc.). Of this solution, 4 min. (0.25 Cc.) contain $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.). Still more recently, Picrotoxin has been used as an antidote to morphine.

Externally, Picrotoxin Merck has been employed as an antiparasitic in ringworm of the scalp, porrigo, pediculi, etc., in the form of 1 to 2% ointments. It must be used cautiously and with special care to avoid contact with an abraded surface.

To be had of all Druggists. H-A-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

SPARTEINE.
(See page 231)

Spartheine and its salts exercise their action through the nerve-centers, stimulating the frequency of the pulse and respiration, and invigorating and regulating the action of the heart. Large doses act as narcotics, and paralyze the respiratory center, spinal cord, and pneumogastric nerve.

The Spartheine Salts have been recommended by Prof. Laborde, Prof. Germain-Sée and others as succedanea for digitalin and convallamarin.

Spartheine Sulphate Merck is the salt of Spartheine generally employed.

Two approved formulas read as follows:

1. Spartheine Sulphate Merck, - - - - 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.)
   Licorice Powder \( \{ \) of each, - - - - 2 Gm. (30 grn.)
   Licorice Extract \( \} \)
   Make 30 pills. 1 or 2 pills 2 to 4 times daily.

2. Spartheine Sulphate Merck, - - - - 0.2 Gm. (3 grn.)
   Sugar, - - - - - - - 3 Gm. (45 grn.)
   Dispense in 10 wafers! 1 powder 3 times daily.

Spartheine Hydriodate Merck is a new salt of Spartheine, occurring in s.ender, white needles, soluble in about 5 parts of water, less freely in alcohol, but very easily in chloroform to which a trace of alcohol has been added. Its uses and dose are like those of the sulphate.

To be had of all Druggists. H-A-H MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

Daphnetin Merck. — 15 gr. vial 2.00
(Di-oxy-cumarin.) — By heat, pyrogallol, malonic acid & sulphydric acid, or by hydrolyzing daphnin. — C_8 H_8 O_3 = H_2 O, C_6 H_5 O.C H_2 O.C H_3. — Transp. need., or primula. — Sol. W., A., alcalies; sol. in E. — Melt 223-225° C., w. decompost.

Daturine (True or Heavy) Merck. — Pure, cryst. — 15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Daturine (True or Heavy), Hydrochloride Merck. — Pure, cryst. — 15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Delphinine Merck. — Pure, cryst. — 15 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10, & 5 gr. vials.

Dermatol. — 1/2 oz. c. v. — 1/2 oz. 4.53
Also in 15 gr. vials.
Alkal. fr. seeds var. el. Delphinium (Stave-carase). — C_17 H_21 N_3 O_6. — Wh., amorph., bitter pbd. — Sol. W., A., E. — Melt. 119° C. — Antineural, Antiinflam., like cocaine. — Use: Facial neural, chronic rheumat., convulv., palp. of heart, pellennos, &c. — Dose 1/4 grain (0.0011 Gm.) gradually increased to 1/2 grain (0.0023 Gm.) per day. — Applied: in 1-2 0.1% oint. or sol. linct. — Antid. emetics, stomach siphon, stimulante. — Caut. Poisonous!

Dextrin Merck. — C. P. — c. b. — 1.00
Also in 10, & 5 lbs.

Dextrose Merck. — c. b. — 0.75

Dextro-caffeine. — 1/2 lb. — 0.50

Dextro-Merck. — C. P. — c. b. — lb. — 0.10

Dextro-sulphate of Merck. — 1/2 lb. — 0.20
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. & oz.
(Glucoses; Dextro glucose; Grape, Stark, Corn, or Honey Sugar.) — Fr. cane sugar, by inversion, & fr. starch & starch subacid., by action of mineral acids. — C_6 H_12 O_6. — Wh. (anhydrous) pbd. — Sol. W.

Diarbei-Merck. — From Urine. — 15 gr. vial 0.50

Diacetyl-alpha-diamido-phenetol. — React. prod. acetic anhydride, or glacial acetic acid, or acetyl chloride, w. alpha-diamido-phenol & sodium acetate. — Wh. cryst. — Sol. A. — Use: Clinical data wanting.

Diamine, see Uramil.

Diamidino-benzene, — see Phenylene-diamine, Meta- & Para.-

Diamidino-phenol Sulphate, — see Amidol.

Diamidino-phenyl, Para., — see Benzidine.

Diamyl Alcohol Merck. — 1/2 oz. — 0.50
(Etching Ink). — Mxt. of hydrofluoric acid w. enough barium sulphate to thicken it. — Milky wh. liq., w. a heavy sediment.

— Use: For etching glass. — Caut. Keep in gutta-percha, hard rubber, or paperen box.

Diamylamine Merck. — 1/2 oz. — 1.75
(Di-isooamylamine). — Fr. iso-amyl bromide & iso-amylamine. — C_14 H_24 N_2. NH. — Oily liq. — Sp. Gr. 0.7825 at 0° C. — Sol. in W. — Melt. 138-139° C.

Diamylammonium Hydrochloride Merck. — c. v. — 1.75
(Di-isooamylhydrochloride). — C_14 H_24 N_2 Cl. — NH. HCl. — Wh. cryst. pbd. — Sol., hot W.

Diamylene Merck. — 1/2 oz. — 3.00

Diaphtherin. — 0.75

Diaphor. — 1/2 oz. — 1.25

Diaphor. — 1/2 oz. — 1.25

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If Your Business is Dropping Off

Tear out your old fixtures and replace them with one
of my MODERN-

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MANUFACTURER & DESIGNER OF
ARTISTIC DRUGSTORE FIXTURES
& SHOW CASES

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Correspondence Solicited.
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK HOUSE
551 CANAL ST.

The Intelligent Community will invariably patronize a nicely fitted up Drugstore.
You will therefore not only be pleasing the community,
but yourself as well. Send us a Ground Plan of your store, and we will send you estimates and designs.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.

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Mailing-Cases for sending Liquids through the Mails.

APPROVED BY POSTAL AUTHORITIES.

United States Mailing-Case Company,

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Diastase. | MERCK'S 1896 INDEX. | Digitoxin.

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Diastase (of Malt) Merck. Absolute c. v.-oz. 2.54
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1 oz. vials.

* do. Merck. — Medicinal c. v.-oz. 1.14
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1 oz. vials.
Uses: To digest starchy food. —Dose 1/4 to 3 grains (0.06-0.5 Gm.) several times, p. d., alone or w. pepinol. —Cost: Keep well stoppered.

Diazao-amido-benzene Merck. c. v.-oz. 1.50

Dibenzyol-zo. —See Benzile.

Dibenzyol-hydrocortis Merck. c. v.-oz. 0.5
Fr. para-colo bark. —C₂₁H₂₈O₄.

Dibrom-anthracene Merck. c. v.-oz. 1.50

Dibrom-ethane, —See Ethylene Bromide.

Dibrom-iso-butane, —See Butylene, iso-Bromide.

Dibromobenzene, Para, —See Benzene, Dibromated.

Dibromopropane, —See Tri-methylene Bromide.

Diethyl-ether Merck. g. s. v.-oz. 0.77
(Diethyl-ether Oxide). —Fr. ether diethyl ether by repeated chlorinations. —C₆H₁₂O₂ = CH₂CH₂CH₂O₂CH₂CH₂. —Colorless, strongly smell. liquid. —Sp. Gr. 1.174 at 20° C. —Bol. 160-165° C.

Dichlorhydrin, Alpha, Merck. c. v.-oz. 1.00
(Alpha propenyl Dichlor hydrin; Glycerin Dichlor hydrin; Dichloro iso-propyl Alcohol). —Fr. glycérol w. hydrochloric acid gas & fract. dietil. —C₆H₁₂Cl₂O₂ = CH₂Cl.CH₂O₂CH₂Cl. —Ether. —Sp. Gr. 1.306 at 18° C. —Sol. in W. —Bol. 174-178° C.

Dichlor-methane, —See Methylene Chloride Di.

Dichloro-benzol, —See Benzene, Dichlorate.

Dichloro-ethane, —See Ethylene Chloride.

Dicydym Merck. Powder. 15 gr. vial. 9.00

Didymid Carbonate Merck. 15 gr. vial. 0.60

Didymid Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial. 0.60

Didymid Nitrate Merck. 15 gr. vial. 0.60
D₂Cl₂(NO₃)₂ = Rose-red crystal. —Sol. W., A.

Didymid Oxide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 0.65

Didymid Sulphate Merck. Crystal. 15 gr. vial. 0.60
D₂SO₄ = Light pink. hygroscopic. —Sol. W.

Didymid Sulphide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.75
D₂S₂ = Greenish-brown pwd. —Decomp. by heat.

Diethyl-aceton. —See Acetal.

Diethyl-amine Merck. g. s. v.-oz. 3.00
By diss. potas. hydrate in dil. nitro-di-ethyl aniline. —C₁₀H₁₆N₂ = C₁₀H₁₆N₂.H₂O. —Volat., inflam., slightly alkali. —Sp. Gr. 0.920 at 0° C. —Bol. 56° C.

do. Merck. —Fr. Nitroso-di-ethylene. 15 gr. vial. 0.75

Diethyl-amine Hydrochloride Merck. g. s. v.-oz. 3.00
C₁₀H₁₆Cl.N.HCl. —Colorless, stable crystal. —Sol. W., A. C. —Med. 213-217° C.

Diethyl-aniline Merck. Pure. c. v.-oz. 0.75

do. Merck. —Commercial c. b. —lb. 1.59

Diethyl-ketone Merck. c. v.-oz. 3.50
(Metacetone; Propone; Ethyl-propanol). —Fr. distill'g sugar w. excess of lime. —C₈H₁₆.O. —Color. mobile liq.; smells like acetone. —Sol. A., E. —Bol. 101° C.

Diethyl-nitrosamine. —See Nitroso-di-ethylene.

Digitoxin Schmiedeberg-Merk. 15 gr. vial. 1.25
Fr. Iva. Digitoxin purpurea. L. —Yellowish-white, amorph. pwd.; intensely bitter taste. —Sol. W., A.; al. C. E. —Cardiac Tonic & Diuret., like digitalis. —Dose 1/4 to 1/4 gr. (0.001-0.009 Gm.) 2-4 t. d. day.

Digitoxin Merck. Colored c. v.-oz. 1.00
* Digitalin. "German," Merck. —Pure, powder. 1/2 oz. vial. 6.50
Also in 1/4, & 1/2 oz. vials.
Fr. Digitoxins purpurea. L. —(C₁₀H₁₈O₄)n. —Wh. or yellowish-wh. pwd. —Sol. W., A.; alk. insol. C. E. —Non-cumulative Heart Tonic, Diuret. —Uses: As digitalis; well adapted to Inj. —Dose 1/4 to 1/4 gr. (0.001-0.008 Gm.), 5 or 4 t. d. p. d., in pills or subcut. —Max. D. 1/4 gr. (0.004 Gm.), single; 1/4 gr. (0.008 Gm.) p. d. —Aidotex, emetics, astring. sapon., tannic acid, saponin, nitro-glycerin, morphine early, strophanthin later, alcoholic stimulants, &c. —Cost. Poison!

(Chloroform, or Honolue Amorphous, Digitalline; Digitalin Gallifrum). —Fr. Digitalis purpurea. L. —Yellowish, color., bitter pvd. —Sol. W., A.; 300 W. —Uses. Antidiuret. &c. —As digitoxin. —Dose 1/4 to 1/4 gr. (0.0008 Gm.), rapidly increased until 1/4 gr. (0.0015 Gm.) is taken daily. —Max. D. 1/4 gr. (0.003 Gm.) 1/4 gr. (0.0015 Gm.) p. d.

Digitrin Merck. —Crystal. 15 gr. vial. 1.25
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Digitoxin. Schmiedeberg-Merck ... 15 gr. vial. 1.25
Fr. "German" digitoxin; allied to saponin. —C₁₀H₁₆O₄. (?) (Schmiedeberg). —Yellow granules. —Sol. W., A. —Without cardiac action.

Digitoxin Merck. C. P., crystal. 11/2 gr. vial. 1.25

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Neurodin and Thermodin.

(See page 168) (See page 240)

Neurodin and Thermodin are two new Antineuralgics and Antipyretics introduced by Prof. J. Von Mering. Neurodin is, chemically, Acetylparaoxyphenyl-urethane. Experiments on animals having proved the innocuousness of repeated daily doses of 2-3 Gm. (30-45 grn.) of NEURODIN, the remedy was tested in man—the clinical observations comprising 24 cases of febrile (typhoid, pneumonia, pleurisy, erysipelas, and scarlatina) and 30 of neuralgic affections (migraine, ordinary headache, cerebral tumor; rheumatic disturbances, trigeminal neuralgia, sciatica, and locomotor ataxia). In doses of 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.), Neurodin lowered the temperature on the average by 2.5-3.5° C (4.5-5.4° F).

The temperature falls gradually, and reaches its lowest point 3 to 4 hours after ingestion, slowly rising again. This fall is sometimes accompanied with abundant perspiration, and the subsequent rise but exceptionally occurs with a chill, cyanosis, or vomiting; symptoms of collapse, however, have never been noticed, it is reported.

As a prompt and efficacious antineuralgic, Neurodin is recommended on the strength of observations extending over two years—to be administered in doses of 1 to 1.5 Gm. (15-23 grn.); the effect is said to manifest itself within half an hour.

Having thus satisfied himself of the antineuralgic and antipyretic actions of Neurodin (acetyl-paraoxyphenyl-urethane) the author ethylated paraoxyphenylurethane, and thus obtained paraethoxyphenylurethane. But this product, though it efficaciously lowered the temperature in febrile cases, did not prove free from ill by-effects; it was therefore acetylated. The substance thus obtained, acetyl-ethoxyphenylurethane, was named, for short, THERMODIN, on account of its safe and mild antipyretic action. The author has found, after two years’ extensive observation (in typhoid, pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, tuberculosis, erysipelas, and diphtheria), that Thermodin is a good antithermic. No untoward by-effects were ever observed; temperature fell 2-2.5° C (3.6-4.5° F), as a rule, after the ingestion of 0.5 Gm. (7½ grn.) of the remedy. The effect begins within the first hour, and reaches its maximum after about four hours, whereupon the temperature gradually rises, but usually without a chill. Perspiration is moderate, the pulse becomes less frequent and stronger.

Thermodin is not so powerful an antineuralgic as Neurodin, it is reported; it acts more slowly and requires larger doses (as much as 1.5 Gm. [23 grn.] for adults).

In conclusion, the author warmly recommends Neurodin as an antineuralgic, and Thermodin as an antipyretic.
myocarditis, &c.—Dose ½ to 1½ grains (1/5 to 1/3 Mgm.) 3 t.
daily, with 3 t. (0.5 Cc.) C, 60 ft. (4 Cc.) A., 1/4 fl. oz. (45
Cc.) W.—Exemine, 1/4 grain (1/5 Mgm.) with 10 ft. (0.6 Cc.) A.,
4 fl. oz. (120 Cc.) W., 1 to 3 t. daily.—Mag. D., Daily, 1/3
grain (0.5 Mgm.).

Fr. resorcinol, by sod. amalgam w. carbon dioxide.—Slin.,

Koll. 106-106 C.—Antiseptic.—Clinical use, desir.

Fr. indole-naphthol

(Methyl-indole-naphthol.)—Fr. mixed soln. of indole w. potas.
se, hydroch. benz. & sod. carbonato.—Yellowish-green p. w.; odor.

Uses : Inst. of arsénot.

Fr. indol-acetanilide

(Benzil-acetanilide.)—Fr. water-free solid or soln. of benzil.
acetanilide.—Soln. C., B, tol., carbonate, carbon bisulphide; sl. in A. & E; inol. W.—Heat. 192 C.—Antiseptic.—Uses : Inst. of

arasénot. Guard. in the dark.

Di-indol-lysidine, see Methylene iodide.

Di-indol-pentane, see Amylene iodide.

Di-indol-thio-resorcinol

Brown, amorph. p.w.—Sol. A.—Antiseptic.—Uses : Inst. of
arsénot as dust p.d. & in 1% oint. int.

Dimethyl-acetil-Merck

(g. s. v.—oz. 1.77

(Ethylidene-di-methyl-acetat —Fr. aldehyde methyl alc. &
glacial acetic acid, by heat. —C, H, O = CH, CB, CH(OCH,).
—Colored. liq. b. m. w. to blue ed. flame. —Sp. Gr. 0.879
at 20° C.—Melt. 92.7-93.3° C.—Anesth.—Uses : Inst. of chloro,
form.

Dimethylnitromerck

Anhydrous, in tubes

20 to 20, & 10 & 50, & 100 grains—per gramme 2.00

Fr. methyl iodide, by ammonia—C, H, N = CH, (NH), NH.—Str. alkyl.
liq., or gas.—Sol. W.—Boil. 72° C.

di merck —35°

Di-methyl-amidazo-benzene Merck...

(Butter Yellow) —Deriv. of dimethyl-aniline—C, H, N =
linometry & as a fast color.

Dimethyl-aniline—Mono-free,—c. c.—lb. 2.00

React.-prod. aniline hydrochlorate w. aniline & methyl alc.
aniline-aniline.—Sp. Gr. 0.867 at 30° C.—Boil. 193° C.—Uses
: Technical.

Dimethyl-aniline, Orange, see (Dye) Orange, Methyl.

Dimethyl-benzene,—see Xylene.

Dimethyl ethers,—see under Methyl.

Dimethyl-ethyl-carbinol,—see Amylene Hydrate.

Dimethyl-hydroquinone Merck,—c. v.—oz. 2.50

(Dimethyl Ethyl Ether of Hydroquinone; Quinol-dimethyl Ether.)
—By boil. hydroquinone under pres. w. potas. hydrate &
methyl iodide, dia. —In methyl alc.—C, H, O = C, H, (OCH, ).—Large,
cryst. plates.—Melt. 56° C.

Dimethyl-ketone,—see Acetone.

Dimethyl-ortho-tolidine Merck,—c. v.—oz. 0.90

Fr. ortho-tolidine hydrobromide, by methyl alc. w. heat.
—C, H, N = C, H, (NH), (CH, ) —Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.926—
Boil. 108° C.

Dimethyl-oxazimide Merck,—c. v.—oz. 1.50

15 gr. vial .075

Fr. methylamine, by oxalate ether.—C, H, N = C, O, (NH, CH,).
—Sol., hot W. A.—Melt. 217° C.

Dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine Merck,—c. v.—oz. 1.00

(Para-amido-dimethyl-aniline.)—Fr. hellanthin (orange III),
by treat. w. water & fresh. amm. sulphate w. heat.—C, H, N =

Dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine Hydrochloro.
rate Merck,—c. v.—oz. 3.50

(Para-amido-dimethyl-aniline Hydrochlorate.)—Fr. dimethyl-
para-phenylene-diamine by dil. hydrochl. acid.—C, H, N =
2HCl.—V. del. liq. cryst.

Dimethyl-para-toluolidine Merck,—c. v.—oz. 0.90

Fr. para-toluolidine hydrobromide, by methyl alc. w. heat.
—C, H, N = C, H, (CH, ) (NH),—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.926—
—Boil. 302-310° C.

Dimethyl-pyrindine,—see Lutidine.

Dimethyl-resorcinol-dimethyl Ether

(Roscoesin-dimethyl Ether.)—C, H, O = C, H, (OCH, ),
—Light, mobile, a. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.099 at 10° C.—Boil. 114° C.

Dimethyl-thio-urea Merck,—c. v.—oz. 1.50

15 gr. vial .160

Fr. methyl thio-carbamide, w. methylamine.—C,(NH),CH,.
—Thick syrup.

Dinitro-benzene, Meta, Merck.—Pure

(Meta-dinitro-benzol.)—Fr. benzene, by sulphur & nitric
do. Merck.—Commercial...c. b.—lb. 2.00

Dinitro-naphthalene Merck,—c. v.—oz. 1.25

Fr. naphthalene, by fuming nitric acid (alpha & beta, dini-
tronaaphthalene, mixed).—C, H, N, O = C, H, (NO), —Fine
yellow crystal need. —Sol. B. & xyol.

Dinitro-phenol Merck,—c. v.—oz. 1.50

(Ordinary Dinitro-phenol; Alpha-dinitro-phenol.)—Fr.
para-nitro-phenol, str. nitric acid & heat.—C, H, O = C, H, 
(NO), —Yellowish-wh.., rectang. tables.—Sol. in hot W.—Melt. 113-114° C.

Dinitro-resorcinol Merck,—c. v.—oz. 0.75

15 gr. vial .750

(Ordinary Dinitro-resorcinol.)—Fr. dinitro-resorcinol in ether soln.,
by nitrogen trichloride.—C, H, N, O = 2H, (C, H, (NO), 0H) + 2H, O.—Sm., yellowish-gray cryst.—Sol. A.—
Deag. at 115° C.

Dinitro-toluene Merck.—Pure, cryst.—c. c.—lb. 3.00

(Dinitro-toluol.)—Fr. toluene, by nitration.—C, H, N, O =
C, H, CB, (NO), —Long need. —Sol. A.—Melt. 70° C.

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A H. WIRZ,
913, 915, 917 Cherry Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF
BOTTLE + STOPPERS
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Liquid and Powder Bottles.

OUR NEW STYLE CAPS NEED
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*******

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES
For colors, ointments, pastes, varnishes, lithographic and printing inks, and perfumes, any length and diameter.

PILL MACHINES
To run by hand or steam power; for round, oval, or lentil-shaped pills of any size. Our power machines turn out 400,000 pills per day of ten hours.

SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE
COOPER PATENT PILL MACHINE
WITH REVERSIBLE PLATES.

All our machines are warranted to turn out perfect pills from every groove.

HAND PILL COMPRESSORS
FOR ANY SHAPE AND SIZE PILLS.

Suppository, Bougie, Camphor Ice, and Cosmetic Moulds; Metal Syringes and Breast Pumps; Collapsing Drinking Cups; Lozenge Cutters; Puff and Lily White Boxes, Caps for Screw-Neck Bottles.

*******

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PLEASE ORDER FROM YOUR WHOLESALE DEALER.

*When writing, please mention Messrs. Wirz.*
Dioscorin.  

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Dioscorin (Eeectio).** c. v. - oz. 0.90

Resinoid fr. Dioscorea villosa, L. (Wild Yam root). - Brown, bitter pwd. - Sol. A. - Neer; Billaus calec. & rheum. - Dose 1-4 grains (0.065-0.25 Gm.).

**Dioxy-quinoline.** - see Quinoline-hydroquinone.

**Dioxy-toluene.** - see Orin.

**Dipara-phenyl-guanidine**
Fr. desulphurating diphenyl-thio-teres in alcohol. solut. - C₁₃H₁₂N₂O₃ - Sol. 3 A. 100 W. - Metl. 152° C.

**Dipentene.** - see Diallylene.

**Dipentene Dihyrochlorate.** - see Terpia Dihydrochlorate.

**Dipentene Glycol.** - see Terpin Hydrate.

**Diphenyl Merck.** C. P., cryst. c. v. - oz. 2.50
Fr. bromo-benzene, by adding sodium & distill., or by slowly passing bensene through a red-hot iron tube. - C₆H₅Br = C₆H₅-Br. - Large, lustr. lmn. cryst. or tricord. scales; pleasant, pecu. odor. - Sol. hot A. E. - Metl. 70° C. - Boll. 204° D.C.

*Diphenylamine Merck.** C. P., cryst. c. v. - oz. 0.39
(Phenyl-amine). - Fr. salina blue (triphenyl-rosamine), by dry distill. - C₆H₅-N = (C₆H₅)NH. - Wh. cryst. - Cryst. 1.138 at 4°C. - Sol. A. acids; sl. in W. - Metl. 54° C. - Boll. 81° C. - Uses: Res. for nitric acid.

**de. Merck.** Commercial. c. b. - lb. 1.59
Light yellow, cystal. sticks. - Sol. A. - Metl. 54° C. - Boll. 210° C.

**Diphenylamine Merck's G. R.** c. v. - oz. 0.49
-Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

- Test: 0.1 gm. dis. in 20 cc. conc. H₂SO₄; color. or fbl. yellowish soln. - Metl. 84° C.

**Diphenyl Hydrochloride Monoket.** C. P., cryst. c. v. - oz. 0.39
C₆H₅N = (C₆H₅)NH.HCl - Wh. cryst. - Sol. A. - Uses: Res. for nitric acid.

**Diphenylamine Sulphate Merok.** C. P., cryst. c. v. - oz. 0.44

**Diphenyl-ethylene.** - see Stillene

**Diphenyl-imide.** - see Carbazon.

**Diphenyl-methane Merok.** c. v. - oz. 2.50
(Benzylnenol). - React. prod. benzyl chloride & benzene. - C₆H₅Br = C₆H₅.C₂H₅. - Neer; orange-like odor. - Metl. 23° C. - Boll. 280° C.

**Diphenyl-phenol.** - see Sulpho-benzid.

**Diphenyl-urea Merck.** c. v. - oz. 5.00
(Carbonamide). - Fr. aniline, w. phenyl cyanate. - C₆H₅.NCO. - Prima. - Sol. v. sol. A. E. - Sol. in W. - Metl. 280° C. - Boll. 380° C.

**Diphenyl-urea-chlordochrome Merok.** c. v. - oz. 2.25
(Carbonilide Chloride; diphenyl carbamide Chloride). - Fr. carbonyl chloride, by diphenylamine. - C₆H₅.N.COCl - Wh. cryst. scales. - Sol. A. - Metl. 160° C.

**Dipropylamine Merck.** c. v. - oz. 2.00
(Normal Dipropylamine). - Fr. normal propyl iodide by alcohol. amm. w. heat. - C₃H₇.N = (C₃H₇)NH. - Color. liq. - amm. odor. - Sol. 0.750 at 90° C. - Sol. in W. - Boll. 140° C.

**Dipropyl-ketone Merck.** c. v. - oz. 5.00
(Butyrone). - Fr. distill. calc. butyrate at the lowest possible temp. - C₃H₇.CO.C₂H₅. - Str. refractive liq.; pleas. odor. - Burning taste. - Sol. Gr. 0.800 at 90° C. - Boll. 154° C.


**Diquinoline Sulphate**
(C₅H₆N₂)₂.H₂SO₄ + H₂O.

**Diresorin Merck.** c. v. - oz. 2.00
(Tetra-oxide-diphenyl). - Fr. redating diphenyl or phenol w. sod. hydrate. - C₆H₅.OH + H₂O = (OH)C₆H₅.C₂H₅.OH.H₂O. - Cryst. pwd. w. need. - Sol. hot W. - Metl. 310° C.

**Ditaleine Merck.** Cryst. c. v. - oz. 3.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials. 

**Ditane Merck.** Sulph. c. v. - oz. 3.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(C₅H₆N₂.O₃.H₂SO₄) - Micro. cryst. need. - v. bitter taste - Sol. W.


**Dithion.** c. v. - oz. 1.00
The two sodium dithiolanes yixed - Grey powder.

**Dithio-naphthol Merck.** c. v. - oz. 2.00

**Durect Knoll.** c. v. - oz. 1.75

**Dobalaine Merck.** Pure, cryst. - 15 gr. vial 4.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

**Dobalaine Hydrobromate Merck.** - 15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

- Yeast, thick, syrup-like liq. - Sol. A., C., E. - Does 1/4-1/4 gr. (0.0008-0.0002 Gm.).

**Dobaline Merck.** - Amorphous, 15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.


**Dobaline Hydrochloride Merck.** - 15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.


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1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
Physical, Chemical, and

Electrical Apparatus.

“MARS”

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TÖPLER-HOLTZ INDUCTORS,
WIMSHURST MACHINES,
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Special Apparatus
Made to Order.

“DIRIGO”
“ECLIPSE” MICROSCOPES.

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. . . Lenses, and Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

We have the only Complete Factory in the West for making Science Apparatus; we guarantee every article.

134-136 WABASH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.
Dulcin.—see Sucral.

Dulcol.—Symmetrical Compounds. C. V.—oz. 2.00
(Beta-hexone Alcohol; Dulcolit; Melampyrith; Roynylith.—Sugars: fr. Melampyrithum, L. & o. p. plants. C₇H₁₈O₄ = C₆H₁₂(OH)₂.
Cryst. of glit. cryt.; a'ly sweet taste.—Sol. W., acetone, ether. C. Med. 188-189° C.

Duncren Merck.—15 gr. vial. 1.50
(Darol.) Symmetrical Tetra-methyl benzene; Tetra-methyl benzol.—Fr. broso-pseudo camoil, methyl loddle w. metallic sodium; or fr. ortho-xylene, methyl chloride w. aluminum chloride. C₇H₁₈Cl₂ = C₇H₁₈Cl₂; C₄H₆Cl₂ = Cryst. camphor color.—Sol. A., E., B. — Metl. 76-81° C. — Boll. 189-191° C.

Dutch Liquid.—see Ethylene Chloride.

(Dye) Black, Nigrosine Merck.—Alcohol-soluble. oz. .30

Dye, Water-soluble.—oz. .30
Fr. alc. soluble indirine, by str. sulfuric acid.—Dark brown pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Nigrosine ink & dyeing wool, silk, & leather. Str. sq. soln. used for stain. bacterial sections after washed in alcohol.

(Dye) Blue, Aniline, Merck.—oz. .75
(Spirito-Soluble Aniline Blue; Gentian Blue B & Opal Blue; Triphenyl-rosaniline-hydrochloride).—Fr. aniline, mixt. para-rosaniline & rosinoline w. acetic acid. C₁₆H₁₈N₂Cl. Bronze lump; metal. lustre.—Sol. W. A.

(Dye) Blue, Ethylene, Merck.—oz. .50
(Marine, China, or Serge, Blue). Fr. dyesulph-ethylene hydrochloride, by treating w. sodium nitrite & sulph. hydrochloride & subseq. oxidin.—C₁₆H₁₈N₂Cl. Dark green pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Dye f. cotton. also as stain.

(Dye) Blue, Indophenol, Merck.—Powder. C. V.—oz. .69

(Dye) Blue, Indophenol (White) Merck.—c.v.—oz. .94

(Dye) Blue, Methy1 Merck.—oz. 1.00

(Dye) Blue, Methenyl, Merck.—oz. .50
Fr. dimethyl-aniline hydrochloride, by treat. w. sod. nitrite & sulph. hydrocyan & subseq. oxidin.—C₁₆H₁₈N₂SCN(CH₃)₂ = C₁₆H₁₂(SCN)₂N₃CH₃. Dark blue, or reddish-brown, pwd.; bronze reflect.—Sol. W. A.—Uses: Dye f. cotton; azur. alcohol. soln. used stain. tabbaco, brass ill. w. water till liquid barely transp. Pachioine employed as contrast color.

(Dye) Blue, Methylene, C. P., — see Methylene, Blue.—C. P.

(Dye) Blue, Phenyl, Merck.—oz. .50
(Blue; Dimethyl-phenyl-ammonium-beta-naphthoxazine Hydrochloride; Melcola Blue; Naphthylene, or Metamine, Blue; Cotton Blue R.).—Fr. nitroso-dimethylaniline hydrochloride. by beta-naphthol. C₁₆H₁₈N₂ClO = C₁₆H₁₂(NH)₂CH₃Cl. Dark violet pwd.; free fr. arsenie.—Sol. W. A.—Uses: Dye cotton indigo blue, w. tannin & tartar emetic.

(Dye) Blue, Reddish, Merck.—oz. .50
Sod., amm., or caU., salt triphenyl-rosaniline & triphenyl-pararosaniline-sulfonic acids comb. w. some copper. disulfonic acids. —Dark violet pwd.—Sol. W.

(Dye) Blue, Victoria, Merck.—oz. .30

(Dye) Brown, Bismarck, Merck.—oz. .30
(Voswine; Manchester, English, Gold, Phenylene, Cinnamon, or Aniline, Brown; Triamido-azo-benzene Hydrochloride. [See azo-compound].) By the action of nitrous acid upon metaphenylene diamine. C₁₆H₁₈N₂Cl = (NH)₂C₁₆H₁₂Cl. Bismarck brown. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Dyeing silk & wool; leather & cotton, when tannined, reddish-brown. Bacterial, contrast color. w. methyl violet. —Cust. Keep soln. in dist. w. by am. piece cabbage.


(Dye) Crimson, Dahlia, — see (Dye) Violet, Gentian, B B B.

(Dye, Fat) Blue (Induline, 6 B), Merck.—Acc. to heat. amido-azo benzene w. aniline & benzo. C₁₆H₁₉N₁Cl₁.—Bluish-black pwd.—Sol. A., fats, oils, &c.—Uses: Coloring oint., soaps, candle, pomades, &c.

(Dye, Fat) Brown (Sudan), Merck.—(Pigment Brown).—Diazocomp. fr. alpha naphthylamine, w. alpha-naphthol. C₁₆H₁₉N₂O = C₁₆H₁₂(NH)₂CH₃번째; Brown pwd.—Sol. A., E., fats, oils, &c.

(Dye, Fat) Red (Sudan Ill.), Merck

(Dye, Fat) Violet (Galloycanine), Merck.

(Dye, Fat) Yellow (Sudan Yellow G.), Merck
Diazocomp. fr. aniline, w. resorcinol. C₁₆H₁₈N₁O = C₁₆H₁₂(NOCH₃)₂; Brown pwd.—Sol. A., fats, oils, &c.

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DIASTASE OF MALT

(See page 8a)

Is a ferment obtained in the process of malting. It is a tasteless powder, readily soluble in water, less so in diluted alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol.

Though without action upon gum and sugar, Diastase has the extraordinary property, when mixed with starch suspended in water and maintained at a temperature of about 71.1\(^\circ\) C. (160\(^\circ\) F.), of converting that principle into dextrin and maltose. Its diastatic action is destroyed or impaired by alkalis, alkaline and earthy salts, mineral acids, alum, salicylic acid, benzoic acid, etc.

Diastase of Malt Merck has been employed in therapy as a digestive, either alone or with pepsin, in doses of 0.06-0.2 Gm. (1/4 grn.) several times daily. Some authorities have administered as much as 2 Gm. (30 grn.) a day.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-\(\text{A}\)-H

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.

SPERMINE, NATURAL.
(See page 230)

According to Prof. A. Poehl, the rejuvenating effects of Brown-Séquard's testicular fluid—such as improvement of the general condition, increase in muscular strength, better sleep and appetite, regulation of the gastrointestinal functions and of the temperature, etc.—are referable to an alkaloid, Spermine, contained therein. This Natural Spermine, known also as Spermine Poehl, accelerates the mineral and physiological oxidation processes—restoring, to blood whose oxidation power has been impaired, the power to give up its oxygen to the tissues. By means of this property, Natural Spermine acts as a tonic and stimulant to the nervous system, which action is specially marked in nervous disease complicated with anemia—such as neurasthenia, hemiplegia, hystero-epilepsy, angina pectoris, tabes dorsalis, chronic meningitis, asthma, phthisis, and in chloroform-narcosis.

Spermine Poehl appears on the market in the form of a 2% sterilized solution of the hydrochlorate in physiological solution of salt (0.6%) contained in glass tubes melted shut at the end. Each tube contains 1 Cc. (16 min.), which constitutes one dose, and is to be injected with a sterilized syringe into one of the extremities, or in the region of the scapula. The injections are made daily, and, to obtain the greatest possible effect, in most cases as many as 3 to 10 injections are necessary.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-\(\text{A}\)-H

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Dye, Green.

**New Information on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merck's Market Report"—A Pharmacutical Journal; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, F. O. Box 2649, New York.

(Dye) Green, Brilliant, Merck................. 0.30


(Dye) Green, Iodine, Merck.................. 0.75


(Dye) Green, Malachite, Merck.............. 0.40

(Benethide, New, Victoria, Fast, Diamond, Benzoyl, or Benzal, Green. —Fr. hydrochlor. of tetrathio-diphenyl-amidetri-phenyl-carbinol w. zinc chloride. (Free fr. arsenic.) —$C,H,N,Cl,ZnCl, + ZnO $= C,H,N,Cl,ZnCl, + ZnO, or yellow or green prisms or lilies; meta. —Sold W., A., & Amylie A. —Use: Directly dyes silk & wool, jute & leather, bluish green; cotton, after mordanting; also stain.

(dye) Mercuric, Powder...................... 0.35


(Dye) Green, Methyl, Merck................. 0.35

(Park, Light, or Double, Green. —Zinc chloride double salt of chloro-methyl-benzyl para-rosine hydrochloride. —Fr. methyl chloride w. methyl violet, followed by zinc chloride. —$C,H,N,Cl, + ZnCl, $= C,H,N,Cl,ZnCl, + ZnCl, or Green ptd., free fr. arsenic. —Sold W., A., & Use: Green dye f. silk; also as stain.

(Dye) Orange, Anatto, Merck.............. 0.30

(Anatto; Fr. seeds of Bixa Orellana. —Sold W., A., B., & Out. —Use: Colors alkali orange in hot soap bath.

(Dye) Orange, Diphenylamine, Merck........ 0.40


(Dye) Orange, Urolithine, Merck........... 0.35


(Dye) Orange, Methyl, Merck.............. 0.45


(Dye) Orange, Victoria, Merck........... 0.90


(Dye) Purple, Anthraquinone, Merck........ 0.40


(Dye) Red, Aurin, Merck.................... 0.40

Mixture pure aurin (or para rosolic acid, C,H,N,0) oxidized aurin, methylaurin, & mostly pseudo-rosolic acid. Fr. phenol, by oxalic concentrated sulphuric acid. —Yellowish-brown lumps; greenish fracture. —Sold W., A., & Use: Coloring spirit varnishes & lacquers; indicator f. alkalies.

(Dye) Red, Chrysoidine, Merck.............. 0.40

(Diamide-azo benzene Hydrochloride.) —Diazocom-pound fr. aniline w. mono-phenylene diamine. —Sold W., A., & Use: Dyes wool & silk, also dyeing wool or unaltered cotton red or neutral or alkaline bath.

(Dye) Red, Congo, Merck...................... 0.40


(Dye) Red, Eosine, Merck..................... 0.40


(Dye) Red, Fuchsine, Merck............... 0.35

(Magenta; Rowene; Aniline Red; Rubine; Azaleine; Solfero; Tyrosine, Fuchsine; Harmaline; Rubilino.) —Mixture para-ammonillaume & hydrochloric or acetate. —By oxidn. of mixture of aniline, orthohalulidine, & para-toluidine. —Large cryst.; glist. like cantharides. —Sold W., A., & Use: Dyes wool, silk & leather bluish-red direct; cotton, after mordant. w. tannin & tartar emetic. For staining tubercle bacilli; methylene blue, contrast color; in Burril's solution for bacteria staining.

(Dye) Red, Iodeosine, G., Merck........... 0.30


(Dye) Red, Magdala, Merck.................. 0.15


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AGARICIN

(See page 26)

Is a powerful antihydrotic, in which capacity it has been employed in the treatment of the night-sweats of phthisis. Its action develops fully first after 5 to 6 hours. The dose is 0.005 to 0.01 Gm. (1/100 to 1/4 grn.), best given in pills, in some such formula as the following:

- Agaricin Merck, - - - - - - - - - - 0.5 Gm. (8 grn.)
- Dover's Powder, - - - - - - - - - - 7.5 Gm. (115 grn.)
- Powdered Althaea
- Mucilage Acacia, - - - - Of each enough to make 100 pills
  1 to 2, evenings.

Subcutaneous injections of Agaricin are painful. However, should this form of medication appear desirable, the following formula will prove serviceable:

- Agaricin Merck, - - - - - - - - - - 0.005 Gm. (1/100 grn.)
- Alcohol, - - - - - - - - - - - - 4.5 Gm. (60 min.)
- Glycerin, - - - - - - - - - - - - 5.5 Gm. (70 min.)
- Dose: 15 min. (1 Cc.).

Caustic alkalies form with Agaricin a liquid which foams much upon being shaken.

To be had of all Druggists.

RUBIDIUM IODIDE MERCK

(See page 207)

Is a new remedy said to possess the same therapeutic action as potassium iodide, but free from the disagreeable by-effects of the latter salt, particularly on the heart. The new Iodide is reported to be well borne by the stomach, even on continued use—impairing neither the appetite nor digestion—and to be without effect on the circulatory apparatus.

Rubidium Iodide occurs in white crystals, which are permanent in the air, odorless, and of a milder taste than potassium iodide; it is somewhat more easily soluble in water than the latter salt.

The new remedy has already been employed in a number of clinics for internal diseases, cutaneous and ophthalmologic affections. Internally, it is generally given in a 1:40 aqueous solution—a tablespoonful three times daily in milk; as a collyrium, it is used in 1:20 solution; and as an ointment, in the strength of 1:20 of vaselin.

To be had of all Druggists.

Digitized by Google
Echitamine.—See Dilatine.

Ecgonine Merck.—15 gr. vial .75 (Beta-oxymethyl-beta-pyridyl-propionamide).—Fr. cocaine, by hydrochloric acid at 100° C. — 
C₆H₁₃NO₂+HCl=CH₃C₂H₅ON=C₂H₅Cl. — 
CH₂OH.C₂H₅+H₂O.— WH., monod., prism; sl. bitter taste. — Sol. A., v. in W. — Med. 180° C.

Ecgonine, Anhydride,—see Anhydro-ecgonine.

Ecgonine Hydrochloride Merck.—15 gr. vial .125 C₆H₁₄NO₂.HCl.—Trich. tablets.—Sol. W.— sl. in A. — Med. 180° C.
THE IDEAL PULMONARY INSPIRATOR.

A perfected apparatus for the treatment of diseases of the Respiratory Organs by the inhalation of antiseptic remedies in dry or moist heated air.

The volume of medication set free in the heated current is under perfect control of the operator.

Remarkable results are being realized by the use of this instrument in Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Emphysema, Cataract, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, and "La Grippe," also in all forms of chronic disease dependent in part or in whole on the want of oxygen in the vital fluid.

In an average case of Phthisis, the tubercule bacilli usually disappear from the sputa in from three to six months.

A complete list of forms of antiseptic remedies is furnished to the physician only with the instrument.

This apparatus is used and prescribed by eminent physicians, among whom are the following well-known names:

Pro. CLARENCE C. RICE, 123 East 16th Street, of the N. Y. Post-Graduate School and Bellevue Hospital, Out-door Department.

Pro. GEO. B. FOWLER, 35 West 54th Street, of the N. Y. Post-Graduate School and Bellevue Hospital.

Pro. O. B. DOUGLASS, 123 East 26th Street, of the N. Y. Post-Graduate School and Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Pro. J. MONFORT SCHLEY, 1 East 40th Street, of the N. Y. Hosp. Med. College and Hospital.

Pro. ST. CLAIR SMITH, 8 West 36th Street, of the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital.


Pro. HENRY C. HOUGHTON, 7 West 39th Street, of the N. Y. Hom. Med. College and Hospital.

Pro. ROBERT C. MYLES, 35 W. 36th St., of the N. Y. Polytechnic and Hospital, the Eye, Ear, and New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Pro. R. C. M. PAGE, 17 West 35th Street, of the N. Y. Polytechnic and Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and Northwestern Dispensary.

Pro. J. E. STILLWELL, 241 East 53rd Street.

HEATED OXYGEN GAS can be safely administered, at any desirable temperature, or in combination with medicated dry or moist heated air, by means of our

UNIVERSAL PULMONARY INSPIRATOR.

Experience is proving that HEATED OXYGEN GAS is approximately a specific remedy in both the early and advanced stages of pulmonary consumptions, administered by means of this instrument, in conjunction with certain stimulating antiseptic remedies.

In view of the surprising results realized by the use of this remedy, no physician can afford to treat a case of this disease without it.

Descriptive Pamphlet with Price-List sent on Application.

G. B. UNDERWOOD & CO.,
15 EAST 14TH STREET

NEW YORK CITY.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.

The Vetter System of Electro-Medical Apparatus.

ADVANCED electrotherapists recognize the importance of accurately measuring the amount of current applied in electrical treatment. The Vetter System does this in the simplest and most effective manner.

THE VETTER DRY CELLS ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

THE VETTER CARBON CURRENT-CONTROLLER POSSESS NEVER-FAILING CONTINUITY OF ACTION.

THE VETTER STANDARD MILL-AMMETER IS ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.

All apparatus is so constructed that it can without change be utilized in connection with the Constant Incandescent Current.

Complete Switchboards for utilizing the Constant or alternating currents for Galvanic, Faradic, or Cautery Work.

By means of the Vetter Incandescent Current Tap, Storage Batteries can be charged free.

J. C. VETTER & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF
104 East 22d Street (METROWITZ BUILDING), New York.
Egg Albumin.—see Albumin fr. Eggs.

Egg Yolk.—see Yolk, Egg.

Elkonogen.—ooz. tins .37

Also in 1, 1½, & 1 lb. tins.

Sodium salt of amilo-beta-naphtho-beta-mono-sulphonric acid.—Na₂C₃H₅(OH)₂SO₄, Na₄SO₄, H₂O—Wh. pwd.; str. redc. pow. in silver salts.—Slt. W.—Use; Photo devel. op.—Incom.—ammonia fumes.

Elatidis Merck.—15 gr. vials .75

(Tri etadi.) Solid polymeric or oelen.—Fr. oelen, by nitrous acid.—C₃H₅(NH₃)O.—Wh. cryst.—Slt. E.—Mel. 30° C.

Elatidis Merck.—Dried. 15 gr. vials .50

Fr. ligament, tissue, prnc. ligamentum nuchae of ox, horse, &c. Yellow amiloidum like gelatin.—Soln., hot conc. solut. potasa; cold conc. sulphuric acid, nitric acid; gradual in pepin.

Elatidis Merck.—U.S.P.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.25

Also in 1½, 3, & 5 oz. ox. & 5 gr. vial, Nent. pnr. fr. elatidum.—C₃H₅(NH₃)O.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. cryst. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—Slt. A., C.; in E.—Drastic Purg.—Use: Asclepi, ureaum, pulmon, emmena, poison by narcotica, &c.—Use: 1/2 oz. or 1/2 gm. (0.002-0.006 Gm.), in granulate.—Conf. Poison!

*Elatidum Merck.—1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 1.20

Also in 1, 1½, & 3 oz. vials.

(White or English, Elatidum; Extract Elatidum)—Sediment fr. fruit juice, Reballum Elatidum, A. Rich. (Squidling Cu- dumber).—Grayish-green, flat or slty curled, sm. p.; fil odor; bitter, slty acid taste.—Soln., partly hot A—Use: Drastic purg. Variable act., percentage elatidum fluctuate.—Use: 1/2 oz. (0.005-0.006 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Powder 1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 1.45

Elixir, Adjunct.—N. F.

Arom., Stim., Tonic.—Use: Vehicle acid & salive rinsed.

Elixir, Ammonium Bromide.—N. F.—pint .60

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 5 grs. (0.18 Gm.) ammon. bromid.—Arom., Stim., Sed.—Use: Epilepsy, delir. trem., nerv. affect., convuls., &c.—Use: 2-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Ammonium Valerianate.—N. F.—pint .60

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.18 Gm.) ammon. valeriana.—Stim., Arom., Nerv.—Use: Hyst., chorea, nervorum, mania, &c.—Use: 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Ammonium & Quinine Valerianate.—N. F.—pint .75

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 3 grains (0.018 Gm.) quina hydro- chlorate & 2 grains (0.18 Gm.) ammon. valeriana.—Stim., Arom., Nerv.—Use: Dma. of nerv. syst., hyst., mania, &c.—Use: 1-3 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Anise.—N. F.


Elixir, Aromatize.—U. S. P.—pint .40

Color., arom., sweet liq.—Tonic, Arom., Stim.—Use: Pleas. vehicle bitter, salive & acid remedies.

Elirso, Bismuth.—N. F.—pint .60

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.18 Gm.) bismuth & ammon. citrate.—Sed. & Astring.—Use: Diar., dysent., marsemon.—Use: 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) 5-6 t. p. d.

Elixir, Blackberry.—see Elixir, Rubus.

Elixir, Buckthorn.—see Elixir, Frangula.

Elixir, Buchu.—N. F.—pint .60

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 7.5 grains (0.05 Gm.) buchu.—Tonic, Diur., Stim.—Use: Chronic. inflam. of genito-urin. org. partie. chronic. cystit.—Use: 1/2-3 dr. (1.5-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Buchu, Compound.—N. F.—pint .65

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 15림 (6.0 Cc.) fl. ext. buchu comp.—Tonic, Diur., Stim.—Use: Cystitis & o. inflam. cond. genito-urin. org.—Use: 1/2-2 dr. (1.5-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Buchu & Potassium Acetate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.03 Gm.) potass. acetate & 7 grains (0.45 Gm.) buchu.—Tonic, Diur., Stim.—Use: Cystitis & inflam. cond. genito-urin. org.—Use: 1/2-2 dr. (1.5-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Caffeine.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) caffeine.—Nerve Stim. & Tonic.—Use: Headache, sleeplessness, nervornan. & opium poison.—Use: 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.2 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Calcium Bromide.—N. F.—pint .60

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (0.25 Gm.) calcium bromide.—Use: Hyst., delir. trem., nerv. affl. insomia, head- ache, &c.—Use: 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Calcium Hypophosphite.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.15 Gm.) calcium hypophosphite.—Alitote & Tonic.—Use: Tuberculosis, anemia, acrof., rash., debil., &c.—Use: 5-8 dr. (17.5-60 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Calcium Lactophosphate.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.05 Gm.) calcium lactate or about 1.5 grains (0.1 Gm.), so-called lactophosphate. Tonic, Alitote.—Use: Anemia, acrof., tuberculosis, caries, rash., &c. &c. &c.—Use: 1-2 dr. (3.7-11.2 Cc.) 2-4 t. p. d.

Elixir, Calisagou,—see Elixir, Chinchona.

Elixir, Cathartic, Comp.—N. F.—pint .60

Cath.—Use: Ac. & chron. constip.—Use: 3-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) 1-2 t. p. d.

Elixir, Celery, Compound.—N. F.

Tonic, Stim. & Nerv.—Use: Nerv. affect. of preg., hyst., mania, delir. trem., &c.—Use: 1/2-2 dr. (0.9-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Chloroform, Compound.—N. F.

Each fl. dr. (37.67 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.006 Gm.) oplum & 11 rims (0.07 Cc.) chloroform.—Antisept., Ano., Nerv., & Hyp.—Use: Diar., dysent., choleris morb. colic, & painf. condit. of stom. or intest.—Use: 50-80 dr. (1.8-3.7 Cc.) several t. p. d.

Elixir, Chinchona.—N. F.—pint .55

(Elixir of Calisagou).—Each fl. oz. (30 Cc.) cont. about 14 grains (0.9 Gm.) yellow chinacona. Antiper, Antiper. Antiper. &c.—Use: Intermittent. fever, remitt. fever, malaise, & toxie in convulsions.—Use: 3-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) several t. p. d. &c.—Incom.—Iron. prep.

Elixir, Chinchona, Destannated.—N. F.—pint .55

(Destannated Elixir of Calisagou).—Each fl. oz. (30 Cc.) cont. ab. 14 grains (0.9 Gm.) yellow chinacona. &c.—Use: &c. &c. &c. 

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had at the MERCK Bk., are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

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Original and artistic designs in wire for special purposes made to order.
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- Cinchona.

- Elixir, Cinchona & Hypophosphites.—N. F. (Elixir of Cinchona & Hypophosphites).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) contains 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) each, calc. & sod. hypophoshte. —Tonic, Antiper,, Antipyr., Alter., & Stim. —Uses: Phth., bronch. affec., intern. fever, remit. fever, & tonic convalesc. —Does 1-1/2 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) 3-4 t. p. d.


- Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Bismuth.—N. F. —pint .60 (Elixir of Cinchona, Iron, & Bismuth).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.066 Gm.) bismuth & srm. citrate, & n'y 2 grains (0.13 Grm.) iron phosphoshite. —Tonic, Astring., Diur., Antiper., & Stim. —Uses: Anemia, diarr., remit. fever, morassm, etc. —Does 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

- Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, Bismuth, & Strychnine.—N. F. —pint .60 (Elixir of Cinchona, Iron, Bismuth, & Strychnine).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) bismuth & srm. citrate, 0.01 grain (0.0006 Gm.) strychn. sulphate, & n'y 2 grains (0.13 Grm.) iron phosphoshite. —Tonic, Alter., Antiper., Stim., & Antipy. —Uses: Impaired nutrit., phth., remit. fever, intern. fever, aid to convalesc. febr. febril., & convalesc. —Does 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.


- Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Pepsin.—N. F. —pint .75 (Elixir of Cinchona, Iron, & Pepsin).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.), & 1.5 grains (0.1 Grm.) iron phosphoshite. —Tonic, Antiper., Astring., Protocoll., & Stim. —Uses: Mal-assimil., atonic condit. of stom., febril. condit., & aid convalesc. —Does 2-3 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.) several t. p. d.

- Elixir, Cinchona, Iron, & Strychnine.—N. F. —pint .55 (Elixir of Cinchona, Iron, & Strychnine).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) strychn. sulphate, & n'y 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin. —Tonic, Antiper., Antipy., & Stim. —Uses: Gen'l debil., mal-nutrit., anemia, chlorosis, & convalesc. —Does 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

- Elixir, Cinchona, Pepsin, & Strychnine.—N. F. —pint .85 (Elixir of Cinchona, Pepsin, & Strychnine).—Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) repres. em. quant. cinchona alkaloids, 0.01 grain (0.0005 Gm.) strychn. sulphate & 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) pepsin. —Tonic, Protocoll., Stim., Antipy., & Antiper. —Uses: Dyspeps., mal-nutrit., febril. condit., & gen'l malaise. —Does 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.

- Elixir, Coca.—see Elixir, Erythroxylon.

- Elixir, Corydalis, Compound.—N. F. —pint .55 Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 3 grains (0.15 Gm.) potass. loddle & srm. quant. of the 5 extr. —Alter., Diur., Tonic, & Arom., Stim. —Uses: Scrof., phth., chron. rheum., dyspeps., &c. —Does 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.) several t. p. d.


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3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
CANNABINE TANNATE MERCK

(See page 64)

Is reported to be an admirable hypnotic and sedative. The sleep caused by a properly constituted dose is a refreshing one, devoid of any unpleasant accessory effect. Hysterical patients who are not benefited by either morphine or chloral hydrate usually experience happiest results from Cannabine Tannate Merck. As a hypnotic, Cannabine Tannate Merck is usually administered in doses of 0.25 to 0.5 Gm. (4 to 8 grm.), in powders with sugar.

CANNABINON MERCK

(See page 64)

Taken internally, acts as an agreeable hypnotic, without producing headache or constipation; it also increases appetite. It must always be administered in a state of minute subdivision—preferably in pastilles combined with powdered roasted coffee or with powdered cacao. The dose is, 0.05 to 0.1 Gm. ($$\frac{3}{4}$$ to 1$$\frac{1}{2}$$ grm.).

For the sake of easier dispensation, Cannabino appears in the markets also in 10% trituratio with milk-sugar.

In women, Cannabino usually acts twice as strongly as in men.

To be had of all Druggists. H-H-H MERCK & CO., New York.

---

Muira Puama Fluid Extract Merck

(See page 215)

Is said to be the strongest aphrodisiac known. In Brazil, where the Muira puama is indigenous, a decoction of the entire drug—roots, stems, and leaves—is used and highly esteemed as a remedy for rheumatism and impotence. There is some uncertainty as to the botanical origin of the drug. By some it is thought that it is probably identical with Mara puama which has been ascribed to Liriosma ovata Miers, natural order Oleacea. Various reports have been published lauding the therapeutic efficacy of the Fluid Extract Muira Puama.

It is employed in doses of 15–30 min. (0.9–1.8 Cc.) three or four times daily.

To be had of all Druggists. H-H-H MERCK & CO., New York.
Elixir, Humulus.—N. F. .............................. pint .55
(Elixir of Hope).—Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) represents 7/4 grains (.05 Gm.) of hope.—Disph., Tonlc., Anod.—Uses: Inom., fevers, delir., trem., nerv. affec., dysep., &c.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-16 Cc.) several t. d.

Elixir, Hypophosphites.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) represents 8 grains (.08 Gm.) of calc. hypophosphite, &c., each, sod. & potas. hypophosphite.—Allcr., Tonlc., Astring., Diur.—Uses: Scrob., consumed, wast. dis., rach., &c.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Hypophosphites, with iron, N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1/2 grain (0.03 Gm.) of ferrous hypophosphite, 1 grain, each, of calc. & sod., hypophos. & 1/4 grain of potas. hypophos.—Allcr., Tonlc., Astring., Diur.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, phth., mal-nutrit., gen'l debil., & convalesce.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Hypophosphite.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (.0065 Gm.) ferric hypophosphate .—Tonlc., Astring., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, phth., mal-nutrit., gen'l debil., & convalesce.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Lactate.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (.0065 Gm.) iron lactate.—Tonlc., Astring., Diur.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, phth., debil., & convalesce.—Dose 1-3 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Phosphate.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 8 grains (.13 Gm.) iron phosphate.—Tonlc., Astring., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Wast. dis., anemia, chlorosis, phth., & gen'l debil.—Dose 1-8 dr. (3.7-11.1 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Phosphite, Cinchonidine, & Strychnine.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 8 grains (.13 Gm.) iron phosphite. —Tonlc., Astring., Support.—Uses: Wast. dis., anemia, chlorosis, phth., & debil.—Dose 1-8 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron Pyrophosphate.—N. F. .............................. pint .55
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (.03 Gm.) iron pyrophosphate.—Tonlc., Astring., Support.—Uses: Wast. dis., anemia, chlorosis, phth., & gen'l debil.—Dose 1-8 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Iron, Quinine, & Strychnine.—N. F. .............................. pint .55
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (.0065 Gm.) each, ferric chloride, quinoline, & 0.01 grain (.000065 Gm.) strychn. sulph.—Tonlc., Astring., Antipyr., Antiper., Uses: Gen'l malaise, debil., convalesce, dysep., &c.—Dose 1-8 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Jaborandi,—see Elixir, Picarpus.

Elixir, Licorice,—see Glycerrhiza.

Elixir, Lithium Bromide.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (.03 Gm.) lith. bromide.—Diur., Sed., Antacid, Antlithic.—Uses: Cyst., lithia, goit., chronic rhenum., &c.—Dose 1-4-9 dr. (1.9-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Lithium Citrate.—N. F. .............................. 1.00
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (.03 Gm.) lith. citrate.—Antacid, Diur., Antipyr.—Uses: Lithia, fever, goit., chronic rhenum., & cyst.—Dose 30-60 ml. (3-6 Cc.).

Elixir, Lithium Salicylate.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (.03 Gm.) of lith. salicylate.—Antirheum., Diur., Daphn., Antilithic.—Uses: Rheum., goit., gravel, cyst., & febr. cond.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Malt & Iron.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.005 Gm.) of iron phos. & 15 minims (.009 Cc.) malt extr.—Tonlc., Nutrient, Stim., &c.—Uses: Tuberculosis, & o. wast. dis.; convalesce. fr. severe dis.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin.—N. F. .............................. pint .65
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.005 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.).—Protolytic, Tonlc., Uses: Dysep., & mal-assimilat. of albuminum. food.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin & Bismuth.—N. F. .............................. pint .75
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.005 Gm.) of pepsin (N. F.), 2 grains (0.18 Gm.) bismuth, & amm. citrate.—Protolytic, Astring., Tonlc.—Uses: Dysep., maras., & diarr. affect.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin, Bismuth, & Strychnine.—N. F. .............................. pint .75
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 1 grain (0.005 Gm.) of pepsin (N. F.), 2 grains (0.18 Gm.) bismuth, & amm. citrate.—Tonlc., Protolytic, Astring., Uses: Dysep., debl., maras., malnutrit., & convalesce.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Pepsin & Iron.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (.0065 Gm.) ferric chloride & 1 grain (.0065 Gm.) pepsin (N. F.).—Tonlc., Astring., Protolytic.—Uses: Dysep., anemia, debil., & convalesce.—Dose 1-8 dr. (4-8 Cc.).

Elixir, Phosphorus.—U. S. P. .............................. pint .60
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 1/4 grain (.000065 Gm.) phosphorus.—Gen'l Stim.—Uses: Neural, mania, melanch., & effect of skin.—Dose 1/2-3/4 dr. (1.9-7.5 Cc.) 1 & p. d.—Cast. Keep in dark amber-colored vials, cool & dry.

Elixir, Picarpus.—N. F. .............................. pint .75
(Elixir of Jaborandi).—Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 1/4 grain (.034 Gm.) of picarpus.—Slaing., Diur., Diaph., Purse.—Uses: Dropy, pleurisy, rheum., infla., pulmon. edema, coryst., nephritis.—Dose 3-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Acetate.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 5 grains (.03 Gm.) of potassium acetate.—Diar., Antacid, Antipyr., Lax.—Uses: Dropy, pleurisy, rheum., &c.—Dose 3-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Acetate & Juniper.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) repres. 5 grains (.03 Gm.) of potassium acetate & 3 grains (.046 Gm.) juniper.—Diar., Antipyr., Antisp., Emmen.—Uses: Cystitis, fevers nephrit., & o. affect of the genito-urin. organs.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Bromide.—N. F. .............................. pint .60
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 10 grains (.06 Gm.) of potassium bromide.—Bod., Hypn., Tonlc.—Uses: Epilepsy, convalesce, delir., trem., headache, hyst., nerv. convul., & sweats.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Potassium Chloride, & Phosphates, Comp.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1/4 grain (.016 Gm.) each, quin. sulph., & 1/4 grain (.023 Gm.) each, cinchonidine & cinchonine sulph.—Tonlc., Antipyr., Antiper., Stoma.—Uses: Malaria, fevers, debil., malaise, dysep., & convalesce.—Dose 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.5 Cc.).

Elixir, Quinine, Compound.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (.005 Gm.) quin. sulph. & 1/4 grain (.023 Gm.) each, cinchonidine & cinchonine sulph.—Tonlc., Antipyr., Antiper., Stoma.—Uses: Cystitis, fevers nephrit., & o. affect of the genito-urin. organs.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Elixir, Quinine & Phosphates, Comp.—N. F.
Each fl. dr. (37.3 Cc.) cont. 1/4 grain (.016 Gm.) each, quin. sulph., iron phosphate, & about 1/4 grain (.006 Gm.) each, lactophosphate.—Tonlc., Stom., Antipyr., Antiper., Alter.—Uses: Intern., & result fever, wasting dis., mal-nutrit., phth., maras., &c.—Dose 3-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).
Wish to call the attention of the Medical Profession to our New Preparation, which we call

THYMOZONE.

An Excellent Antiseptic, Prophylactic, and Detergent for Internal or External Treatment.

THYMOZONE is a combination of Eucalyptus Glob., Thymus Vul., Pinus Sylvestris, Benzoic, Boracic, and Salicylic Acids, and exhibits their superior properties in a fragrant, non-irritating, and efficient liquid form that is miscible with water in all proportions. Its freedom from color, together with the above qualities, naturally commends it as of greater utility than Carbolic Acid, Corrosive Sublimate, Permanganate of Potassium, etc., in surgical and general applications.

Internally, it may be successfully administered in all cases of Ulceration of the Stomach or Bowels, Fermentative Dyspepsia, Typhoid and Scarlet Fevers, Cholera, and other diseases and conditions associated with Bacteria. When inhaled in an atomized solution, it will be found of decided virtue in such cases as Diphtheria, Fetal Bronchitis, Gangrene of the Lungs, etc. Its active and easily available properties readily suggest its value and adaptiveness in Dental Surgery, viz.: cleansing the mouth, hardening and healing soft and ulcerated gums, and thoroughly preserving the teeth from decay.

Externally, its antiseptic, deodorizing, and cicatrizing virtues render it of undoubted efficacy in correcting and arresting fetid and unhealthy discharges of suppurating Burns, Gangrenous Wounds and Ulcers, Chronic Inflammation of Mucous Membranes, such as Nasal Catarrh, Ozena, Cystitis, etc., also in Skin Diseases—Ecema, Psoriasis, and Tinea. As a Prophylactic and Detergent, it will be found of great advantage in promoting and maintaining cleanliness and recovery in Gonorrhea, Leucorrhea, Obstetrical Surgery, etc. Its employment as a Lotion, Injection, Inhalant, or Spray may be repeated at will, previously diluted to suit the various conditions.

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Henry Thayer & Co., Cambridgeport, Mass., Gen'l Agts. for the Middle, Southern, and Western States.

* * * When writing, please mention Masco's Index.
Elkix, Quinine Valerianate & Strychnine. — N. F.
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of quin in valer. & 1/2 grain (0.00056 Gm.) strychnin sul. - Tonic, Sed., Antispasmtic. - Uses: Meningitis, neuralgia, neuritis, delirium tremens. - Does: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Rhamnus Purshiana. — N. F. — pint .60
(Compound Rhamnus Purshiana.) Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1/2 grain (0.008 Gm.) of purshiana. - Uses: Migraine, neuralgia, neuritis, delirium tremens. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Rhamnus Purshiana, Comp. — N. F. — pint .60
(Compound Elkix of Cascara Sagrada & Strychnine.) Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1/2 grain (0.008 Gm.) of rhamnus purshiana. - Uses: Tonic, Sedative. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Rubus, Comp. — N. F.
(Compound Rubus of Blackberry.) - Tonic, Sedative, stimulant. - Uses: Diarrhea, dysentery, stomatitis, & in summer complaints of children. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Sodium Bromide. — N. F. — pint .60
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of sodium bromide. - Uses: Tonic, Restorative, Sedative. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Sodium Hyposulfite. — N. F. — pint .60
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 2 grains (0.12 Gm.) of sodium hyposulfite. - Uses: Tonic, Restorative, Sedative. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Stillingia, Comp. — N. F. — pint .50
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 5 minims (0.3 Gm.) of stillingia. - Uses: Tonic, Restorative, Sedative. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Emulsion. — N. F.
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of USP Emulsion. - Uses: Microscopic analysis of oils. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Emulsion, Viburnum Pruinifolium. — N. F.
(Elkix of Black Haw.) Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1/2 grain (0.008 Gm.) of prunifolium. - Uses: Tonic, Restorative, Sedative. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Elkix, Vitriol. — see Acid, Saliphoric, Aromatic.

Elkix, Wahoo. — see Elkix, Euonymus.

Elkix, Yerba Santa. — see Elkix, Eriodiptosty.

Elkix, Zinc Valerianate. — N. F.
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of zinc valer. - Uses: Antispasmtic. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Emetin Resinoid Merck. — 1/3 oz. vials. — oz. 3.49
Also in 1/3 oz. vials. - Uses: Nausea, vomiting, mucous membranes. - Dosage: 1-4 dr. (8.7-11.5 Cc.).

Emetine Hydrochloride Merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials. - Uses: As emetine.

Emodin Merck. — Fr. Rhabarbar. — 15 gr. vial. — 3.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials. - Uses: As emodin.

Emsley, Alkaloid Merck. — C. P. — 15 gr. vial. — 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials. - Uses: As emetine.

Emsley, Ammonium Merck. — C. P. — 15 gr. vial. — 3.65
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials. - Uses: As emetine.

Emulsion Merck. — C. P. — 15 gr. vial. — 0.35
Uses: As emulsion.

Emulsion, Almond. — U. S. P.
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of almond. - Uses: Agr. demulcent in diarrheal & acute irritable conditions. - Dosage: 1-4 fl. oz. (8-287 Cc.).

Emulsion, Ammonium Merck. — U. S. P.
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of ammonium. - Uses: As emulsion.

Emulsion, Asafetida. — U. S. P.
Each fl. dr. (3.7 Cc.) cont. 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) of asafetida. - Uses: As asafetida.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

—91—
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(EACH FLUID DRAM CONTAINS: Tonga, 30 grs.; Ext. Cinchonae Cascarilla, 3 grs.; Sodium Salicylate, 10 grs.;
Pilocarpine Salicylate, 1-100 gr.; Colchicine Salicylate, 1-500 gr.;—the Salicylic Acid being from Oil of Wintergreen.)
A THOROUGH ELIMINATIVE.
TONGALINE—Liquid and Tablets
TONGALINE TABLETS, 6 Grs.
TONGALINE and LITHIA TABLETS; Tongaline, 6 Grs.; Lith. Salicylate, 1 Gr.
TONGALINE and QUININE TABLETS; Tongaline, 3.1-2 Grs.; Quinia Sulph., 2.1-2 Grs.
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No. 800.
BUDDY CASE.
DIMENSIONS:
11 1/4 inches long, 7 1/2 " high, 6 " wide.
The top, sides, and bottom
of these cases are one piece of
leather, which covers the
hinges and prevents the usual wearing
out of the hinges on the bottom
of the case. These cases will
be sent C. O. D., with privilege
to examine before mailing
payment. I do not pay express
charges. Send for catalogue of
other cases.
PRICE, $5.00.
CONTAINS
24 1-oz. bottles.
24 4-oz. bottles.
No. 850.
BUDDY CASE.
DIMENSIONS:
10 inches long, 7 " high, 6 " wide.
The top, sides, and bottom
of these cases are one piece of
leather, which covers the
hinges and prevents the usual wearing
out of the hinges on the bottom
of the case. These cases will
be sent C. O. D., with privilege
to examine before mailing
payment. I do not pay express
charges. Send for catalogue of
other cases.
PRICE, $4.00.
CONTAINS
30 1-oz. bottles.
13 4-oz. bottles.

ST. LOUIS LEATHER WORKS,
703 PINE STREET,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
And a covered space for instruments 6 inches long, 6 inches
wide, 1 1/4 inches deep. The case is covered with heavy
black-grain leather, the edges are stitched by hand, has
combination nickel corners, butt nickel lock, with key,
name-plate, and nickel flange.

EM-When writing, please mention Merck's Index.
Emulsion, Castor Oil.—N. F.
20% castor oil.—Cath. — *Uses: Chron. or asc. constip.—*Dose 1-3 oz. (59.5-560 Cc).

Emulsion, Chlordoform.—U. S. P. (Chlordoform Mixt.)—*4% chloroform. — *Sweat, *ally burning taste; odor of chloroform.—Bed. Anal., Anisal., Antispas. — *Uses: Baby & acute, for fatal, dia. & with weak, cough, asthma, etc. — *Dose 3-4 dr. (7.5-15 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil.—N. F.
50% oil.—Alter. Tonics, Nutritives.— *Uses: Phth., maras., & wound. dis. — *Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Calcium Lactophosphophate.—N. F.
50% oil.—Alter. Tonics, Nutritives.— *Uses: Phth., debil., anemia, maras., etc. — *Dose 4-6 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Calcium Phosphate.—N. F.
50% oil.—Alter. Tonics, Nutritives.— *Uses: Wast. d., *scrofula, *rickets, anemia, phth., etc. — *Dose 8-16 dr. (9.15 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Calcium Salt of Sodium Phosphates.—N. F.
Alter. Tonics, Nutritives.— *Uses: Phth., maras., debil., anemia, & wound. dis. — *Dose 4-8 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Extract Maltr.—N. F.
Alter. Tonics, Nutritives, Amylstarch.— *Uses: Phth., malnutrit. scrofula, debil., etc. — *Dose 2-3 dr. (4-6 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphophate.—N. F.
50% oil.—Alter. Tonics, Nutritives.— *Uses: Rickets, scrofula, debil., consumpt., *phth., etc. — *Dose 4-6 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Emulsion, Cod-liver Oil, with Wild Cherry.—N. F.

Emulsion, Oil of Turpentine.—N. F.
2% cod-liver oil.—Alter. Tonics, Nutritives.— *Uses: Phth., maras., debil., & wound. dis. — *Dose 8-16 dr. (9.30 Cc.).

Eosine.—see (Dye) Red, Eosine.

Ephedrine Merck.—C. P.

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Merck.—C. P.
— 15 gr. vial 2.25
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Ephedrine Pseudo.—Merck.—15 gr. vial 3.00
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Ephedrine, Pseudo.—Hydrochloride, Merck.
— 15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Ephedrine hydrochloride Merck, a 15 gr. vial included.

Ephichlorhydrin Merck—*15 gr. vial .50
(Chloropropionyl Oxide). — Fr. dichloropropionyl alcohol by gasous hydrochloric acid. — C₁₅H₂₀Cl₂O₂CH₂Cl — *Sweetness. — *Color. chryst. — Sp. Gr. 1.360 at 0° C. — Misc. A., E. — Bol. 118-119° C.

Epsom Salt.—see Magnesium Sulphate.

Erbium Merck.—*15 gr. vial 7.50
Also in 1/4 gr. vials.

Ergot.—U. S. P. — *Uses: 1/4 lb. 40
Sclerotium of Claviceps purpurea, Thalas, replacing the grain of rye.—Oxytocin, Astring. Hemost., Antiscorbut. — *Uses: Morbid. — prod. uterine contrac. — expel coagulated blood, hydatids, etc. — fr. the uterus; night sweats, cerebro. & spinal. hemorrhoids, varic. veins, & migrale. — *Dose 10-20 grains (0.67-1.94 Gm.). — Caut. Use with care in apoplectic patients.

Ergotin (Bombelon) Merck.—Fluid.
— 25 gr. vial 2.50
(Bombelon’s Liquid Ergotin). — Dark brown liq. — *Uses & Dose: About same as fluid extract of ergot.

Ergot.—Soft.—50 gr. vial 4.50

Ergotin (Bonner) Merck.—c. v.-oz. .30
Also in 10, 5, 2, 1/4, & 1/6 lb. jars.

Ergotin (Hydrochloric Extract of Ergot). — Fr. ergot by water & alcoh. — Reddish-brown, soft ext. — Sol. W. — *Uses: As ergot. — *Dose: 10-20 grains (0.67-1.94 Gm.). — Caut. Dose in small doses. — should be sterilized & kept with great care.

Ergotin.—Liquid, purified c. v.-oz. .50
(Bonner’s Hemostatic Extract). — The preceding purified. — Cl. reddish-brown liq. — *Uses: Hypodermic inj. in uterine hemorrhage or in external hemorrhages. — *Dose 5-10 grains (0.31-0.66 Gm.).

Ergotin.—Dried, with Dextrin c. v.-oz. .44
Bonner’s ergot w. equal wt. dextrin.—Dry, brown powd. — *Uses: As ergotin.— *Dose: Double the ergotin-Bonner.— Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Ergotin.—Dried, with Milk Sugar c. v.-oz. .44
Bonner’s ergot w. equal wt. milk sugar.—Dry, brown, deliq. powd.—Sol. W. — *Uses: As ergotin. — *Dose: Double the ergotin.

Ergotin.—Dried, with Milk Sugar c. v.-oz. .75
Bonner’s ergot w. equal wt. milk sugar.—Dry, brown, deliq. powd.—Sol. W. — *Uses: As ergotin. — *Dose: Double the ergotin.

Ergotin Danzel—Merck.—Fluid. 25 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 100 & 250 gr. vials.

Ergotin.—Similiar to ergot.— *Dose 1 oz. p. d. of solut. 2 pts. in 180 cinnamon water.— *Uses: As ergotin. — *Dose: 100 & 250 gr. vials.

Ergotin.—c. v.-oz. .75
Bonner’s reddish brown liquid.
THE MOST
SATISFACTORY
APPLIANCES
MADE FOR
PHYSICIANS' 
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“ALLISON”
COMBINATION 
CABINET.

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**NEW INFORMATION** on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $3.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2646, New York.

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**Ergotin.**

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

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**Ergotin Kohlmann-Merk.** Fluid. c. v. 0.75

Dark brown liquid.—Sol. W.

**Ergotin Wernicke-Merk.** Pure, dried. c. v. oz. 2.50


**do. Merck.** Fluid. c. v. 0.75

Dialyzed extr. of ergot. —Reddish-brown liq. —Uses: Hypoderm. in all cases where ergot is toxic. —Gen. with W., glycerin & W., or alc. & glycerin. Of mkt. 8-8 ml. (0.3-0.5 Cc.) is used when 1/2 of the volume is ergotin.

**do. Merck.** Soft. c. v. oz. 1.75

Purified & dialyzed soft extr. of ergot. —Reddish brown sirup. —Sol. W. —Uses & Doses: As an extract of ergot. Given hypo-derm. —Dose, ab. 1/2-1/4 gr. (0.05-0.06 Gm.)

**Ergotin Wiggers-Merck.** Pure, dried.

1/2 oz. c. v. 0.75


*Ergotinine Merck.* Pure, amorph. 15 gr. 9.50

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.


**do. Merck.** Pure, cryst. 15 gr. vial 12.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.


**Ergotinine Citrate Merck.** 15 gr. vial 10.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

C₃₁H₄₇NO₁₄C₂H₃O₂. —Grayish pdr. —Sol. W.

**Ericolin Merck.** 1 oz. c. v. 3.50

Fr. order Ericaceae.—C₃₅H₄₇NO₁₄O₇. —Brownish-yellow, delyq. subcut.; odor; bitter.—Astring.; Tonic. —Court keep well stoppered.

**Erythrin.** —See Acid, Erythric.

**Erythric Merck.** 15 gr. vial 5.00

(Erythrol; Erythromannite; Erythrocitrite; Eryglicin; Phys- etin.) —Der. of erythrin, in many lichen.; —C₃₁H₄₇NO₁₄. —(O₂H.C₂H₃O₂).—Large, dentic, sweet cryst. —Sol. W.; sl. in A. —Malt. 130° C. —Boil. 230° C.

**Erythropeine Hydrochlorate Merck.** —C. P.

15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 5 gr. vials.

Salt of alkaloid fr. bark Erythropeine guineense. Don. (Savoy Bark). —Wh., or yellowish-h, hygro-, amorph. pdr., or yellowish, hygro. cryst. granules. —Sol. W., A.—Local Anesth. —Cardiac Tonic. —Uses: Chiefly in ophthal., in 0.05-0.05 solut. —Dose 1/4-1/14 gr. (0.0008-0.0005 Gm.).

**Erythrotin Merck.** 15 gr. vial 5.00


**Erythroxyl (Eclctic).** c. v. oz. 3.60

Alcho. extr. of Erythroxyl. —Merk. —Brown pdr. —Uses: Stim., Tonic. —Dose 1/10-1/1 gr. (0.016-0.005 Gm.).

**Eosinoline Merck.** 15 gr. vial 2.00

(Eclcticinol; Eclcticin.) —Fr. esclatin, by sod. amalgam. —C₃₃H₄₇NO₁₄. —Sol. in alkal. green, changing to red.—Uses: Discov. Infectia in cornes & lesions of conjunct. epith.; red color of such more distinct on iris than green color of fluorescens (Fröhlich). —Appl. One drop of 10-205 sq. solut.

**Esculetin Merck.** 15 gr. vial 1.50


**Esculin Merck.** 15 gr. vial 0.50


**Eseridine.** —Pure. —15 gr. vial 2.00

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.


**Eserine Merck.** C. P., cryst. 5 gr. vials—each 75

Also in 15 & 10 gr. vials.


**Eserine Benzoyte Merck.** 5 gr. vials—each 75


**Eserine Borate Merck.** 5 gr. vials—each 75


**Eserine Citrate Merck.** 5 gr. vials—each 75


**Eserine Hydrobromate Merck.** —C. P.

5 gr. tubes—each 75

(Physostigmine Hydrobromate). —C₃₄H₄₇NO₁₄HBr. —Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

**Eserine Hydrochlorate Merck.** —C. P.

5 gr. vials—each 75

(Physostigmine Hydrochlorate). —C₃₄H₄₇NO₁₄Cl. —Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

**Eserine Meta-creosolate** (Physostigmine Meta-creosolate). —C₃₄H₄₇NO₁₄C₆H₄Cl. —Wh. pria. —Sol. 60 W. at 10° C. —Melt. 185-187° C.

**Eserine Nitrate Merck.** 5 gr. vials—each 75

Also in 15 & 10 gr. vials.

(Physostigmine Nitrate). —C₃₄H₄₇NO₁₄HNO₃. —Wh., cryst. pwr. —Sol. W.

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88
UNGUENTINE
ANTISEPTIC, HEALING, RESTORATIVE,
Unequaled as a Surgical Dressing.
AN ALUM OINTMENT WITH THE IRITATING PROPERTIES OF THE DRUG ELIMINATED,
WITH CARBOLIC ACID (2%) AND ISOPROPYL (8%) ADDED, COMBINED WITH PETROLEUM
LUM BASE. MODIFIED FORMULA OF SIR ASTLEY COOPER.

In Severe Burns we have made this claim, which has
not been disputed: that UNGUENTINE is the best prepara-
tion ever given to the medical profession as a dressing in the
treatment of Extensive Burns. It has been indorsed by leading surgeons and is used
in the large hospitals throughout the country. We submit the following letters, which
we trust will interest you:

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:
GENTLEMEN—I am pleased to say Unguentine has filled a place which I have found difficult to fill before
now, especially in extensive burns. In the latter I have given it a thorough trial in a case of extensive
severe burn under my care lately, caused by the explosion of a railroad locomotive by which the engineer
was scalded. He came under my care on the third day after the accident, having been cared for
elsewhere three days away from home, where the accident happened. He presented an appearance
such as is rarely seen and was racked with pain. I used Unguentine freely, and morphia only for
the first few hours. The pain ceased and the man was quiet and could sleep, and the parts took on a sem-
blance of healing at once. In just twelve days from the time Unguentine was applied, he stepped on his
machine, pulled a threadle. I have also used Unguentine in minor surgery
with satisfactory results. I have not used it in obstetric work, but have no doubt of its efficacy in proper
cases. In fact, Unguentine will be a standard office fixture with me hereafter. You may use this any way
you please. I rarely indorse any preparation, but Unguentine goes.

Yours truly,
S. S. BACHMAN, M.D.


Office of H. ENTON, M.D., 303 Clinton Street,
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:
GENTLEMEN—I now owe you an apology for not sooner communicating to you the result achieved by
me with Unguentine. I was obliged to use the entire box in the case of a lady who badly burned one hand
and arm, the injury extending above the elbow. I saw the case three days after the wounds had been ignor-
antly dressed, and the entire superficial area of hand and arm was one foul-smelling aggregation of discrete
and concrete ulcers, festid in the extreme and beginning to slough. After careful washing with warm water,
Unguentine was applied on sections of old linen, each section about six inches long and two inches wide,
strips of this conformation enabling me to secure contact at all points for the Unguentine. Then a broad
roller bandage was used to envelop the smeared sections. The operation was repeated every third day, and
in twelve days the arm was well, without a slough, without scar tissue, without contraction, and presenting
a new pink skin that I regarded as a surgical triumph. The factor disappeared after the second application,
and the pain also.

This is my experience with Unguentine, and you are welcome to use it as you please.

H. ENTON, M.D.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:
Gentlemen—I have used your Unguentine in the case of a housemaid who was badly scalded by the careless-
ness of a cook in upsetting a wash-boiler filled with boiling water. The injury was confined to the right
hand and forearm and was quite severe. I used Unguentine with such results that I shall not hesitate to pre-
scribe it for such a use, and cheerfully indorse it for such a purpose.

Respectfully yours,
GEO. EVerson, M.D.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.,
Baltimore, Md., Dec. 24, 1894.

ComparEd With the Old Method.

Sirs—I I have used your Unguentine in the case of a housemaid who was badly scalded by the careless-
ness of a cook in upsetting a wash-boiler filled with boiling water. The injury was confined to the right
hand and forearm and was quite severe. I used Unguentine with such results that I shall not hesitate to pre-
scribe it for such a use, and cheerfully indorse it for such a purpose.

Respectfully yours,
Wm. Grant, M.D., 1225 Payson Street.
Eserine Salicylate Merck (Physostigmine Salicylate, U. S. P.). 5 gr. vials—each .40
Also in bulk, 15, 10, 3, 2, 1/2, & 1 gr. vials. (Physostigmine salicylate).—C21H16N4O6, C11H10O3. —Color. or all yellowish, inj. caut. —Sol. 350 W. A.—Uses: 0.5% soln. is used to counter ophthalmic and other actions, as eserine, &c., as eserine. —Caut. This salt is less affected by light, but must be kept dry. Red soln. have lost its power.

* Eserine Sulphate Merck (Physostigmine Sulphate, U. S. P.). 5 gr. vials.—each .40
Also in bulk, 15, 10, 3, 2, 1/2, & 1/4 gr. v. (Physostigmine Sulphate).—(C21H16N4O6)2SO4. —Wh. or all yellowish, deliq., crystallized; bitter taste. —Sol. W. A.—Melt. 105°C.—Uses: Doses, &c.: As eserine. Favorite w. veter. surgeons, hypodermic use for colic: 114 grains (0.1 Gm.). —Caut. Keep dry, fr. light.
do. Merck.—Scales.—5 gr. vials.—each .40
Eserine Tartrate Merck 5 gr. vials.—each .75 (Physostigmine Tartrate).—(C21H16N4O10)2C6H12O6. —Moist, cryst., v. deliq. mass.—Sol. W. A.—Uses: Doses, &c.: As eserine.
Eserine-phlocaarpine Merck — 15 gr. vial 3.00
Also in 5, 3, 2, & 2 gr. vials.

Essence, Peppermint,—see Spirit, Peppermint.

Ethyl.—see Alcohol, Cetyle.

Ethane-diamide,—see Oxamide.

Ether.—U. S. P.—Sp. Gr. 0.725—0.728 = 64° Bé.—For Anesthesia.—c. b.—lb. .99
do. —Sp. Gr. 0.720.—C. P., for Anesthesia.—c. b.—lb. 1.34
Ab. deply, neut. w. 9% ab. alc. added to preserve it.—Uses: Especially for anesthesia.
do. —Sp. Gr. 0.72 = 66° Bé.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. 1.09
ndo. —Sp. Gr. 0.722 = 65° Bé.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. .99
ndo. —Sp. Gr. 0.730—0.733 = 63° Bé.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. .99

Ether Merck’s G. R.—Sp. Gr. 0.720—0.725.—c. b.—lb. 1.34
—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests (—Wine Oil, Fuel Oil, &c.): Filter paper sat. w. E: odorol. after evap. — (Res. 10) 50 gm. evap. on W.: b. none.—(Anode) 10 cc. shaken w. 8 Cc. W.; test w. litmus paper, no reaction.—(Eth), Oane. Alkohol (4) 10 Cc. of alcohol.

1 Cc. soln. KI in closed glass bot. shake : expos. to light; no color in 1 hr.—(R.) 30 Cc. shake w. 5 Gm. KOH (solid) leave in dark place for 3 hr.: no brown sediment. —(S Comp’s) 10 Cc. shake w. 1 drop pure Hg: no black ppt.—(Water) shake w. CuSO4 (anoxyd.) : no green or blue.

Ether Merck’s G. R.—Anhydrous distilled over Sodium —
—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Sp. Gr. 0.718—0.730. Boll. 84—90° C.

Tests (—Water) to 15 Cc., in perf. dry tube, add small piece sodium : v. little gas evolved; sodium retains lustre for 6 hrs.

Ether, Acetic, Benzolic, Benzoyl-acetic, Bromic, Butyric, Capronic, Carpylic, Carbonic, Chloroboric, Citric, Cymacetic, Dichloroacetic, Formic, Iso-butylacetic, Lactic, Malonic, Monochloroacetic, Nitric, Oenanthic, Oxal-acetic, Oxalic, Pehargonic, Propionic, Salicylic, Sebacic, Tartaric, Valeric-acetic, &c., see under Ethyl Acetate—Benzoyl-acetic, Benzyo-acetic—Bromate—Butyrate &c.

Ether, Amyl, or Amylic,—see Amyl Oxide.

Ether, Amylo-acetic, Amylo-nitric, &c., see Amyl Acetate, Amyl Nitrate, &c.

Ether, Butyl, or Bytunic,—see under Butyl.

Ether, Diacetic,—see Acidi, Ethyl-di-acetic.

Ether, Glycerinic,—see Amino Oxide, Di.

Ether, Methyl-acetic, Methyl-butyric, &c., see Methyl Acetate, Methyl Butyrate, &c.

Ether, Pyro-acetic,—see Acetone.

Ether, Sulphuric,—see Ether.

Ethers, Allyl, or Allylic,—see under Allyl.

Ethers, Iso-amyl,—see under Amyl.

Ethers, Iso-butyl,—see under Butyl & Isobutyl.

Ethers, Methyl,—see under Methyl.

Ethidene Dichloride,—see Ethylidene Chloride.

Ethyl Acetate,—Anhydrous.—c. b.—lb. 2.50
Also in 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

do. (Acetic Ether, U. S. P.)—Sp. Gr. 0.893—0.895.—Twice rectified.—c. b.—lb. 2.10
Also in 5, 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. 96.85 wt. ethyl acetate, 1.85 acl., trac. W.—Light, inflamm., volat., color, liq. frag., scents, arom. character, burn. taste. —Boll. 70-77° C.—Stim. Antispasmo.—Uses: Extern., nerv. affect. —Extern., ophth. —Uses 10-30 ml (0.95-3.0 Cc.).

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
A General Surgical Dressing,

that can be used with confidence by the surgeon and general practitioner in the treatment of external inflammatory diseases, that is antiseptic, healing, and restorative is a want that has been supplied by UNGUENTINE; and its value as a dressing cannot be too highly extolled. Dr. John O. Polak in a lecture given at the New York Post-Graduate School, Dec. 19, 1893, says:

"It is now generally admitted that all cases of Mastitis have their origin in infection from without, through some fissure or abrasion in the nipple. With this fact constantly in mind we direct our treatment toward Prophylaxis, or the preparation of the nipple during pregnancy, and their aseptic management during the puerperium."  "My preparatory treatment begins about the eighth month, and consists of carefully bathing the nipples daily with alcohol 50 per cent.; this hardens the tissues, but leaves it healthy, and if left at this point the nipple will readily crack at the first nursing. To overcome this condition I direct my patients to massage the nipple with Unguentine, gently pulling it out ten to fifteen times at each sitting. Incidentally I may say that this preparation has given me gratifying results in the management of fissures during the puerperium. I apply it in the following manner: After carefully cleansing the nipple with a 2-per-cent. carbolic solution and drying it, a piece of sterilized gauze, smeared with this preparation, is placed over the cracked surface."

Norwich Pharmaceutical Co.:

GENTLEMEN—I received the Unguentine which you forwarded to me and have tried it in my practice. I am convinced that the prescription is a valuable one. In the sore nipples of nursing women I think it is the best remedy I have ever used. I recommend the remedy to others.

Respectfully yours,
THOS. LOTHROP, M.D.,
Prof. Gynecology. Niagara University, Buffalo.

Norwich Pharmaceutical Co.:

DEAR SIRS—I beg leave to state that I have given Unguentine a thorough trial in several cases, and the results have been so satisfactory and beyond my expectations, that I feel safe in saying that Unguentine will become one of the most reliable and safe antiseptic dressings in modern surgery. I have used it in fresh wounds with the greatest success, healing some without scar tissue. Have used it in burns, chronic ulcers, castration, cervix uteri, and in every case the result has been so prompt that I regard it a very efficient and eligible pharmaceutical preparation and one deserving the attention of surgeons in general.

Respectfully yours,
CHAS. B. WEEDMAN, M.D.

Norwich Pharmaceutical Co.:

SIRS—I want to, in the interest of humanity, ask you to lay special stress upon the value of Unguentine in pruritus ani. I personally have been tortured with it for seven or eight years and never have found anything to act only as a palliation, and this has absolutely cured me. And now my faith in it is such that I prescribe it for everything. I have found it also most useful in chronic eczema. I want to obtain some, and as I wish to be sure I get the right thing, I should like you to send me a box, one lb., C.O.D., and oblige.

Dr. BAKER FLINT, 102 Huntington Avenue.

Norwich Pharmaceutical Co.

GENTLEMEN—Our textbooks tell us that there is very little to be done in the treatment of herpes labialis—"Apply some cooling lotion and let it run its course." All this should be changed, for in Unguentine we have an absolute specific. A patient of mine who suffers greatly with this complaint and upon whom I have tried nearly everything, came to me a few days after I received your sample, and as a last resort I applied the ointment and told her to repeat at bedtime. The second day after, she returned with her lips perfectly smooth and free from all sores, and I scarcely need add, in a very happy frame of mind. Whatever doubts there might have been in my mind as to the virtue of Unguentine were at once dispelled. In the future, you have in me an earnest advocate. Success to Unguentine!

Very respectfully yours,
A. JOHNSON, 246 Broadway.

*When writing, please mention Menke's Index.

Continued on page 96a.
Ethyl Aceto-acetate — c. v. o.z. .75
(Diaceto Ether). — Fr. ethyl acetate, by sodium with acetic acid. — CH₃CO₂H + CH₃CO₂H → CH₃CO₂CH₃ + H₂O. — Odor, sweet, smell. — Sp. Gr. 1.000 at 15° C. — Boll. 150-151° C.

Ethyl Benzoate Merok — Fr. Natural acid — c. b.-lb. 4.75
Also in 5½, 7½, 1¼ lbs., & ozas.

• do. Merok — Fr. Artificial Acid — c. b.-lb. 3.24
Also in 5½, 7½, 1¼ lbs., & ozas.

Ethyl Benzoic Acid Merok — c. v. o.z. 3.00
(Benzoic-acetic Ether). — Fr. mixt. ethyl benzate & acetic acid, by sodium. — CH₃CO₂H + C₆H₅CO₂H + NaOH → C₆H₅CO₂Na + CH₃CO₂H + H₂O. — Strily refract. — Sp. 182-183° C. — Keep fr. fire.

Ethyl Butyl Merok — c. v. o.z. 3.00
(Diethyl Dithiol). — Fr. potassium ethyl-sulphate w. aqu. solut. of dipotassium dithiolate w. heat. — CH₃CO₂H + C₆H₅CO₂H + Na₂S → V. inflam., color., oily. — Sp. Gr. 0.94 at 15° C. — Boll. 150° C.

Ethyl Bromide Merok — C.P. sealed tubes — o.z. .36

Ethyl Butyrate Merok — Absolute — c. b.-lb. 4.84
Also in 1½, 2½, 1¼ lbs.
(Butyric Ether). — Fr. alcohol, by butyric acid & heat. — CH₃(CH₂)₂CO₂H — Sp. Gr. 0.9004 at 15° C. — Sol. A. — Sp. Gr. 1.060 at 15° C. — Boll. 149° C.

• do. Merok — Concentr. — c. b.-lb. 4.09
Also in 5½, 1¼, & 1½ lbs.

Ethyl Butyrate, Imp. — c. v. o.z. 1.00
(Isobutyric Ether). — CH₃(CH₂)₂CO₂H — Sp. Gr. 0.880 at 15° C. — Boll. 111° C.

Ethyl Butyrate, Monobromated, Alpha

Ethyl Caproate Merok — c. v. o.z. 2.00
(Ethyl Caproate; Caproic, or Capronic, Ether). — Fr. absolute alcohol & normal capric acid, by sulphuric acid. — CH₃(CH₂)₄CO₂H + H₂SO₄ → CH₃(CH₂)₄CO₂H → CH₃(CH₂)₄CO₂H + H₂O. — Color. — Sp. Gr. 0.890 at 15° C. — Boll. 167° C.

Ethyl Caprylate Merok — c. v. o.z. 5.00
(Ethyl Octoate; Caprylic Ether). — CH₃(CH₂)₇CO₂H = C₂H₅(C₂H₅)₂CO₂H — Color. — Sp. Gr. 0.810 at 15° C. — Boll. 202-203° C.

Ethyl Carbonate Merok — c. v. o.z. 1.75
(Carbonic, or Diethyl-carbonate, Ether; Normal (or Neutral) Carbonic Ether). — By distill. ethyl potas. carbonate w. sulphuric acid. — CH₃CO₂H + CH₃CO₂H + H₂SO₄ → CH₃CO₂CH₃ + H₂O. — Color. — Sp. Gr. 0.990 at 10° C. — Sol. A. — Boll. 196° C. — Keep fr. fire.

Ethyl Chloride Merok — 10 gramme tubes — .40
Also in 30 gramme tubes.

Ethyl Chloride, Polychlorated — c. v. o.z. 1.00

Ethyl Chloro-carbonate Merok — c. v. o.z. 75
(Chloro-ethyl carbonic Ether; Ether of Chloroformic Acid). — Fr. alc. by carboxylic carbinol. — C₂H₅CO₂H + CH₃CO₂H — Color. — Sp. 1.141 at 15° C. — Boll. 147° C.

Ethyl Clinnamate Merok — c. v. o.z. 1.75
(Cinnamal, or Cinnamyl Ether). — Fr. distill. cinnam. & sulphuric acid w. alcohol. — C₆H₅CH₃CO₂H + C₂H₅OH → C₂H₅CO₂CH₃ + C₆H₅OH. — Sp. 1.000 at 10° C. — Sol. E. — Boll. 271° C.

Ethyl Citrate Merok — c. v. o.z. 1.75
(Normal Ethyl Citrate; Tri-ethyl Ether of Citric Acid; Citric Ether). — Fr. alcohol. solut. citric acid by hydrochloric acid. — C₃H₇O₃CO₂H + H₂SO₄ → CH₃CO₂H + C₂H₅OH + H₂O. — Sp. 1.107 at 19° C. — Sol. W. — E. — Boll. 94° C.

Ethyl Copalivate Merok — c. v. o.z. 3.00
(Copalivatic Ether).

Ethyl Cyan-acetate Merok — c. v. o.z. 1.10
(Cyan-acetic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Cyan-acetic Acid). — Fr. alcohol. solut. cyan acid acid, by hydrochloric acid. — C₂H₅NO₂CH₃ = C₂H₅CH₂CN. — Heavy, color. — Sp. Gr. 1.060. — Boll. 207° C.

Ethyl Cyanide Merok — c. v. o.z. 2.50

Ethyl Dichloroacetate Merok — c. v. o.z. 1.50
(Dichloro-acetic Ether). — Fr. chlorhydrite potassium cyanide in alc. sol. — C₂H₅ClO₂H + C₂H₅HNO₂ + H₂O. — Sp. 1.29 at 22° C. — Boll. 156-157° C.

Ethyl Dioctyl-salicylate Merok — c. v. o.z. 4.60
(Dioctyl-salicylic Ether; Ethyl Dioctyl-orthooxobenzate). — CH₃(C₂H₅O)₂ = C₂H₅H(O)OC₂H₅.
A General Surgical Dressing.—Continued.

New York, Oct. 18, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:  
GENTLEMEN—The formula of Unguentine at once caught my eye, and I have used it quite extensively since. In burns, scalds, cuts, excoriations, simple ulcers, and inflammatory skin affections I find it works admirably. Will use it frequently in the future.
Respectfully yours,
SAMUEL ROOME, M.D.,  
Lecturer of Surgery, New York Post-Graduate.


Norwich Pharmacal Co.:  
GENTLEMEN—I am highly pleased with Unguentine as an application for cuts, wounds, etc. I have also used it for fissured nipples with very satisfactory results, and so far it has proved a valuable preparation in my hands and I shall use it in the future.
HENRY N. READ, M.D.,  
Professor of Diseases of Children, Long Island College Hospital.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 15, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:  
GENTLEMEN—I have used Unguentine in both office and hospital work. In cases of metritis and ulcerations of the os and such cases as I have treated I am delighted with the results. It is so easy of application and cleanly, leaving no stains.
Respectfully yours,
MAY R. OWEN, M.D.,  
Gynecologist to the Eastern District Hospital.

Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 18, 1893.

Norwich Pharmacal Co.:  
GENTLEMEN—We have used Unguentine with uniformly gratifying results. We recommend you to make the profession thoroughly acquainted with the preparation, as it will stand continued use.
Very truly yours,
Drs. HUGHES & BARR.
J. C. HUGHES, M.D., Prof. Surgery, and G. W. BARR, M.D., Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons.


Norwich Pharmacal Co.:  
GENTLEMEN—My opinion from a somewhat limited experience is this: that Unguentine is an excellent healing detergent antiseptic combination as applied to ulcerated, eroded, and inflamed surfaces. Having made the treatment of cancers, tumors, etc., a specialty for a number of years, and therefore being able to correctly judge the merits or demerits of healing preparations, I would unhesitatingly pronounce Unguentine a superior article.
Yours truly,
G. A. HARRIS, M.D.

Providence, R. I.

Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.:  
I wish to say a few words in praise of your surgical dressing, Unguentine.
I had a patient with a bad lacerated wound on the back of the right hand, exposing most of the ligaments. This refused to heal with the usual surgical dressings. After each dressing the wound had a very unhealthy appearance. Having seen your "Unguentine" advertised, I bought a small quantity from my local druggist. After the first application I saw a decided improvement; at once the whole wound became healthy and now, after ten days' use, the wound has healed without any contraction and a very small scar for so large a laceration.
It is without doubt the best surgical dressing yet introduced to the medical profession. You can use the above if they wish.
Yours truly,
Dr. PHILIP HENRIQUES, 58 Aborn St.

*When writing, please mention Merck's Index.*
Ethyl Formate Merck.—Absolute...c. b.—lb. 3.09
   Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
   (Formic Ether).—Fr. alc. w. sod. formate & sulph. acid. —
   C₂H₂O₂ = C₂H₂CH₂OH. — Mobile, colorless; peach-kernel odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.957 at 0°C. —Sol. E. 9 W. All prep. —
   Boll. 54.4-55° C.—Hyn. Anal. —Uses: Chiefly as flavoring.
   —Intern., for sleep. —Dose 1-3 fl. dr. (0.7-7.5 Ce.) —Caut.
   Keep well stoppered in contact w. calc. chloride.
   do. Merck.—C. P. —c. b.—lb. 6.09
   Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
   * do. Merck.—Concentr. —c. b.—lb. 2.59
   Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
   do. — Diluted. —c. b.—lb. 2.49
Ethyl Formate, Ortho-, Merck. —c. v.—oz. 1.00
   (Orthoformic Ether; Tri-basic Formic Ether; Methylenetri-
   ethylphosphoric acid).—Fr. chloroform, by sodium ethylate. —
   C₂H₂O₂ = C₂H₂CH₂O₂ —Colorless, light emery amoniacal odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.9864.—Boll. 145-146° C.
Ethyl Heptylamine Merck.—c. H₇O.C₂H₁₈ —Mobile liq.; fragrant odor.
   —Sp. Gr. 0.790.—Boll. 165° C.
Ethyl Iodide Merck.—Sealed tubes—.59
   (Hydroiodic acid; Meso-lodo-ethane).—Fr. alcohol solut. of
   iodine on alcohol. phosphorus. —C₂H₅I. —Clear, colorless,
   n.e. —Sp. Gr. 1.944 at 14° C. —Sol. A. E.—Boll. 70-75° C.
   rhenum, acrof., second. esp. chronic, bronch., asthma, chr.
   laryngitis, & by inhal. in bronch. trouble; fasc. applet., ren-
   ders passage which gives vivacity. —External, for oint.: 1 part
   in 5 or 10 of fat. —Does 5-18 ml. (0.8-1.5 Cc.) several t. p., in case.
   or on sugar.—Jahal. —10-90 drops (0.6-1.3 Cc.) —Caut. Keep
   corked fr. air, in contact w. em. saf. mercury.

Ethyl Lactate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
   (Lactic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Lactic Acid).—Fr. calc. lactate
   w. potas. ethyl-sulphate. —C₂H₅O₂ = C₂H₃O₂CH₂O₂. —Colorless,
   154.4° C.—Hyn. 6ed.—Does 5-18 ml. (0.8-1.5 Cc.) —Caut. Keep
   well stoppered.
Ethyl Malonate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.25
   (Malonic Ether; Di-ethyl Ether of Malonic Acid).—Fr. calc.
   malonate, abse. alc. & hydrochloric acid w. heat. —C₂H₅O₂ =
   C₂H₅O₂CH₂O₂. —Painful, arom.-smell. liq.; bitter taste.—Sp.
   Gr. 1.061 at 10° C.—Boll. 166° C.
Ethyl Mercaptan Merck.—5 gramme vial 1.50
   (Hydrosulphuric Ether; Thio-alcohol; Mercaptan; Ethyl Sul-
   phide).—Bp. 108° C. prod. ethyl sulphate, hydrogen sulphide,
   & C₂H₅S = C₂H₅SH.—Colorless, inflam. liq.; garlic odor.—
   35.3° C.—Caut. Keep fr. light, fire, & air.
Ethyl Mono-chloroacetate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 0.75
   (Mono-chloroacetic Ether; Ethyl Ether of Mono-chloroacetic
   Acid).—By heat, chloroacetic acid, alc., & sulphuric acid.
   —C₂H₅O₂ = C₂H₅C₂H₂ClO₂. —Oily liq.; ether odor; burn.
   taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.158 at 30° C.—Boll. 140° C.—Caut. Yopars
   injure the eyes.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: Merck!
2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
STONE'S...

STRAWS made of MANILLA PAPER. Thoroughly saturated with hot paraffin wax of highest grade.
Straws entirely free from TASTE or ODOR. My straws cannot affect anything ever used as a drink.
Every paper straw is SWEET, CLEAN, and PERFECT. STONE'S PATENT JULEP-STRAWS CAN NEVER BE USED BUT ONCE, AS THEY WILL ALWAYS SHOW THE MARKS OF USE.
But one straw necessary for each drink.
No cracked or musty straws. No time wasted in hunting for perfect straws when you use my patent paper julep-straws.
CHEAPER and BETTER than natural straws.
HEALTH, CLEANLINESS, and ECONOMY assured by using STONE'S PATENT JULEP-STRAWS.
I refer to all reputable druggists in the country, who use them at soda fountains in preference to natural straws.
All first-class clubs, hotels, saloons, restaurants, etc., use my straws.
If you try them once you will use them always.
My daily orders during season average nearly ONE million straws per day.
I do not sell at retail.
Write for samples and prices, mentioning MERCE'S INDEX.

M. C. STONE, Sole Manufacturer,
430 9th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

You get more GOOD paper STRAWS for your money than you do natural straws.
Horlick's Malted Milk.

PURE NOURISHMENT—AN IDEAL FOOD.

Sterilized, Peptonized, Complete, Concentrated, Perfectly Soluble, Delicious, Convenient, Bland and Easily Digested.

All we ask for this food is a fair trial in such cases as infant-feeding, typhoid and other low fevers, pneumonia, phthisis, dyspepsia, gastritis or enteritis, in fact in any case where the vitality is low, and the digestive organs weak, and where the nourishment of the patient becomes of vital importance.

**Horlick's Malted Milk** is useful in health also as a pleasant and healthful substitute for tea and coffee. It makes a fine lunch for the professional or business man, or for brain-workers of any class, and is an excellent nutritive tonic for any one overworked physically or mentally. A glass of it taken before retiring always relieves insomnia.

Liberal samples sent to physicians prepaid. A line of attractive advertising matter sent to any druggist on application.

HORLICK'S DIASTOID.

**A Vegetable Ferment in a Dry Form.**

Prepared from carefully selected Barley malted by our own special process. It contains no unaltered Starch, is free from adulterants or preservatives, and possesses a high diastatic value. It excels all liquid preparations of malt, as its dry form and careful manufacture enable it to be kept in all climates without undergoing fermentation. It is easily soluble, and very palatable. It not only assists digestion promptly at the time of using, but indirectly assists the digestive organs to recover their tone and perform their natural functions unaided.

“Starch is the chief nutrient of all vegetable foods” (Martin: “The Human Body”). Starch is digested by Ptyalin-Pancreatin-Diastase.

Diastoid, which is largely diastase, is indicated in all morbid conditions of the system affecting the production of Ptyalin and Pancreatin.

Samples free on application to

**HORLICK'S FOOD CO.,**

Racine, Wis.
**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.**

**Ethylene Chloride, Mono-chlorinated** (Monochloro-ethylene Chloride; Monochlorinated Dutch Liquid; Vinyl Chlorohydrosulphate.) Fr. vinyl chloride, by anisole and penis-chloride, -C₂H₄Cl₂ + Cl - C₂H₅Cl₂. - Colorless, liquid. - Pleasant odor. - Sp. Gr. 1.658 at 9°C. - Boll. 114°C - Uses: Anesthetic; said superior to chloroform & ethyl chloride.

**Ethylene Cyanide Merck.** c. v. - oz. 4.00 (Succinonitrile). Fr. ethylene bromide, by potash cyanide w. al.-C₅H₄N₃ + NaCN - Whm., ammon. mass. - Sol. W., A., - Boll. 51-54°C. - Boll. 185-190°C.


**Ethylene-ethylenediamine, see Lysidine.**

**Ethylene Glycol, & Ethylene-monocacetic, see Glycol, n.c.**

**Ethylene Iodide Merck (not Ethyl Iodide).** 

**Cryst.** g. s. v. - oz. 2.07 (Diiodo-ethane). - C₅H₄I₂ - CH₂I₂, C₅H₄I₂. - Colorless, need. or prisms. - Sp. Gr. 1.107. - Sol. A., E., - Boll. 81-88°C.

**Ethylene Tetra-, or Per-, Iodide, see Diiodoform.**

**Ethylidene Chloride Merck.** From Ethyl Chloride. 

**Cryst.** g. s. v. - oz. 3.57 (Chlorinated Marjoram Ether, Alpha- di-ethyl-ethane; Ethylene Dichloride). -By chlorinating ethyl chloride in light. - C₃H₆Cl₂ - CH₂Cl₂, C₃H₆Cl₂. - Color., oily liq.; odor & taste like chloroform. - Sp. Gr. 1.094 at 9°C. - Boll. 78-80°C. - Inhal. - Uses: Anesthetic, inst. of chloroform, for minor opera.

do. - From Paraldehyde. g. s. v. - oz. 1.57

**Ethyl Phenacetin.** c. v. - oz. 4.50 Resct. prod. ethyl-iodide w. phenacetin-sodium. - C₅H₅O₂N₃N₂ + NH₃. - Colorless, odor, bitter taste. - Sp. Gr. 1.004 at 9°C. - Boll. 190°C. - Uses: Local, for burning, stop. burning, vaginal, eye, ear.

**Ethyl-phenyl-ketone.** c. v. - oz. 0.40 Fr. benzol chloride, by zinc ethyl. - C₅H₅O₂N₃N₂ + NH₃. - Colorless, odor, bitter taste. - Sp. Gr. 1.004 at 9°C. - Boll. 190°C. - Uses: Local, for burning, stop. burning, vaginal, eye, ear.

**Ethyl-propionyl-, see Di-ethyl-ketone.**

**Ethyl pyridine.-Lutidine, Beta.**

**Eucalyptine Merck.** c. v. - oz. 2.00 Hydrocarbon fr. eucalyptus. - C₅H₈O₄ - Clear, colorless liq. - Sol. A., - Boll. 100-170°C. - Antiseptic.

**Eucalyptol Merck.** c. v. - oz. 1.50 (Eucalyptine Hydrochlorate; "Terpine Dihydrochlorate"). - Fr. oil of Eucalyptus globulus, Labill. - C₅H₈O₄ - Clear, colorless liq. - Uses: Inhal. for eucalyptol oil; eucalyptol; pulmon. & gastric-dist., diff. no toxic action; bronch. typh. fever, chloriform diarrhea, &c., well-borne by stomach. - Uses: 34 grs (1.6 Gm.) daily in wafers or caps.; children 4-10 grs (0.38-0.78 Gm.) daily as confection, w. milk.

**Eucalyptol Merck.** U. S. P. - C. F., crystals. c. v. - oz. 0.29 Also in 5, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs. (Cineole.) Fr. volatile oil of Eucalyptus globulus, Labill., at 170-180°C. - C₅H₈O₄. - Colorless liq.; congrues below

HAGEE'S CORDIAL OF COD-LIVER OIL
WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES
(LIME AND SODA)
IS A THIN FLUID CORDIAL, PALATABLE AND POTENT.
NO GREASE, NO FISHY ODOR OR TASTE.

CONTAINS DOUBLE the active principles of Cod-liver Oil found in the best refined oil, and four times the active principles the emulsions contain—hence its special value when the Hypophosphites are indicated. It can be taken and assimilated when all other preparations of Cod-liver Oil are refused by the stomach.

IT IS PUT UP IN 16-oz. BOTTLES ONLY. PRICE 5.00 PER BOTTLE, 45.00 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

We will send a FULL-SIZE BOTTLE of HAGEE'S CORDIAL FREE to any physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges.

KATHARMON CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF KATHARMON

INTERNALLY:
It is prompt and powerful in Acute Indigestion, Gastric Catarrh, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum.

LOCALLY:
It is soothing and healing as used in Catarhal Conditions, Ulcers, Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Dermatitis, Vaginitis, etc.

KATHARMON has an agreeable odor and taste, is free from color, and will not stain the most delicate fabric.

We call especial attention to the formula of KATHARMON that it may not be confused with certain Alcoholic Solutions of similar appearance, but of doubtful therapeutic value, and we earnestly request physicians to prescribe KATHARMON in the original bottle containing 16 ounces.

FORMULA:
* Hydrastis Canadensis.
* Physostegia Decandra.
* Acid Salicylic, C. P. (from Oil of Wintergreen).

KATHARMON is a thoroughly safe antiseptic for internal and external use. It furnishes a perfect antiseptic dressing for all kinds of wounds. It gives speedy relief when applied to hemorrhoids. It is an invaluable cleansing agent in obstetric practice. It is unscented as a vaginal wash. It is of great value in all catarhal infections of the etc.

IT IS PUT UP IN 16-oz. BOTTLES ONLY. PRICE 5.00 PER BOTTLE, 45.00 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.

We will send a FULL-SIZE BOTTLE of KATHARMON FREE to any physician who wishes to test it, if he will pay the express charges.

KATHARMON CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A DEFINITE PRODUCT

Antipuralgos

It is Antipyretic, Analgesic, and Antispasmodic.
It is a reliable substitute for Quinine, Chloral, and Bromides in the treatment of Neuralgia, Dysmembranes, and allied disorders.
It is superior to all other coal-tar derivatives because it is

ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

IT RELIEVES PAIN AND OVERCOMES SPASM.

Prepared in powder form and in five-grain tablets. Sold in one-ounce boxes, at one dollar per ounce, postpaid. Your druggist ought to keep it. We will send you some free.

Owing to the demand, we now manufacture Compound Tablets of 3/4 grains each Antipuralgos and Solph. Quinines. Put up in one-ounce boxes. $1.00 per ounce.

KATHARMON CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo.

**When writing, please mention MARCK'S Index.**
Euphorin. MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Extract.

Euphorin Merok (not Euphorin), c. v. — oz. 1.25
Ethyl Carbamate; Phenyl-ethyl Carbamate; Phenyl Urethane.
Fr. — Ethyl chloro-carbonate, by aniline.
C₂H₅ClNO₂C₆H₅CNH₂C₂H₅; Colorless, odourless; clove taste.
Sol. A., E.; sol. in W.; — Mild. 40-60 C. — Anti-
rhematism, Analgesia; Antispasms; Antiphlogistics.
Uses: Intern., rheum., tuberculosis, headache, eclampsia.
Increases excretion of urea. — Extern., dusting powder in venerous, &c., skin diseases. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.03-0.06 Gm.) 2-3 times d. — Cont. Do not confuse this with Euphorin.

Eunomia Reichenbach-Merok — 5 grmme vial 1.00
Consists of wood-tar. — Clear colorless, agaric smell. — Bolus, about 47 C. — Anti-rheumatic. 1.80

Europhile (not Euphorin), c. v. — oz. 1.80
Iodo-di-isobutyl-ortho-creosol; Isobutyl-ortho-creosol lodide.
Heat-prod. iso-butyl-alcohol & ortho-creosol w. zinc chlo-
inflammatory, Antitoxin, Antispasms, Antipyretic. — Extern., in skin diseases, varicose veins &c., 5-10% oint. or dusting powder, or pure. — Intern., syph.
iliac. — Inf. 1/4-1/2 grains (0.03-0.1 Gm.) once daily, oily solution. — Cont. Do not confuse this with Euphorin.

Eurybia
Fr. Eurybia moschata; = Oenaria moschata, Hook., fr. New Zealand. — Silty, yellow, bitter, amorphous powder. — Sol. W., A.

Euxanthin, — see Acid, Euxanthic.

Euxanthone Merok — 15 gr. vial. 75
Fr. Euxanthone acid by heat or sulphuric acid; C₆H₅O₂N =
C₈H₈(OH)₂CO²H; — Pale-yellow need., or scales. — Sol. E., alkaline; hot A. — Mild. 388 C.

Exalgine
Fr. Exalgine acetamide; Methyl Acetanilide; Acetanilide.
— Fr. mono-methyl aniline w. acetyl chloride. — C₈H₇NO = C₈H₇NCH₂CO₂H; — Whit. cryst.; odorless; tasteless. — Sol. W., A.; hot W., A. — Mild. 100 C. — Boll. 940 C. — Anti-
inflammatory, Antihemorrhage, Sedative. — Uses: Intern., rheum., epilepsy, neuralgia, headache, chills, inflamed, &c. — Extern., dil. on smooth. on painful ulcers, burns, or infl. surr. — Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.)

Extract, Abies, fluid — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. bark A. balsamine, Miller (Balsam Fir). — Anesthetic, An-
tispasms, Tonic. — Uses: Diarrhoea, dysentery, hemorrhage. — Dose 80-120 ml (1.8-3.7 Gm.)

Extract, Abisinhim, alcohol — Soft. oz. jars. — oz. .20
Also in 1/5, 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.
Fr. leaves & tops Artemisia, L. (Abisinanth; Worm-
wood). — Senna, Aromatic Tonic, Antispasmos, Antiperi-
tings. — Uses: Gen. deb., improve appetite, cerebell. exhaustion, rheumatism.
— Dose 5-10 grains (0.33-1.6 Gm.)

Extract, Abisinhit, alcohol — Soft. oz. jars. — oz. .15
Also in 1/5, 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.

Extract, Abisinhit, fluid — c. b. — lb. .70
Dose 10-120 ml (1.8-8.7 Gm.)

Extract, Achiles, alcohol — Soft. oz. jars. — lb. 2.50
Fr. herb A. Milleri, L. (Miltol; Yarrow). — Tonic, Stimu-
lar, Emmem.; Anesthetic. — Uses: Debility, anemona, genstaar, &c., domestic remedy in cancers. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.33-1.6 Gm.)

Extract, Achiles, fluid — c. b. — lb. .65

Extract, Achillea, aqua — Soft. — lb. jars. — lb. 1.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Achillea, fluid — c. b. — lb. .55
Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-8.7 Gm.)

Extract, Aconitum Leaves, alcohol — Soft. — lb. jars. — lb. 3.20
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. A. napellus, L. (Aconite; Monks-hood). — Antit-
— Extern., in solut. — nasal., rheum. — Dose 1/4, 1/3 grains (0.01-0.02 Gm.) — Max. D. 1/3 grains (0.01 Gm.) single; 6 grains (0.36 Gm.) p. day. — Antispastics, stomach, apple, to stimulate, &c. — Caut. — Poison!

Extract, Aconitum Leaves, fluid — c. b. — lb. .80
Dose 1/4-3 ml (0.09-0.3 Gm.) several t. p. d. — Max. D. 3 ml (0.2 Gm.) single; 16 ml (1 Gm.) p. day.

Extract, Aconitum Root, alcohol — U. S. P. — Soft. — lb. jars. — lb. 3.20
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Dose 1/6-2 grains (0.015-0.18 Gm.) single; 30 grains (1.8 Gm.) p. day.

Extract, Aconitum Root, fluid — U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. .90
Dose 1/6-1 ml (0.04-0.06 Gm.) several t. p. d. — Max. D. 2 ml (0.19 Gm.) single; 9 ml (0.6 Gm.) p. day.

Extract, Acornus, — see Extract, Calamus.

Extract, Actaea Racemosa, — see Extract, Cimicifuga.

Extract, Adhatoda, fluid — c. b. — lb. .25
— Uses: Congest, colds, asthma, phthisia, choler, diaphoretic. — Dose 15-60 ml (0.9-8.7 Gm.)

Extract, Adonis, aqua — Soft. — oz. jars. — oz. .40
Also in 1/5, 1/4 & 1/2 lbs.
Fr. A. vernalis, L. (False Heleborus; Bird's Eye). — Heart.
Stim., &c. — Uses: Inst. of digitalis, said much safer.
— Dose 1/10 th grain (0.0006-0.006 Gm.) — Max. D. 1/5 grains (0.07 Gm.) p. day. — Antispastics, stomach, apple, to stimulate, &c. — Caut. — Poison!

Extract, Adonis Root, fluid — N. F. — c. b. — lb. .25
Dose 1/8-5 ml (0.08-0.3 Gm.) several t. p. d.

Extract, Aegle, fluid — c. b. — lb. 3.00
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. fruit A. Marmelos, Correa (Bengal Quince, Bael). —
Astringent, Tonic. — Uses: Diarrhoea, dysentery, &c., seas without constipation.
— Dose 90-90 grains (1.94-8.9 Gm.)

Extract, Aegle, fluid — c. b. — lb. 1.70
Dose 10-120 ml (1.8-7.4 Gm.)

Extract, Aesculus Gibrar, fluid, — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. bark A. gibrar, Wollf. (Hackeye). — Tonic, Astringent, Antispastics. — Uses: Diarrhoea, &c. — Dose 10-90 ml (0.5-1.3 Gm.)

Extract, Aesculus Hippocastanum Bark, fluid — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. bark A. Hippocastanum, L. (Horse-chestnut). — Tonic, Astringent, Antispastics. — Uses: Intern. &i Extern. Fever, &c. — Dose 120-90 ml (0.18-3.7 Gm.)

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MEROK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MEROK.

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
A GREAT SUCCESS!

"RESULTS:"

"The High Tension Coil is absolutely essential if one would obtain the best results that electricity is capable of giving."

A. D. Rockwell, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

"The Faradic apparatus (High Tension Coil) as manufactured by the Jerome Kidder Mfg. Co., is entirely satisfactory in gynecological as well as general work."

A. H. Golter, M.D.
New York, April 21st, 1894.

"A satisfactory coil can only be the result of scientific workmanship based upon an accurate knowledge of medical requirements. A crude made coil is worse than valueless. It is harmful to the cause of electro-therapy."

S. H. Morell, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

"The completed apparatus which I am now using is an exhibition of rare mechanical skill and workmanship combined with a thorough knowledge of Electro-Physics, and in the hands of a physician who can make intelligent use of its possibilities is capable of results not even dreamed of a few years ago."

O. S. Phelps, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

"Marvelous in its power to relieve pain, stimulate the circulation, and strengthen muscular tissues. I could not get along in my gynecological practice without the High Tension instrument."

L. L. Dunworth, M.D.
New York, Feb. 4th, 1895.

"The most useful of the kind that I have ever seen, the current being absolutely even."

R. L. Watters, M.D.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1895.

"The beneficial results obtained from the use of currents derived from long lengths of wire as compared with cheap apparatus, would state that my success in treating has increased very perceptibly since using the long-coil apparatus. Students in medical schools should be taught the difference between scientific apparatus, and the cheap trash the country is flooded with."

S. L. Johnson, M.D.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1895.

"I have derived most marked, speedy, and excellent results, especially in relief of pain."

J. Walters, M.D.

"I have found your improved Faradic battery very satisfactory in the therapeutic results obtained, which I am sure would not be possible with poor apparatus."

W. F. Davis, M.D.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 7th, 1895.

A. N. McSore, M.D.

Jerome Kidder Mfg. Co.,
820 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Send for Catalogue, and mention Messrs. Kidder's Index.
Ext. Aesculus,

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Ext. Aesculus.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK’S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2664, New York.

**Extract, Aesculus Hippocastanum Seeds, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.10
- Dose 10-30 ml (0.6-8 cc.).

**Extract, Agraria, Purging.**—see Extract Polyposus.

**Extract, Agrimonia, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. .80
- Fr. A. eupatoria, L. (Agrimonia).—Astring., Stimm., Antiptyr. —Uses:—Menstr. fever, fever, diarrhea, hemorrhage.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Agropyrum,**—see Extract, Triticum.

**Extract, Alianthus, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.40
- Fr. bark A. glandulosa, Desf. (Tree of Heaven; Chinese Sumach).—Purg., Vermifuge.—Uses:—Dysentery.—Dose 10-30 ml (0.6-1.8 cc.).

**Extract, Adjovum Seed,**—see Extract, Carum

**Copticum.**

**Extract, Alder, Black,**—see Ext. Ilex Verticillata.

**Extract, Alder, Tag,**—see Ext. Alnis Serrulata.

**Extract, Aletris, ailooh.**—Soft. oz. jars. —oz. .34
- Also in 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
- Fr. root A. farinosa, L. (Star Grass; Unicorn Root; Blazing Star).—Emmen., Alter., Tonic. —Uses:—Amenorr., dysmenorr., menor., leukorr., colic, rheum., fatigue, dyspeps. —Dose 1/4-1 gm. (0.08-0.194 Gm.).

**Extract, Alcarius, fluid**

- N. F. c. b. - lb. 1.35
- Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Allium, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. .90
- Fr. bulb A. sativum, L (Garlic).—Expector., Sed., Antispas. —Uses:—Bronch., pneum., nerv., restles., & infant convuls. —Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Allepice, Florida,**—see Extract, Calycanthus.

**Extract, Alnus Serrulata, fluid**

- Fr. bark A. serrulata, Willd. (Smooth, American, or Tag., Alder).—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Aloe, Barbadose, aqu. Dry.** c. b. - lb. 1.00
- Also in 1/4 & 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
- Fr. inf. juice of aloe, Aloe vera, L.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

**Extract, Aloe, Cape, aqu. Scales.** c. b. - lb. 1.00
- Also in 1/4 & 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
- Fr. inf. juice of aloe, Aloe spicata, Thumb.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065 0.4 Gm.).

**Extract, Aloe, Socotrana, aqu. U.S.P. Dry**

- c. v. - oz. .20
- Also in 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
- Fr. inf. juice of aloe, Aloe verrucosa, Baker. —Glutern, brown lab-black masses.—Soil. W. Cath., Tonic. Hepatic Stimm., Emmen. —Uses:—Hemorrhoids, constip., amenorr., jaund., & chlorosis.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.065-0.4 Gm.).

**Extract, Aloe, Socotrana, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.25
- Dose 10-30 ml (0.6-8 cc.).

**Extract, Alstonia, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 2.26
- Fr. bark A. consticta, F. Muell. (Bitter, or Australian Fever, Bark).—Tonic. Antiper. —Uses:—Malarial fever.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Althaea, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. .75
- Fr. root A. officinalis, L. (Marshmallow).—Demulc. —Uses:—Coughs, colds & bronch. affect.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Ampelophas, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. .90
- Fr. bark & twigs A. quinquefolia, Mich. (Virginia Creeper; American Ivy).—Alter., Tonic. Diur. —Uses:—Syph., dropsy, bronch., &c.—Dose:—Alter., 5-10 ml (0.8-6.6 cc.). —diur., 10-30 ml (0.8-1.2 cc.).

**Extract, Anacardi.**—see Extract, Pyrhythm.

**Extract, Anamirta, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. .90
- Fr. berries A. paniculata, Colebr. (Flesh berries; Cocculus Indicus).—Parasiticide.—Uses:—External, 2-5 oz. lotion for pediculi & other parasitic skin dis.—Antid., stomach siphon, emesis, ammonia, bradyc. &c.—Cont. Poison!

**Extract, Anchiusa, ailooh.**—Soft. oz. jars. —oz. .40

**Extract, Anchiusa, ether.**—Soft. oz. jars. —oz. .50

**Extract, Anemone Hepatica, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.10
- Fr. ivs. A. Hepatica, L. (Hepatica; Liverwort).—Astring., Tonic. —Uses:—Supposed of benefit in hepatic affect.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Anemone Pulsatilla,**—see Extract, Pulsatilla.

**Extract, Angelica Root, fluid.**—N. F. c. b. - lb. .90
- Fr. root A. Archangelicae, L. (Garden Angelica).—Arom. Tonic. Carmin., Stim. —Uses:—Dyspeps., bronch., & fatal.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Angelica Seed, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.10
- Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Angustura,**—see Extract, Cusparia.

**Extract, Anisum, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.10
- Fr. fruit Pimpinella Anisum, L. (Anise Seed).—Arom., Carmin., Galactagogue, Sed. —Uses:—Coll; increase milk secretion; quiet babies.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Anchimia, aqu. Soft. oz. jas. —oz. .36
- Also in 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
- Fr. flowers cultt. A. nobilis, L. (Roman Chamomile).—Tonic. Diaph.—Uses:—Cold, fevers, worms. —Dose 3-15 grains (0.19-0.97 Gm.).

**Extract, Anchimia, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. .90
- Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 cc.).

**Extract, Aplom ailooh.**—Soft. oz. jas. —oz. .25
- Also in 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
- Fr. fruit A. graveolens, L. (Celeriy).—Diur. Antispas., Antiper. —Uses:—Dropsy, diarh., & Bright's dis.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.66-1.3 Gm.).

**Extract, Aplom, fluid.**—N. F. c. b. - lb. 1.35
- Dose 1-3 dr. (0.8-7.4 cc.).

**Extract, Apolopus, fluid**

- c. b. - lb. 1.60
- Fr. ivs. & stems A. Bayalnham, Remy (Bayalnham; Hypertonic).—Astring., Tonic. Antiacid. —Uses:—Phth., diar., chronic hemmorhages of bowels, chronic dysent., flatulent dyspeps., & catarrh.—Dose 5-30 ml (0.8-1.8 cc.).

**Extract, Apocynum Androsaemifolium, fluid.**

- c. b. - lb. .90
- Fr. root A. androsaemifolium, L. (Dog-bane, Bitter Root).—Diaph., Diar., Cath.—Uses:—Chronic constip. & dropeical condit.—Dose 5-30 ml (0.8-1.8 cc.).

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
FERROPYRINE.

(See page 124.)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Ferropyrine is a compound of antipyrine and ferric chloride, introduced by Dr. W. Cubasch, of Santsstad. It consists of three molecules of antipyrine and one molecule of ferric chloride, and thus contains 64 per cent. of antipyrine, 12 per cent. of metallic iron, and 24 per cent. of chlorine. It occurs as a dark-red, crystalline, non-hygroscopic permanent powder, soluble in five parts of water at 15 degrees C, but requiring nine parts of boiling water for solution. Heating, therefore, precipitates it from its cold solution, in the form of ruby-red leaflets, melting between 220 and 225° C. It is soluble also in alcohol, wood spirit, or benzol; but almost insoluble in ether. Aqueous solutions of Ferropyrine are of a dark blood-red color, have a faintly astringent taste, but, even when concentrated, have no caustic action; they are miscible, without decomposition, with hydrochloric acid, peptic, potassium bromide, and tinctures free from tannin; caustic alkalies and alkaline carbonates, potassium iodide, some of the alkaloids, and tannin precipitate the iron.

As regards testing Ferropyrine, its peculiarity of solubility is recommended as an identity test. One gramme dissolved by agitation in 8 Cc. of cold water separates out, on boiling the solution, in the form of leaflets, which melt between 220 and 225° C. As regards purity tests, the solution of 1 Gm. of Ferropyrine in 100 Cc. of water must be perfectly clear, without deposit of ferric oxide; and on the addition of a few cubic centimeters of ammonia water, ferric oxide precipitates. The filtrate, after being boiled down to 5 Cc., admixed with 30 Cc. of 30% soda-solution, three times extracted with 10 Cc. of warm benzol, and evaporated to dryness should yield 0.6 Gm. of antipyrine (melting-point, 113° C), corresponding to 64%. Dr. Cubasch has employed Ferropyrine in anemia, chlorosis, migraine, divers neuralgias, and in other affections where a combination of iron and antipyrine appeared to be indicated. Topically Ferropyrine has proved serviceable as a styptic and astringent in gonorrhea (1 to 1½% solutions), nose-bleed (pure or in 20% solution), and dental hemorrhage (pure), etc.

THERAPEUTICAL USES—FERROPYRINE INTERNALLY.

According to Dr. Cubasch, the internal employment of Ferropyrine is most satisfactory in chlorotic and anemic conditions, and is especially indicated in such cases as are accompanied by pain. During the author’s experience with Ferropyrine, extending over more than four years, this remedy completely fulfilled all expectations.
**New Information on** articles here enumerated, and others (especially on new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "*Merck's Market Report"*—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; 2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2644, New York.

### Ext. Apoynum

**Merck's 1896 Index**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Apoynum Cannabini, alcoh.—Soft</th>
<th>oz. jars.—oz.</th>
<th>.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2, 1/4, &amp; 1/3 lbs.</td>
<td>Fr. root A. Cannabini, L. (Canadian, or Black Indian, hemp).—Diur., Disph., Expector.—Uses: Dropsey.—Dosage 1-4 grains (0.006-0.02 Gm.).</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Apoynum Cannabini, fluid.—U.S.P.</th>
<th>c. b.—lb.</th>
<th>.50</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dosage 5-30 [Ml. 0.3-1.9 Cc.]</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Apple, ferrated, Merck.—N. F.</th>
<th>lb. jars.—</th>
<th>.77</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2, 1/4, &amp; 1/3 lbs., &amp; ozs.</td>
<td>Fr. ripe sour apples w. iron. (Crude Iron Maleate).—Hemmat. —Uses: Chlorosis &amp; all afebr. needling iron.—Dosage 5-15 grains (0.3-0.9 Gm.).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| Extract, Aralia Hipida, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .75 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. root A. hipida, Ventenat (Dwarf Elder).—Diuretic. —Uses: Dropsey.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-5.7 Cc.]* |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Aralia Racemosa, fluid.—N. F.</th>
<th>c. b.—lb.</th>
<th>.70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fr. root A. racemosa, L. (American Spikenard; Wild Sarasa-pilla; Wild Liriodendron).—Althr., Diur., Stym.—Uses: Gypha, skin dise., rheumat.—Dosage 60-300 [Ml. 1.8-8.7 Cc.]*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Extract, Arbor Vitae, see Extract, Thuja. |

| Extract, Arctium, Lapp. |

| Extract, Arctostaphylos Gloocia, fluid.c.b.—lb. | 1.80 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. iv. A. glauca, Lindley (Great-berried Mannzantla).—Astr., Tonic. —Uses: Gleet, vesical catarrh, incontin. urine, &c.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-5.7 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi, see Extract, Uva Ursi. |

| Extract, Aresia, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | 1.70 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. nut A. Catechu, L. (Betal Nut).—Astring., Vermifuges.—Dosage 45-120 [Ml. 2.8-7.5 Cc.] |

| Extract, Aristolochia, see Extract, Serpentina. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Arnicas Flowers, alcoh.—Soft</th>
<th>lb. jars.—lb.</th>
<th>2.70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2, 1/4, &amp; 1/3 lbs., &amp; ozs.</td>
<td>Fr. fl. A. montana, L. (Leopard's Bane).—Tonic, Alter., Anti-sph., Antiys.—Uses: Chronic rheum., eneling., chronic catarrh of aged, dysent., malaria, amenorr. diar., dropsey, hemorrhages from concussion, nephritis, &amp;c.—Dosage 3-10 grains (0.05-0.65 Gm.).</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Arnicas Flowers, aqu.—Soft</th>
<th>lb. jars.—lb.</th>
<th>1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2, 1/4, &amp; 1/3 lbs., &amp; ozs.</td>
<td>Dosage 5-30 [Ml. 0.3-1.8 Cc.]*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Extract, Arnicas Root, fluid.—N.F.c.b.—lb. | .90 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/3 lbs., & ozs. | Dosage 5-15 grains (0.18-0.3 Gm.). |

| Extract, Arnicas Root, fluid.—U.S.P. c.b.—lb. | .90 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/3 lbs., & ozs. | Dosage 5-15 [Ml. 0.3-0.9 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Aromatic, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. | .85 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. pwd'd. cinnamon, ginger, cardamom, & nutmeg; alc. ext. —Arum, Tonic. —Uses: Polver. for medicines.—Dosage 10-30 [Ml. 0.6-1.9 Cc.] & more. |

| Extract, Artemisia Abrotanum, fluid. c. b.—lb. | .90 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. tops A. Abrotanum, L. (Southernwood).—Tooth, Aper., Anthelm.—Uses: Improved apet., febr. condit., & worms.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-8.7 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Artemisia Absinthium, see Extract, Absinthium. |

| Extract, Artemisia Frigida, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .85 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. A. frigida, Wild. (Sierra Salvia; Sage Bush; Mountain Sage).—Diur., Nerve Stim.—Uses: Periodic fevers, rheum., scar. fever, dipith. &c.—Dosage 1-2 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.). |

| Extract, Artemisia Pueusefora, see Extract, Santonica. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Artemisia Vulgaris, alcoh.—Soft</th>
<th>oz. jars.—oz.</th>
<th>.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2, 1/4, &amp; 1/3 lbs., &amp; ozs.</td>
<td>Fr. root A. vulgaris, L. (Mugwort).—Vermifuges. Tonic, Antiper,—Uses: Emetics, epilepsy, gastric debil., febr. condit., &amp; tapeworm.—Dosage 3-10 grains (0.18-0.65 Gm.).</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

| Extract, Artemisia Vulgaris, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .70 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 2-4 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Aseaef illicit, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .75 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. gum resin of root A. fistula, Benth.—Antiprom. Expector.——Lax., Nerv.—Uses: Hyst., convuls., hypochon., couche, catarrh, fistul., whoop. cough, cramp, measles, &c.—Dosage 5-30 [Ml. 0.3-1.8 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Asarum, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .75 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. root A. canadense, L. (Wild Ginger; Canada Snake-root).—Arom., Stym., Diaph.—Uses: Colly & sweeten breath.—Dosage 15-60 [Ml. 0.5-8.7 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Asclepias Curassavica, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | 1.85 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. A. curassavica, L. (Blood Flower).—Astring., Stypt., & Vermif.—Uses: Worms & vaginal leucor.—Dosage 60-120 [Ml. 3.7-14 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Asclepias Incarnata, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .75 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. root A. incarnata, L. (White Indian Hemp).—Expector., Diur., Alter.—Uses: Bronch., pneum., rheum., &c.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-8.7 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Asclepias Syriaca, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | .90 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. root A. syriaca, L. (Milk, or Silk, Weed).—Alter., Anod.—Uses: Scrofula & asthma.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-8.7 Cc.]* |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extract, Asclepias Tuberosea, fluid.—U. S. P.</th>
<th>c. b.—lb.</th>
<th>.90</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fr. root A. tuberosa, L. (Butterfly Weed; Pleurisy Root).—Diur., Expector., Anthelm.—Uses: Catarrh, pneum., piens, consumpt., dyspep., colic, fistul., &amp;c.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-8.7 Cc.]*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Extract, Ash., see Extract, Fraxinus. |

| Extract, Asparagus, fluid.—c. b.—lb. | 1.10 |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Fr. root A. officinalis, L.—Supposed Aper., Alter., & Diur.—Uses: Domestic pract. & eczemat. Medic. value problematic.—Dosage 30-60 [Ml. 1.8-8.7 Cc.]* |

| Extract, Aspidium, ethereal, see Olioeresin, Aspidium. |

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1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK.

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
FERROPYRINE.—Continued from page 100a

He prescribed Ferropyrine in 0.3 to 0.6% aqueous solutions giving the remedy in doses of 3 to 4 grn. three or four times daily. In acute anemia as well as in chronic diarrhea, double or even treble the dose was given. The remedy was tolerated by the stomach without giving rise to the slightest disturbance; and often after five or six days' treatment headaches, continuous till then, were permanently relieved. The appetite was favorably affected, and bodily energy visibly increased, in the relatively short time of three or four weeks.

The ordinary prescription in simple chlorosis is:

Ferropyrine, - - - - - - - - 10 grn.
Syrup Orange, - - - - - - - - 4 fl. dr.
Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - To make 6 fl. oz.
Tablespoonful three times daily.

For patients who complain of dyspeptic troubles, the addition of soluble pepsin has proved very serviceable:

Ferropyrine, - - - - - - - - 10 grn.
Dil. Hydrochloric Acid, - - - - - - - - 5 min.
Pepsin (Ph. G.), - - - - - - - - 1 dr.
Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - To make 6 fl. oz.
Tablespoonful after meals.

In individual cases of palpitation of the heart (vagus neuroses) satisfactory results have been obtained by prescribing Ferropyrine with ethereal tincture of valerian:

Ferropyrine, - - - - - - - - 10 grn.
Ether. Tinct. Valerian, - - - - - - - - 1 fl. dr.
Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - To make 6 fl. oz.
Tablespoonful two or three times a day.

In case of chronic intestinal catarrh the dose may be increased to 1½ to 3 grn. two or three times a day. Tincture of opium (with which Ferropyrine forms a dark solution) or tincture of calumba may be added according to circumstances, as follows:

Ferropyrine, - - - - - - - - 10 to 15 grn.
Tincture Opium, - - - - - - - - 2½ fl. dr.
Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - To make 6 fl. oz.
Tablespoonful every three hours.

or:

Ferropyrine, - - - - - - - - 10 to 15 grn.
Tincture Calumba, - - - - - - - - 2½ fl. dr.
Distilled Water, - - - - - - - - To make 6 fl. oz.
Tablespoonful every three hours.

What especially marks the exhibition of Ferropyrine is the rapid alleviation of painful symptoms, even after administration of comparatively, small quantities (two or three tablespoonfuls of a 0.3 to 0.5% solution daily); persistent nervous affections, as headache, psychical excitation, and gastralgia, so far as they are symptoms of chlorosis or anemia,
Extract, Aspidium, fluid .......... c. b.—lb. 0.9
Fr. rhizoma Dryopteris Filix-mas, Schott, & D. marginalis, A. Gray (Filix-mas; Male Fern; Aspidium).—Antiparasitic.
—Uses: Tawpemwor. —Dose 80-90 ml [1.8-2.5 Gm.].

Extract, Aspidosperma, aqu.—Dry... c. v.—oz. 0.5
Fr. bark A. Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht. (Quebracho).—Antiparasitic, Antispasmodic, Astringing. —Uses: Interna, cardiae & asthma. dyspepsia, emphysema, malaria, dysentery.—Externally, endometritis, ulceration cervix.—Dose 8-15 ml [0.055-0.3 Gm.].

Extract, Aspidosperma, aqu.—Dry... c. v.—oz. 0.45
Dose 15-60 ml [0.9-3.7 Gm.].

Extract, Atroja,—see Extract, Belladonna.

Extract, Aurantium Amaranth, alcohol.—Soft... c. b.—lb. 2.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. (Bitter Orange Peel).—Fr. fruit of fruit C. vulgaris, Rauco. —Tonic, Stomach, Carminative. —Uses: Mostly to improve taste of other medicinals. —Dose 2-10 grains [0.013-0.065 Gm.].

Extract, Aurantium Amaranth, fluid (Fluid Extract of Bitter Orange Peel, U. S. P.). c. b.—lb. 0.75
Dose 15-80 ml [0.9-3.7 Gm.].

Extract, Bael,—see Extract, Cholene.

Extract, Balm,—see Extract, Mellissa.

Extract, Balmony,—see Extract, Choline.

Extract, Balsam Fir,—see Extract, Abies.

Extract, Baptisia, fluid............... c. b.—lb. 0.70
Fr. root B. tinctoria, R. Br. (Wild Indigo).—Antisepptic, Astringent; Cathartic. —Uses: Interna, typhoid fever, dysentery. —Externally, diaphoretic, & scarlet fever. —Dose 8-15 ml [0.055-0.3 Gm.].

Extract, Belladonna, fluid............. c. b.—lb. 1.10
Fr. rhizoma & radix Datura Stramonium, L. (Belladonna).—Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Expectorant. —Dose 2-6 ml [0.13-0.34 Gm.].

Extract, Berberis Aquifolium, alcohol.—Soft... oz. jars.—oz. 0.30
Fr. root B. Aquifolium Pursh. (Holly Leaved Barberry; Oregon Grape Root).—Alterative, Antispasmodic, Tonic, Diuretic. —Uses: In chorea, skin diseases, nephritis, liver dialysis, typhoid fever, & chronic ulcer. —Dose 2-6 ml [0.13-0.34 Gm.].

Extract, Berberis Aquifolium, fluid... c. b.—lb. 2.25
Dose 10-60 ml [0.8-1.3 Gm.].

Extract, Berberis Vulgaris, fluid,—N.F.—c. b.—lb. 0.90
Fr. root bark B. vulgaris, L. (Barberry).—Tonic, Cathartic.—Uses: Deobility & jaundice. —Dose 80-160 ml [1.9-3.3 Gm.].

Extract, Beth Root,—see Extract, Trillum.

Extract, Bidens, fluid................. c. b.—lb. 0.90
Fr. root B. bipinnata, L. (Spanish Needles).—Emmenagogue, Expectorant. —Uses: Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, bronchitis, & laryngitis. —Dose 80-160 ml [1.8-3.7 Gm.].

Extract, Bitter Orange Peel, fluid... c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. balsam resin Styrax Benzoin, Dryander (Benzoin).—Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Expectorant. —Dose 0.5-1.5 ml [0.03-0.1 Gm.].

Extract, Bluebells, alcohol.—Soft... oz. jars.—oz. 0.32
Fr. lvs. & flowers Convallaria majalis, L. (Mother-Of-Pearl).—Narcotic, Emollient, Expectorant. —Uses: Internal, & external. —Dose 2-6 ml [0.13-0.34 Gm.].

Extract, Bone-set,—see Extract, Ephedra.

Extract, Bowles, alcohol.—Soft... oz. jars.—oz. 0.32
Fr. lvs. Atriplex Belladonna, L. (Deadly Nightshade). —Uses: Interna, pain, asthma, & nervous cough, Insect stings, & night sweats. —Dose 2-6 ml [0.13-0.34 Gm.].

Extract, Bourrelieri a, alcohol.—Soft... oz. jars.—oz. 0.32
Fr. lvs. A. Apocynum Androsaemifolium. —Uses: Interna, pain, asthma, & nervous cough, Insect stings, & night sweats. —Dose 2-6 ml [0.13-0.34 Gm.].

Extract, Bittersweet,—see Extract, Solanum Dulcamara.

Extract, Bittersweet, False,—see Extract, Celastrus.

Extract, Blackberry,—see Extract, Rubus Villous.

Extract, Blood Root,—see Extract, Sanguinaria.

Extract, Boldo,—see Extract, Peumus.

Extract, Bone-set,—see Extract, Eupatorium Perfoliatum.
FERROPYRINE.—Continued from page 108a.

generally disappear during the first week; appetite also improves, menses become regular by continued administration; there is a corresponding decrease of edema if a consequence of the hydremic state of the blood, and the general condition is quickly improved. (Dr. Cubasch's observations were made in about eighty cases, mostly chlorotic and anemic girls and women; a small proportion were cases of chronic diarrhea arising from enteritis or from tuberculous processes in the intestines.)

The explanation of the rapid action of Feropyrine on subjective symptoms is to be found, on the one hand in its ready solubility and absorption in the stomach, on the other in the rapid dissociation of the compound. Admittedly the activity of a remedy always depends upon the rapidity of its dissociation in the organism. Thus Feropyrine, which is dissociated even by extreme dilution with water so that very dilute solutions no longer show the ferric, but the ferrous, reactions, is undoubtedly converted into the physiological and easily absorbed alkaline iron albuminate compound without difficulty. This fact alone would explain why the remedy not only does not disturb the digestive organs, but even corrects any slight digestive disturbances.

The antidiarrheic action of Feropyrine in cases of intestinal catarrh is readily explained by its astringent properties, although in such cases it must be, as already mentioned, administered in larger doses (1½ to 3 grn. per day).

Dr. H. Degle (Wien. med. Presse, 1895, p. 1426) confirms Dr. Cubasch's report regarding the value of Feropyrine in the treatment of anemia, chlorosis, and neuralgias accompanied by chlorosis. Anemia and chlorotic conditions, the author asserts, are as quickly overcome by Feropyrine as by any other readily absorbed iron preparation, while smaller doses of the former are more necessary than of the latter to obtain equal benefit.

The cases in which Feropyrine has been found to act especially promptly were cases of neuralgia dependent on anemic conditions.

Headaches and neuralgias of various types, but especially the frequent and troublesome intercostal neuralgias, disappeared entirely, or at least were greatly mitigated within a few days by Feropyrine, and, by a continued use of the latter, were permanently cured. This, he considers, is a very happy action of the remedy, as the patient is usually willing to patiently wait for return to complete health, if only the painful symptoms are abated.

Dr. Degle never observed any disturbance of the digestive functions to follow the use of Feropyrine; on the contrary, he found that a mixture containing Feropyrine, hydrochloric acid, and pepsin, as a rule, quickly removed the dyspepsia and anorexia which so often accompany the above named anemic and neuralgic conditions.

Continued on page 108b.
Extract, Borage, fluid. .......... c. b. — lb. .75
Fr. leaves B. officinalis, L. (Borage). —Delicate, fragrant, diaph. —
Uses: Catar. affec., rheum., & skin dis. — Does 30-60 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Brunfuella, fluid. .......... c. b. — lb. .2.65
Fr. stem & root B. Hoppeana, Bentham (Francisella uniflora, Pohl; Manace). — Ost., Diur., Alien., Anti-rheum. — Uses: Rheum., gout, & pyreth.; somet. asthma & pneun. — Does 5-30 ml (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Bryonia, alcohol. — Soft. — oz. jas.-oz. .25
Uses: Dropper: hydroagogue cath. — Does 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Bryonia, fluid. .......... c. b. — lb. 1.10
Does 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Buchu, — see Extract, Barusa.

Extract, Buckthorn, — see Extract, Rhamnus Frangula.

Extract, Bugle Weed, — see Extract, Lycopus.

Extract, Burdock, — see Extract, Lappa.

Extract, Butternut, — see Extract, Juglans Cinerea.

Extract, Button Bush, — see Extract, Cephalanthus.

Extract, Calabar Bean, — see Extract, Physostigma.

Extract Calamus, alcohol. — Dry Fr. rhizome Acorus Calamus, L. (Sweet Flag). — Aromatic, Tonic, Stim., — Uses: Flatus, & dyspeps.; w. cathartic for grip. — Does 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Calamus, fluid. — U. S. P., c. b. — lb. .90
Does 10-50 ml (0.3-1.8 Cc.) 8 t. p. d.

Extract, Calendula, alcohol. — Soft. — oz. jas.-oz. .32
Also in 1/4 & 1/3 lbs. Fr. flores C. officinalis, L. (Marigold). — Antiseptic., Resol. Tonic, Alien. — Uses: Chiefly external, wounds & sores. — Does 2-6 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.).

Extract, Calendula, fluid. — N. F. — c. b. — lb. 1.80
Uses: Chiefly external, bruises. — Does 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.). —
Appl., pure or attenuated.

Extract, Calumba, alcohol. — Dry. — c. v. — oz. .35
Fr. root of Jateorhiza palmata & J. Calumba, Miers (Colomb.) — Bitter Tonic. — Uses: Dyspep., debil., fistul., convulsiv. — Does 1-10 grains (0.19-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Calumba, fluid. — U. S. P., c. b. — lb. .95
Does 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Caycuemuth, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. bark C. florida, L. (Florida Allepice). — Antiper. Tonic. —
Uses: Malax. affc. & encourage appetite. — Does 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Canella, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .75
Fr. bark C. alba, Murray (Wild Cinnamon). — Stoma., Stml., Antiseptic. —
Uses: Deblitt. condit. of digest. org., scurry, &c. —
Does 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Also in 1/4 & 1/3 lbs. Fr. fl. tops female plant, C. sativa, L. (Indian Hemp) grown in India. — Nar., Sed., Analg., Aphrod. — Uses: Headsache, sum. dis., anoxia, gastrol., neuro., vom., convuls., hyst., mental depression, diarr., hemorr., uter. hemorr., &c. — Does 1/4-4 grains (0.015-0.13 Grm.). — Max. 2 dr. or gr. (0.13 Gm.) single; 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) p. day.

do. — Dry. — c. v. — oz. .60

Extract, Cannabis, fluid. — U. S. P., c. b. — lb. .110
Does 8-10 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Cantharis, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .4.10
Fr. C. vesicatoria, De Geer (Spanish Fly; Cantharides). —
Irrit., Vesic., — Uses: Extern., as blister in neural., Techm., in heat-washes. — Antid., emetic, etc. — Der. euphr. flav.-seed tea or opium by the rectum; morph. hypoderm. Gives no dote. —
Conf. Poison!

Extract, Capsella, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. herb C. Bursa-pastoris, Mench (Shepherd's Purse). —
Antiseptic., Hemost. — Uses: Intern., amm., scurry, dropsy. —
Hemorrhages. — Extern., hemorrhage. — Does, antiscorbutic 15-30 ml (0.9-1.8 Cc.) in hemorrhage. 75-100 ml (4.6-9.8 Cc.) —
Max. 2 dr. or gr. (0.13 Grm.) single; 400 ml (30 Cc.) p. day.

Extract, Capsicum, fluid. — lb. .2.25
Also in 1/4 & 1/3 lbs., & ozs. Fr. fruit C. fastigiatum, Blume (Red Bird, Cayenne, or African, Pepper). — Ras. — Stom., Carmin. —
Uses: Intern., diar., dyspep. & colic, alcoholism, &c. — Extern., rheum., neural., umbigo, &c. — Does 1/4-1/4 grain (0.0005-0.003 Grm.).

Extract, Capsicum, Ethereal, — see Oleoresin, Capsicum.

Extract Capsicum, fluid. — U. S. P., c. b. — lb. .1.10
Uses: Dyspep., palsey, atonic gut, scar. fever, delir. trem., hemorrhoids, sore throat, & in gen. inactiv. of malaria. —
Does 1-3 ml (0.06-0.2 Cc.), properly dil.

Extract, Capsicum & Myrrh, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .1.60

Extract, Cardamom Seed, — see Extract, Elettaria.

Extract, Cardena, aqu. — Dry. — c. b. — lb. .1.25
Fr. Iva. C. beneficita, Adams (Carduus Benedictus; Blessed Thistle). — Tonic, Antipyr., Diaph., Rumen. —
Uses: Amn., dysmen., moment., dyspep., intermit. fever. — Does 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Cardena, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .90
Does 10-50 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Carduus Benedactus, — see Ext. Cardena.

Extract, Carduus, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. f. C. incitorius, L. (Saffron, or African, Saffron). — Astring., Diaph. —
Uses: Haesten erup., in measles, scar. le. fever. — Does 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Carum Carvi, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .1.00
Fr. fruit C. Carvi, L. (Caraway Seed). — Stoma., Carmin. —
Uses: Fistul. colic & correctiv. in o. med. — Does 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Carum Copitcium, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 3.00
Fr. seed C. copitcium, Bentz. & Hook (Adjoan Seed). — Carmin.,
Antiseptic., Astring. — Uses: Choled. st. r. rec. in diphlenia. —
Does 10-30 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

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FERROPYRINE.—Continued from page 108a.

That Ferropyrine is also of benefit in neuralgias not dependent upon anemia is shown by a case of sciatica cited by the author, which was rapidly cured by this remedy; in this case the patient was a strong, well-fed man, who had previously been treated by other modes of treatment without receiving any benefit.

In cases of neuralgias of long standing Dr. Degle administers somewhat large doses. He then usually prescribes a solution containing 16 to 24 grn. in 6 fl. oz. of water, and gives one tablespoonful three times daily.

The author is of the opinion that Ferropyrine is one of the few new remedies which will find a permanent place in our materia medica.

TOPOICAL APPLICATIONS OF FERROPYRINE.

Dr. Frohmann (Wien. med. Presse, 1895, p. 1242) has employed Ferropyrine as a styptic in about 100 cases of hemorrhages subsequent to tooth-extractions, and with repeated success. In each case he obtained a stoppage of the hemorrhage in a short time; subsequent bleeding occurred but seldom, and then it was but slight. The black blood-clot produced remained for several days.

The mode of employment is very simple. In the case of the lower jaw, he pours a small quantity of the remedy, by means of a small spoon, directly into the socket of the tooth; while if the tooth extracted came from the upper jaw, he applies the medicament by means of a piece of absorbent cotton previously moistened. One application he found to usually suffice to stop the flow.

Dr. Frohmann furthermore states that Ferropyrine considerably diminishes the pain occurring after the extraction of the tooth, a property to be ascribed to the antipyrine constituent of the drug.

Dr. Hedderich, of Heidelberg, has used Ferropyrine in many operations of the nose and throat, and found it a reliable styptic, possessing the advantage over its congeners of being free from caustic properties. It was used in pure form or in 20% aqueous solution.

According to Dr. Cubasch, the introducer of Ferropyrine into therapy, this remedy may be employed externally as a non-caustic substitute for ferric chloride, and therefore should play an important part in the treatment of wounds, in gonorrhea, and, above all, in the local treatment of diphtheria.

In gonorrhea, Ferropyrine is used in \( \frac{1}{2} \) to \( 1 \frac{1}{2} \% \) solutions.

To be had of all Druggists. MERCK & CO., New York.
Extract, Cascara Sagrada.—see Extract, Rhamnus Purshiana.

Extract, Cascariila, alcoh.—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. 0.25
Also in 1/4, & 1/2 lbs. Fr. bark Croton Eluteria, Bennett (Sweetbark Dock).—Tonic, Arom., Bisma.—Uses: Flatul., colic, chronic diar., & atomic condit. of stom.—Dose 4-6 grains (0.003-0.04 Gm.).

Extract, Cascara, fluid
Dose 15-40 Ml (0.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Cassia, —see Extract, Cinnamonum.

Extract, Cassia Acutifolia,—see Extract, Senna.

Extract, Castanea, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 0.70 Fr. Ivw. C. dentata (Marshall) Sudworth (Chestnut).—Antispasm, Astring.—Uses: Chol. in whoop. cough.—Uses, ab. 1/4-9 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc).

Extract, Castor-oil Beans, —see Extract, Ricinus.

Extract, Catechu, aqu.—Dry c. b.—lb. 1.50 Fr. wood Acacia Catechu, Willd.—Astring, Astring.—Uses: Diar., gonor., leucor., gleet, & hemorrhage, relaxed utra., irritat. cough, spong. gums.—Dose 3-8 grains (0.0002-0.005 Gm.).

Extract, Catechu, fluid c. b. 0.90 Fr. aqueous extract catechu, Willd.—Dose 1/4-9 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc).

Extract, Cathip.—see Extract, Nepeta.

Extract, Caulophyllum, alcoh.—Soft.—lb. 1.50 Also in 3/4, & 1/2 lbs. Fr. rhizome C. thalictroides, Mich. (Blue Cohoba; Squaw Root).—Diar., Emmen., Demulc., Diaph., & Antispasm.—Uses: Amon, Diaph., colic, epilepsy, cramp, & parturition.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.0002-0.003 Gm.).

Extract, Caulophyllum, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb. 0.70 Dose, 10-30 Ml (0.5-1.5 Cc).

Extract, Celastrus, fluid.—c. b. 0.80 Fr. bark C. scandens, L. (Stadr Tree, False Bittersweet).—Diar., Diaph., Alter.—Uses: Domestic pract, dropper, & febr. condit.; induce sweat.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Celandry, —see Extract, Aplum.

Extract, Centauria,—see Extract, Erythraea.

Extract, Cephaelis,—see Extract, Ipencapnuscaha.

Extract, Cephalanthus, fluid c. b. 0.90 Fr. bark C. occidentalis, L. (Button Bux).—Antiper, Antipy.—Uses: Domestic pract, malar. fever.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Ceris, fluid c. b. 2.25 Fr. bark C. canadensis, L. (Judas's Tree; Red Bud).—Astring.—Uses: Diar., dysent., leucor., & gleet.—Dose 15-30 Ml (0.5-1.5 Cc).

Extract, Cereus, fluid c. b. 3.00 Fr. C. grandiflorus, Miller (Grafted cactus; Night-blooming Cereus).—Uses: For droper, stom. to heal in low fevers, & in funct. & org. dis. of heart.—Dose, ab. 10-30 Ml (0.3-1.3 Cc).

Extract, Chamaeleor, fluid c. b. 1.35 Fr. rhizome C. leucum, Gray (False Unicorn; Blazing Star; Starwort; Heliconia).—Teinflage, Appetizer.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chelidion, alcoh.—Soft.—lb. 2.75 Also in 1/4, 1/2, & ozs. Fr. herb C. majus, L. (Celandine).—Cath., Diar., Diaph., Expector, Alter.—Uses: Intern., affect. of liver, scrof., skin, erupt., anemic.—Extern., warts.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.0001-0.005 Gm.).

Extract, Chelidionum, fluid c. b. 0.75 Dose 5-10 Ml (0.16-0.3 Gm).

Extract, Cheilone, fluid c. b. 0.70 Fr. herb C. glabra, L. (Turkle Head; Balmony).—Cath., An- theml., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., chronic constip., liver dis., worms.—Extern., appl. skin dis.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chemosapidum, fluid c. b. 0.70 Fr. seed C. anthelmintica, L. var. anthelmintica, Gray (American Wormseed).—Anthem., Alter., Expector.—Uses: Expel. worms; chorea, asthma, & catar. affect.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chimaphila, fluid.—U. S. P. c. v.—oz. 1.20 Fr. Ivw. C. umbellata, L. (Pipeweed).—Diar., Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Intern., & Extern., in scrof., skin erupt., & obtin. ul.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chitonanthus, fluid.—oz. jars.—oz. 0.2
Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs. Fr. barck C. virgina, L. (Pringie Tree).—Aper., Diar.—Uses: Droper & mild constip.—Dose 3-8 grains (0.0002-0.005 Gm.).

Extract, Chitonanthus, fluid c. b. 1.10 Dose 30-60 Ml (1.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chirata, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.35 Fr. Swertia Chirata, Hamilton.—Tonic, Anthem., Feb.—Uses: Dyeep., debility, worms, & fevers.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chondrodendron, —see Extract, Paraira Brava.

Extract, Chrysanthemum, fluid c. b. 0.75 Fr. C. Parienses, Persoon (Feverfew).—Tonic, Diaph., Diaph.—Uses: Encourage appetite & promote sweat. In febr. condit.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.5-2.5 Cc).

Extract, Chrysophyllum, aqu., Merek.—Dry c. v.—oz. 0.40 Fr. bark C. glycyphlebus, Cesar (Moneila).—Tonic, Emmen., Astring., Stoma, Expector, Alter.—Uses: Intern., chronic diar., bronch., dysep., chronic catar., scrof., scarry, & menor.—Extern., leucor., spong. gums, ulc. mouth, carious teeth, &c.—Dose 3-8 grains (0.0002-0.005 Gm.).

Extract, Cichorium, alcoh.—Soft.—lb. 1.50 Fr. root C. Intibus, L. (Chiorvy; Sucory).—Contains inulina.—Tonic, Aper.—Uses: Jaudicle, congest. of liver & inst. of taraxacum.—Dose 30-40 grains (1.5-2.5 Gm.).

Extract, Cichorium, aqu.—Soft.—lb. 1.40

Extract, Cleutor, fluid c. b. 1.10 Fr. roots C. maculata, L. (Spotted Cowbane; Water Hemlock).—Anaig., Sed., Antispasm.—Uses: Nerv. & sick headache, anod. positions in rheum. or neural., &c.—Dose 1-5 Ml (0.006-0.03 Gm.).—Anaid., emetic, stomach exphon, tannic acid, coffee, atropin, art, resip., &c.

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1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
CHLOROPHYLL MERCK.

Chlorophyll is an essential element of vegetation, giving green color to foliage and converting crude plant-food into vegetable matter. It is employed in the arts for imparting a green color to soaps, oils, liquors, beverages, confections, etc.

Five different preparations of Chlorophyll, all from innocuous material, are made by Merck, to wit:

1. Chlorophyll, Chemically Pure; the pure vegetable green, with a slight addition of alkali carbonate, to prevent decomposition, which the Chlorophyll alone would undergo in the course of time. This preparation is almost perfectly soluble in alcohol and ether, provided these solvents contain a trace of free acid; with water, it yields a clear solution, from which, however, the pigment is precipitated by acids.

2. Chlorophyll, Technically Pure; unchanged vegetable-green, containing some vegetable fat and traces of potassium carbonate. The latter is necessary to render the preparation stable—it decomposes rather quickly when in the free state or when in contact with a small quantity of acid. The solutions are of a beautiful green color, and show a strongly red fluorescence, especially when slightly acidulated. On exposure to the light, the pigment suffers decomposition in a short time; it is therefore unavailable when permanent coloration is desired.

3. Chlorophyll, Technical, for Coloring Oil, Fat, Soap, etc. This preparation is readily soluble in fats and oils, yielding solutions which are unaffected by light, and without fluorescence; it cannot be employed for coloring aqueous and alcoholic liquids. This is the article given on orders calling simply for "Chlorophyll."

4. Alcoholic Solution of Pure Chlorophyll. This serves for coloring alcoholic fluids containing not less than 85% of alcohol, otherwise turbidity will occur, owing to the separation of Chlorophyll. The solutions are of a pure green color, scarcely affected by light, and without fluorescence.

5. Aqueous Solution of Pure Chlorophyll. This is used for coloring aqueous and alcoholic liquids, the alcohol in which must not exceed 75%, otherwise the Chlorophyll will separate out. Alcoholic fluids colored with aqueous Chlorophyll solution are only slightly affected by light, and are quite stable. When aqueous solutions of organic substances are colored with this Chlorophyll, the pigment will be destroyed as soon as the organic substances themselves begin to undergo decomposition.

To be had of all Druggists.

H-H-H

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.5
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.6
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.7
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.8
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.9
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.10
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.11
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.12
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.13
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.14
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.15
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.16
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.17
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.18
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.19
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.20
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.21
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.22
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.23
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.24
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.25
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.26
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.27
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.28
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.29
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.30
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.31
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.32
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.33
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.34
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.35
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.36
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.37
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.38
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.39
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.40
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.41
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.42
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.43
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.44
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.45
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.46
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.47
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.48
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.49
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.50
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.51
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.52
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.53
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.54
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.55
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.56
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.57
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.58
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.59
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.60
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.61
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.62
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.63
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.64
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.65
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.66
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.67
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.68
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.69
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Cicuta, fluid.—U. S. P.—Dry. 1.70
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
PHYSOSTIGMINE
(ESERINE).

(See page 93.)

Physostigmine, or Eserine (as the same substance is likewise called), is a natural alkaloid and active principle obtained from the calabar bean. As far as the chief physiologic powers and medicinal virtues of this bean are known to-day, they all reside in the alkaloid above named, which therefore can be generally used in medicine in the place of calabar bean. The bean itself is the seed of *Physostigma venenosum* (a leguminose, creeping plant, indigenous to the West-African coast regions), and is there employed by the aborigines as an ordeal-poison.

Physostigmine Alkaloid Merck—C₁₈H₁₈N₄O₄—is in purely milk-white, almost impalpable laminae; poorly soluble in water, but quite readily so in alcohol. The pure alkaloid is official in Great Britain, but is very little used for internal medicine, and not at all for hypodermatics, on account of its poor solubility. It is used, however, for ophthalmology (see below).

More frequent employment is had of some of the Salts of Physostigmine, among which especially two are favored: Physostigmine Sulphate, Physostigmine Salicylate.

All the salts are better soluble in water than the alkaloid; but several of them are very hygroscopic, and therefore prone to turn reddish under the conjoint influence of moist air and light. Their solutions are still more liable to turn reddish. This coloration, however, is not known to in any wise affect the therapeutic activity of the preparations.

The Sulphate—an amorphous, or rather micro-crystalline, delicately yellowish-white powder—is much more easily and largely soluble in water than the Salicylate, but is exceedingly hygroscopic, and quite readily rubescent when exposed as above stated.

The Salicylate comes in fine, shining, acicular crystals, of very slightly yellowish tinge; not very deliquescent. It is soluble in 150 parts cold water, 30 parts boiling water, 12 parts alcohol.

GENERAL THERAPEUTIC USES OF PHYSOSTIGMINE MERCK.

Maximal internal dose: Single, 0.001 Gm. (1/8 grn.); daily, three times the above. This is for the Salicylate, as given by the Pharmacopoeia Germanica and others; although several French authorities have employed 5 to 6 times as much. A tentative dose of the same is limited by cautious writers to 1/3 grn., and of the alkaloid to 1/2 grn.

Physostigmine Merck is a powerful depressant of the motor tract of the spinal cord, and hence at times valuable as an anti-tetanic,—especially in traumatic tetanus, in tonic convulsions, and as an antagonist in strychnine-poisoning.

Physostigma and its various pharmacuetic preparations having been found useful as a palliative in gastralgia, it follows that Physostigmine Merck can be employed to obtain a similar effect. The same may be said
Extract, Cola, alcoh.—Dry. ... c. v. ... oz. ... .95
Fr. seed C. acuminata, Schlech., & Endl. (Sterculia ; Kolla Natt.) ... Blum. Muscle Tonic, Dist. ... Uses: Heart ... the depressor, 2-3 grains (0.13-0.22 Grm.)

Extract, Cola, fluid.—N. F. ... c. b. ... lb. ... 1.50
Dose 15-40 ml (0.5-1.3 Cc).

Extract, Colicomic Root, acetic.—U. S. P.—
Soft. ... oz. jars. ... oz. ... .35
Fr. corn C. sativum, L. (Meadow Saffron).—Alac., Soc.,
Dist., Expector. ... Uses: Rheum., gutt. dropey, asthama, & aetics fr. hepatic obstruct. ... Dose 1-3 grn. (0.03-0.13
Gm.),—Max. 6-8 grains (0.32 Grm.), single; 18 grains (0.8 Grm.)
p. day. ... Antid., emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants, tannic acid.

Extract, Colicomic Root, alcohol.—Soft. ... oz. jas. ... oz. ... .40

Extract, Colicomic Root, fluid.—U. S. P.—
c. b. ... lb. ... .90
Dose 8-16 ml (0.19-0.4 Cc).

Extract, Colicomic Seed, alcohol.—Soft. ... oz. jas. ... oz. ... .65
Fr. root C. sativum, L. (Meadow Saffron).—Blum., Dist.,
Expector. ... Uses: Droppey, stone, lancer, cyst., & other inflam.
Dist. of the gen. uroth. ... Dose 4-10 grains (0.08-0.22 Grm.)

Extract, Colicomic Seed, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b. ... lb. ... 1.10
Dose 8-16 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc).

Extract, Colicoma, ... see Extract, Citrullus Cole-
cynthis.—Extract, Comptonia, ... see Extract, Compoluma.

Extract, Conium Fruit, aceo-alcohol.—U. S. P.—
Soft. ... oz. jas. ... oz. ... .40
Fr. full grown C. maculatum, L. (Hemlock).—Fool’s
Parsley, gathered green. ... Antipcam, Soc., Anod. ... Uses: Inter.-
manic米兰, whoping cough & chora. ... Extern.- (int.), neural, rectal dis., priuitus. ... Dose 1/4 to 2
grains (0.033-0.13 Gm.) ... Max. 3-7 (0.12 Grm.), single
10 grains (0.8 Grm.), p. day. ... Antid., emetics, stomach siphon,
tamn followed by cathartic, brandy, artif. respiration, warmh, &c.

Extract, Conium Fruit, alcohol.—Soft. ... oz. jas. ... oz. ... .20

Extract, Conium Fruit, fluid.—U. S. P. c. b. ... lb. ... 1.10
Dose 8-16 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.), to be cautiously increased to 10 ml.
(0.5 Cc.) or even more; larger doses only necessary in
manic maniacals. ... Antid., stomach siphon, emetics, tannic acid,
cathartics, coffee, brandy, artif. respiration, &c. ... Caut.

Extract, Conium Fruit, hydro-alcohol.—

Extract, Conium Leaves, fluid.—c. b. ... lb. ... .90
Dose 2-5 ml (0.12-0.3 Cc).

Extract, Convallaria, alcoh.—Soft. oz. jas. ... oz. ... .30
Fr. C. majalis, L. (Lily of the Valley).—Heart Tonic, Dist.
Uses: Funct. & org. effect of heart & cardiac dropey. ... Dose
1-4 grains (0.056-0.26 Grm.)

Extract, Convallaria, flowers, fluid.—N. F.—
c. b. ... lb. ... .95
Dose 5 to 15 ml (0.3-0.9 Cc).

Extract, Convallaria Root, fluid.—U. S. P.—
c. b. ... lb. ... .95
Dose 15-30 ml (0.5-1.8 Cc).

Extract, Copstis, fluid.—N. F. ... c. b. ... lb. ... 1.70
Fr. root C. trifolia, Salsbury (Gold Thread).—Tonic. ... Uses:
Genl. debil. & local in ulcer. mouth. ... Dose 10-30 ml (0.5-1.8
Cc.)

Extract, Corioliformis, fluid.—c. b. ... lb. ... 2.85
Fr. root C. sativum, L. (Coriander Seed).—Acrom, Tonic.
Uses: Taste-corrigent, & to prevent griping. ... Dose 20-60 ml
(1.3-8.7 Cc.)

Extract, Corn Silk, ... see Extract, Zea Mays.

Extract, Corvus cirulinata, fluid.—N. F. c. b. ... lb. ... .15
Fr. bark C. cirulinata, L’Hor. (Green Octer).—Antiper. Bitter
Tonic. ... Uses: Malar. fever. ... Dose 10-60 ml (0.5-3.7
Cc.)

Extract, Corvus florus, oz. ... oz. ... .20
Fr. root bark C. florida, L. (Dogwood).—Astring., Tonic.
Antiper. ... Uses: Dist. & dyspep., malaria, &c. ... Dose
8-10 grains (0.08-0.25 Grm.) in pills.

Extract, Corvus florus, fluid.—c. b. ... lb. ... .70
Dose 30-60 ml (1.3-8.7 Cc.)

Extract, Corydalis, ... see Extract, Dicentra.

Extract, Coto, fluid.—N. F. ... c. b. ... lb. ... 3.00
Fr. bark of Bolivian tree, probably sp. of Nectandra. ... Astring.
Antipep., & Irrit. ... Uses: Interm., chronic tuberular or typh.
dist.—Extern.- extern., gutt. or toothache. ... Dose 5-15 ml (0.5-
1.3 Cc.)

Extract, Cotton Root,—Extract, Gossypium.

Extract, Couch Grass, ... see Extract, Trilium.

Extract, Crema Bark,—see Extract, Hiburnum
Opicus.

Extract, Crema Bark, ... see Extract, Crema Bark.

Extract, Creeus, alcoh.—Soft. ... oz. jas. ... oz. ... 3.00
Fr. stigmata C. sativum, L. (Saffron).—Tonic, Aromatic, Diaph.
Uses: Chiefly to hasten erup. in exanthematis dis.; also as
color & flavor for o. remd. ... Dose 1-6 grains (0.134-0.4 Grm.)

Extract, Croton,—see Extract, Castor Oil.

Extract, Cubeia, ... see Extract, Piper Cubeia.

Extract, Culver’s Root,—see Extract, Leptandra.

Extract, Cununagro,—see Extract, Gonocephus.
of its use as a topical anodyne in neuralgia, tumors, and muscular rheumatism. It has likewise been used—preferably in combination with bella donna and nux vomica—as a peristaltic stimulant in atonic and dilated intestine, especially where voluminous fecal accumulations have to be combated. Its cautious use in chronic bronchitis has been found attended with benefit. Progressive paralysis of the insane has been retarded by it.

OPHTHALMologic USES OF PHYSOSTIGMINE MERCK.

The Physostigmines Merck have been largely employed in eye-affectons of various kinds—as, for instance: adhesions of the iris, paralysis of accommodation of the same; exaggerated intra-ocular pressure of a congestive nature; suppurations after operations; keratitis; glaucoma; strumous opthalmia; ophthalmic neuralgia; asthenic photophobia; nightblindness. They favor the healing of corneal ulcers especially; and prevent, or aid in repositioning, prolapse of the iris.

Aqueous solutions of the salicylate or sulphate, in 1-2: 200, or about 2 to 4 grn. to the ounce, have been found useful and safe for instillations in such complaints; although solutions of but 1:1000 have been found sufficient for producing quite an energetic simple myosis.

The most prominent of the effects of Physostigmine Merck on the eye is that of a strong myotic. It is therefore employed, either when an exceptional contraction of the pupil is desired (as in amaurosis sometimes, or for performing iridectomy), or to counteract an over-effect of atropine or other mydriatics. One to four drops of one of the above-indicated solutions should suffice herefor.

CAUTION AS TO SOLUTIONS.

Aqueous solutions of Physostigmine salts (the pure alkaloid being very little soluble) should not be prepared except with water free from ammonia and atmospheric gases; hence, the water, even if originally distilled, should be recently boiled over. No solutions of Physostigmine should be kept for any length of time.

ANTIDOTAL TREATMENT IN PHYSOSTIGMINE-POISONING.

Stomach-pump or emesis; wash stomach well. In severe case, also inject atropine subcutaneously, 0.001-0.0025 Gm. (\(\frac{1}{10}\) grn.), repeated as need be, until pupils are dilated. Meanwhile, apply stimulants internally. If ingestion impossible, use respiration-aids, mechanical and electrical, without suspending the atropine injections.

INCOMPATIBLES WITH PHYSOSTIGMINE.

Vegetable astringents, alkalies, corrosive sublimate, gold trichloride. Antagonists: atropine and chloral hydrate.
Extract, Cucurbita, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 1.36
Fr. seed C. Pepo, L. (Pumpkin Seed).—Anthelmintic. — *Dos* 1/2 fl. oz. (14.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cucuruma, aloeh.—Soft. oz. jars. — oz. .60
Fr. root C. longa, L. (Turmeric).—Hepatic Sitz, Arom.—
*Uses*: Janodice, & color; chinam, oil, &c. — *Dos* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.083 Grm.).

Extract, Cucuruma, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. .90
*Dos* 10-80 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cusus, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 1.10
Fr. bark C. febrifuga, Humb. (Angostura Bark).—Astring.,
*Stoma*. — *Uses*: Dysent.; diar.; dyspep. — *Dos* 10-80 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cusus, see Extract, Kousoo.

Extract, Cynoglossum, aqu.—Soft. — lb. 1.50
Fr. root C. officinalis, L. (Hound’s Tongue).—Demul., Sed.—
*Uses*: Coughs, catarrh, diar., &c. — *Dos* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.083 Grm.).

Extract, Cynoglossum, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 1.00
*Dos* 10-80 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cyperestris, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 2.60
Fr. blume of C. articulata, L. (Anti-emetic Root; Adren).—
Anti-emetic, Stoma.—*Uses*: Check enema vomit of preg.,
yellow fever, indigestion, & atomic dyspep. — *Dos* 10-80 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cypripedium .......................... oz. jars.—oz. .39
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. rhizome & root C. pubescens, Swartz., & c. of Parvifolium,
Sellebury (Leidy’s Slipper).—Nov. Sitzm., Antispas., Analges. —
*Uses*: Neural, hyperchond., &c. — *Dos* 3-5 grains (0.18-0.3 Grm.).

Extract, Cypripedium, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b. — lb. 1.50
*Dos* 10-80 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Cyrtanthus, see Extract, Sooparius.

Extract, Damascus, see Extract, Turnera.

Extract, Dandelion, see Extract, Taraxacum.

Extract, Daphne, see Extract, Mezereum.

Extract, Daphne, ether.—see Oinosee, Mezereum.

Extract, Datura, see Extract, Stramonium.

Extract, Delphinium Consolida, fluid — lb. 2.65
Fr. seed D. Consolida, L. (Le-Kapur).—Diur., Antispasm.,
Antiperistaltic, *Uses*: Intera., dropy, spasm, asthma, &c. —
*Externo.*, pedicul. — *Dos* 1.9 ml (0.06-0.08 Cc.). — *Anidt.*, stomach spasm, ammonium, digitals, tannin, branny, &c. —
*Caution*: Poison!

Extract, Delphinium Staphisagria, fluid — lb. c. b.—lb. 1.90
Fr. seed D. Staphisagria, L. (Stevens).—Emetic, Cath.,
Antiperistaltic, Rubb. — *Uses*: Chiefly external, itch & rheum.

*Anidt.*: As above.

Extract, Dianthus, fluid.—N. F.—c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. rhizome D. canadensis, De C. (Squill, or Turkey Corn, Corydalis).—Toico, Diur., Alter.—*Uses*: Dyspep., dropy, & spfh. affec. — *Dos* 30-80 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Digitalis, alcohol.—Dry. — c. v. — oz. .30
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. lvs. D. purpurea, L. (Foxglove); second year’s growth.
*Heart Tonic, Diur.* (less active than aqu. ext.). — *Uses*:
Cardiac dia., palp., oedema, dropy, &c. — *Dos* 1/4-1/2 grain (0.001-0.006 Grm.), cautiously increased to 1 grain (0.005 Grm.). — *Max.* 1 grain (0.005 Grm.), single; 8 grains (0.08 Grm.), p. day. — *Anidt.*: emetic, stomach spasm, tannin, opium, coffee, &c. — *Caution*: Poison!

Extract, Digitalis, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b. — lb. .95
*Dos* 1-8 ml (0.05-0.08 Cc.). — *Max.* 0.5 ml (0.3 Cc.). — *Dos* 16 ml (0.9 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Digitalis, hydro-alcohol.—U. S. P.—c. b. — lb. 1.80
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Dioscorea, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. .70
Fr. root D. villosa, L. (Cotyl, or Rheumatism, Root; Wild Yam). —
*Toico, Antispasm.* — *Uses*: Bilious colic, rheumat., &c. —
*Dos* 10-50 ml (1.9-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Diospyros Barks, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. bark D. virginiana, L. (Persimmon).—Astring., Tonic, Antiper., Hemopto. —
*Uses*: Dysent., diar., intern. fever, & uterine hemorrhage. — *Dos* 80-90 ml (1.9-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Dipoteryx, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 3.75
Fr. seed D. odorata, Wild. (Tonka Bean).—Stim., Antispasm., Antisept.—
*Uses*: Whoop. cough; also for favoring — *Dos* 60-80 ml (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Dogwood, see Extract, Cornus.

Extract, Dogwood, Jamaica, see Extract, Pisonia.

Extract, Drosera .......................... oz. jars.—oz. .35
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. herb D. rotundifolia, L. (Yentworth; Sundew).—Antispas., Expector., Demulc.,—
*Uses*: Whoop. cough, nerv. cough, asthma, chronic bronch., catar., hepatica, phthis., dyspep., &c. — *Dos* 1-5 grains (0.065-0.093 Grm.).

Extract, Drosera, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 1.90
*Dos* 5-80 ml (0.8-1.3 Cc.).

Extract, Duboea, fluid.—Soft. — oz. jars.—oz. 1.00
Fr. lvs. D. myoporoides, R. Brown.—Myrt., Antispasm, Hypp. —
*Uses*: Inst. of belladonna & hyoscymus. Action less perma. — *Dos* 1/4-1 grain (0.001-0.006 Grm.), in pill or solution. — *Anidt.*, emetic, stomach spasm, tannin, animal charc., followed, by emetic, branny, amm., artif. respir. affec., &c.

Extract, Duboea, fluid .......................... c. b. — lb. 3.00
*Dos* 5-10 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Dulcamara, aloeh.—Soft. — lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Fr. young branches Solanum Dulcamara, L. (Bitter-weet).—
*Alter., Diaph., Diur.* — *Uses*: Dropy, dia. of respir., org.,
lepra, porca., ptyria., & o. catarrh, dia. chronic catarrh., & rheum. — *Dos* 5-90 grains (0.38-1.3 Grm.).

Extract, Dulcamara, aqu.—Soft.—lb. jars. — lb. 1.60

Extract, Dulcamara, fluid.—U. S. P.—c. b. — lb. .90
*Dos* 30-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Echinosorus, fluid .......................... c. b.—lb. 3.00
Fr. root K. angustifolia, De C. (Thistle).—*Uses*: Scrot., rheumat. & phly. — *Dos* 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Elaterium, see Extract, Elaterium.

Extract, Elder, see Extract, Sambucus.

Extract, Elder, Diar., see Extract, Aralia His- pid.a.

Extract, Elecampane, see Extract, Inula.

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J. C. SCHNOTER'S KNITTED SUSPENSORIES are the only perfect ones on the market. The cloth being seamless is elastic, easily adjusted, making a delightful support; perfectly constructed for comfort and weariness. A permanent relief for Varicose (inflammation), Hysteria, etc. The only HYGIENIC SUSPENSORIES that have the full endorsement of Physicians and Surgeons. Nothing but the best and purest of materials are used in their construction. These bandages have stood the test of the entire world since 1870, and still lead as the best, despite the many worthless imitations that have sprung up since. Little was known of any other make at that time. The J. C. Schnoter Co. are the largest wholesale manufacturers of KNITTED SUSPENSORY BANDAGES in the world. They are the sole manufacturers of the "Original Schnoter's Suspensory Bandages." Manufactured Solely by the J. C. SCHNOTER CO., New York.

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FINAL TRIUMPH.—The Supreme Court of Washington, D. C., has awarded the ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION the disputed Highest Score of Award with Medal and Diploma of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

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Extract, Elephantopus, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 2.25
Fr. s. tomentosum, L. (Elephant Foot).—Diaph., Expector., Emetic in large doses.— Uses: Coughs, colds, &c.—Dose 5-80 m (0.8-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Elettaria, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 2.25
Fr. seed E. repens (Bonn.) Ballion (Cardamom).—Carmin., Arom., Tonie.— Uses: Corrective, w. cathartic & tonic remed. — Dose, 10-40 m (0.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Elettaria, Compound, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.50
(Fluid Extract Cardamomum, Compound).—Fr. cardamom, caraway, cinnamon, & cochiseal.—Carmin., Arom., Tonie.— Dose 10-60 m (0.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Emblica, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.90
Fr. fruit E. Ribes, Burn. (Barberry; Barbaram).—Anthem., Anthran., Alter., Tonic. — Uses: Tape-worm, rheum., chronic skin dis., dyspep.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Extract, Ephedra, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 2.65
Fr. root E. nevadensis, Watson (Brigham Weed; Mormon Tea).—Antigonon., Alter.— Uses: Gonor., syphil., &c.—Dose 1-8 dr. (3.7-8.5 Cc.).

Extract, Epipagis, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.00
Fr. rhiz. E. americana, Nutt. (Indiana; Virginia Snakeroot).—Cancer Root; Beech Drop.—Astring., Antisept. — Uses: Int.◦, liar. & dysent.—Ext.◦, indol. ulc.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Epigaeas, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. .70
Fr. iva. E. repens, L. (Trailing Arbutus; gravel Plant; ground Laurel).—Anticatar., Diur., Astring. — Uses: Pyelitis, cyst., lithiasis, incon. intest. ulexor, &c.—Dose 60-90 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Epipodium, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. iva. E. angustifolia, L. (Willow Herb).—Demulc., Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Dysent., ulexor, menor., &c.—Dose 60-90 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Equisetum, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. herb E. hyemale, L. (Horsetail; Scouring Rush).—Diur., Anticatar.—Uses: Diuret. & diar. of gen. ulexor. org.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Erechtites, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. .70
Fr. fl. tope E. praecox, Rafn = E. hieracifolia, Rafn. (Fireweed).—Astring., Alter., Tonic.—Uses: Dysent., liar., & relaxed condit. muc. mem.—Dose 5-30 m (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Ergot, aceto-alcohol. . . . . . c. b. — lb. jars. — lb. 6.75
Also in 3/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. fl. extr. ergot, evap. — Emoxy, Hoemato, Antib. chlor.—Uses: To promote labor, menor., met., & other intern hemorrhages, night sw., &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.33-1.0 Gm.).

Extract, Ergot, aqua.—see Ergotin Bonjean.

Extract, Ergot, fluid. . . . . . U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. 1.50
Dose 1/8-3 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Ergot of Corn, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.30
Fr. Ustilago maydis, L. (Ustilago — Partufractive.—Uses: Inst. of ergot; contract. power intern., not continu¬ous as w. ergot.— Dose 1/8-3 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Erigeron, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. iva. & tops E. canadensis, L. (Flaxseed; Horseweed).—Diur., Anticatar., Astring.—Uses: Diuret. & diar. of gen. ulexor. — Dose 30-60 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Erythroxylon, fluid. . . . . . U.S.P. c. — lb. 1.90
Dose 30-60 m (1.8-7.7 Cc.).

Extract, Eryngium, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. .70
Fr. root E. yuccacëfolium, Mich. (Button Snake-root; Rattlesnake's Master).—Diaph., Expector., Refrig. — Uses: Febr. condit., colds, coughs, snake bite, &c.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Erythraea, aqua.—Soft. . . . . . c. b. jars. — lb. 1.60
Fr. dry herb E. Centaurium, Persoon (Century).—Tonic, Antil.—Uses: Weak appetite, fever.—Dose 5-30 grains (0.33-1.9 Gm.).

Extract, Euphorbium, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.90
Fr. bark E. guineensis, G. Don (Cieca, or Sassy Bark).—Astring., Carmin.—Uses: Diar., dysent., &c.—Dose 6-12 m (0.08-0.9 Gm.)—Antid., emetics, stomach pump, stimulants.

Extract, Euphorbiurn, —see Extract, Catha.

Extract, Eucalyptus Globulus, aloch.—Dry. . . . . . c. v.—oz. — .38
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. globuli, Labill. (ファー Tree), older parts of tree.— Antiper., Antiseptic, Tonic, Hemoet.— Uses: Hemorrhage, asthma, dyspep., malar.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.056-0.9 Gm.) in pills.

Extract, Eucalyptus Globulus, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. .85
Dose 5-60 m (0.8-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Caryophyllata, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 1.60
Fr. fl. bude E. caryophyllata, Thunberg (Clove).—Carmin., Stoma.—Uses: Plast. collc. dyspep. & arrest vomiting.—Dose 5-10 m (0.8-0.8 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Chequen, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 3.00
Fr. iva. Eugenia Chequen, Molina (Cheken; Myrtus Chekan).—Expector., Astring.—Uses: Catar. affec. resp., & gen.-urog. org.—Dose 1-3 dr. (8.7-11 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Jambolana, Bark, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 3.60
Fr. bark E. Jambolana, Lam. (Jambou; Jambuli; Syzygium Jambolanum).—Antidiab., Astring., Carmin.—Uses: Diar. & diar.—Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-15 Cc.).

Extract, Eugenia Jambolana, Seed, aloch. — Soft—oz. jars.—oz. — 1.00
Dose 10-45 grains (0.66-1.9 Gm.).

Extract, Eugenia Jambolana, Seed, fluid. . . . . . c. b. — lb. 3.75
Dose 1-4 dr. (8.7-15 Cc.).

Extract, Eunymus, hydro-alcohol. . . . . . U. S. P. — . . . . . c. b. — lb. .25
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. root-bark E. atropurpurea, Jacq. (Wahoo).—Cath., Diur., Chelag.—Uses: Lax., & for dropy.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.52 Gm.).
THEOBRIONINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE
(See page 299.)

Is a white crystalline powder; only slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water and in warm diluted alcohol; insoluble in ether and in chloroform.

This salt is reported to be a powerful diuretic, devoid of toxic properties. It has been found specially suitable in cardiac affections with dropsical effusions.

Dose: 1 Gm. (15 grn.), five to six times daily, preferably in 5% aqueous solution with peppermint or fennel water and syrup (acid syrups, fruit syrups, and glycyrrhiza extract are to be avoided, because they cause a precipitation of the theobromine). Its solutions decompose after a few days; these should therefore always be prepared fresh.

Salicylate of Theobromine and Sodium was first manufactured by E. Merck, some years ago, at the instance of Prof. Riegel, of Giessen University.

To be had of all Druggists.  

APOCODEINE MERCK.  
(See page 42.)

The late Dujardin-Beaumetz placed Apocodeine nearly on a par with apomorphine as an emetic, and recommended it in hemoptysis, croup, and whooping-cough, subcutaneously, in doses of 0.015 Gm. (¼ grn.) of the hydrochlorate; whereas, per os, the dose is 0.04 Gm. (⅛ grn.).

Quite recently William Murrell found that in chronic bronchitis, Apocodeine hydrochlorate acts as a powerful expectorant. It is best administered in pill form; and 0.18 to 0.24 Gm. (3 to 4 grn.) of it may be given daily without fear of any injurious effect whatever. Satisfactory results were obtained in six cases; in one case nausea and vomiting surmounted.

Subcutaneous injections of a 2% aqueous solution also acted promptly as an expectorant, without any untoward accessory symptoms. Murrell cannot therefore accept the opinion expressed by Wickham Legg, that Apocodeine is worthless for subcutaneous use. However, it is to be remarked that the solutions employed must be perfectly neutral. The injections are made into the right and left arm; the dose for each is 0.616 to 1.53 Cc. (10-25 min.) of the 2% solution, containing ½ to ¼ grn. of the salt.

To be had of all Druggists.
Ext. Eupatorium.—...c. b.—lb. 1.10

Dose 15-60 ml (0.5-2.0 cc).

Ext. Eupatorium Perfoliatum, fluid. —U. S. P. —c. b.—lb. 70

Dose 10-90 ml (0.3-3.0 cc).

Ext. Eupatorium Perfoliatum, hydro-alcohol. —Soft. —oz. jars.—oz. 18

Also in 1/4, 1/2 & 1/8 lbs.

Pr. lvs. & tops E. perfoliatum, L. (Bouquet; Thoroughwort).—Tonic, Diaph., Antispasmodic, Emetic. —Uses: Colds, gen’l debil., catarrh, rheum., worms, & to induce vomiting. —Dose 10-40 grains (0.63-2.65 gm.).

Ext. Eupatorium Purpureum, oz. jars.—oz. 20

Also in 1/2, 1/3 & 1/8 lbs.

Pr. root E. purpureum, L. (Trumpet Weed; Queen of the Meadow; Gravel Root).—Diur., Diaph., Antispasmodic. —Uses: Cyst., lithia., prostatic dropsy, leucorr., gleet, &c.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 gm.).

Ext. Eupatorium Purpureum, fluid. c. b.—lb. 70

Dose 30-60 ml (1.0-2.0 cc).

Ext. Eupatorium Purpureum, fluid. c. b.—lb. 1.35

Dose 30-60 ml (1.0-2.0 cc).

Ext. Eupatorium Purpureum, fluid. c. b.—lb. 3.00

Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 gm.).

Ext. Fabiana, aloeh. —Soft. —oz. jars.—oz. 50

Also in 1/4 & 1/10 lbs.

Pr. twigs P. imbricata, Rulis & Pavon (Pichil).—Diur., Antisetometric, Cholagog. —Uses: Catar., inflam. of gen.-urin. org., renal & vesical calculi, cyst., &c.; contra-ind. in albuminuria.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 gm.).

Ext. Fabiana, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 3.00

Dose 15-60 ml (0.5-2.0 cc).

Ext. Ferula Sambul, aloeh. —Soft. —oz. jars.—oz. 70

Pr. root F. sambuini, Hooker sl. (Sambul; Mock Root).—Antispasmodic, Nerve Tonic. —Uses: Hypnotic, hypochondria, neurasthenia, neuralgia, colic, &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 gm.).

Ext. Ferula Sambul, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 2.40

Dose 20-90 ml (0.8-3.0 cc).

Ext. Fever Bark, Australian.—see Ext. Alstonia.

Ext. Feverfew, see Ext. Chrysanthemum Parthenium.

Ext. Flix-mas.—see Ext. Aspidium.

Ext. Foeniculum, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 90

Pr. fruit F. coquilhianum, Gilibert (Fennel Seed).—Carminative, Tonic, Aromatic. —Uses: Flatul., colic.: also as taste-correction.—Dose 10-40 ml (0.3-1.0 cc).

Ext. Foeniculum. —Fogvloe.—see Ext. Foeniculum.

Ext. Frangula, aqu.—Dry. —c. v.—oz. 25

Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Pr. bark Rhamnus Frangula, L. (Buckthorn; Alder Buckthorn). collected a year before used.—Cathartic.—Uses: Chronic constip. An ext. fr. fresh bark is rect. —Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 gm.) in pills.

Ext. Frangula, aqu.—Soft. —oz. jars.—oz. 20

Dose 90-180 ml (3.0-6.0 cc).

Ext. Frangula, fluid. —U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 20

Dose 90-180 ml (3.0-6.0 cc).

Ext. Frankenlia, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 1.90

Fr. herb F. grandifolia, Cham. & Schlecht. (Yerba Reuma).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Catar. affect., leucorr., &c.; as injection & internally. —Dose 30-90 ml (1.5-4.5 cc).

Ext. Fraxinus Americana, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 50

Pr. bark F. americana, L. (White Ash).—Emmenagog.—Uses: Amenom. & menat. derangements.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.5-3.0 cc).

Ext. Fraxinus Sambubifolia, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 20

Fr. bark F. sambubifolia, Lam. (Black Ash).—Antippyr., Tonic, Astring. —Uses: Fever, diar., dysenter., &c.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.5-3.0 cc).

Ext. Fucus, fluid. —N. F. —c. b.—lb. 1.00

Dose 10-30 ml (0.5-1.5 cc).

Ext. Fucus, hydro-alcohol. —Dry. —c. v.—oz. 30

Also in 1/4, 1/3 & 1/10 lbs.

Pr. alga F. vesiculosus, L. (Bladderwrack; Sea-wrack).—Alter., Antispasmodic. —Uses: Scrobula, bronchocele, obesity, &c.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 gm.) in pills.

Ext. Fumaria, aqu.—Soft. —oz. jars.—oz. 20

Also in 1/2, 1/8 & 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Pr. officinalis, L. (Fumitory).—Alter., Antiseptic. —Uses: Skin dis. & serof. affec.—Dose 10-40 grains (0.63-3.6 gm.).

Ext. Galega, aqu.—Soft. —oz. jars.—oz. 50

Pr. officinalis, L. —Galeagatogogue. —Uses: Scanty milk secretion, does not reduce quality. —Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 gm.).

Ext. Galianum Aparine, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 70

Pr. G. Aparine, L. (Cleavers).—Diur., Antippyr. —Uses: Skin dis. & gen.-urin. tract.—Dose 30-90 ml (1.5-4.5 cc).

Ext. Galianum Verum, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 1.10

Pr. G. verum, L. (Yellow Bedstraw).—Diur., Antippyr. —Uses: Chieffly in dis. of gen.-urin. org.—Dose 30-90 ml (1.5-4.5 cc).

Ext. Gailardia.—oz. jars.—oz. 50

Pr. frond of G. magnifica, L. (Mangostana Fruit).—Sol. W. —Astring., Antidyet.—Uses: Intern., dysent., diar., & summer complaint. —Extern. w. water, in var. catar. condit., leucorr. —Dose 1-8 grains (0.065-0.15 gm.).

Ext. Gailardia, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 2.25

Dose 15-60 ml (0.9-3.0 cc).

Ext. Garlic, see Ext. Allium.

Ext. Gastrifera, fluid. —c. b.—lb. 2.65

Pr. leaves G. procumbens, L. (Cheesewort; Wintergreen; Tea Berry).—Antippyr., Astringent, Astring. —Uses: Rheum., diar., gastro. & febr. condit.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.5-4.5 cc).

Ext. Gelsemium, aqu.—Dry. —c. v.—oz. 38

Also in 1, 1/4, & 1/8 lbs.


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An odorless liquid, clean, stainless, powerful, efficient and economical, it is peculiarly adapted to all the sanitary needs of the sick-room, and the hygienic demands of the household.

Platt's Chlorides is sold in quart bottles only, and by nearly every apothecary in every city, town or village in the United States. Should there be any practising physician anywhere who may not, as yet, personally know its value, a sample, with descriptive circulars, etc., will be gladly furnished free.

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P.S. CONCENTRATED PEPSSIN, COMBINED WITH PURE LIME JUICE. A VALUABLE COMBINATION.

This elegant preparation is an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Biliousness, etc.

Impaired digestion is an almost universal consequence of a sedentary life, coupled with constant mental and nervous strain.

Reliable Pepsin is one of the best digestive agents known. Pure Lime Juice, with its aromatic and digestible characteristics, added with the Pepsin, furnishes a compatible and most efficient combination as a remedy for the disorders named above.

Robinson's Lime Juice and Pepsin is not only palatable, but grateful to the taste.

DOSE.—The adult dose is from a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful, to be taken immediately after eating. To children, one-half to one teaspoonful may be given, according to age.

Price, 8-ounce Bottles, — 50 cts. Price, 16-ounce Bottles, — $1.00.

We invite attention to the following extracts, from a few of the letters we have received from Physicians, commanding this preparation:

RIVERVIEW, KY.
I have prescribed your Lime Juice and Pepsin in several cases of chronic indigestion, with very happy results. I can heartily recommend your preparations for purity, excellence, and palatability.

Respectfully,
Corr. Cane Co., Ky. (Signed) JOHN TOTTEN, M.D.

Dover, Col.
I find your Lime Juice and Pepsin very efficacious, and use it continually for Dyspepsia.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) CHAS. DENISON, M.D.

Please be sure to specify Robinson's Lime Juice and Pepsin.

ROBINSON'S HYPOPHOSPHITES.
A Favorite Remedy in the Treatment of PULMONARY PHTHISIS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS TAINT, GENERAL DÉBILITÉ, ETC.
Stimulates Digestion and promotes Assimilation.

FORMULA:

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<td>Strychina</td>
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Dose: One to four fluidrachms.

PHILO BOTTLES. $1.00.

This preparation does not precipitate, retains all the salts in perfect solution.

ROBINSON-PETTET CO., PHARMACISTS. Louisville, Ky. When writing, please mention MEHR's Index.

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ROBINSON-PETTET CO., PHARMACISTS. Louisville, Ky. When writing, please mention MEHR's Index.
Ext. Gelsemium. 

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

Ext. Haematoxylin.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL. $2.00 per year (beginning any time).

Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Extract, Gelsemium, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .95

*Dose 5-8 fl. oz. (0.18-0.25 cc.).*

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, aqu.—*U. S. P.*— Soft. .90

Also in \(\frac{1}{2}^1, \frac{1}{2}^1 lb.s, & ozs.\)

Fr. root G. intea, L. (Gentiana).—Bitter Tonic. Alter.—Uses: Amoebia, dyspeps., amenorr. uterine, uterine & abdominal pain; also as a pith excip.—*Dose 2-5 grains (0.13-0.4 Gm.)*.

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, aqu. (Cold process).—Dry. .90

do.—Soft. 1.50

lb. jars.—1.00

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, fluid.—*U. S. F.* .75

*Dose 10-30 fl. (0.6-1.8 Cc.).*

Extract, Gentiana Lutea, Compound, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .85

Fr. gentian root, cardamom seeds, & orange peel.—Tonic, stim. *Dose 10-30 fl. oz. (0.6-1.8 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gentiana Quinquefolia, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .90

Fr. root G. quinquefolia, Hill (Five-flowered Gentian).—Tonic, alter., Emmen. —Uses: Dyspeps., amenorr. goit., scroful., hydro. & mal. —*Dose 20-50 fl. (1.8-8.7 Cc.)*.

Extract, Geranium, fluid.—ox. jas.—oz. .22

Also in \(\frac{1}{2}^1, \frac{1}{2}^1 lb.s, & ozs.\)

Fr. rhizome G. maculatum, L. (Cranebill).—Astring., styptic. —Uses: Intern., for cholera infantum, diarr., prolapsus, &c. — Extern., epist., hemorhages, ulc., cracked nipples, gleet, leucorr., & relaxed Mus. memb. —*Dose 5-10 grains (0.35-0.65 Gm.)*.

Extract, Geranium, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .75

*Dose 50-80 fl. (1.8-8.7 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gelsemium, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .75

Fr. root G. trifoliata, Montsch (American pipsissewa, Indian Physic).—Tonic, expector., emetic. —Uses: Coughs & colds, & as emetic.—*Dose 5-8 fl. oz. (0.35-0.65 cc.); mild emetic 20-30 fl. oz. (1.3-1.8 Cc.)*.

Extract, Ginger, see Extract, Zingiber.

Extract, Glycyrrhiza.—*U. S. P.*

Fr. root G. glabra, L. (Licorice; Licorice).—Demulcit. Expector. —Uses: Chiefly to cover unpleasant taste bitter mixt., infus., & decoct. —

do. — *U. S. P.*—Pure

Extract, Glycyrrhiza, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .70

*Dose 1-4 dr. (3.7-12 Cc.)*—Incoag. acids.

Extract, Glycyrrhiza, purified, Merck.—Soft, clearly soluble.—lb. jas.—lb. .72

Also in \(\frac{1}{2}^1, \frac{1}{2}^1 lb.s, & ozs.\)

Fr. comm. extr.

Extract, Gnaphalium, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .70

Fr. & S. polycarpos, Mch. (Life Breviart).—Tonic, Astring.—Uses: Cort. affect. —*Dose 30-50 fl. (1.8-3.7 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gold Thread, see Extract, Coptis.

Extract, Golden Rod, see Extract, Solidago.

Extract, Golden Seal, see Extract, Hydrastis.

Extract, Gomolobes, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 2.25

Fr. bark G. Candamentum, Triana.—Marmolatria Candamentana, Nicho.s. —Stom. Alter.—Uses: Chronic rhem., dyspeps., &c.—*Dose 12-30 fl. (0.9-5 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gomolobes Root, aqu.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .50

Also in \(\frac{1}{2}^1, \frac{1}{2}^1 lb.s, & ozs.\)

*Dose 3-10 grains (0.18-0.66 Gm.)*.

do.— Soft. .95

lb. jas.—1.25

Extract, Gomolobes Root, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .95

Fr. root G. herbeaceum, L. (Cotton Root).—Emmen., oxytocic. —Uses: Amenorr. & menstr. & also inst. of ergot. —*Dose 30-80 fl. (1.8-5.7 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gomolobes, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 1.50

Fr. root G. domingenses, L. (Red Chasteberry).—Tonic, Diur. —Uses: Gonorr., dyspeps., &c.—*Dose 1-8 dr. (5.7-7.4 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gomolobes, aqu.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .35


Extract, Granatum, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .95

*Uses Intern., for cholera infantum, diarr., prolapsus, &c. —*Dose 15-50 fl. (0.9-5 Cc.); as an anthelmintic: \(\frac{1}{2}^1, \frac{1}{2}^1 lb.s, & ozs. (15-45 cc.), dividedly, in 4 hrs.*

Extract, Granatum, aqu.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .20

Fr. Java root.—Uses: Templinaque, more efic. than extr. fr. European drug.

Extract, Gravel Plant, see Extract, Euphrasia.

Extract, Grindelia, aqu.—Soft. lb. jas.—oz. .25

Also in \(\frac{1}{2}^1, \frac{1}{2}^1 lb.s, & ozs.\)


*Does 3-10 grains (0.18-0.66 Gm.)*.

Extract, Grindelia, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .55

*Uses Intern., asthma, whoop. cough, bronch., catarrh of bladder, &c.—Extern., burns, leucorr., gonorr., &c.—*Dose 30-80 fl. (1.8-3.7 Cc.)*.

Extract, Gualacum, fluid.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .30

Fr. heart wood G. officinalis, L. & G. sanctum, L. (Guiaec Wood).—Diaph., Alter., Stim., Lax.—*Uses: Bronch., chronic rhem., goit., amenorr., ecz. affect.—*Dose 3-10 grains (0.18-0.66 Gm.)*.

Extract, Gualacum, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .10

*Dose 4-6 dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.)*.

Extract, Guaraná, aqu.—Dry. c. v.—oz. .50

Fr. G. paste.—Stim. Tonic, Analg.—*Uses: Headache, chronic diarr., & nerv. affect.—*Dose 3-5 grains (0.13-0.3 Gm.)*.

Extract, Guaraná, fluid.—*U. S. P.*—c. b.—lb. .37

*Uses: Commercial.—*Dose 20-50 fl. (1.8-3.7 Cc.)*.

Extract, Haematoxylin, aqu.—*U. S. P.— Dry. c. b.—lb. .75

Fr. heart wood H. campechianum, L. (Campechy Wood; Logwood).—Astring., Tonic.—*Uses: Chronic diarr., dysent., & relax. cond. of intest.—*Dose 10-30 grains (0.60-1.5 Gm.)*.

do.— Commercial. .13

Uses: Tech.

Extract, Haematoxylin, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .60

*Dose 30-50 fl. (1.8-3.5 Cc.)*.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

---110---
ANTIFEVRIN,
THE MEDICINAL ACETANILIDE.

(See page 40.)

NO DANGER FROM PURE ACETANILIDE; THAT IS,
ANTIFEVRIN.

Prof. Hare: "Untoward action was never seen unless the dose was excessive for the case."

Prof. Potter: "It leaves no ill after-effects (as much as 1 dr. having been swallowed with impunity); while antipyrine produces great depression. Its efficacy as an antipyretic, analgesic, and antispasmodic, the small dose, together with its safety, and the absence of the severe rigors and cardiac depression which mark other coal-tar antipyretics, combine to give it a wider therapeutical range than any of its congeners."

Prof. Griffith and Cattell: "A drug that, used in doses to suit the condition of the patient's cardiac and respiratory functions, is not dangerous."

Guttman: "Antifebrin in 425 cases never produced nausea or vomiting, nor true collapse, nor cardiac depression, nor ringing in ears, nor cutaneous eruptions. The only annoying symptoms sometimes produced are sweating, and a cyanosis of the lips and cheeks which is of no import."

Richter (D. Med.-Ztg.), discrediting the alleged dangers of Antifebrin,—which, he says, are "ascribable either to rare idiosyncrasies such as may occur toward any potent drug, or to contaminations found in unreliable makes,"—quotes, in rebuttal, "a case of cardiac dilatation where 7½ grn. had been given daily for over a year, without any bad result."

Cahn and Hepp (Int. med.-chir. Rdsch.): "Antifebrin agrees with the stomach better than antipyrine. Cyanosis from Antifebrin, when it does occur, is always slight, and depends purely on the coolness of the skin, and not on any aniline-poisoning."

Müller (Rev. méd. Suisse rom.) always adds alcohol to antipyrine, to ward off collapse, but finds "no such precaution necessary with Antifebrin."

Anserow (Bull. gén. de Thér.): "Forty cases treated with Antifebrin, without any depressive effects on the heart."

Bernheim and Simon: "No perilous results in 220 febrile cases, successfully treated with Antifebrin."

Faust (Lancet): "In 72 febrile cases, though the fall of temperature was often very great after Antifebrin, there was no instance of collapse observed, and the pulse always remained good. If a tendency to cyanosis appears, it is due merely to capillary dilatation."

Lépine (Ther. Gaz.): "Cyanosis, if it appears after Antifebrin, is of no importance, and should not alarm the physician."

Continued on page 111a.
Extract, Hagenia, &c.,—see Extract, Kousso, &c.

Extract, Hamamelis, l. —Dry....c. v.—oz.
Fr. bark H. virginiana, L. —Antiseptic, Astringent, Stip. —Uses: Varic. veins, hemorrhoids, gonorr., leucorr., &c. —Dose 8-10 grains (0.50-0.65 Grm.).

Extract, Hamamelis, aqu.—Dry....c. v.—oz.
Do. —Soft....oz. jars.—oz.
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
Dose 15-30 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hamamelis, fluid.—U.S.P. c. b.—lb.
Dose 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hawthorn, Black,—see Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium.

Extract, Hedeoma, fluid.—c. b.—lb.
Fr. irs. & tops H. pulegioides, Persoon (Pennyroyal). —Arom., Stim., Emmen. —Uses: A Pns. colic & amenorr. —Dose 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hellianthemum, fluid.—N. F. c.—lb.

Extract, Helianthus, fluid.—c. b.—lb.
Fr. seed H. annuus, L. (Sunflower Seed). —Diur., Expector. —Uses: Coughs, bronch. troubles, & febr. condit. —Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Helichryse, False,—see Extract, Adonis.

Extract, Helichryse, Niger, aloeh.—Soft....oz. jars.—oz.
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. rhizome H. niger, Willd. (Christmas Rose Root : Black Bear's Poot; Black Helichryse). —Hydragogue Cath., Emmen. —Uses: Drop., euphr. &c. In constip. —Dose: Alter., 1/4-1/16 grain (0.03-0.1 Grm.) ; cathar. & emmen., 8-10 grains (0.50 Grm.).

Extract, Helichryse Niger, fluid.—c. b.—lb.
Dose: Alter., 5-10 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.). ; cathar. & emmen., 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Helichryse Viridis.—Soft....l. b. jars.—lb. jars.—lb.

Extract, Helonias,—see Extract, Chamalium.

Extract, Helonias, &c.—see Extract, Comium.

Extract, Hemp, Black, or Canadian,—see Extract, Apocynum Cannabinum.

Extract, Hemp, White,—see Extract, Asclepias Incarnata.

Extract, Henbane,—see Extract, Hyoscyamus.

Extract, Hepar, &c.,—see Ext. Anemone Hepatica.

Extract, Hops,—see Extract, Humulus.

Extract, Horehound,—see Extract, Marrubium.

Extract, Horse-chestnut,—see Extract, Aesculus Hippocastanum.

Extract, Horse-radish,—see Extract, Cochlearia Armoracia.

Extract, Humulus, aqu.—Soft....oz. jars.—oz.
Also in 1, 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. strobiles H. lupulus, L. (Hope). —Hymp., Tonic, Diaph., Sed. —Uses: In tumors, dyspep., irrit. bladder & inflam. of gen.-urin. org. —Dose 4-10 grains (0.25-0.60 Grm.).

Extract, Humulus, aloeh.—Soft....oz. jars.—oz.
Dose 2-4 grains (0.125-0.25 Grm.).

Extract, Humulus, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb.
Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hydrangea, fluid.—N. F. c.—lb.
Fr. root H. arborescens, L. (Seven Barke). —Diur., Antituss. —Uses: Drop., lim. & gen.-urin. dis. —Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hydrastis, fluid.—U. S. P. c.—b.—lb.
Dose 10-40 ml (0.6-6.7 Cc.).

Extract, Hydrastis, hydro-alcoh.—Dry....c. v.—oz.
Fr. rhizome & roots H. canadensis, L. (Golden Seal : Yellow Root; Indian Turmeric; Yellow Pascoo). —Hemot., Cholag., Antithr., Astring. —Uses: Uter. hemorrhage, jaund. dices, leucorr., plas, gonorr, spinal irrit. night sw., & intern. hemorrhage. —Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Grm.).

Extract, Hydrocotyle, aloeh.—Dry....c. v.—oz.
Fr. H. sativis, L. (Indian Pennywort). —Tonic, Alter., Diur. —Uses: Scrot., bowel complaints, syph. & skin dis. —Dose 2-4 grains (0.125-0.25 Grm.).

Extract, Hyoscyamus Leaves, aloeh.—Soft....l. b. jas.—lb. jas.—lb.
Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.). ; also in 1, 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Hyoscyamus Leaves, fluid.—U. S. P. c.—lb. —l. b. —lb.
Dose 10-60 ml (0.6-6.7 Cc.). —Max. D. 15 ml (0.9 Grm.), single ; 45 ml (2.8 Grm.), p. day.

Extract, Hyoscyamus Leaves, hydro-alcoh.—U. S. P.—Soft....l. b. jas.—lb.
Also in 1, 1/4, & 1/4 lbs. ; also in 1, 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.
Dose 1/2 grain (0.035 Grm.).

Extract, Hyoscyamus Seed, aloeh.—Dry....c. v.—oz.
Dose 1/2-1 grain (0.035-0.06 Grm.).

Extract, Hyoscyamus Seed, fluid.—U. S. P. c.—lb. —l. b. —lb.
Dose 10-60 ml (0.6-6.7 Cc.). —Max. D. 15 ml (0.9 Grm.), single ; 45 ml (2.8 Grm.), p. day.

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--111--
ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 110a.

Profs. White and Wilcox: "Untoward results with Acetanilide may have been due to impurities."

A. Hartige (St. Petersb. med. Woch.) reports a case where 1 oz. of Antifebrin was taken in a single evening, without severe symptoms following; which result Profs. Griffith and Cattell ascribe largely to the purity of the preparation,—"it being free from Toluidine."

ANTIFEBRIN AS AN ANTIPYRETIC, ETC.,

IN PYREXIA GENERALLY, PHTHISIS, PNEUMONIAS, TYPHOID FEVER, GRIPPE, "FEVER AND AGUE," "MALARIA," "INTERMITTENT FEVER," ETC.

Prof. Hobart Amory Hare, M.D.: "On a fever temperature it acts as a powerful and fairly constant antipyretic, by decreasing heat-production and increasing heat-dissipation—heat-production being the function most affected."

Prof. Sam'l O. L. Potter, M.D.: "One of the most efficient antipyretics. It raises arterial tension somewhat, and slows the heart in a corresponding degree. Compared with antipyrine, its effect on the body temperature sets in more slowly (1 hour against ½ hour), but lasts longer (6 hours against 2)."

Prof. William Pepper, M.D., LL.D., and Prof. J. P. Crozer Griffith, M.D.: "Our own experience with Antifebrin has been very favorable as regards its power of reducing temperature, which it does with comparative certainty and rapidity. In Phthisis, we have often been able to greatly diminish the usual sweating or suppress it altogether, by administering a small dose before the evening rise of temperature occurred."

Prof. John V. Shoemaker, M.D.: "Possesses advantages over all the other antipyretics derived from coal-tar, owing to its slight taste and usual freedom from ill effects. It has been used in Croupous Pneumonia by Wroczinski, who believes that, in addition to reducing the temperature, it favorably influences the pathological process in the lung."

Prof. Robert T. Edes, M.D.: "Does not affect the healthy temperature; but when given in pyrexia, it occasions reduction. Other uncomfortable symptoms accompanying the fever are also relieved."

Prof. J. P. Crozer Griffith, M.D., and Prof. H. W. Cattell, M.D.: "Much employed and certainly of value, where medicinal measures are allowable or advisable in combating hyperpyrexia. A drug that can relieve one of the most serious symptoms of typhoid fever."

H. B. Ely pronounces Antifebrin "one of the greatest discoveries in modern medicine," on the ground of his experience with it in grippé, pneumonia, typhoid, dysmenorrhcea.

G. Guttmann (Berl. kl. Woch.): "The best of the internal antipyretics in typhoid."

Continued on page 110b.

111a
Extract, Hypericum, fluid.——c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. tops H. perforatum, L. (St. John's Wort).—Emollient, Antispetic.—Uses: Extern., inst. of arnicas.

Extract, Hyssopus, fluid.——c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. H. officinalis, L.—Stim., Arom.—Uses: Conga, colds, & catarrh, spec. of agep.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ignatia,——see Extract, Strychynis Ignatia.

Extract, Illex Paraguariensis, fluid.——c. b.—lb. 1.35
Fr. I. paraguariensis, St. Eilare (Yerba Maté; Paraguay Te).—Nerve Tonic, Exhilar., Lax. — Uses: Headache, chronic constip., & nerv. affec.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Illex Verticillata,——c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. bark I. verticillata, Gray (Winterberry; Pervebrus; Black Alder).—Astring., Tonic, Antispetic.—Uses: Intern., diar., dysent., dyspep., & Extern., flabby or ill-condit. ulc.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Indian Hemp,——see Extract, Cannabis.

Extract, Indigo,——see Indigo Carmine.

Extract, Isula, aloeh.——Soft.——lb. jars.—lb. 3.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. jars, & ozs.
Fr. the root of I. Helewia, L (Helewia; Helewiana).—Tonic, Exhilar., Diar., Antispetic.—Uses: Intern., amener., dyspep., bronch., & dysent. —Extern.,pector., teet., & o. skin dis.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Isula, aqua.—Soft.——lb. jars.—lb. 1.25
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. jars, & ozs.

Extract, Isula, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ipecaco, Americanus,——see Extract, Ipecacuanha.

Extract, Ipecacuanha, aloeh., dry,—see Emetic Poisonoid.

Extract, Ipecacuanha, aloeh.—Soft.—oz. jas.—oz. 1.50
Fr. root Cephalis Ipecacuanha, A. Richard. (Ipecac) —Emetic, Expector., Diaph., Vascular Sed.—Uses: For emesis in poison, cough, &c.; bronch., cough, pulmon. hemorrhage, hlc. —Uses: Extern., Emetic, 1/4-4/4 grains (0.008-0.016 Gm.) expct.; 1/4-1/4 grains (0.0008-0.0016 Gm.).

Extract, Ipecacuanha, fluid.—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. 3.75
Dose: Expector., 9-8 ml (0.18-0.8 Cc.); emetic, 15-45 ml (0.9-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Ipecacuanha, hydro-aloeh.—Dry.——c. v.—oz. 2.00
da. — Soft.—oz. jas.—oz. 1.50

Extract, Ipoema,——see Extract, Jalap.

Extract, Iris Versicolor, aloeh.—U. S. P.—Soft.—lb. jas.—lb. 2.28
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb., & ozs.
Fr. rhizome & rootlets I. versicolor, L. (Blue Flag; Fleur de Lance).—Alter., Cholag., Cathar.—Uses: Jumpl., dis. of liver, purg., constip., &c.—Dose 1-4 grains (0.0025-0.016 Gm.).

Extract, Iris Versicolor, fluid.—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. .80
Dose 5-40 ml (0.3-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Jaborandi,——see Extract, Pilocarpus.

Extract, Jacaranda, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 2.65
Fr. Iva. J. Copala, D. Don. J. procera, Spreng (Caroba), & allied specie.—Antispetic.—Uses: Syph. affec., & indol. ulc.—Dose 15-60 ml (0.9-3.6 Cc.).

do. — Soft

Extract, Jalap, aloeh.—U. S. P.—Soft.——oz. jas.—oz. .30
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.
Fr. tuber. Ipomona Jalapa, Nutall. — Hydragog., Cath., Anthelm.—Uses: Diurep., cebh. hyperemia, constip., worms, &c.—Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Extract, Jalap, fluid.—N. F.——c. b.—lb. 1.50
Dose 15-60 ml (0.9-3.6 Cc.).

Extract, Jambul,——see Extract, Eugenia Jambolana.

Extract, Jeffersonia, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 1.00
Fr. root J. diphylla, Persoon (Rheumtom Root; Twin-leaf).—Alter., Diur., Expector., Antispetic, Diaph.—Uses: Rheum., syph., cought, colds, nerv. affec., bronch., &c.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Jessamine,——see Extract, Gelsemium.

Extract, Judas Tree,——see Extract, Cerolis.

Extract, Juglans Ciruela, fluid.—N. F. c. b.—lb. .75
Dose 1-4 dr. (8.7-14 Cc.).

Extract, Juglans Ciruela, hydro-aloeh.—U.S.P.——oz. jas.—oz. .18
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs.
Fr. root bark J. cirus, L. (Butternut).—Cathar., Antiper., Alter.—Uses: Hyperplasia constip., dysent., malarial fever, &c.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Gm.).

Extract, Juglans Nigra, fluid.—c. b.—lb. 1.50
Fr. Iva. J. nigra, L. (Black Walnut).—Lax., Tonie.—Uses: Chronis constip.—Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Juniperus Communis,——oz. jas.—oz. .18
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Conc. juice fresh berries J. communis, L. (Juniper).—Diur., Diaph., Aphrod.—Uses: Diurep., adjuvant to o. remed.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 Gm.).

Extract, Juniperus Communis, fluid.—N. F.——c. b.—lb. .70
Dose 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Juniperus Sabina, aloeh.—Soft.——oz. jas.—oz. .15
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. tope J. Sabina, L. (Savin).—Antiper., Emmen. Anthelm.—Uses: Intern., amener., rheum., goat, worms.—Extern., warts, indol. ulc., & times capillita.—Dose 1/2-3 grains (0.018-0.18 Gm.).—Appl., elix., Salve. —Mur. D. 8 grains (0.5 Gm.), single; 15 grains (0.97 Gm.), p. day.—Antis., mustard, emetic, castor oil, strychn., &c.

Extract, Kalmia, fluid.—c. b.—lb. .90
Fr. Iva. K. latifolia, L. (Mountain Laurel).—Alter., Sed., Astring.—Uses: Syph. affec., scrot., funct. derangement of heart, & rheum.—Dose 10-50 ml (0.6-1.25 Cc.).

Extract, Kamala, aloeh.—Dry.——c. v.—oz. 1.60
Fr. glands & hairs capsules Malouos philippinensis, Mueller Arg. (Rotella), Anthelm., Antipers.—Uses: Intern., worms & constip.—Extern., ringworm, itch, & parasitic skin dis.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.8 Gm.) in pills.
ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 111a.

BERNHEIM and SIMON (Revue méd. de l’Est): “A safe and effective antithermic, much superior to antipyrine.”

FAUST (Lancet): “The higher the fever, the more energetic is the action of Antifebrin. The chilliness sometimes accompanying the renewal of pyrexia in typhoid, or following the cold bath in the same disease, may be entirely averted by a small dose of Antifebrin.”

SEXTON (Ztg. f. kl. Med.) used Antifebrin successfully in “fever and ague”; and LÉPINE (Ther. Gaz.) in “malaria” and “intermittent fever.”

PAPADAKIS (Bull. gén. de Thêr.) used Antifebrin with success in 15 cases of “intermittent fever, where quinine had proved useless. In 11 of these cases the disease disappeared entirely.” (See Dosage, below.)

SECRETAN (Am. Jour. Med. Sc.): “The antipyretic action of Antifebrin in tuberculositis failed at no time. The night-sweats were not augmented.”


OSLER (ibid.): “Night-sweats not increased, but diminished.”

Dosage.—“Single doses of 15 grn. or less, or broken doses (3 grn. every hour or less), will usually be followed by prompt reduction of the temperature to normal.” (Prof. Shoemaker.)—“As antipyretic, 3 grn. every ½ to ⅔ hour, until 12 to 15 grn. have been given, which will usually be sufficient, especially if given at the acme.” (Prof. Potter.)—Lépine, in Typhoid, believing it “advantageous to spare the patient any great rise of temperature,” gave 7½ grn. when above 38° C (100.4° F), repeating in 15-30 minutes if above 38.5° C (101.3° F). In Malarial Fever he used as high a dose as 45 grn., “just before the attack”; while Papadakis, in Intermittent, gave only “20 grn. in broken doses, during 4 hours, with complete success”—Osler: “Phthisis, one dose of 8 grn., when above 103° F; results being much better and patients feeling more comfortable thus than on 4 grn. four or five t. p. d.”

ANTIFEBRIN AS A SEDATIVE, HYPNOTIC, ANTISPASMODIC,

IN ALL THE PRECEDING, AND BRONCHITIS, EPILEPSY, CHOREA, UTERINE SPASMS, NERVOUS DISORDERS, MOTOR EXCITATION, INSOMNIA, OPIUM HABIT, HYSTERIA, CONVULSIONS OF INFANTS, ETC.

Prof. POTTER: “This drug has marked antispasmodic powers. It lessens the reflex action of the spinal cord; the pulse is slowed; and quiet sleep often follows. In Acute Bronchitis it has often arrested the attacks within 24 hours.” (See Dosage below.)

Prof. HARE: “A large amount of experience has proved it to be of value in Epilepsy, and it has been used in Chorea with good results.”

Continued on page 115a.
Extract, Kamala, fluid......................... c. b. - lb. 2.25

Dose 1-3 grs. (0.07-0.74 Cc.).

Extract, Kava Kava,—see Extract, Piper Methysticum.

Extract, Kino, fluid.......................... c. b. - lb. 1.20

Fr. juice Pinus Sylvestris. Herba. Astring., Fumar.,—Uses : Catar. condit. of intest. & as gargle in diphth.—

Dose 30-60 mil (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Kousso, aloeh.—Dry.................. c. v. - oz. 0.90

Fr. female. H. hexagona (Gmelin), Harrison (Reg.), H. hexagona, (Cousso).—Antimonial.— Uses : Tape worm. — Dose 30-60 grains (1.8-3.8 Gm.).

do. — Soft...................................... oz. jars. - oz. 0.80

Extract, Kousso, fluid.—U. S. P. — c. b. 1.90

Dose 4-9 grs. (15-30 Cc.).

Extract, Krameria, aloeh.—Dry................ c. v. - oz. 0.30

Fr. root K. triandra.—Uses : Sopor., & of K. brand. (Bhatany).— Astring., Hemost. — Uses : Intern. chronic dian., menor. & Internal hemorrhage.— Extern., leucor., spongy gums. prolapsus. hem. flamed anus, &c. Oint. (1-10).—gargles (5-100). — Inj. (1-85). — Dose 0.9-15 grains (0.02-0.87 Gm.).

Extract, Krameria, aqu.—U. S. P. — Dry. — c. v. - oz. 0.35

do. — Scales.................................. c. b. - lb. 0.25

Extract, Krameria, aqu. (Cold process).— c. b. - lb. 0.85

Dose 15-30 mil (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lactuca, aloeh.—Soft............ c. b. 3.00

In 1/4 & 1/2 lb. & ozs.

Fr. herb. L. virosa. (Lettuce). — Sed., Hymn., Antispasm. — Uses : Culite & colic pain; milder than opium. — Dose 1/4-1/4 grains (0.002-0.1 Gm.). — Max. D. 10 grains (0.65 Gm.), single; 40 grains (2.5 Gm.), p. day.

Extract, Lactuca Canadensis..............oz. jars. - oz. 0.25

Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lb.

Fr. herb. L. canadensis (Lettuce). — Anod., Hymn. — Uses : Convuls. & nerv. irrit. — Dose 10-30 mil (0.6-9.2 Cc.).

Extract, Lactuca, aloeh.—Dry.............. c. v. - oz. 1.50

(Prurifed Lactuca). — Fr. German Lactucairum. — Anod., Antispasm., Sed. — Uses : Convuls. mixtures; mild subllit. opium. — Dose 2-10 grains (0.12-0.65 Gm.). — Max. D. 12 grains (0.6 Gm.), single; 40 grains (2.5 Gm.), p. day.

do. — Soft...................................... oz. jars. - oz. 1.25

Extract, Lactuca, fluid.................c. b. 11.25

Dose 10-60 mil (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lady's Slipper, — see Extract, Cypripedium.

Extract, Lappa, aloeh.—Soft.............. c. oz. jars. - oz. 0.25

Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lb.

Fr. root Arctium Lappa. L. (Burdock), & c. Arctic. — Alter., Diur., Diaph. — Uses : Inst. of arsen. &c.; gout, scrof., sun., & skin dis. — Dose 4-9 grains (0.25-0.55 Gm.).

Extract, Lappa, aqu.—Soft.................. c. oz. - oz. 0.20

Extract, Lappa, fluid.—U. S. P. — c. b. 0.70

Dose 30-60 mil (1.8-3.7 Cc.).
ANTIFEBRIN. — Continued from page 115a.

Prof. J. P. Crozer Griffith, M.D.: "Its chief modern uses are as a Sedative in various nervous disorders, and for the relief of pain. Hypnotic action has also been reported."

Sarda (Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.): "Superior to antipyrine in old neuralgias and in controlling motor excitation."

S. R. Humston (Med. and Surg. Rep.): "Relieves nearly every kind of headache and produces a more natural sleep than opium or chloral."

W. P. Munn (Phys. and Surg.) has often found it to supersede opium in "painful diseases."

G. Garnette Kemper (Med. World): "Unsurpassed in the after-pains of labor."

Lépine (Ther. Gas.) has been "successful with it in chorea and petit mal," and suggests its use even "in the treatment of opium habit at the time the opium is withdrawn."

Dujardin-Beaumetz (Med. News): "In epilepsy it is sometimes remarkably successful."

Demiéville (Am. Jour. Med. Sc.): "In five out of six cases of epilepsy, it diminished frequency of fits. Advisable also in hysterical attacks and in infantile convulsions."

Dosage.—"In epilepsy, asthma, and whooping-cough, repeated doses of 3 to 5 grn." (Prof. Shoemaker)—"In acute bronchitis, 4-grn. doses every two hours." (Prof. Potter.)—Hamilton: "Three to eight grn. in the wakefulness of general disease, especially such with high temperature."

ANTIFEBRIN AS AN ANALGESIC, ANODYNE, NERVINE,
IN ALL THE PRECEDING, AND PAINFUL CONDITIONS GENERALLY, SUCH AS:
NEURALGIAS, RHEUMATIC PAINS, ATAXIA, GASTRALGIA, SCIATICA,
HEADACHES (VARIOUS), LUMBAGO, NEURITIS, REFLEX PAINS,
OVARIAN PAINS, VISCERAL PAINS GENERALLY, MIGRAINE, TABES, DYSMENORRHEA, SENILE
GANGRENE, CANCER, IRI'TIS,
GLAUCOMA, ETC.

Prof. W. Hale White, M.D., and Prof. Reynold W. Wilcox, M.D., LL.D.: "Used chiefly as an analgesic in neuralgic and rheumatic affections."

Prof. Hare: "Acts as a sedative on the nervous system; the sensory portion of the nerves and spinal cord particularly being quieted. Almost every form of nerve pain seems to indicate its employment, and it has been successfully used in the crises of ataxia, dartings of gastralgia, and with brilliant effect in sciatica; the most obstinate headaches have been seen to yield to its influence."

Prof. Potter: "Strongly analgesic, inhibiting the sensibility of the sensory nerves. For the pains of locomotor ataxia, and in those of rheumatic origin, as lumbago, sciatica, etc., it is a most efficient remedy."

Continued on page 116a.
Extract, Lobelia, alocrh. — Soft. — lb. jars. — lb. 2.25
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb. & ozs.
Fr. ivs. & tops L. inflata, L. (Indian Tobacco). — Antispas.,
Expector., Diaph. — Uses: Spasm, asthma, whoop, cough.
croup, pucum, & colds; b’ly dill as excma in strang. hernia.
— Does 1-2/3 grains (0.098-0.13 Grm.). — Antid., stomach siphon.
Iamin w. copious warm water, external friction, mustard
bath, bransty, opium, &c. — Caut. Poison!

Extract, Lobelia, fluid. — U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. 0.8
Does 5-10 ml (0.18-0.8 Cc.).

Extract, Lobelia Seed, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 1.90
Does 5-10 ml (0.18-0.8 Cc.).

Extract, Loganwood, — see Extract, Haematexyleum.

Extract, Lovage, — see Extract, Levisticum.

Extract, Lupulin, fluid. — U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. 1.90
Fr. the glandular pwt. fr. strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, L.
(Hops). — Does 10-30 ml (0.5-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Lupinus Europaeus, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 1.50
Fr. L. europaeus, L. (Bitter Bugle-wood; Water Horehound).
— Antiper., Tonic. — Uses: Nerv. affech. — Does 50-80 ml
(1.7-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Lupinus Virginicus. — oz. jars. — oz. .22
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
Pr. herb L. Virginicus, L. (Bugal Weed). — Astring., Tonic,
Red. — Uses: Dia., dysent., toxic in convalesce. — Does 5-10
grains (0.089-0.15 Grm.).

Extract, Lupinus Virginicus, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .70
Does 50-80 ml (1.7-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Madder, — see Extract, Rubia.

Extract, Magnolia, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 2.25
Fr. t’s M. acuminata, L. (Cucumber Tree). — Antiper., Tonic,
Diaph. — Uses: Malice, rheum., drysep., &c. — Does 50-80
ml (1.7-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Malabar Nut, — see Extract, Adhatoda.

Extract, Male Fern, — see Extract, Aspidium.

Extract, Mallotus, — see Extract, Kamala.

Extract, Malt, Merck. — Dry. powder. c. b. — lb. 1.25
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
Cost maximum amount diastase, dextrin, dextrone, protein
bodies, & salts of barley. — Food, Tonic, Dietetic. — Uses:
Babes, convalesce. acrot. patients, drysep., &c. : vehicles for
o. remedi. — Does 1-4 dr. (8.9-15.0 Grm.). — Caut. Keep dry &
cool.

Extract, Malt, Soft. — lb. jars. — lb. 0.75
Brown, honey-like, plea., sweet taste. — Uses: As the above;
also as emulcifer. — Does 4 dr. (15.5 Grm.), or more.

Extract, Manacoa, — see Extract, Brunfelsia.

Extract, Mandrake, — see Extract, Podophyllum.

Extract, Mangosteen, — see Extract, Garcinia.

Extract, Mannanita, — see Extract, Arctostaphylos
Glasco.

Extract, Marrubium, aqu. — Soft. oz. jars. — oz. .30
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs.
Fr. leaves & tops M. vulgare, L. (Horehound). — Tonic, Lax.,
Diaph., Expector. — Uses: Cold, chronic affect. of lungs,
asmon., jaund., drysep. — Does 5-10 grains (0.3-0.5 Grm.).

Extract, Marrubium, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .70
Does 30-180 ml (1.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Marshmallow, — see Extract, Althaea.

Extract, Matricio, alocrh. — Soft. — oz. jars. — oz. .40
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. ivs. Papaya angustifolia, R. & Parn. — Arom., Astrig.,
Styp., Antipers. — Uses: intern., dis. muc. mem., catarra of
bladder, hemorrhoids, dysent., gonorr., dia., hsemat., hsem.
pyela, menorrh., &c. — extern., opht., & o. hemorrhages, inc.
— Does 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Grm.).

Extract, Matricio, Ethereal, — see Oleoresin, Matico.

Extract, Matricio, fluid. — U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. 1.35
Does 50-80 ml (1.7-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Matricia, alocrh. — Soft. — lb. jars. — lb. .50
Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. f. M. Chamomilla, L. (German Chamomilla). — Diaph.,
Emetic, Antispas., Antiper. — Uses: intern., large doses:
emetic; small doses: expel worms, or sweat out cold;
smaller: appetizer, or for cramps. — extern., indol. ule. &
scors. — Does 8-8 grains (0.15-0.58 Grm.).

Extract, Matricio, fluid. — lb. 0.50
Does 15-50 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Melia, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 1.50
Fr. bark M. Azaedcham, L. (Pride of India; Common Bead
Tree). — Antiberistuc. — Does 10-50 ml (0.5-1.5 Cc.).

Extract, Melissa, fluid. — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. leaves & tops M. officinalis, L. (Balm; Lemon Balm).
— Diaph., Antiper. — Uses: With o. rem., exced. fever &
proct. perspir. — Does 50-180 ml (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Menispernum, fluid. — U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. rhizome & roots M. canadense, L. (Yellow Parilla;
inst. of sarsaparilla. — Does 50-90 ml (1.7-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Mercurialis, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 2.65
Fr. M. annua, L. (Mercury Wood; French, or Girl’s, Mercury).
eryth. affect. — Does 8-50 ml (0.3-1.5 Cc.).

.50 Fr. bark Daphne Mezerium, L. (Mezerium; Spurge Olive),
chronic rhino., & obel. skin dis. — extern., as irritant oint.
or blister, & for indol. ule. — Does 1-8 grains (0.006-0.03 Grm.).
— Antid., emetic, stomach siphon, large quantities of warm
water, demaciens, &c.

dc. — Soft. — oz. jars. — oz. .40

Extract, Mezerum, Ethereal, — see Oleoresin, Mezerum.

Extract, Mezerum, fluid. — U. S. P. — c. b. — lb. 1.10
Does 5-15 ml (0.2-0.5 Cc.).

Extract, Micromeria, — c. b. — lb. 1.90
Fr. leaves M. Douglasii, Benth. (Yerba Buena). — Arom.,
Carm., Antelm., Rerig. — Uses: Nasea, smpel. pains
stom. & bowell, fever & worms. — Does 30-180 ml (1.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Mikania, fluid. — c. b. — lb. 1.80
Fr. M. Guasco, Wild. (Escoso, or Guasco, Leaves). — Tonic,
— Does 30-40 ml (1.5-5.7 Cc.).

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the
MERRK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
please specify: MERRK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind
of containers is stated in most instances.

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ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 115a.

Profs. Griffith and Cattell: "Of marked benefit as an Analgesic, especially in cases of neuralgic or neurotic nature, or in pain from reflex causes. It has been freely used in sciatica, lumbago, trifacial and other neuralgias, girdle-pain of locomotor ataxia, ovarian or other visceral pain, and still maintains a well-deserved reputation."

Prof. Shoemaker: "In migraine or neuralgic headache it is an efficient substitute for the much-lauded antipyrine."

S. Merkel (Münch. med. Woch.), from study of 50 cases, concludes: "Serviceable in neuralgia of the cranial nerves, migraine, and rheumatic headaches."

Lépine (Ther. Gaz.) prefers Antifebrin to antipyrine "in the pains of neuralgias of various parts, or of tabes, and in the gastric crises of ataxia."

Silva (Nouv. Rem.) had success with Antifebrin in "intense headache at the menstrual period, where bromides, aconite, gelsemium, atropine, etc., had failed; in intense neuralgia from opium habit, and in supra-orbital neuralgia."

Dujardin-Beaumetz (Med. News): "When structural changes of the nerve are going on, it is the best remedy in our possession. In muscular rheumatism and neuralgia, and in articular neuralgia, it is better than the compounds of salicylic acid."

Demièville (Am. Jour. Med. Sc.): "Relief obtained often as early as ½ hour from ingestion, in sciatica and other neuralgias and other painful conditions. Hypnotic effect where there has been sleeplessness from pain. Especially commendable also in the agonizing pain of senile gangrene and cancer."

Fischer (Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Ph.): "Almost a specific for the lancinating pain, crises, and girdle sensations of tabes. Completely successful in 9 cases of 10."

Proudfoot (Can. Med. Rec.) finds "almost instant relief in iritis and glaucoma from 10 to 15 grn., repeated in an hour if necessary."

Dosage.—"In nervous affections, facial neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, etc.: doses of 10 to 15 grn." (Professor Shoemaker.)—Silva: "Intense reflex headaches: 8 grn., repeated after 20 minutes."—Clark (Chicago Med. Times): "Headsaches of various sorts: 8 to 10 grn. once; effect in 20 to 30 minutes, without unfavorable results."—D. Morton (Am. Pract.): "Headaches, sciatica, uterine pains: 10 grn., repeated in 1 to 2 hours."—J. Fischer (Centr. f. d. g. Ther.): "In similar cases: 17 to 23 grn., without injurious action and with very satisfactory results. In tabes, up to 30 grn. per dose." Ely: "Dysmenorrhea: 5 grn. every two hours."

ANTIFEBRIN AS A TONIC AND INDIRECT CARDIAC
IN ALL THE PRECEDING, AND WEAK HEART, NERVOUS INSOMNIA, TRUE VARIOLA, ETC.

Prof. Potter: "It is especially useful in the hyperpyrexia of phthisis and typhoid fever; relieving wakefulness, lessening delirium and upholding a failing heart."

Continued on page 115a.
Extract, Milkvweed, see Extract, Asclepias Syriaca.

Extract, Mitchella, fluid ............... c. b.-lb. .90
Fr. herb M. repens, L. (Partridge Berry; Squaw Vine).—Diar., Alter, Refrig., Parenteriscent. —Uses: Febr. condit. & to faciol. labor.—Dose 80-90 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Monarda, fluid ................ c. b.-lb. 1.50
Fr. leafs M. punctata, L. (American Horsemint; Wild Bergamot).—Antiper, Diaph., Carmin.—Uses: Intern., Intern., fever, febl. colic, cholera infantum.—Extern., local paral.—Dose 15-30 Ml (0.5-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Monezia, see Extract, Chrysophyllum.

Extract, Monkshood, see Extract, Aconitum.

Extract, Motherwort, see Extract, Leonurus.

Extract, Mountain Sage, see Extract, Artemisia Frigida.

Extract, Mugwort, see Extract, Artemisia Vulgaris.

Extract, Muira-puama, fluid, Merck, c. b.-lb. 5.00
Fr. wood & root Liriope ovata, Mees.—Aphrodis., Nerve Stim.—Uses: Sex. debility, seminal weakness, &c.—Dose 15-30 Ml (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract Musk Root, see Extract, Fruelia Sumbi.

Extract, Mutuia, fluid .................. c. b.-lb. 2.75
Fr. ivs. & tops M. vicamifolia, Cav. (Scale Flower).—Antispas., Sed., Cardiac Tonic.—Uses: Pathal, hyst., cramp, & heart dis.—Dose 15-30 Ml (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Myrica Asplenifolia, fluid ........ c. b.-lb. .75
Fr. ivs. M. asplenifolia, L. (Comptonia; Sweet Fern).—Carmin., Astring., Arom., Tonic.—Uses: Cole., diar., dysent., &c.—Dose 80-90 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Myrica Cerifera, fluid ........ c. b.-lb. .70
Fr. bark M. cerifera, L. (Candle-berry; Bay berry; Wax Myrtle).—Alter., Cholog., Astring. —Uses: Intern., Intern., diar., scor., & jaund. —Extern., vulv. sore throat, & leucorr.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Myrtillo Seed, fluid ........... c. b.-lb. .225
Fr. ivs. Myrtilus, L. (Nutting).—Carmin., Tonic.—Uses: Chalybe as flavor.—Dose 3-6 Ml (0.1-0.3 Cc.).

Extract, Myrobolan, aqu. ............... c. v.-oz. .40
Fr. Myrobalans, fruit of some sp. Terminalia.—Astringent.—Uses: Intest. catarr., diar.—Dose 4-10 grains (0.06-0.15 Gm.).

Extract, Myrrha, fluid ................. c. b.-lb. 3.00
Fr. gum resin Commiphora Myrrha, Engler (Myrrh).—Stim., Tonic, Antispas.—Uses: Intern., catarrh, phth., amenorr., cholr., & debil.—Extern., syphonic gums, aphthous sore throat, & unhealthy ulc.—Dose 10-30 Ml (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Naregamia, fluid ............. c. b.-lb. .70
Fr. root N. alata, Wight & Arn. (Gesa Ipoea).—Expector.—Sed.—Uses: Colds & coughs.—Dose: Expector, 1-3 Ml (0.06-0.15 Cc.) ev. few hrs.

Extract, Nepeta, fluid ................... c. b.-lb. .70
Fr. N. catara, L. (Catnip; Catnip).—Carmin., Sed., Emmen.—Uses: Intern., hyst., cholr., amenorr., dysmenorr., &c.—Dose 15-30 Ml (0.5-1.0 Cc.).

Extract, Newboudia, fluid .............. c. b.-lb. .225
Fr. N. levii, Stearn.—Astring., Emmen., Hemost.—Uses: Diar., dysent., hemoptysis, & hemorrhois.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Nicotiana, alcoh. — Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .40
Fr. ivs. N. Tabacum, L. (Tobacco).—Sed., Antispas., Anod., Antiparastic.—Uses: Intern., Whoop cough & chronic asthma.—Extern., hamorrhoids, neural, thus capsitis, toothache, &c.—Dose 1/10-1/5 grain (0.006-0.025 Gm.).—Antid., emetics w. warm water, stomach pump, tanin, demulcent, nux vomica, brandy, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Nicotiana, aqu. — Soft. oz. jas.—oz. .35

Extract, Nicotiana, fluid .............. c. b.-lb. .90
Dose 7/8-1.5 mL (0.08-0.3 Cc.).—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Nux Vomica, alcoh. — U. S. P.—Dry. — c. v.—oz. .40
Fr. seed Styraxona Nux-vomica, L. (55 alkaloids).—Nerve Stim., Bitter Tonic.—Uses: Chronic constip., dyspep., nerv. dis., neural, paral., convulscense. Antid. for poison. by opium, chloral, or o. narcotic.—Dose 1/4-1/2 grain (0.005-0.025 Gm.).—Max. D. 1 grain (0.005 Gm.), single; 3 grains (0.2 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach pump, tanin, potassa, iodide, chlorid., amylnitrite, opium, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Extract, Nux Vomica, fluid — U. S. P. — c. b.-lb. .95
Dose 1-3 Ml (0.06-0.18 Cc.),—Max. D. 6 Ml (0.36 Cc.), single; 18 Ml (0.9 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Nymphæa, fluid ............... c. b.-lb. .75
Fr. root N. odorata, Alt. (White Pond-lily).—Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Diar., dysent., & dyspep.—Dose 15-30 Ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Oak, see Extract, Queruous.

Extract, Oenothera, fluid ............. c. b.-lb. 1.10
Fr. ivs. O. biennis, L. (Evening Primrose; Cure-all; Sundrop).—Sed., Antispas.—Uses: Intern., whoop-cough, sperm. asthma.—Extern., for prurigo (tetter), c. cutan. affect. of infants, &c.—Dose 30-90 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

*Extract, Opium, aqu., Merck.—U. S. P.—Dry. — c. v.—oz. .54
Fr. pwt. opium.—185 morphine.—Nar., Hypn., Anod., Stim.—Uses: Pain, Diar., dysent., cough, phth., bronch., &p. year, stop periton, periternalia, enteritis, & typhilitis.—Dose 3/4-1 grain (0.015-0.06 Gm.).—Max. D. 2 grains (0.15 Gm.), single; 5 grains (0.3 Gm.), p. day.—Antid., emetics, stomach siphon. poisons, permang, atropine, tannin, frictions, electricity. Give strong coffee, oxygen, brandy, &c.—Caut. Poison!

do.—Soft. oz. jas.—oz. .80

Extract, Opium, Camphorated, fluid — c. b.-lb. .10
Fr. powdered opium, benzole acid, camphor, & oil of anise.—Uses: For extemp, prep. of gargories.

Extract, Orange Peel, Sweet, see Extract, Citrus Aurantium.

Extract, Orthosiphon, fluid ........... c. b.-lb. 2.65
Fr. ivs. O. staminosis, Bentham (Java Tea).—Diar., Antiacar.—Uses: Gravel, chronic cystitis, & pyonephrositis.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).—Max. D. 120 Ml (7.4 Cc.) p. day.

Extract, Osorhiza, fluid ............... c. b.-lb. .95
Fr. root O. longistylis, De C. (Sweet Cissely).—Arom., Carmin.—Uses: Flatul. colic, &c. sum. diar. of children.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Osomunda, fluid ............. c. b.-lb. .90
Fr. root O. galilea, L. (Flowering Fern).—Alterative.—Uses: Rachitis, in domestic prac.; believed inert.—Dose 30-60 Ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, and especially so designated throughout the book, when ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. * The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 114a.


CUNNINGHAM (Med. Contemp.): “Night-sweats first increased for two nights, then decreased, and by the fifth night cease entirely; thence on, pulse and temperature remained subnormal on but one dose daily.”

E. HOUSTON (Wkly. Med. Rev.): “Acts well in nervous insomnia and as a cardiac tonic in weak heart.”

CAHN and HEPP (Int. med.-chir. Rdsch.): “The improvement of the general condition after Antifebrin, with the greater desire for food and drink, and the increased secretion of urine (always welcome in febrile conditions), could not take place if the organs of circulation were not favorably influenced by it. The way in which a single dose, in typhoid, will sometimes cause a disappearance of the stupid facial expression and a straightening up of the sunken body, is remarkable.”

FAUST (Lancet): “Especially pleasing is the action of Antifebrin in typhoid. The patients feel better after it; the expression becomes more intelligent, the tongue cleaner, and the appetite improves.”

Prof. HAAS (Wien. med. Presse): “Severe cases of variola confluen and V. hæmorrhagica, in which both quinine and antipyrine had proved inert, were successfully treated with Antifebrin. Antifebrin is a highly useful medicament in variolous fevers. Even small doses reduce the nightly exacerbations. It furthermore acts as a Nervino-Tonic and Anesthetic; the parenchymatous degeneration is retarded by it; and the organism is endowed with greater powers of resistance.”

DOSAGE.—The general dose “ranges from 2 to 10 grn., repeated twice, but not exceeding 15 grn. p. d.” (Prof. Potter)—“Average adult: 4 to 7 grn., repeated if necessary.” (Profs. Griffith and Cattell)—Cunningham abolished the night-sweats of phthisis by “15 grn. every 12 hours for five days.”—Haas: “True variola: 30 grn. daily maximum—8 minimum.”

ANTIFEBRIN IN CHILDREN’S FEBRILE DISEASES,

IN ALL FEBRILE AFFECTIONS, PARTICULARLY: SCARLATINA, POLYARTHritis, PHthisIS, PERTUssIS, ErySIPelas, MEASLES, PNEUMONIA, ETC.

Prof. SHOEMAKER: “In scarlatina and other febrile affections among children it has given very excellent results.”

Dr. R. G. ECCLES (of the U. S. Pharmacopœia Commission): “To suffering childhood it has proved a rich boon. It soothes the fevered, restless little ones into calm sleep, eases aching bodies, and removes delirium. No such favorable combination of qualities is known to exist in any other single substance. It has come to claim the place of both aconite and morphine, and to relieve us from dangers of these two deadly drugs.”

Prof. DEMME, of the Children’s Hospital at Berne, finds its “action excellent in the febrile diseases of children,” in acute rheumatic polyar-
Extract, Ostrya, fluid... c. b. - lb. 1.10
Fr. heartwood O. virginiana, Wild. (Ironwood).—Toxic, Alizarin, Antipyrine.—Uses: Intern. fevers, neural, dyspepsia, scrofula.—Dose 30-50 m (1.8-5.7 Cc.).

Extract, Oxycodorn, fluid... c. b. - lb. 1.90
Fr. lye O. borealis, De C. (Brownwood).—Diar. Rectif., Toxic.—Uses: Dyspepsia & dis. of gen. uria. org.—Dose 30-120 m (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Panax.—see Extract, Viola.

Extract, Papaver, alcoh.—Soft. oz. jas. —.15
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. n'ly ripe capsule P. somniferum, L. (Papaver Head).—Anodyne, Hypo, Sed.—Uses: Pain, irrit; generally last of opium.—Dose 1-4 grains (0.008-0.026 Grm.).—Max. Dose: 8 grains (0.08 Grm.), single; 30 grains (1.9 Grm.), daily.

Extract, Papaver, aqu.—Soft. oz. jas. —.20
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Extract, Papaver, fluid... c. b. - lb. 1.80
Dose 10-30 m (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Paraguay Tea.—see Extract, Ilex Paraguariensis.

Extract, Pareira Brava, fluid... U. S. P. c. b. - lb. 1.10
Fr. root Chondrodendron tomentosum, Ruiz & Pavon.—Diar. Antiscorbut., Aper. —Uses: In gonorrea, gleet, pyelitis, chronic cyst., dropay, leucorrh., rheum, &c.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-6.7 Cc.).

Extract, Passiflora, fluid... c. b. - lb. 1.50
Fr. p. incarnata, L. (Passion Flower).—Nar. Anodyne.—Uses: By the Eclectics: neural, sleeplessness, dysmenorrhea & diarrhoea.—Dose 2-15 m (0.15-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Pelitory.—see Extract, Pyrhythmum.

Extract, Pennyroyal.—see Extract, Hedeoma.

Extract, Pepper, Black.—see Extract, Piper Nigrum.

Extract, Pepper, Cayenne or Red.—see Extract, Mentha Piperita.

Extract, Peppermint.—see Extract, Mentha Piperta.

Extract, Pichi.—see Extract, Fabiana.

Extract, Persimmon Bark.—see Extract, Diospyros Bark.

Extract, Persian Bark.—see Extract, Cinchona.

Extract, Petroleum Root, fluid... N. F. c. b. - lb. 0.90
Fr. root P. salicaria, Hoffmann (Paris).—Diar. Alter, Carminative.—Uses: Dropsy, amenorrhea, cystitis, & diabetes of gen. u. tract.—Dose 1-4 gr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Petroleum Seed, fluid... c. b. - lb. 1.00
Fr. seed P. salicaria, Hoffmann.—Uses: As preceding.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Peumus, fluid... N. F. c. b. - lb. 2.25
Fr. leaves P. Boloda, Molina (Bohlo).—Toxic, Alizarin, Antipyrine.—Uses: A tonic of var. orgs. where quinine is contra-ind.: rheum, dyspepsia, chronic hepatic torpor, gonorrhea, &c.—Dose 4-8 m (0.25-0.5 Cc.).

Extract, Phellandrum, alcoh.—Soft.—oz. jas.—.50
Fr. fresh seeds P. aquatica, L.—Gnimthe Phellandrum, Lam. (Water-Fennel; Five-leaved Water Hemlock).—Demulcent, Expectorant, Toxic.—Uses: Bronch. affections & chronic dis. of lungs.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.12-0.28 Grm.).

Extract, Phellandrum, aqu.—Soft. oz. jas. —.30
Fr. leaves & branches P. flavescens, Nutt. (Vasaescens; American Mistletoe).—Ostytocic, Stomach.—Uses: Uter. or intern. hemorrhage; expel. placenta, &c.—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-6.7 Cc.).

Extract, Physoestigma, alcoh.—U. S. P.—.40
Fr. seed P. venenomum, Balfour (Calabar Bean; Ordeal Bean).—Antitoxic, Soothing, Nervine, Tonic.—Uses: Tetany, strychn., & atropin poisoning; neural, convulsions, chronic bronchitis, mucous stony bowels, chronic conjunctivitis.—Dose 1/16 to 1/4 grain (0.005-0.01 Grm.).—Max. Dose: 1/2 grain (0.08 Grm.), single; 3/4 grain (0.1 Grm.), p. day.—Antidote, emetic, stomach siphon, atropin, strychn., chloral, electricity, & artif respi. &c.—Cost: Polson 1 do. — Dry.—Soft.—c. v. —.60

Extract, Physoestigma, fluid... c. b. - lb. 2.50
Dose 1-8 m (0.6-0.9 Cc.) gradually increased.

Extract, PhytoIlaca Berries, fluid... c. b. - lb. 1.15
Fr. berries P. scandens, L. (Poke Berries; Garget).—Alter., Antifatigue.—Uses: Stimul. & syph. affections; obesity.—Dose 5-15 m (0.8-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, PhytoIlaca Root.—oz. jas. —.20
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.
Alter., Bmetic, Purg.—Uses: Intern. rheum, mælinita, tonsillitis, choler. scroful., syph. Extern.—Uses: Ulcer, porosis, times capillus, &c.—also said to arrest flow milk.—Dose 4-1 grain (0.005-0.066 Grm.), as an alterative, 4-5 grains (0.3-0.4 Grm.), as an emetic, 2-5 grains (0.18-0.3 Grm.) for a purg., 5-10 grains (0.38-0.6 Grm.).

Extract, PhytoIlaca Root, fluid... U. S. P.—.10
Dose 1-6 m (0.05-0.28 Cc.) emetic, 30 m (1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Pioreria.—see Extract, Quassia.

Extract, Pioramala, fluid... c. b. - lb. 2.25
Fr. root P. Antidesma, Sw. (Cascara Amarga; Honduran Bark).—Alterative.—Uses: Chronic syph. erysipelas, syph. tubercles, gummy tumour, rheum., & chronic ecz.:—Dose 30-60 m (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Pilocarpus, alcoh.—Dry.—c. v. —.70
Fr. leaves P. scopolana, Engler, & P. pilocarpus, Jabouille, Holms.—Diar. Diaph., Biliousness, Purg.—Uses: In dropsy, pulmon. colic, pleur. & effusion, inflam. chronic iritis, cataract of muc. membr., rheum., & coryza.—Dose 2-5 grains (0.18-0.3 Grm.); as a purg., 5-10 grains (0.38-0.6 Grm.).

Extract, Pilocarpus, fluid... U. S. P. c. b. - lb. 1.90
Dose, ab. 15-30 m (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Pimenta Fruit, fluid... c. b. - lb. .90
Fr. fruit P. officinalis, Lindley (Allspice).—Arom., Carminative.—Uses: Intern. chiefly adjuvant to tonics & purg.; & for flatul.—Extern., chilblain.—Dose 10-40 m (0.6-0.5 Cc.).
ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 116a.

thritis, for instance, and in the hectic fever of phthisis it is almost a specific. "Not liable to produce skin eruptions, like other antipyretics."

J. N. Love (Jour. Am. Med. Asso.) reports on 1100 cases of children's diseases: (1) "Reliable remedy for infancy and childhood;" (2) "results longer lasting and with less depression than from antipyrine;" (3) "cyanosis, if occurring, is not dangerous, and passes away soon;", (4) "keeps paroxysms of pertussis in check better than any other remedy."

Widowitz (D. Arch. f. kl. Med.) "used Antifebrin in 54 cases of children's diseases, including especially scarlatina, erysipelas, measles, and pneumonia. In all, the temperature began to fall within 20 to 30 minutes. Excitement was replaced by quiet sleep. The whole appearance was favorably changed in cases which had been apparently moribund."

Dosage.—"The juvenile and infantile dose need not be reduced to quite the proportion necessary with most drugs."

(Prof. Griffith and Cattell)—"As much as 60 grn. were taken by a child of five years erroneously" (reported by Spencer: Canad. Pract.); "still recovery was secured and the disease (whooping-cough) was greatly improved."

—J. N. Love recommends "small but repeated doses."—Demme: "Children (once, twice, or thrice daily): for 2-4 years, ½ to ¾ grn.; 5 to 10 years, 1 to 2 grn.; 11 to 15 years, 2 to 3 grn."

—J. H. McCasey (Weekly Med. Rev.) uses it "freely in inflammation and acute fevers in infants and children: but in continued fevers, with caution."

ANTIFEBRIN IN ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHEUMATISMS,

IN "ALL FORMS—CHRONIC OR ACUTE," WITH "DIRECT SPECIFIC EFFECT" AND "SURPASSING SALICYLATES, ETC.," "WITHOUT HEART INVOLVEMENT," "Swellings and Inflammation Relieved."

Prof. Hare: "Three separate effects may here be considered: the reduction of pyrexia, the relief of pain, and the cure of the disease itself. There can be no doubt whatever of the ability of this drug to control the fever of this disease; and it very decidedly exercises a favorable influence on the progress of the malady. Guttmann's studies in a very large number of cases, embracing all forms of rheumatism, both chronic and acute, have given most encouraging results, and the author has seen antifebrin act most happily in cases which refused to yield to the iodides and salicylates; while even antipyrine does not act so favorably in decreasing the duration of the disease. The analgesic effects in themselves exert a powerful influence for good by putting aside the nervous wear and tear of sleeplessness and suffering. But, furthermore, acetanilide possesses a direct antirheumatic influence, allaying the disease even in those forms less characterized by pain, and giving relief not only temporarily, but permanently. Nor does it cause the excessive sweating as produced by the salicylates."

Continued on page 117a.
Ext. Pimpinella.  

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

NEW INFORMATION ON articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $3.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

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**Extract, Pimpinella Anisium.**—see Extract, Anisium.

**Extract, Pimpinella Saxifraga, alcoh.**—Soft.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb., & ozs.  
Fr. root P. saxifraga, L. (Saxifrage); Pimpinella; Small burNeti. — Diaph., Diur., Tonic, Stim., Balsamique. — Uses: In tern., chronic. catarrh mac. membro., amennor., dropsy, angina. — Extern., mouth wash (20) for toothache. — Does 5-15 grains (0.08-0.57 Gm.).

**Extract, Pimpinella Saxifraga, aque.**—Soft.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb., & ozs.  
Does 50-60 ml (1.2-3.7 Cc.).

**Extract, Pink Root.**—see Extract, Spigella.

**Extract, Pinus Strobus, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. .70  
Fr. bark P. Strobus, L. (White Pine).—Astring., Antiinfl. — Uses: Intern., Diur., Dysent., Extern., Injured surf. — Does 20-80 ml (0.7-2.8 Cc.).

**Extract, Pinus Sylvestris Merck.**—c. b.—lb. .49  
Fr. Iva. P. sylvestris, Wild. (Scotch Pine). — Diur., Antisp. — Uses: Drop, cys., & dis. of gen. urin. tract. — Does 8-6 grains (0.2-0.4 Gm.).

**Extract, Piper Angustifolium, see Extract, Matric.**

**Extract, Piper Cubeba, alcoh.**—Soft.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Fr. unripe fruit P. Cubeba, L. fl. (Cubeba). — Carmin., Sed., Diur., Catarrh. — Uses: Gonorr., Lecor., Bronch. catarh., Pharyng., & nasal catarh. — Does 2-10 grains (0.036-0.66 Gm.).

**Extract, Piper Cubeba, ether.**—see Oleoresin, Piper Cubeba.

**Extract, Piper Cubeba, fluid.**—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. 1.90  
Stim., Diaph. — Uses: Acute urethrit., lec., prostatit., & chronic bronch. — Infum. — Does 15-60 ml (0.5-2.1 Cc.).

**Extract, Piper Jaborandi, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. 1.90  
Fr. fruit P. Jaborandi, Vein. — Serpulina Jaborandi, Guilltheim (Pimba Aesc.). — Astring. — Uses: Antisp. — Uses: Malar. aff. — Does 10-30 ml (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

**Extract, Piper Methysticum, hydro-alcohol.**—Soft.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Fr. root P. methysticum, Forster (Av. Kava Kava). — Diur., Anticatarrh., Stim., Tonic. — Uses: Gonorr., Gout, Rheum., dropsy, vaginitis, chronic cys., retention of urine, gleet, &c. — Does 2-10 grains (0.036-0.66 Gm.).

**Extract, Piper Methysticum, fluid.**—N. F.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Does 15-60 ml (0.5-2.1 Cc.).

**Extract, Piper Nigrum, alcoh.**—Soft.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Fr. unripe fruit P. nigrum, L. (Black Pepper). — Stim., Carmin. — Uses: Adjutant. — Does 2-8 grains (0.13-0.53 Gm.).

**Extract, Piper Nigrum, ethereal.**—see Oleoresin, Pepper.

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**Extract, Piper Nigrum, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. 1.50  
Does 10-40 ml (0.5-2.5 Cc.).

**Extract, Pipsissewa, see Extract, Chimaphila.**

**Extract, Picidia, alcoh.**—Soft. oz. jars.—oz. .60  
Fr. root bark P. erythrina, L. (Jamaica Dogwood). — Anc., Sed., Alter., Diur. — Uses: Neural., toothache, dysmenor., whoop, cough, nerv. insom. &c. — Does 2-8 grains (0.18-0.52 Gm.).

**Extract, Picidia, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. 2.25  
Does 15-60 ml (0.5-2.7 Cc.).

**Extract, Plantago, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. .70  

**Extract, Pleurisy Root.**—see Extract, Asclepias Tuberosea.

**Extract, Podophyllum, hydro-alcohol.**—U. S. P.  
Soft. — lbs. .1.60  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Fr. rhizome & roots P. peltatum, L. (May Apple; Mandrake). — Cath., Cholag., Tonic, Alter. — Uses: Hepatic congest., constip., rheum., scrof., & bil. fevers. — Does 1-8 grains (0.0059 Gm.).

**Extract, Podophyllum, fluid.**—U.S.P. c. b.—lb. 80  
Does 5-30 ml (0.1-1.8 Cc.).

**Extract, Polygala Amara, aque.**—Soft.  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Fr. P. amara, L. (Bitter Milkwort; Bitter Polygala). — Bitter. — Expector. — Diaph. — Uses: Bronch. aff., submitt. for Iceland moss. — Does 8-10 grains (0.056-0.50 Gm.).

**Extract, Polygala Senega, see** Extract, Senega.

**Extract, Polygamum, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. .70  
Fr. rhizome P. officinalis, Allioni (Solenom's Seal). — Alter., Cath. — Uses: Gout, Rheum., & skin infl. — Does 5-20 ml (0.3-1.3 Cc.).

**Extract, Polygamum Acre, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. .60  

**Extract, Polygamum Bisistora, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. 1.10  
Fr. P. Bisistora, L. (Snake Root; Bisent). — Astring., Emmen. — Uses: Diur., dysent., amennor. — Does 50-60 ml (1.7-3.7 Cc.).

**Extract, Polygamum Hydropiper, fluid.**  

**Extract, Polymia, fluid.**—lbs. .50  
Also in \( \frac{1}{2} \) \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb. & \( \frac{3}{4} \) lb.  
Fr. root P. uvedalas, L. (Yellow Leaf Cup; Bearfoot). — Alter., Antisp. — Uses: Rheum., scrof., hepatic enl., tomat., pleurisy, mal., splenic enl., &c. — Does 2-6 grains (0.11-0.3 Gm.).

**Extract, Polymia, fluid.**—c. b.—lb. 1.30  
Does 5-30 ml (0.1-1.8 Cc.).

---

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 116a.

Prof. SHOE MAKER: “Often proves very useful in acute inflammatory rheumatism, reducing the temperature and speedily relieving the pain and swelling in cases which have received no benefit from salicylic acid, etc.”

Prof. POTTER: “In acute rheumatism it is highly praised.”

G. GUTTMANN (Berl. kl. Woch.): “In no way behind salicylic acid, antipyrine, and salol, and in some respects superior to them. Involvement of the heart not observed in 250 cases.”

WEINSTEIN (Arch. f. exp. Path. und Ph.): “A specific in acute rheumatism, like salicylate of sodium, if used in recent cases and not in relapses.”

EISENHART (ibid.): “After the first dose, pain and fever usually disappeared and the swelling began to decrease, and in three to five days convalescence was established” in 29 out of 34 cases of acute articular rheumatism.

SNYERS (Rev. méd. Suisse-rom.): “Specific action against the swelling in acute articular rheumatism; the inflammatory symptoms disappear on the second day of treatment.”

Prof. DEMME (Berne): “Antifebrin must be regarded as a remedy of specific effect on the acutely rheumatic pathologic process.”

DOSAGE.—G. Guttmann: “Rheumatic cases of various natures, 7½—15 grn. twice, rarely three times, p. d.”—Prof. Hare obtained “freedom from pain, and refreshing sleep,” by 4—8 grn. three t. p. d.—Eisenhart: 4—7½ grn. three to six t. p. d.—Snyers: “Four grn. six to 8 t. p. d. during first two days, and then, in convalescence, at the rate of 12 grn. p. d.”

ANTIFEBRIN AS A GENERAL ANTISEPTIC, ERRHINE, AND VULNERARY,

IN CORYZA, CHANCRES, CHANCROIDS, ULCERS, FRESH WOUNDS, MUCOUS PATCHES, MOIST ECZEMAS, ETC.

Prof. POTTER: “Added in minute proportion to aqueous solutions of other drugs for hypodermic use, it is said to preserve them from decomposition more efficiently than any other agent hitherto employed for that purpose.”

GUTTMANN: “A very effective antiseptic dressing when spread in powder over denuded surfaces.”

J. McQUAID (Med. World): “Immediate relief in acute coryza by snuffing up the powder.”

WASILEWITCH (Med. Obersren) warmly recommends the treatment of hard and soft chancre by freely powdering it with Antifebrin twice daily. Advantages of Antifebrin over iodoform: “1. The lesions heal much more quickly. 2. The treatment is very cheap. 3. It is entirely free from odor. 4. Used externally, even in enormous quantities, it does not give rise to any toxic or disagreeable phenomena.”

Continued on page 116a.
ANTIFEBRIN.—Continued from page 117a.

Bodamer (Med. News) obtained, with the surgical use of Antifebrin, “most excellent results in fresh lacerated wounds, simple ulcers, chancroids, mucous patches, moist eczema, etc. It is a cheap, odorless, non-irritant dressing, with antiseptic and anesthetic properties. As a desiccant, it is far superior to iodoform.”

MODE OF ADMINISTRATION AND FORMULAS.

“Easily administered, when placed dry on the tongue and followed by a draught of any liquid.” (Profs. Griffith and Cattell.)

A palatable non-alcoholic solution may be made fresh for each dose, with one to two tablespoonfuls of boiling water,—cooling down just to taste, and sweetening.

Rose (Brit. Med. Jour.) obtained his best results by dissolving in \( \frac{1}{2} \) to 1 dr. of brandy or whisky per grain of dose, thus avoiding any surface coldness. (Sherry or port wine, or aromatic spirit of ammonia with sweet spirit of niter, or tincture of sweet-orange peel, are also recommended as suitable alcoholic solvents.)

For the same reason, “it may be advantageously combined with caffeine in some cases.” (Profs. White and Wilcox.)

“In neuralgias, or similar forms of pain, monobromated camphor, \( \frac{1}{2} \) grn. per dose, may be combined with it.” (Prof. Hare.)

W. B. Squire (Med. World) found a combination with pulv. ipecac. et op. comp. especially useful in bronchitis and rheumatism.

PLAIN SWEETENED ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION.

Antifebrin \( 3 \) j, dissolve in Brandy \( 3 \) ivss.; add Syrup and Water \( ana \) \( 3 \) vj.—(Makes 12 tablespoon doses, containing gr. v each.)

ALKALINE ALCOHOLIC SOLUTION.


SIMPLE PILL.

Antifebrin gr. xxx, Sugar and Acacia \( ana \) gr. xv, Dist. Water q. s.; make 20 pills; dust with Talcum. Three to five per dose.

COMPOUND HEADACHE-POWDER.

Antifebrin gr. iv, Caffeine gr. ss., Sodium Bicarbonate gr. iv; make one pill, powder, or wafer.

COMPOUND RHEUMATISM-POWDERs.

(1) Antifebrin gr. iv, Sodium Salicylate gr. iv, Caffeine gr. ss.; make one capsule or wafer.—(2) Antifebrin gr. iv, Salicin gr. iv, Caffeine gr. ss.; make one capsule or wafer.

Continued on page 119a.

H-H-II
Extract, Rhabdophora, fluid. ---. c. b. — lb. 4.25
Fr. root. R. vitellina, Schott (Tonga). -- Analyt. -- Uses: Neural. -- Dose: 10-80 ml (0.6-1.8 Cc). —

Extract, Rhatania, see Extract, Krameria.

Extract, Rheum, aloc. — Dry... oz. jars... oz. .36
Fr. root. R. officinale, Baillon (Rheubarb), grown in China. -- Cathartic. -- Tonic. -- Stem. -- Uses: Diar., constip. -- hepatic dis., & promote appetite. -- Dose: Tonic, 1-2 gns. (0.065-0.13 gm.); lax., 3-5 gns. (0.8-2.8 gm.). purgative, 8-10 gns. (3.08-6.65 gm.).

de. — Soft... oz. jars... .25
de. — Soft... oz. jars... .20

Extract, Rheum, fluid. — U. S. P... c. b. — lb. 1.70
Dose: Tonic, 8-10 ml (0.3-0.6 Cc.); lax., 15-30 ml (0.9-1.3 Cc.); purg., 30-46 ml (1.4-2.5 Cc.).

Extract, Rheum, fluid., aromatized. -- N. F. -- c. b. — lb. 1.50
Fr. rhubarb, cloves, cinnamon, & nutmeg. -- Dose: 10-60 ml (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rheum, hydro- aloeh. — U. S. P. — Soft

Extract, Rheum & Senna, fluid. --- c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. root R. officinale, Baillon, & leaves Canna scutellaria, Delisle. -- Cathartic. -- Uses: Chronic constip. -- Dose: 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhododendron, fluid. c. b. — lb. 1.90
Fr. irv. R. maximum, L. (Great Laurel). -- Diaph., Astring. -- Uses: Febr. condit., gout, & by the Elocetics, affect. of genito-urin. tract. -- Dose: 10-60 ml (0.6-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Aromatica, fluid. -- c. b. — lb. 2.25
Fr. root bark R. aromatica, Alton (Sweet Sumach). -- Diur., Astring. -- Uses: Cystitis, urethritis, enlarged prost. & o. affect. of genito-urin. tract. -- Dose: 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Glaabra Bark, fluid. --- c. b. — lb. 1.60
Fr. rth. R. glabra, L. (Sumach). -- Astring., Antidiar. -- Uses: Diar., dysent., & catar. condit. of bowels. -- Dose: 30-60 ml (1.8-4.5 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Glaabra Berries, fluid. — U. S. P. -- c. b. — lb. .60
Refrig., Astring. -- Uses: Intern., for diarrhcea; gargle, washes & lotions; sore throat, sore mouth, or sores. -- Dose: 6-30 ml (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Rhus Radiciana, fluid. --- c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. fresh leaves R. radiciana, L. (Penny Ivy; Rhus Toxicodendron). -- Local Irrit., Paral., Alter. -- Uses: Intern., rheum., inflam., cont. urine, pulse. -- Extern., as lotion in skin dis., elephanti, gout, & neural. -- Dose: 1-8 ml (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Extract, Ricinus Leaves, fluid. --- c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. irv. R. communis, L. -- Cath., Antispas. -- Uses: Intern., constip. -- Extern., check secret. of milk. -- Dose: 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ricinus Seed, fluid. --- c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. seed R. communis, L. (Castor Oil Bean). -- Dose: 10-80 ml (0.5-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Rosa, fluid. — U. S. P. -- c. b. — lb. 1.90
Fr. petales R. gallica, L (Red Rose). -- Astring. -- Uses: Flavoring other remed. & mak. syrup. -- Dose: 3-6 g dr. (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Rubia, aqu. — Soft... lb. jars... lb. 2.00
Fr. root R. trochocum, L. (Madder). -- Emmen., Diur., Alter. -- Uses: Amenorr., dyspep., & nephritis. -- Dose: 8-10 gns. (0.5-0.85 gm.).

Extract, Rubus Strigosus, fluid. --- c. b. — lb. .75
Fr. leaves R. strigosus, Michaux (Red Raspberry). -- Astring., Tonic. -- Uses: Mild diar.; in dyspep. -- Dose: 10-60 ml (0.6-3.7 Cc.); 1-4 ml (0.06-0.4 Cc.) for children of 1 year & upward.

Extract, Rubus Villosus, aqu. — Soft... oz. jars... .15
Also in 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. root bark R. villosus, Alton (Blackberry). -- Astring., Tonic. -- Uses: Diar., dysent., &c. -- Dose: 5-10 gns. (0.26-0.65 gm.).

Extract, Rubus Villosus, fluid (Fluid Extract of Rubus, U. S. P.) -- c. b. — lb. .75
Dose: 60-90 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rumex Acetosella, oz. jars... oz. .23
Also in 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. leaves R. acetosella, L. (Sheep Sorrel). -- Diur., Refrig., Antiscorb. -- Uses: Dropae., scurvy, & fever. -- Dose: 5-10 gns. (0.26-0.65 gm.).

Extract, Rumex Acetosella, fluid... c. b. — lb. .90
Dose: 60-90 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Rumex Crispus, oz. jars... oz. .20
Also in 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. root r. crispus, L. (Yellow Dock), & o. spp. -- Alter., Astring. -- Tonic. -- Uses: Intern., cutan. erup., diar., scorf., syph., &c. -- Extern., scl. & cutan. erup. -- Dose: 5-10 gns. (0.26-0.65 gm.).

Extract, Rumex Crispus, fluid. — U.S.P. c. b. — lb. .85
Dose: 15-60 ml (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Ruta, aloeh. — Soft... oz. jars... oz. .20
Also in 1/4, & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. leaves R. graveolens, L. (Rue). -- Emmen., Sed., Arom., Tonic. -- Uses: Amenn., fallal., &c. -- Dose: 5-9 gns. (0.18-0.32 gm.).

Extract, Ruta, fluid... c. b. — lb. .75
Dose: 60-90 ml (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Sabadilla, fluid... c. b. — lb. 1.35
Fr. seeds Seme ascendens offic., Gray (Cudwallia). -- Antiperi., Expec., Diuretic. -- Uses: Worms, vermin in hair, &c. -- Dose: 1-3 ml (0.3-0.9 Cc.); 1-3 ml (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

Extract, Saffalya Angularis, fluid... c. b. — lb. .70
Fr. herb S. angularis, Pursh. (American Centuary). -- Tonic, Bitter, Antipy. -- Uses: Aid digest.; appetizer; check fever. -- Dose: 8-90 ml (0.5-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Saffron, see Extract, Crocus.

Extract, Saffron, African, see Extract, Carthamus.

Extract, Salix Alba, fluid... c. b. — lb. .70
Fr. bark R. alba, L. (White Willow). -- Tonic, Antiperi., Alter. -- Uses: Dyseep. & rheum. -- Dose: 60-90 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Salix Nigra Bark, fluid... c. b. — lb. 1.10
Fr. bark R. nigra, Marsh. (Osier; Black Willow). -- Tonic, Antiperi., Astring. -- Sexual Sed. -- Uses: Dyseep., restore appe., rheum., gonorr.., spermator., & ov. neural. -- Dose: 6-90 ml (0.5-8.7 Cc.).
ANTIFEKRIN.—Continued from page 118a.

COMPound Neuralgia-Pill.

Antifebrin gr. xx, Monobromated Camphor gr. v; make 10 pills. One every two hours.

COMPound Neuralgia- and Spasm-Powder.

Antifebrin gr. c, Lupulin gr. c; make 20 capsules. One or two every two or three hours.

analgesic and sedative suppository.

Antifebrin gr. c, Camphor gr. l; make 10 suppositories. One into the bowel every two or three hours.—(Enema, gr. viij per dose, is a form that has also been used successfully in the rare cases where ingestion or retention proved difficult.)

Children’s fever-powder.

Antifebrin gr. xviii, Calomel gr. j, Sodium Bicarbonate gr. xij, Milksugar gr. xv; make 12 powders. One every two hours until three are taken.

sOoothing and softening ulcer-ointment.

Antifebrin gr. xx, Lanolin or Lard 3 j.—(May also advantageously be combined with Mercurial or other ointments, in Psoriasis and other skin diseases.)

GENERAL NOTICE.

In asthenic or exhausting fevers,—such as those of typhoid and phthisis,—small, frequently repeated doses are recommended—even as low as $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. hourly. In asthenic or inflammatory fevers, larger single doses (5 grn. or more) may well be employed at the acme; not so large ones if used during defervescence.

Each case should be studied by itself, however. Ill-nourished and asthenic patients will get the same effects from doses smaller than those proper for vigorous constitutions. (Prof. Loebisch, of Innbruck.)

It will be observed that in non-febrile cases, especially as an Analgesic and Antispasmodic in acutely painful and excited nervous conditions, much larger doses than the regular antipyretic or tonic ones have been needed, given and well borne (single doses of 10, 15, and even up to 30 grn. being reported).

CAUTION.—The Ordinary Grades of "Acetanilide," as generally marketed, are Impure! The poisonous Aceto-toluides have often been found in them.—The Quality of Acetanilide known by the Brand "Antifebrin" is Especially Purified for Medicinal Use, and Guaranteed Free from All Injurious Ingredients!—Antifebrin, the Medicinal Acetanilide, is Sold Only in Original 1-oz. Packages. Sold by all druggists at about the same price as the Ordinary Grades of acetanilide.

**Ext. Saliix.**  
**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT" — A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

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<tr>
<th>Extract, Salix Nigra Buds, fluid.</th>
<th>c.</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dose 50-80 ml</strong> (1.8-2.7 Cc.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Salvia.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fr. tops S. officinalis, L. (Sage). — Tonic, Arom., Antih. — Use: Dryspneus, colic, &amp; night sweats of phth. — Dose 50-80 ml (1.8-2.7 Cc.).</td>
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<tr>
<th>Extract, Sambucus Canadensis, fluid...</th>
<th>c.</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>.70</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fr. Sambucus canadensis, L. (Elder). — Sudor, Diur., Aper. — Use: Febre, affect., scrot., rheum., eryth., dyspepsia. — Dose 50-120 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Sanguinaria, aqu.—Soft...</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>.20</th>
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<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2, 1/4 lb., &amp; ozs.</td>
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<th>Extract, Scutellaria, fluid...</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>.60</th>
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<tr>
<td>Use: Cough med., &amp; prod. emet. — Dose: Expector, 1/2-1/4 grn (0.01-0.02 Gm.); emetic, 1/4 to 8 grn (0.1-0.8 Gm.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Scutellaria, fluid...</th>
<th>U. S. P.</th>
<th>c.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dose 5-15 ml (0.06-0.3 Cc.).</td>
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<tr>
<th>Extract, Sagittaria, aqu.—Soft...</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>oz.</th>
<th>.40</th>
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<tr>
<td>Use: Unpeeled flower-heads Arctostaphylos pilulifer, Wever (Levant Wormseed; Sennen Cime). — Anthelmintic. — Dose 2-5 grns (0.03-0.08 Gm.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Sagittaria, ether.—Soft...</th>
<th>oz.</th>
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<tr>
<td>— Dose 5-15 ml (0.06-0.3 Cc.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Sagittaria, fluid...</th>
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<th>.80</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fr. root S. officinalis, L. (Bouquet; Boningell). — Resolv., Expector, Aper. — Use: Cough mix., venum. &amp; cutan. affect., scrot., gonorr., &amp;c. — Dose 5-30 grns (0.08-1.3 Gm.). — Max. Dose 1 dr. (3.9 Gm.), single; 3 dr. (11.7 Gm.), p. day.</td>
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<th>Extract, Sagittaria, aqu.—Soft...</th>
<th>b.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dose 40-120 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Sagittaria, fluid...</th>
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<th>Extract, Sagittaria, fluid...</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>.90</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fr. rhizome S. flava, L. (Common Yellow Sagittaria). — Astring., Stom., Urg. — Use: Diur., dryspn., sick head-ache, abdomen distem., &amp; gastriasis. — Dose 5-15 ml (0.3-0.9 Cc.).</td>
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<tr>
<th>Extract, Sagittaria, fluid...</th>
<th>dry.</th>
<th>c.</th>
<th>.50</th>
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<tr>
<td>Also in 1/2 &amp; 1/4 lb. Fr. root Smilax officinalis, Kuhn (Jamaica Sagittaria), &amp; sp. fr. Hurnandes. — Alter., Tonic. — Use: &quot;Blood purifier,&quot; in eryth., scrot., rheum., &amp; skin dis. — Tey w. merc. &amp; potass. iodide. — Dose 5-30 grns (0.08-1.8 Gm.).</td>
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<th>Extract, Sagittaria, fluid...</th>
<th>U. S. P.</th>
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<td>Dose 50-80 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).</td>
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<tr>
<th>Extract, Sagittaria, Compound, fluid...</th>
<th>U. S. P.</th>
<th>c.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tonic, Alter. — Dose 50-120 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).</td>
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| Extract, Sagittaria, Wild... | see Extract, Aralia Racemosa. | --- | --- |

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3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
MULFORD'S

Diphtheria

Antitoxic Serum.

American Antitoxin, the product of American Laboratories.

Prepared under the supervision of Joseph McFarland, M.D., Lecturer on Bacteriology, University of Penna.

Mulford's Antitoxin will conform to all official requirements and is a concentrated one. To avoid confusion it is prepared in but one strength, each cubic centimeter containing 100 immunizing units.

(Standardized 1000 Immunity Units to each 10 cc.)

Vials of 5 cc., containing 500 immunity units, price $1.00.
Vials of 10 cc., containing 1000 immunity units, price 1.75.
Vials of 20 cc., containing 2000 immunity units, price 3.25.

We have patented a Special Syringe for Antitoxin injection, inclosed in a metal case (nickel plated), permitting complete sterilization of both syringe and case. (Cut of this Syringe is shown.) Contents, 10 cc.

PRICE, $3.00.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO AGENTS.

The products of our Biological Laboratory are:

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, Mallein, Thyroid (Desiccated), Tuberculin.

Antitoxin Brochures and Special Literature supplied.

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112 and 114 Dearborn St.

*When writing, please mention MARCK'S INDEX.*
by gelatinizing. Good senega root contains a large amount of pectin, & the better the root the more it appears to contain. This property is concomitant with its proper therapeutic effects. It appears that the cause for this condition is a low temperature, either during transportation in the winter season, or in cold vaults & cellars. Unless the gelatinized clot is of too long standing, warmed applied, or at times a few drops of ammonia water with agitation, will restore it to its original fluid condition.

Extract, Senna Leaves, aloeh.—Soft—.ib. jar 1.75
Fr. lvs. Casia angustifoliae. L. & o. sp.—Cathartic.—Uses: Constip. & febr. condit. —Dosage: 10-40 grains (0.65-2.6 Gm.)

Extract, Senna Leaves, aqu.—Soft—.ib. jars—.1.75

Extract, Senna Leaves, fluid—U.S.P.—c.b.—.1.30
Dosage: 1-4 dr. (3.7-14.8 Cc.)

Extract, Senna Leaves, fluid, deodorized.—N. F.
Dosage: 1-8 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.)

Extract, Senna Pods, fluid—Dosage: 1-8 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.)

Extract, Senna.—Senna.——o. jas.——o. .25
Fr. fresh berrtie S. unculata, Bent h. & Hook (Saw Palmetto).—Pectoral., Sed., Diar., Aphrod.—Uses: Bronch., pneumn., phth., & sec. deb.—Dosage: 5-30 grains (0.09-1.3 Gm.)

Extract, Serpentina, fluid.—c. b.—.1.50
Dosage: 1-8 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.)

Extract, Serpentina, aloeh.—Soft—.o. jas.—o. .1.25
Fr. rhizome & rootsle Aristolochia Serpentina, L., & A. reticulata, Nutt. (Virginia Snake-root).—Stim., Diaph., Tonic, Emmen.—Uses: Interm. fever, w. or without quinine; In catarrh, affect., dipth., amnem., & bronch.—Dosage: 1-5 grains (0.006-0.08 Gm.)

Extract, Serpentina serpentina, fluid—U.S.P.—c.b.—.1.30
Dosage: 10-30 m (0.6-1.8 Cc.)

Extract, Sesamin, fluid.—c. b.—.1.10
Fr. lvs. S. indicum. De C. (Sesame; Twai; Benne).—Astring., Demulc.—Uses: Diar., dysent., chol. infan., cyst., stranguary, &c.—Dosage: 1-10 m (0.06-0.8 Cc.)

Extract, Seven Barks, —see Extract, Hydrangea.

Extract, Shepherd's Purse, —see Extract, Capsella.

Extract, Sierra Santa, —see Extract, Artemisia Frigida.

Extract, Simaba, fluid—c. b.—.3.75
Fr. seed S. Cedron, Planchnon Cedron Seed).—Antiper. Tonic, Antispas. —Uses: Maik. dis., dyspep., colic, hydroph.; for insect & scorp. bites: cholera morbus, neural headache, & gout.—Dosage: 1-8 m (0.006-0.08 Cc.)

Extract, Simaruba, aloeh.—Soft—.o. jas.—o. .1.00
Fr. root bark S. officinalis, De C. (Mountain Damson).—Bitter, Tonic, Cath., Antiper.—Uses: For appetite, constip., & as quaeasi.—Dosage: 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Gm.)

Extract, Simaruba, fluid.—c. b.—.1.35
Dosage: 15-60 m (0.9-3.7 Cc.)

Extract, Smartweed, —see Extract, Polygonum (Acre & Hydrop.)

Extract, Smilax, —see Extract, Sarsaparilla.

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Extract, Snakeroot, Senega,—see Extract, Senega.
Extract, Snakeroot, Black,—see Extract, Castilefuga.

Extract, Snakeroot, Canada,—see Extract, Asarum.

Extract, Snakeroot, Virginia,—see Extract, Serpentina.

Extract, Soap Bark,—see Extract, Quillaja.

Extract, Soap Root or Wort,—see Extract, Sepa.

Extract, Solanum Carolinense, fluid—c.b.—.1.50
Fr. fresh berries S. carolinense, L. (Horse-nettle).—Antitet., Anti-epil.—Uses: Pet., convuls., & epilepsy, pctic. convuls., due to albumin. of pregn.—Dosage: 10-30 m (0.6-1.8 Cc.)

Extract, Solanum Dulcamara,—see Extract, Dulcamara.

Extract, Solanum Paniculatum, fluid—c.b.—.2.25
Fr. lvs. & tops S. paniculatum, L., & S. tuberosum, Mart. (Gurke-beere).—Antihemorr. After.—Uses: In gener., epil., &c. New in U. S.—Dosage: 15-30 m (0.9-1.8 Cc.)

Extract, Solidago Odora, fluid—c. b.—.70
Fr. lvs. & tops S. odor, Alton (Sweet Scented Goldenrod).—Antiper., Diaph., Cath., &c.—Uses: Fever, relieve colic, & promote menstria. by sweat.—Dosage: 30-60 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.)

Extract, Solidago Virgaurea, fluid—c. b.—.70
Fr. flowering tops S. Virgaurea, L. (Goldenrod).—Diar., Astring., Antihemorr. —Uses: Chiefly in acutes fr. cirrhosis of liver & fr. heart disease.—Dosage: 30-60 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.)

Extract, Sorghum, fluid—c. b.—.90
Fr. seed S. saccharum, Pers. (Broom Corn).—Diar., Sed., Demulc.—Uses: Vesical catarrh, cyst., & irrit. catarrh.—Dosage: 30-60 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.)

Extract, Southernwood,—see Extract, Artemisia Abrotanum.

Extract, Spanish Fly,—see Extract, Cantharis.

Extract, Spigella, fluid.—U. S. P.—c.b.—.1.10
Fr. rhizome & rootsle S. marilandica, L. (Pink Root).—Antidot., Nerv.—Uses: Expel secures; adm. w. cath. to prevent narcotic effect.—Dosage: 30-120 m (1.8-7.4 Cc.)

Extract, Spigella, Compound, fluid—c.b.—.1.10
Fr. pink-root, seiva, senna, & manna.—Dosage: 30-120 m (1.8-11 Cc.)

Extract, Spigella & Senna, fluid—c. b.—.1.10
Fr. Spigella rhizome, L., & Senna lvs.—Dosage: 30-120 m (1.8-11 Cc.)

Extract, Spikenard, American,—see Extract, Aralia Racemososa.

Extract, Spiraea, fluid—c. b.—.70
Fr. bark S. tomentosa, L. (Steelebush; Hardhack).—Astring., Hemost.—Uses: Diar., dysent., & hemorrhage.—Dosage: 30-60 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.)

Extract, Squaw Vine,—see Extract, Chamaelirium.

Extract, Squill,—see Extract, Solla.

Extract, Stachys, fluid—c. b.—.1.90
Fr. herb S. Betonica, Benth. (Wood Betony).—Carmin., Astring.—Uses: Pastil. coll., diar., & children's summer complaints.—Dosage: 30-90 m (1.8-3.7 Cc.)
BROMALIN.

(See page 54.)

Bromalin is the trade name for hexamethylenetetramine bromomethane, C,H,N,C,H,Br. It forms colorless laminae or a white crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. The solution has but little taste. When heated on platinum-foil it burns up slowly but completely under strong inflammation and separation of carbon. It liquefies at about 200° C, with partial decomposition. When heated with sodium carbonate, it evolves formaldehyde, and, in the solution supersaturated with hydrochloric acid, bromine can easily be detected.

G. Bardet (Nov. Remèdes, 1894, p. 171) has employed Bromalin (which he calls “bromomethylformin”) with very good success as a nerve sedative, in children and women, in doses of 30 to 60 grn.

Féré (ibid.) has found it beneficial in epileptics. Though less powerful than the alkaline bromides, it has none of their untoward by-effects.

L. Laquer (Nov. Remèdes, 1895, p. 32) reports that Bromalin is well borne by neurasthenics and epileptics. He has used this new medicament in a number of cases of epilepsy, neurasthenia, paralysis agitans, agrypnia, and trifacial neuralgia, and with good results.

Bromalin is an organic compound of bromine, having the advantage, over the inorganic salts of bromine, of producing no bad after-effects—such as skin eruptions, fetid breath, and loss of appetite. A larger dose of it must be given than of potassium bromide, as the former contains less bromine. Dr. Laquer found that 30 grn. of Bromalin equaled 15 grn. of potassium bromide in its power to control epileptic fits. The taste of Bromalin is less disagreeable than that of potassium bromide; it is also more soluble in water than the potassium salt. The daily dose for adults is from 30 to 120 grn., given in cachets; children can be given the following prescription:

Bromalin, - - - - - - - 2½ dr.
Distilled Water, - - - - - - - 2½ fl. dr.
Syrup Orange-peel, - - - - - - 2½ fl. oz.

Teaspoonful once or twice daily.

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
Extract, Statice, fluid. c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. root. S. Limonium, L., var. caroliniana, Gray (Sea Lavender; Marsh Rosemary).—Astring., Tonic, Tios.—Dosage: Chol. extern.: diar., dysent., to bleed, or ulcer'd shrive; sore throat, &c.—Dos. 10-30 m. (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Sterculia,—see Extract, Cana.

Extract, Stillilunga, fluid. c. v.—oz. .22
Also in 1, 2, & 4 lbs.
Fr. root. S. syrtilga, L. (Queen's Root; Queen's Delight; Silver Leaf).—Alter., Resol., Tios.—Uses: Syph., skin dis., scrof., chronic rheum., chronic hepatic, &c.—Dos. 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Grm.).

Extract, Stillilunga, fluid. U. S. F. c. b.—lb. .10
Dos. 15-60 m. (0.9-3.7 Cc.).

Extract, Stillilunga, Compound fluid. N. F. c. b.—lb. .10
(Compound Fluid Extract of Queen's Root).—Fr. stillilunga, corydalis root, iris, sambucus, chlmaphila, coriander seeds, & anthosyphon herba. —Alter., Resol., Tios.—Uses: Scrof., syph., & hepatic affect.—Dos. 20-90 m. (1.8-8 Cc.).

Extract, Stramonium Leaves, aloeh.—Dry.—c. v.—oz. .30
From iva. Datura Stramonium, L. (Thorn Apple).—N. F., Antispasmy., Sed., Analg.—Uses: Interna. epileptic rheum., syph., derm., spasm., asthma, cancer, soro., chorois. —Extern. oint. ocul. & hemorhoidal.—Dos. 4-1 grain (0.067-0.06 Grm.).—Max. D. 1/14 grains (0.1 Grm.). single; 6 grains (0.4 Grm.), p. day.—Antis., emetics, stomach siphon., tannin., morphine, ammonia, artifl. respir. &c.—Cont. Poison!

do.—Soft.—c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1, 2, & 4 lbs.

Extract, Stramonium Leaves, aqu.—Soft.—c. v.—oz. .20
Also in 1, 2, & 4 lbs.

Extract, Stramonium Leaf, fluid. c. b.—lb. .80
Dos. 1-8 m. (0.008-0.3 Cc.).—Max. D. 8 m. (0.3 Cc.). single; 18 m. (0.9 Cc.). p. day.

Extract, Stramonium Seed, fluid. U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .80
Dos. 1-8 m. (0.008-0.12 Cc.).—Max. D. 8 m. (0.8 Cc.). single; 18 m. (0.7 Cc.). p. day.

Extract, Stramonium Seed, hydro-aloe.—

U. S. P.—Soft.—c. v.—oz. .25
Uses: Same as extract of iva. Most uniform & strongest prep. —Dos. 1/4-1/2 grain (0.01-0.02 Grm.).—Max. D. 1/4 grain (0.025 Grm.), single; 4 grains (0.3 Grm.), p. day.

Extract, Strophanthus, aloeh.—Dry.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
Fr. seeds. S. eklepsion. De C., deprived of sum.—Cardiac Tonic, Diur.—Uses: Heart dir., dyspepsia, dyspepsia, renal colic due to calculi, palp. of heart, nephro. &c.—Dos. 1/4-1/2 grain (0.01-0.02 Grm.).—Antis., emetics, stomach siphon., cathartic., tannin., opium., coffee, brandy. &c.—Cont. Poison!

Extract, Strophanthus, fluid. c. b.—lb. .10
Dos. 1/4-1/2 m. (0.008-0.06 Cc.).

Extract, Strophanthus Ignatia, aloeh.—Dry.—c. v.—oz. .75
Fr. seeds. S. Ignatia, Berg. (Ignatia Beans).—Nerve Tonic, Stim.—Uses: Chronic constip., dyspep., ner. dis., neural., paral., & tonic in convuls.—Dos. 1/4-1/2 grain (0.008-0.015 Grm.).—Max. D. 1/4 grain (0.015 Grm.). single; 2 grains (0.1 Grm.), p. day.—Antis., emetics, stomach siphon., tannin., potass. iodide, chloroform, amy1 nitrite, opium, &c.—Cont. Poison!
do.—Soft.—c. v.—oz. jars.—oz. .60

Extract, Strychnos Ignatia, fluid. c. b.—lb. .60
Dos. 1-4 m. (0.008-0.06 Cc.).

Extract, Strychnos Malacogens, fluid. c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. bark. S. malacogens, Benth. (Huang Nan).—Nerve Stim., Alter.—Uses: Paral., legoey., scrof., maligen. ure., ecc. & o. skin dis.; hydropho.—Dos. 10-30 m. (0.6-1.8 Cc.).—Antis., emetics, stomach-siphon, ether or chloroform.

Extract, Strychnos Nux Vomica,—see Extract, Nux Vomica.

Extract, Stylosanthes, fluid. c. b.—lb. .30
Fr. herb. S. elatior, Swarts (Pencil Flower).—Uterine Tonic, Tios.—Uses: Irritable uterus.—Dos. 10-30 m. (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Sumach,—see Extract, Rhus Glabra.

Extract, Sundew,—see Extract, Drosera.

Extract, Sunflower Seed,—see Extract, Helianthus.

Extract, Sweet Flag,—see Extract, Calamus.

Extract, Sweet Gum,—see Extract, Liquidambar.

Extract, Sycoacarpus, fluid. c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. bark. S. Rusby, Briton (Codiumlana).—Expector., Lax., Tios.—Uses: Bronch., broncho-pneum., phth., &c.—Dos. 10-30 m. (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Symphytum, fluid. c. b.—lb. .70
Fr. root. S. officinalis, L. (Comfrey).—Demulc., Tios.—Uses: Conga, colds, & palmon. affect.—Dos. 20-80 m. (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Symposium, fluid. c. b.—lb. .75
Fr. rhizome S. feidius, Salisbury (Descomunt; Stunk Cabbage).—Alter., Antispasmy., Diur.—Uses: Rheum., asthma, catarrh, chorois., hyst., & dropey.—Dos. 10-30 m. (0.6-1.2 Cc.).

Extract, Tamarack,—see Extract, Larix.

Extract, Taxacetum, fluid. c. b.—lb. .60
Fr. iva. T. vulgare, L. (Taney).—Aron. Tonic, Diaph., Eumen.—Uses: Fever. cough., prod. sweat., & in anemor.—Dos. 20-60 m. (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Taraxacum, aqu.—U. S. P.—Soft.—

lb. jars.—lb. 1.00
Also in 1, 2, & 4 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. root. T. officinalis, Weber (Dandelion), gathered in autumn.—Aper., Diur., Tonic, Stoma.—Uses: Liver dis. w. dyspep. & chronic congest of spine.—Dos. 18-60 grains (0.97-5.7 Grm.).

Extract, Taraxacum, fluid. U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. .95
Dos. 1-4 fl. dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Teucrium, fluid. c. b.—lb. .10
Fr. herb. T. Scordium, L. (Water Germander).—Diur., Diaph., Eumen.—Uses: Fever, fevers, anemor., & dis. of genito-urin. syst.—Dos. 20-60 m. (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Thapsia, fluid. c. b.—lb. .26
Fr. root T. garganica, L. (Deadly Carrot).—Irritant., Alum., Purg.—Uses: Interna. looseness, chronic lung dis., sterility.—Extern. rhen., gent., vul. mal., bruises, erupt., &c.—Dos. 2-10 m. (0.12-0.6 Cc.).

Extract, Tonka Bean,—see Extract, Diptheria.
Its Bacteriology

The crucial test of the efficacy of an antiseptic fluid is the bacteriological one. When we state that BOROLYPTOL is equal in germicidal potency to a 1-1000 solution of Corrosive Sublimate without the irritant or toxic properties of the latter drug, we base our claim upon the results of careful laboratory experimentation with the different varieties of germ life. We have full, complete and conclusive reports from the bacteriologists of the N. Y. Post-Graduate Medical School, City Hospital at Boston, and the Garfield Memorial Hospital at Washington.

These will be sent upon request:

BOROLYPTOL is palatable, fragrant, and slightly astringent. It does not stain linen or clothes. It should be employed in Gynecology and Obstetrics, Rhino-Laryngology, Surgery and Dentistry. Also internally in the treatment of Typhoid Fever, and in the gastro-intestinal disorders of children.
Send for "Expert Evidence."

THE PALISADE M'FG CO.,
YONKERS, N. Y.

[BOROLYPTOL owes its antiseptic power to a combination of the following agents
Aceto-Butyro-Glyceride (q.S), Formaldehyde (c.n.), and Pinus pumilio, Eucalyptus, Myrrh, Storax, and Benzoil.]

* When writing, please mention Merck's INDEX.
Ext. Thuya, fluid .......................... c. b.-lb. .90
Fr. smal' branches T. occidentalis, L. (Arbor Vitae; White Cedar).—Antiper. Alter, Antithemum, Eumen., Eum. — Uses: Intern. fever, scurvy, cough, rheum., amenorr., &w. &rns. — Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Thymus, fluid .......................... c. b.-lb. .75
Fr. lvs. T. vulgaris, L.—Antiper. Anthill., Carum., &c. — Uses: Intern. dysest., wound, picnic, &c. — Extern. contusions, skin dis., &c.—Dose $0-5 mll (0.3-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Tormentilla, aqu.—Dry lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. rhizome Potentilla Tormentilla, Neck. (Seep; Seventh.—Stinger).—Astring. Tonic. — Uses: Diafr. gum., &c. — Extern. cond. demand. powerful astring. — Dose 5-15 grains (0.38-0.97 Grm.).

Extract, Tormentilla, fluid .......................... c. b.-lb. .90
Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Trillium, fluid .......................... N. F. c. b.-lb. .80

Extract, Trillium, aqu.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 2.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. rhizome Agoprom repens, Beav. (Dog Grass; Couch Grass Root; Badix Granamia).—Diur. Demulc. — Uses: Clyst., irrit. blcder. & a. dis. gen-rum-organs. — Dose 5-50 grains (0.34-1.9 Grm.).

Extract, Trillium, fluid .......................... U. S. P.

Extract, Turmeric,—see Extract, Curcuma.

Extract, Turnera, acoh.—Soft oz. jars.—oz. 30
Also in 1, 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. leaves T. microphylla, De C., & allied sp. (Damiana).—Aphrod. Tonic. Diur. — Uses: Sexual atony. Claims unsubstantiated. — Dose 5-50 grains (0.34-1.9 Grm.).

Extract, Turnera, fluid .......................... N. F. c. b.-lb. 1.80
Dose 1-2 dr. (1:8-7.4 Cc.).

Extract, Tussilago, fluid .......................... c. b.-lb. .70
Fr. leaves T. Perforata, L. (Coltsfoot).—Tonic. Demulc. Expector. — Uses: Cough, colds, & pulmon. affect. — Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Unicorn Root,—see Extract, Aletria.

Extract, Urechis, fluid .......................... c. b.-lb. 1.90
Fr. herb U. suberecta, J. Muller (Savanna Flower; Yellow Flowered Nightshade).—Antiper. Tonic. — Uses: Intern. & yellow fevers. — Dose $0-10 mll (0.12-0.6 Grm.)—Antid., emetic, stomach-pump, alcohol, ammonium, strong coffee, battery, &c.—Cont. Para.

Extract, Urtica, fluid .......................... N. F. c. b.-lb. .90
Fr. root U. dioica, L. (Nettle). Hemost., Irritant, Diur. — Uses: Chiefly uterine hemorrhage. — Dose $0-15 mll (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Uva Ursi, hydro-alcohol. — U. S. P. — Soft lb. jars.—lb. 1.90
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Uva Ursi, fluid .......................... U. S. P. c. b.-lb. .75
Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Vaccinium, fluid .......................... c. b.-lb. .95

Extract, Valeriana, acoh.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 2.25
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Valeriana, aqu.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 1.50
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Valeriana, fluid .......................... U. S. P. c. b.-lb. .85
Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Veratrum Viride, acoh.—Soft lb. jars.—lb. 2.50
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Extract, Veratrum Viride, fluid .......................... U. S. P. — c. b.-lb. 1.10
Dose 1-4 mll (0.06-0.36 Cc.) — Max. D. 8 mll (0.6 Cc.) single, 10 mll (1.8 Cc.), p. day.

Extract, Verbasum Herb, fluid .......................... N. F. c. b.-lb. 60
Fr. lvs. & fls. V. Thapsia, L. (Mullein).—Demulc. Pectoral, Anody. — Uses: Pulmon. dis., coughs, colds, &c. — Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).

Extract, Verbasum Root, fluid .......................... N. F. c. b.-lb. .90
Dose : As preceding.

Extract, Verbena, fluid .......................... N. F. c. b.-lb. .75
Fr. root V. urticifolium, L. (White, or Nettle leaved, Vervain).—Tonic, Diaph., Antiper. — Uses: Intern. & remit. fevers, &c. — Optum. Habit. 10-80 mll (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Extract, Veronica,—see Extract, Leptandra.

Extract, Viburnum Opulus, fluid .......................... U. S. P. — c. b.-lb. .70
Fr. bark V. Opulus, L. (Cranb Bark, Hich Bush Cranberry).—Astring. Tonic, Uterine Hemost., Nerv., Oxytocic. — Uses: Habit. abort., ovar. irrit., dysenteric, menyn., &c. — Dose 5-15 grains (0.38-0.97 Grm.).

Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium, acoh.—Dry lb. jars.—lb. .38
Fr. bark V. prunifolium, L. (Black Hawk).—Astring. Tonic, Uterine Hemost., Nerv., Oxytocic. — Uses: Habit. abort., ovar. irrit., dysenteric, menyn., &c. — Dose 5-15 grains (0.38-0.97 Grm.).

Extract, Viburnum Prunifolium, fluid .......................... U. S. P. — c. b.-lb. .90
Dose $0-60 mll (1:8-8.7 Cc.).
CODEINE.

(See page 73.)

Codeine Merck is similar in physiologic action to morphine, but is much weaker and does not diminish appetite, disturb the stomach, or constipate. Blood-pressure is unaffected; pulse not materially influenced; respiration not altered save by toxic doses, when it is for a time retarded. A mild and reliable narcotic and sedative.

The danger and unpleasant by-effects of morphine render it desirable to restrict the use of it as far as possible. Codeine, the alkaloid found in opium associated with morphine, forms an admirable substitute for the latter in cases where it is not required to combat very severe pains.

Codeine is indicated: 1. In bronchitis and in irritating cough of any origin, in both children and adults; hence it is an indispensable remedy in phthisical patients. 2. In abdominal pains, especially such as originate in the ovaries. 3. In sleeplessness not due to very violent pain. 4. In the treatment of morphinism, to alleviate the sufferings of abstinence.

The advantages of Codeine over morphine are: 1. Its use does not lead to the formation of a habit. 2. It has no effect on intestinal peristalsis. 3. It does not disturb the appetite or digestion. 4. Being milder in action it is applicable also in old persons and children.

MODES OF ADMINISTRATION.

Codeine Merck may be administered in powders, pills, or syrup.

As regards the powders, it must be remembered that Codeine is nearly as bitter in taste as morphine; for this reason, the pilular and syrupy forms of administration are generally preferable.

The pills are made to contain \( \frac{1}{32} \) to \( \frac{1}{8} \) grn. of Codeine Merck, extract of gentian and powdered licorice being the excipients. This form of administration is particularly eligible in cases where large quantities of Codeine are to be taken daily—for instance, in abdominal pains, diabetes, etc.

Syrup of Codeine is specially liked in irritating cough; in France, Codeine is used mostly in this form. The following is a good formula: Codeine Merck, 1 part; alcohol, 25 parts; syrup, 475 parts. The dose of this is a tablespoonful, which represents about \( \frac{1}{4} \) grm. (0.03 Gm.) of the alkaloid. If it be desirable to give Codeine in aqueous solution, the sparing solubility of the alkaloid must be remembered; the salts—the hydrochlorate, sulphate, or phosphate—are eligible for this purpose.

For subcutaneous injections, Codeine phosphate is preferable on account of its solubility; symptoms of irritation at the site of puncture appear but seldom, and then only in a very mild degree. A much approved formula consists of: Codeine Phosphate Merck 50 parts, distilled water 1000 parts, crystallized carbolic acid 1 part. The dose of this solution is 15 to 30 min. (1 to 2 Cc.).

Continued on page 126a.
### Ext. Viola

**Merck's 1896 Index.**

**Fluorescein.**

**Extract, Viola, fluid.** .60 c. b. — lb. .90
Fr. V. tricolor, L. (Pansey; Heart's-ease).—Demulc. Pectoral, lax., expector. — Uses: Pectoral, neph., & cutan., dia. — Dose .30-60 m. (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

**Extract, Wa-hoo,** see Extract, Eucalyptus.

**Extract, Walnut,** see Extract, Juglans Regia.

**Extract, Winter Fennel,** see Extract, Pfanneldam (Phasellus).

**Extract, Water Hemlock,** see Extract, Clousta.

**Extract, Watermelon Seed,** see Extract, Citrullus Vulgaris.

**Extract, Wild Cherry,** see Extract, Prunus Virginiana.

**Extract, Wild Indigo,** see Extract, Baptisia.

**Extract, Willow,** see Extract, Salix.

**Extract, Willow Herb,** see Extract, Epilobium.

**Extract, Wintergreen,** see Extract, Gaultheria.

**Extract, Witch Hazel,** see Extract, Hamamelis.

**Extract, Witch Hazel, Hydro-alcohol,** see Spirit, Witch Hazel.

**Extract, Wormseed, American,** see Extract, Cheognepodium.

**Extract, Wormseed, Levant,** see Extract, Santonica.

**Extract, Xanthium Spinoseum, fluid.** c. b. — lb. 1.10
Fr. leaves X. spinoseum, L. (Spiny Cocksfoot).—Styptic, Strop.— Uses: Dia.; dyst., & intern., or extern. hemorrhage. — Dose .10-60 m. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

**Extract, Xanthium Strumarium, fluid.** c. b. — lb. 1.60
Fr. berries X. strumarium, L. (Clothar; Burweed, &c.).—Anti-vom. Styptic, Seg., Alter., Antispas. — Uses: Biles of poison, Insects, in hemorrhagic diath. & purpur. hemorr., extern. & intern. — Dose .1-4 dr. (3.7-7.4 Cc.).

**Extract, Xanthoxylum Bark.** . . oz. jar. . oz. .26
Fr. bark X. americanum, Miller (Northern Prickly-ash), & X. clava Hercules, L. (Southern Prickly-ash).—Diaph., Alter., Stom., Counter-irrit., — Uses: Interim., Syn., hep. — External, neural, musc. pains, & dia. of pell. — Dose .5-10 grains (0.28-0.66 Grm.).

**Extract, Xanthoxylum Bark, fluid.** U. S. P.

**Extract, Yarrow,** see Extract, Achillea.

**Extract, Yellow Dock,** see Extract, Rumex Crispus.

**Extract, Yerba Buena,** see Extract, Micromeria.

**Extract, Yerba Reuma,** see Extract, Frankenlia.

**Extract, Yerba Santa,** see Extract, Eriodicyton.

**Extract, Zsa, fluid.** .N. F. . . c. b. — lb. 1.15
(Extractum Stigmata Maydis Fluminis).—Fr. stylos & stigm. Z. Maya, L. (Corn Silk).—Diar., Antispas. — Uses: Cyst., gravel, dropy, gonorr., incont. of urine, &c. — Dose .30-90 m. (1.8-5.7 Cc.).

**Extract, Zingiber. ethereal.** see Oleoresin, Ginger.

**Extract, Zizyphus, fluid.** U. S. P. . . c. b. — lb. .75
Fr. Zizyphus Jujuba, Mill. (Zizyphus Jujuba).—Zingiber, Nerv., &c. — Uses: Dia., extern., &c. — Dose 10-30 (0.5-1.5 Cc.).

**Fehling's Solution,** see Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric.

**Ferrum,** see Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric.

**Ferrum Potassium Tartrate & Ammonium Tartrate,** see Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate.

**Ferric & Ferrous Salts,** see under Iron.

**Ferrous Salts.**

**Ferroprpyrine Mercur.** c. v. — oz. 1.75
(Ferripryprynine).—645 anthrapyridine, 126 iron, 345 chlorine. (C12H12N2O2Cl2) — Uses: Dia.; dyst., & intern. hemorrhage. — Dose .30-60 (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

**Fibric, from Blood, Mercur.** c. v. — oz. .75
Yellowish, brown masses; form gelat. sol. w. acid. water. — Sol. d. acid., w. heat. — Uses: Dia.; dyst., & intern. hemorrhage. — Dose .10-30 (0.5-1.5 Cc.).

**Fibric, from Plants, Mercur.** gr. vial. .35
(Glutin; Glutin-brinn.).—By product of wheat or corn-starch manuf.—Horny, brownish-yellow masses, or yellowish pwd. — Sol., sol. A.; d. acid., &c. — Uses: Dia.; dyst., & intern. hemorrhage. — Dose .10-30 (0.5-1.5 Cc.).

**Fibrinogen Mercur.** gr. vial. .75
(Fibrin-ferments).—A proteid body (globulin) occ. in blood, chyle, lymph, &c., w. caus. coagulation. — Dose .10-30 (0.5-1.5 Cc.).

**Fibrol Mudor.** gr. vial. .100

**Filica Mercur.** gr. vial. .50
(Filicic Anhydride).—Fr. rhusio Dryopteria Fills mas, Schott, or D. marianus, Gray.—Yaller, viscid pwd. — Sol. C.; part. in E.—Melt. 190° C. — No physiological action.

**Flowers of Sulphur.** see Sulphur. — Sublimated.

**Flowers of Zinc.** see Zinc Oxide.

**Fluid Extracts.** see Extracts, &c.

**Fluorescent Mercur.** C. P. . . . gr. vial. .50
(Alkali-di-phenyl-mercurate).—Fr. coal tar, or synthetically fr. di-phenyl-mercurate by zinc-dust w. heat. — C6H4C6H4Cl2.

**Go Mercur.** — Commercial c. v. — oz. 1.25

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3. The Prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
CODEINE.—Continued from page 383a.

CODEINE AS A COUGH-SEDATIVE.

BY DR. G. KOBLER, OF VIENNA.

At Prof. von Schrotte's medical clinic, Codeine was employed in the capacity of a cough-sedative in 70 cases of pulmonary and laryngeal phthisis. The doses were ½ to ¾ grn. 3 or 4 times a day; it is preferable to administer larger doses at longer intervals, rather than smaller ones more frequently.

The results have been highly satisfactory, and Codeine has proved itself to be by far the best succedaneum for morphine as a cough-sedative; it is far superior to extract of hyoscyamus, extract of cannabis indica, etc., both as regards certainty and safety of action, as well as freedom from untoward accessory effects. Intestinal peristalsis is not affected by Codeine.

Another advantage of Codeine over morphine, one of special value in bronchial catarrh, is that the patients taking it not only cough less frequently, but always expectorate more easily than on morphine. The easier expectoration was observed also in a number of subjects that took Codeine from the very beginning—for instance, in cases of acute and chronic bronchitis, in adults as well as in children. This agrees with Rheiner's statements, who lauds Codeine in children as a mild expectorant and admirable substitute for liquor ammonie anisatus.

The main indication for the employment of Codeine is as a substitute for morphine in the strictest sense of the word, to avoid habituation to this alkaloid or to remove such as may have already been established.

As further advantages of Codeine well worthy of consideration, should be mentioned the very slight influence on the appetite, and the absence of constipating effect.—Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, 1890, No. 12.

CODEINE AS A COUGH-SEDATIVE AND ANODYNE IN PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.

BY DR. M. LOEWENMEYER, OF BERLIN.

At Prof. Jacobsolin's clinic, Berlin, the therapeutical value of Codeine was thoroughly studied on about 400 patients who took in all some 5000 doses of the drug. My observations may be summarized in the statement that Codeine is a narcotic analogous in action with morphine, but less intensive, and free from injurious by-effects.

Truly brilliant results have been obtained from Codeine in pulmonary affections. Our observations embraced mostly cases of phthisis. In view of the usual poorly satisfactory results of phthisis treatments, it is no mean consolation to be in possession of a remedy which is capable at least of making the oft sad condition of the phthisical somewhat tolerable.

Continued on page 125a.
Fluorescein.** MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to M. E. C. Co., P. O. Box 2649, New York.

**Fluorescein Merck**


**Fluorescein Merck**


**Flux**


**Flux**


**Formaldehyde, Merck**

* g. s. b. — lb. 1.00

* Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/2 lbs. & ozs. (Oxymethylene, Methylene Aldehyde). — Formalin; Formol. — Acq. soln. formaldehyde gas (fr. oxid. meth. alc.) conc. to 40%. — Cl2H4O2.C2H4O2. — Clear, colorless. — Pung. odor. — Non-irritat., non-tox., non-corros., surg. & general antisept. (in wounds, ulc., &c.; for clothing, bed-linen, walls, &c.; food-preserv. for wine, beer, jellies, preserves, &c.; pres. coll. of surgery & anatomical or botanical preparations. — Appl. in vapor or solution. — In surgery, 1/4-1/2 soln.; general antisept. 1/2-2 soln. in vapor or in vapor; for food-preserv., 1/100,000-500,000 for collyria, 1/50 soln.; for hardening Anat. specimens, 4-10 soln.

**Formaldehyde Acetate, Merck**

* g. s. v. — .75


**Formaldehyde Para- Merck**

* g. s. v. — .75


**Formamide Merck**

* g. s. v. — .07


**Formamide Merck**

* g. s. v. — .75


**Formonitrile**—See Acid, Hydrocyanic.

**Formyl Chloride**—See Chloroform.

**Formyl-phenetidine**


**Formyl Trimethylamide**—See Broniform.

**Frankincense**—See Olibanum.

**Frankincense, Common**—See Turpentine.

**Fraserin (Elocetis)**

* (Eucalyptus & Eucalyptus). — Cr. root Frasera Walteri, Mich. (American Colombo). — Brown pwd. — Bitter tonic. — Uses: Domest. medicat., &c. Elocetis as appetite & tonic. — Dose 1-3 grains (0.005-0.03 Gm.) in pwd. or pill.

**Fructose**—See Levulose.

**Fuchsin, Medicinal, Merck**


—Tech. dye. — Dose 5-10 grs. (0.32-0.051 Gm.) several t. p. d., in pilla.

**Fuchsin, Red, Dye**—See under (Dye) &c.

**Fuchsin S., or Fuchsin Sulfate**—See (Dye) Red, Ruby S.

**Furfuraldehyde**


**Furfuryl Merck**

* g. s. v. — .50


**Furfuryl Nitrate Merck**

* g. s. v. — .50


**Furfuro Merck**

* C. P. — g. s. v. — .20


**Fusel Oil**—See Alcohol, Amylo.

**Gadul Merck**

* g. s. v. — .59

* Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs. (Menthol). — Alcohol, ext. cod-liver oil. — Brown, oily liq. — bitter, acid taste; said to contain the therapeutic se. prir. cod-liver oil (iodine, bromine, phosphorus, & alkaloids). — Alum., Nutrients. — Uses: Inst. of cod-liver oil. — Dose 4-16 ml. (0.8-1.0 Gm.) in caps.

**Galactose Merck**—Pure

* g. s. v. — .00


**Galbanum**

* lb. 1.50


**Gall, Ox, Merck**—Inapissated, clearly solub. — lb. jars. — lb. 1.12

* Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs. & ozs.

* Thickened bide of Bos Taurus, L. (the Ox). — Yellowish-green, thick extract; unpleas. odor; disagree., bitter taste.

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CODEINE.—Continued from page 124a.

Such a remedy we have in Codeine, with the aid of which the sense of oppression in the chest, the stitch-pains in the sides, the dyspnea, and, first of all, the oft painful cough, can be efficaciously combated for any length of time.

In confirmation of Dr. Fischer's statements, I may with confidence say that since I have employed Codeine I have been able to entirely dispense with morphine in most of my phthisical cases.

The same indications for a narcotic that present themselves in phthisis, of course more or less frequently exist also in other diseases of the respiratory tract,—such as exacerbating bronchial catarrh, pleuritis, and pneumonias. In such cases I have also largely employed Codeine with good results. The same is true also of pulmonary asthma.

As regards dosage, \( \frac{3}{4} \) to 5 Ctg. \( \frac{3}{8} \) to \( \frac{3}{4} \) grn. were given 3, 4, or 5 times a day, according to the case. It was seldom necessary to go beyond 5 Ctg.—when this dose had no effect, a larger one usually also failed. On the other hand, the dose which was once found to be efficient was always so, even when repeated frequently.

The remedy was generally given as a powder, inclosed in a wafer, or in a mixture sweetened with syrup \( (1:5) \); in a few instances it was administered in suppositories.—Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift, 1890, No. 20.

CODEINE AS A COUGH-SEDATIVE AND HYPNOTIC.

BY DR. FISCHER, OF KREUZLINGEN.

Having since more than five years employed Codeine in all the cases where morphine seemed indicated, I can only most urgently recommend a trial of this ever reliable and decidedly less dangerous remedy in suitable cases.

The first series of experiments was made at Dr. Römpfer's Institute in Goerbersdorf, where there was an average of 90 phthisical patients throughout the year; and soon was I led to discard morphine entirely and replace it by Codeine. Since then I have stuck to Codeine also in my private practice, and without ever having had occasion to regret it.

In my opinion, Codeine is indicated where it is customary to give morphine. Inasmuch as Codeine is much less dangerous in its action and but very seldom gives rise to the creation of Codeine habit, it may be employed with impunity in all cases where we fear to give morphine on account of its disagreeable effects.

Codeine is serviceable, first of all, in all cases of annoying cough—in phthisis, bronchitis, etc.,—particularly if the secretion is not very abundant, and in all cases of insomnia not due to violent pain. The latter instance is the only one in which morphine is preferable to Codeine.

Continued on page 126a.
Gall Ox, Merck.—Cryst. c. v. — oz. 2.00
Uses & Doses: As preceding.

Gall, Ox, Purified, U. S. P., — see Sodium Choleate.

*Gallacetopherene. — 100% — Powd. — oz. 1.40
(Tri-oxy-estephene; Gallacetophenol; Methyl-keto-tri-
oxynbenzol; Aldizin Yellow). — Fr. pyrogalol, by heat. w.
acetic acid & zinc chloride. — C₈H₆O₃ = C₈H₆(OH)₂.OH.C₂H₅ —
Pale yellow, or yellowish-brown powd. — Sol. A., E., G., hot
Uses: Skin dis. 100 soltn., or w. lanolin, partic. in psoriases.
do. — Liquid. — oz. 1.00
(Aldizin Yellow, C).

Gallal, see Aluminum Gallate, Basic.

Gallanol Merck. — c. v. — oz. 1.25
(Gallanic Acid Anthide; Gallaniclode). — C₉H₇NO₂ + H₂O.C₈
H₂.NH.C₈H₆(OH)₂ + H₂O. — Gray, micaceous scales, or
powd. — Sol. A.; E.; boiling W. — el. cold W. — Mart. 180°C.
— Antisept., Dermal. — Uses: Extern., peptic, os. & s. skin dis.
Inst. of chrysophanic acid, or pyrogalol; free fr. unripe fruit.
effects. — App. in acute or chronic eczema, 1, 3, or 7 parts to 80
sols.; in psoriasis, 10% soltn. in chloroform or ointment;
for moist eczema, 25% w. t.; for burns, prurigo, & trichophy-
tis, 10% soltn. In alc. w. little amyl.

Gallirnum Merck. — 1/4 gr. vial 25.00
Metal: — Bea., grey, hard, tough, & malleable; greenish-blue
refract.; silver-white, melted. — Sp. Gr. 5.9. — Mart. 180°C.

Gallibromol Merck. — c. v. — oz. 1.25
(Dibromo-galllic, or Dibromo-tri-oxy-benzole, Acid). — Fr.
gallic acid w. bromine. — C₈Br₂O₃H₄ = C₈Br₂(OH)COOH.
— Sm., gray crystal. — Sol. A., E., boiling W.; 10 W. at 10°C.
of pocias, bromide. — Extern., cystitis, gonorrhea, pain, eczema, & o.
skin dis. — Dose 10-30 grains (0.60-1.9 Grm.). — App., in 1-4s
sols., pouticis, powder, or paste.

Gambier, — see Catechu.

Gabgobe.—U. S. P. — lb. 70
— Sol., in A. & E. — Hydrogog. Cath. — Uses: Dropey,
chron. constip., &c. also techn. — Dose 1-6 grains (0.05-0.29
Grm.), in pill or emulsion.

Garancin Merck. — c. b. — lb. 1.50
Fr. ruberuthy acid of malodour root, by sulphuric acid.

Geisiospermum Merck.—C. P. — 15 gr. vial 1.50
Fr. bark Geisiospermum Veillot, Alem. — C₉H₆N₂O₄ + H₂O.
— Sm., wh. prisms. — Sol., dil. acids; sol. in E. — Mart. 200°C.
— Antiper. — Uses: Chiefly in intermittent fever. — Dose
8-90 grains (0.50-5.9 Grm.). ab. 4 hrs. before expected paroxysm.

Geisiospermum Hydrochlorate Merck.
C₉H₆N₂O₄HCL. — Uses, &c. As Geisiospermum.

Geisiospermum Sulphate Merck.
(C₃H₆O₃)₂SO₄.H₂O. — Uses, &c. As Geisiospermum.

Geisiospermum Selphatic Merck. — c. v. — oz. 1.00
(Crude Gentian Acid; Crude Gentian). — Crude, bitter prin.
fr. root Gentiana lutea, L. — Dark brownish extr. — Sol. A.
— Tonic. — Uses: Dyspepsia, hysteria, debil., &c. — Clinical data
wanting.

Gentian Merck. — 15 gr. vial 3.00
(Gentian Acid). — Coloring matter root Gentiana lutea, L. —
C₃H₆O₃ = C₃H₆(OH)CO.C₂H₅.CH₂O. — Pale yellow need. —
Sol. A., E., alkaline. — Sol. partly at 80-85°C.

Gentianin, Crude, — see Gentianin.

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of containers is stated in most instances.
CODEINE.—Continued from page 125a.

Even when employed externally—in suppositories, inhalation-fluids, in ointments, etc.—Codeine always exerts the expected action, and from no form of administration did I ever observe any injurious or even simply unpleasant effect.

From its weaker action, the dose of Codeine must be considerably larger than that of morphine; $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. of morphine corresponds to $\frac{3}{6}$ grn. of Codeine. This dose can with impunity be given to phthisical subjects 3 or 4 times per day. I usually administer it in powders; but it is, like morphine, very bitter, so that it often might have to be prescribed in a mixture with syrup.—Correspondenzblatt für schweizer Aerzte, 1888, No. 19.

CODEINE IN PHTHISICAL AND OTHER COUGHS.

BY DR. G. RHEINER, OF ST. GALLEN.

From my experience with Codeine, I consider it a valuable remedy in cases where a somewhat milder narcotic than morphine is desired. I have never observed any by-effects. Contrary to morphine and opium, Codeine exerts but a very slight influence on intestinal peristalsis; furthermore, its continued use, both in children and in adults, does not impair the appetite, but in most instances perceptibly increases it, even in babes.

Codeine is a very valuable remedy against the irritating cough of afebrile and moderately febrile cases of bronchitis, in adults as well as in children.

In pulmonary phthisis Codeine had a very satisfactory effect; the cough diminished more or less rapidly, and a dreamless and refreshing sleep set in; the sputum became looser; and the appetite increased. Whenever Dover's powder was substituted for the Codeine, for the purpose of comparison, the same amelioration of the cough surmounted, but the appetite diminished considerably.

I would recommend employing Codeine in children, instead of the much-dreaded morphine. Although the former was employed in relatively large doses,—for instance, $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. a day in a child of nine months, and $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. in a very sick child of four years,—no untoward by-effect whatever was observed.—Therapeutische Monatshefte, 1889, Nos. 9 and 10.

CODEINE AS A BRONCHIAL SEDATIVE.

BY DR. GÖNTHER, OF MONTEUX.

I have tested the action of Codeine on the irritating cough of phthisis, as compared with that of the remedies heretofore employed against that symptom (morphine and sulfonal). Sulfonal, according to my experience, can never compare with Codeine in cases of secondary bronchial affections (in consequence of valvular lesions or of a degenerative nature)
Glycerine, Acid Sulphurous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur dioxide in glycerine.</td>
<td>1:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use:</td>
<td>Exterior.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glycerine, Acid Tannic.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. .85

(Glycerine of Tannin). Glycerin (90), tannic acid (30). Brown syrupy liquid. Sol. W., A. Antiseptic, Astringent. Use: Skin disinfectant, fissured nipples, inflammatory gum, erythema, etc., &c. Dose: 30-60 ml (1.2-8.7 Gm.). Dill.

Glycerine, Alcohol—Acetate, see Alcohol Aceto-glycerinate.

Glycerine, Boroglycerin.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. 1.09


Glycerine, Egg Yolk.—*U. S. P.*

(Glycinated). Mixture of 45% glycerin & 54% fresh yolk of egg. Thick syrupy form; forms an opaque emulsion with W. Protective, Emulsifier. Use: Vehicle for cod-liver oil, & as application to burns, fissured nipples, &c.

Glycerine, Hydrostatis.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. 1.25


Glycerine, Starch.—*U. S. P.* c. b.—lb. .60

(Pharm) Translucent jelly. Use: Inst. of oft., exterior, &c.

Glycerine, Tar.—N. F. c. b.—lb. .60


Glycocylic Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial .75

(Amino-acetic acid; Glycine). Fr. hippuric acid, by bolling with hydrochloric acid. C₄H₄N₂O₄ = CH₂(NH₂)COOH. Light brown, microcryst. Sol. W. N. Mol. 168.09 C.

Glycicylic Hydrochlorate Merck.—15 gr. vial .75

C₄H₄N₂O₄·HCl = CH₂(NH₂)COOH·HCl. Acid crystal; deliquescing. Dose 1-4 dr. (8.7-15 Gm.).

Glycylic, Propionic. see Alcian.

Glycogen Merck.—*C. P.* 15 gr. vial 1.00


Glycol Merck.—C. P. 15 gr. vial .75

(Ethylene Alcohol; Ethylene Glycol). Fr. ethylene oligose, by silver acetate & saponification. C₂H₃OH·CH₂OH. Sweet syrupy liquid. Use: Sp. Gr. 1.195 at 0°C. Sol., E. R. All prop. W., A. Boll. 180°C.

Glycol, Chlorhydrin. see Ethylene Chlorhydrin.

Glycol-monocarboxylic Merck.—15 gr. vial .75

(Ethylene glycol Monocarboxylic; Ethylene-monocarboxylic). Reacted product, potash, acetic acid, ethylene bromide &c. C₄H₄O₂·C₂H₅OH·H₂O·O₆ (Olly liquid). Tbl acetic odor. Use: M. W. A. Boll. 180°C.

Glycoenin. see Glycerine, Egg Yolk.

Glycosamine Hydrochloride Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.75

Decomposed product of chitin, by hydrochloric acid w. heat. C₂H₄N₄O₄·HCl. Whitish, cryst. powd. reduces Fehling's solute; not fermentable.
CODEINE.—Continued from page 156a.

where we wish to combat their most annoying symptom, the cough. The action of Codeine is a very prompt one and free from any trace of by-effect; something which cannot be said of sulphonial.

Codeine, administered either per os or subcutaneously, differs somewhat in its physiologic action from morphine; it may be given without fear and with a free hand, in cases where morphine would have to be given most tentatively. The action of Codeine concentrates itself more on removing the local conditions of irritation without acting on the system at large; whereas morphine, besides its local effect, acts considerably on the entire organism.

CODEINE AGAINST BRONCHITIC COUGH.

BY DR. BUDBERG, OF MONTREUX.

I have obtained very good results from Codeine in bronchitis; as a cough-sedative it is very certain in its action. Though the cough could also be relieved with morphine, the latter was followed by so many untoward symptoms (headache, vomiting, etc.) that on the whole Codeine was vastly superior to it. The duration of the action of the Codeine was the same as that of the morphine; never were there any unpleasant by-effects observed from the Codeine, not even when it was administered continuously for weeks; and, in contrast to morphine, the Codeine affected the intestinal peristalsis but very little.

In conclusion, I prefer Codeine to morphine wherever a milder narcotic than morphine will suffice; Codeine is specially indicated in cases where digestion is disturbed by morphine and where the initial stimulation following the ingestion of morphine—the cerebral hyperemia—manifests itself too prominently.—Correspondenzblatt für schweizer Aerzte, Vol. X, p. 729.

CODEINE IN ABDOMINAL PAIN.

BY DR. LAUDER-BRUNTON.

The investigations of Barbier and Berthé, which showed that Codeine exerts a specific action on the sympathetic nerve, induced me to try this remedy in painful affections of the abdomen. The results were highly satisfactory.

In one particular case of perityphilitis, 1 grn. [6 cts.] of Codeine relieved the pain at once; and whenever the pains became very violent, the same dose always considerably moderated them. In a woman suffering from pain occasioned by the presence of a tumor in the abdomen, ½ grn. of Codeine acted "like a charm." In another case of abdominal pain, in consequence of impaction of feces in the transverse colon, Codeine appeared to be indicated to relieve the pain without disturbing the functions of the intestine; accordingly, 1 grn. was administered, with the

Continued on page 156a.
Glycyr rhizin, Ammoniated, Merck.—Clearly soluble.............. c. v.—oz. 0.29
Also in 1/2% & 1/4 lbs.
Fr. glycy rhizin of Glycy rhizina glabra, L.—Dark brown or brownish-red, sweet flavor.—Sol. W., A.—Expector., Demulc.
—Uses: Chiefly with bitter or nettle medic., cover taste; also as cough remedy.—Dos. 5-15 grains (0.031-0.168 Gm.).—Incomp., with acids.

Gum Powder, Purified, see Chrysarobin.

Gold Merck.—Powder. 15 gr. vial. 2.00
Pure gold, in fine pwd.
do. Merck.—Precip. 15 gr. vial. 1.75
Fr. gold chloride by redact., instretl, yellowish-brown to brown pwd.
do. Merck.—Foil. 15 gr. vial. 2.00
Uses: Dental, &c.

Gold Ars enite
Alter.—Uses: Secondary & tertiary syph., nerve, dis., &c.—Dos. 1/4-1/2 gr. (0.001-0.006 Gm.).—Antid. As in arsenite.
—Caut. Poison!

*Gold Bromide, Auric, Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Gold Bromide, Aurous, Merck. 15 gr. vial. 2.25
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(Gold Monobromide).—Aur. Br.—Yellowish-gray, friable masses.—Insol. in W.—Anti-epileptic, Antid., Ner.—Uses: Epilepsy, hyst., &c., said to act quickly & continuously in small doses & without bromide.—Dos. Anti-epl., 1/4-1/2 gr. (0.006-0.019 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. p. d. In pills: asd, 1/4 gr. (0.008 Gm.) 2 t. p. d. Children, half as much.

Yellow Chloride Merck.—Vellig gr. c. vial. 0.45
Also in 1/4 oz., & 30 gr. vials.
do. Merck.—Brown, cryst., 15 gr. c. vial. 0.45
Also in 1/4 oz., & 30 gr. vials.

Gold Chloride Solution, see Solution, Gold Chloride.

Gold Cyana de, Auric, Merck. 15 gr. vial. 2.75
Also in 5 gr. vials.
(Gold Tricyanide).—Aur(CN)3·3H2O.—Large color., hygroscopic plates.—Sol. W.—Uses: Antituberc.,—Dos. 1/4-1/2 gr. (0.0005-0.0008 Gm.).—Antid. As gold cyanide, aurous.

Gold Cyana de, Aurous, Merck. 15 gr. vial. 2.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(Gold Monocyanaide).—AurCN.—Lemon-yellow, cryst. pwd.—Insol. in W., A, or E. &—Dos. 1/4-1/2 gr. (0.0010-0.0016 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pills or tablets.—Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, artif. respiration, iron & phosphates & proteinate, ammonia, chlorine, hot & cold douche, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Gold Iodide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.75
(Auric Iodide).—Aur—Iod., or lemon yellow pwd.—Alter.—Uses: Seraf. & tuberc. dis.—Dos. 1/4-1/2 gr. (0.001-0.006 Gm.).

Gold Oxide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.10
(Auric Oxide; Gold Tri-oxide).—AurO3—Brown pwd.—Sol. hydroyal. acid.—Alter., Antituberc.,—Uses: Chronic rheum., scrob., scroful., phthis., &c.—Dos. 1/2-1/2 gr. (0.0005-0.0016 Gm.).—Caut. Dark colored dot.

Gold Purple Merck. 15 gr. vial. 0.50
(Purple of Cinnabar; Gold Cyanide).—Fr. dull. neat. solut. gold chloride w. stannous, & stannic, chloride.—Dark purple pwd.—Uses: Techin.

Gold Sulphide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 2.00

Gold & Cadmium Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.50
Yellow crust.

Gold & Calcium Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.25
(Calcium Chloride).—Ca(AuCl3)2·H2O.—Crystal.—Sol. W.

Gold & Potassium Bromide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.00
AuBr3·KBr·3H2O.—Dark red, stable neel.—S. W.—Antiepl., Sed.—Uses: Epilepsy, hyst., &c.—Dos. 1/2-1/2 gr. (0.0011-0.0044 Gm.), subcutan.

Gold & Potassium Chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.25
(AuCl3·KCl3·3H2O—Yellow, efforr. cryst.
do. Merck.—Dry
(AuCl3·KCl3·3H2O.—Yellow, micro-cryst. pwd.

Gold & Potassium Cyanide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.25
(Potassium Cyan-acetate).—K2Au(CN)2·3H2O.—Large colori. cryst., or wh. pwd.—Antiepl.—Uses: Active antiepl. Oue part to 30,000 blood serum prev. microbes. Also techn. —Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, iron & phosphates & proteinate, douceh, artif. respiration, ammonia, chloride, &c.—Caut. Poison!

Gold & Sodium Bromide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 1.00
AuBr3·NaBr·3H2O.—Black cryst.—Antiepl.—Uses: In solut. 2: 100 distil. W.—Dos. 8 ml (0.5 Ct.), hypoderm.: grad. increased to 30 ml (1.5 Ct.).

Gold & Sodium Chloride Merck. U. S. P. 15 gr. vial. 0.65
AuCl3·NaCl (each 200).—Golden-yellow pwd., or long prism.—delig.—Sol. W.—Alter., Nerv.—Uses: Syph., whoop. cough, cancer, hyst., neural, rheum., dipemania, &c.—Dos. 1/2-1/2 gr. (0.0007-0.0015 Gm.).—Incomp., silver nitrate, ferrous sulphate, & oxalic acid.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Gold & Sodium Cyanide Merck. 15 gr. vial. 2.00
Whitish, cryst. pwd.—Uses: Electro-gilding.—Antid. As gold & potassium cyanide.—Caut. Poison!

Gossypin (Eeoeetio). c. v.—oz. 1.20
Extr. fr. root bark Gossypium herbarcum, L. (Cotton-root bark).—Brown pwd.—Emmen.—Uses: In labor, uter. hemorrhage, &c.—Dos. 5-10 grains (0.3-0.65 Gm.).

Granate Sugar, see Dextrose.

Graphite (Ceylon) Merck. lb. .30
(Black Lead; Mineral Carbon; Pumebago; Wadi).—Found native, both cryst. & amorph., in Ceylon, Siberia, Canada, & the United States.—Uses: Techin.

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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result of dispelling the pain; clysters and lavage of the stomach brought away the fecal accumulations.

In a number of cases of abdominal pains of obscure origin, the same anodyne effect of Codeine was observed steadily for months without it becoming necessary to increase the dose beyond 1 grn. three times a day.

Also in pains from carcinoma of the liver or of the pancreas, and in other cases of pain due probably to some tumor or other, Codeine proved very serviceable. I usually begin with ½ grn. in pills made with extract of gentian, and administer 3 such pills daily. If this dose prove insufficient, I administer 1 grn. as often as appears necessary; generally 3 grns. a day suffice.

Codeine produces no stupefaction, does not slow intestinal peristalsis, nor disturb respiration or digestion—differing in these respects from morphine; it is therefore specially indicated in cases where cardiac dilatation and solidification of the lung contra-indicate the use of morphine.—*British Medical Journal*, 1888, Jan. 9.

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**CODEINE IN DISEASES OF WOMEN.**

**BY DR. H. W. FREUND, OF STRASBURG.**

Upon the recommendation of Dr. von Shröder, I tried Codeine in a large number of cases of painful diseases of women. My observations were confined to the relief of the abdominal pain.

It was found that pains of uterine origin, whether accompanying dysmenorrhea or acute and chronic diseases, can be temporarily relieved, but never to such an extent as with opium or morphine; and, as was expected, in cases of abundant exudation in the pelvic peritoneum and connective tissue, Codeine was not very successful; furthermore, the remedy cannot be recommended as an anodyne in tubal diseases.

On the other hand, however, Codeine has a great, undeniable, and generally very prompt influence on pains proceeding from the ovaries; no matter whether it concerns a displacement or prolapse of the ovaries, an oöphoritis, acute or chronic peri-oöphoritis, or the so-called simple "ovarian neuralgia," the pains invariably diminish considerably even after small doses of Codeine, and in most cases even disappear entirely as long as the action of the drug continues.

It ought to be mentioned that in every case proper local and dietetic treatments were at once instituted; but, as is known, these alone do not suffice to quickly allay the usually very violent pains.

As regards the dosage, a pill containing ½ grn. of the alkaloid was administered three times daily. This dose suffices in the majority of cases; only very rarely is it necessary to increase it.

No unpleasant or injurious by-effects whatever were observed; in this regard I fully agree with Lauder-Brunton.

*Continued on page 127a.*

H-41-H
Graphite. 

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Gyno-cyan-aurizarin.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month, in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL—$2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2049, New York.

Graphite (Ceylon) Merck.—Very fine pwd...lb. .45
do. Merck.—Purified...lb. .80
Gratiola Merck .... 15 gr. vial 1.00Fr. herb Gratiola officinalis, L.—C$_3$H$_7$O$_3$.—Brown scales; lack drastic purgative effect of herb.—Sol. A.; sl. in W.
Green, Scheele's,—see Copper & Hydrogen Arsene.
Green, Schueinthus's, or Paris,—see Copper Aceto-arsene.
Guanilac.—U. S. P.—lb. .30
Resin of wood Guanacum officinale, L.—Sol. A.; E., alkali. solvet.—Alter., Dilap.—Uso.—Chronic rheum., secondary syph., cutan. eruptions, gout, &c.—Dos. 5-30 grains (0.318-0.195 Gm.).

*Gualicol Merck.—Liquid, C. P., &c.—v. oz. .49
Also in 1, 1.5, & 2 lbs. (Monomethyl-catechol; Methyl Ether of Protocatechuic).—Fr. beechwood, fr. decr. distillate. —C$_6$H$_5$O, C$_2$H$_5$(OH).—Color., limpid, oiliy, character. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.33 at 15°C.—Sol. A., E., carbon diethyl; 300 W.—Boil. 200-301°C.—Antituberc., Antieptic, Antipyr., Analges.: Pith., lupus, & inst. tuberculosis; for febrile. Must be used long time to get maximum benefit.—Dos. 2-4 ml. (0.12-0.18 Cc.) 3 t. d. p. grad. Increased to 16 ml. (1 Cc.), in pills, or in 1-2x. solut., brandy, wine, &c., after meals.—Appl. (Anal. & Antipyr.) 16-80 (1-2 Cc.); pure or with pt. glycerin.
do.—Cryst., C. P., &c.—v. oz. .1.14
C$_6$H$_5$O, C$_2$H$_5$(OH).—Color., crst.—Sol. A., E., oils; & sol. W.—Melt. 78.5°C.—Boil. 200°C.—Uso., &c. As liquid guaiaco.—Dos. 2 grains (0.138 Gm.) 3 t. d. p. grad. Increased to 15 grains (1 Gm.) given as above.

Gualicol Benzoinae,—see Benzyl-gualicol.

Gualiol Binodidote Fr. sodium-gualicol, by solut. iodine & potass. iodide.—C$_6$H$_5$O, C$_2$H$_5$(OH).—Reidish-brown pwd.; iodine odor.—Sol. A., oils.—Antituberc., Alter. —Uso. & Dos. As gualicol.
Gualicol Carbonate—C. P.—envelopes.—oz. .1.50
(Gualicol Ether of Carbolic Acid & Neutral Guaiacol Carbonate).—C$_6$H$_5$O, C$_2$H$_5$(OH).—Neut. cryst.; odor.: taste.—Sol. A., G., oils; inol. W.—Melt. 78.84°C.—Antituberc., Antieptic.—Uso.: Tuberculosins inst. of gualicol & creosol.; said less irritating.—Dos. 6-8 grains (0.30-0.56 Gm.) 3 t. d. p. grad. Increased to 50 grains (6 Gm.) per day.

Gualicol Cinnamatae,—see Styracol.

Gualicol Phosphate Fr. gualicol dis. in dil. soda solut., by phosphorus oxy- chloride in the cold. —(C$_6$H$_5$O,Cl)$_3$PO.—Color., hard tablets.—Sol. C., tosol., essons; inol. W.—Melt. 98°C.—Uso., &c. As gualicol.

Gualicol-salol Merck .... 1/2 oz. c. v. oz. .1.60
(Gualicol Salicylate).—C$_6$H$_5$O, C$_2$H$_5$(OH)C$_6$H$_5$O.—Wh., insolup. cryst.; essons. odor.—Sol. A.—Melt. ab. 65°C.—Intest., Antieptic, Antituberc., Antitumor.—Uso.: Pith., dair., dren., rheum., mares., phr., etc.—Dos. 15 grains (1 Gm.) several t. d. p.—Max. D. 150 grains (ab. 10 Gm.) p. day.


Guainine Carbonate—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .50
(Carbamidin Carbonate).—C$_6$H$_5$N$_2$O, (CH$_3$)$_2$COOH.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Guainine Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .50
C$_6$H$_5$N$_2$Cl = C$_6$H$_5$NHCl.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

Guainine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .50
C$_6$H$_5$N$_2$O, C$_6$H$_5$,NO.—Flue, cryst. pwd.

Guainine Sulphocyanate Merck ... 15 gr. vial .50
(Guainine Sulphocyanide or Rhodanide).—Fr. dry ammonium sulphocyanate by heat. —CH$_3$N$_2$S=CH$_3$N$_2$HSN.—Large, flex., flat cryst.; fatty lustre.—Sol. W.—Melt. 190°C.

Guainine Merck.—Powder.—15 gr. vial 1.50
(Imido-xanthine).—Fr. guan.-C$_6$H$_5$N$_2$O=HN-(NH-CN-CN)=O-NHCH$_3$NH.—Wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. conc. ammonia, acids & bases.

Guainine Hydrochlorate Merck ... 15 gr. vial .50
C$_6$H$_5$N$_2$O, CH$_3$,HCl.—Fine need. easily din.composed.

Guaran.—U. S. P.—lb. .1.30
Dried paste, mainly of crushed seeds Pulinaia Cupana, H. B. K. Cont. caffeine.—Anol., Tonic, Astrin.—Uso.: In sick head- ache, dair., &c.—Dos. 15-50 grains (1.5-5.5 Gm.)

Guaranine Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. guaran.; chem. ident. w. caffeine & theine.—C$_6$H$_5$N$_2$O. —Y. light, wh. need. —Sol. A.; inol. W.—Uso.: As caffeine.—Dos. 1-5 grains (0.05-0.08 Gm.)

Guaranine Tri-iodide Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50
Black, inst. cryst.—Uso. & Dos. As caffeine tri-iodide.

Gum, Ammoniac, Benzoin, Cataehe, Copal, Damar, Galbanum, Gambose, Mystic, Myrrh, Oblivanum, Sandarac, Tragacanth, &c. —see Ammoniac, Benzoin, Cataeu, Copal, &c.

Gum Animé,—see Copal.

Gum Arabic,—see Acacia.

Gum Benzoin.—Benzoin, U. S. P.—lb. .60

Gum, Camphor,—see Camphor.

Gum, Opium,—see Opium.

Gum, Sanguis Draconis,—see Dragon's Blood.

Gum Cotton, soluble,—see Pyroxylin.

Gutta Percha.—Purified, white sticks...oz. .75
Purt., concrete juice Heasonandra Gutta, Hooker, &c. & c.— Sol. C., carb., beulph., partly in A. & E.—Melt. 100°C (soft at 60-70°C).—Uso.: Surgery, for splinter, &c.; also techn.

Gyna-cyan-aurizarin Fr. Guetrancia laevifolia. —(C$_6$H$_5$O)$_3$KCNNO$_3$.—Light, greenish-yellow, sl. opaque, unstable need.—Sol. cinnamic A.; sl. in oils; inol. o. solvents. —Uso.: Leproyse, lupus, leucoderma, scar., tertiaery syph., phagedena, pith., phlebitis, &c.—Dos. 1/2 of a grain (0.008-0.025 Mgm.) 3 t. d. p. daily.

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1---
CODEINE — Continued from page 128a.

Codeine does not intoxicate, nor does it influence the appetite or intestinal peristalsis; and, last, but not least, it does not lead to the creation of a habit, of codeinism. Some of my patients took the pills periodically for months, during every fresh attack of ovarian pain; and in the intervals between the pains, the women could easily dispense with the pills without the least reluctance.

In conclusion, I can warmly recommend Codeine as an anodyne in ovarian affections.— Therapeutische Monatshefte, 1889, Sept.

CODEINE AS A SEDATIVE IN THE INSANE.

DR. OTTO DORNBLÜTH, OF KREUZBURG, UPPER SILIESIA.

At the Provincial Insane-asylum at Kreuzburg (u. S.), 2½ dr. of Codeine alkaloid and 5 dr. of Codeine phosphate have been consumed; and, though of course the few months that have since elapsed do not suffice to give a definite opinion on every point concerned, yet many positive statements can be made.

From 448 internal doses the effects were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose, in Grams.</th>
<th>Effects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 34 subcutaneous injections the result was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dose, Grams.</th>
<th>Effects.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The doses were gauged according to the degree of excitation to be combated. The injections were tried purposely in a number of severe cases, which explains the apparently less favorable effects depicted in the second table.

In maniacal excitation, Codeine has a weaker action than hyoscine; but I employ the former when, as is very often the case, a change of remedy appears to be indicated and where hyoscine produces hallucinations.

Continued on page 130a.

H. 41-42
Haemorrhin Merck ........................................ 15 g vial 15.00
Also in 10 & 5 g vials.
Fr. Helleborus viridis, L. & H. viridis, L. - C16H11O7....
-Wh. need. - Sol. A., C; al. in E. - Nar. - Antidote: As preceding.

Hemolin (Eeectile) ........................................ c. v. oz. 1.25
Extr. fr. rhizomes of Chammelium latum, Gray. - Sol. A., D., Tonic. - Uses: Dropsy, dyspepsia, atony of gen.-urin. org., & worms. - Dose 1-5 grs. (0.005-0.03 Gm.) in pills.

Hematin Merck ........................................ C, P. .......................... 15 g vial .40
Deriv. fr. hematocyanin. - C10H20N4O4. - Minute, reddish-
brown crystal; yellowish-green, metallic lustre. - Sol. A., E., al. - Uses: Microe. stain.
do. Merck. .................................................. Cryst.

Hematin-ammonium Merck .................................. 15 g vial .35
C10H20N4O4 + NH4OH (Hesse). - Violet-black, gran. pwd.; aqu.
- solut. purple; alcohol, solut. brown-red. - Uses: Stain.

Hematin Merck ........................................ 15 g vial 2.00
( Oxhematin. - Fr. hemoglobin of blood, by acids or al-
sulfuric acid.

Hematin-albumin Dried albumin fr. blood of ox or pig; one pound cont. albumin of 6 pounds of blood. - Dark brown pwd.; odor. ; aml. tastel.
-Uses: Nutrives. - Does 1-2 teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d. in cocoa or pure.

Hematoxylin Merck ........................................ Pur. crystal. .... 1/4 oz. vials. 3.50
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/16 oz. vials.
Fr. heart wood Hematoxyline campechianum, L. - C10H20N4O4 + H2O or + NH4OH. - Yellowish crystal; redden on expose; or colori, effloresce. -Uses: Intern. 1/16th, duxl. - Sol. A., B., borax solut., amm., &c.;
al. - W. - Malt. 100-120 C. - Uses: As a coloring agent.

Hemogallin Merck ........................................ c. v. oz. .75
Fr. hemoglobin (the coloring matter of defibrinated blood) by reduc. w. pyrogallol. (Discovered by Robert.) - Reddish-
brown pwd. cont. 4 iron in condit. for easy assimilation. - Hema-
tinic, Constructive, Tonic. - Uses: Anaemia, chlorosis, & in convalescence; ready transformed into blood color's matter by diffiil, perj., & generally with less much acid to inorg. prep. of iron. - Dose 4-6 grs. (0.02 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.d, 1/2 hour before meals in pwd. w. sugar, or in wafer, pills, or tablets.

Hemogallin Chocolate Tablets Merck ............ (48 in a box) per box 1.20
Tablets of fine chocolate, each cont. 6 grs. (0.08 Gm.) hemogallin. - Dose 1/4 to 1 tablet 3 t. p. d., 1/4 hours before meals.

Hemogallin Pills Merck ................................ (100 in a box) per box .75
Easily crushed to pwd. - 4 grs. (0.25 Gm.) hemogallin each, without excipient. - Dose 1-2 pills 3 t. p. d., 1/4 hour before meals.

Hemoglobin Merck ........................................ Powder. c. v. oz. 1.04
Red color. matter of blood. 90-94% of solid matter of red cor-
puscles. - Brownish-red pwd. - Sol. W. - Hematinic, Con-
structive, Tonic. - Uses: Anaemia, chlorosis. 1/2. - Dose 75-100 grs. (4-5 Gm.) daily in wine or syrup.

Hemol Merck ........................................ c. v. oz. .75
Fr. hemoglobin by reduc. w. zinc dust. - Dark brown pwd.
cont. easily assimil. iron, traces zinc oxide. - Sol. partly in

---3---

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CODEINE.—Continued from page 129a.

Excellent is the influence of Codeine in all cases where anxiety, precordial sensations, and insomnia are to be combated; here it is strongly indicated, all the more so as there need be no fear of a habit being established.

For injections, the phosphate of Codeine is the most eligible form of this drug to employ, on account of its solubility; besides, if aseptically prepared with filtered and freshly distilled water, the solution of the phosphate keeps for months, and causes no symptoms of irritation at the site of puncture.

A good formula for administering pure Codeine is the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>15 grn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>1 fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>6⅔ fl. oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberry Syrup</td>
<td>5 fl. dr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Add the alcohol to the Codeine, and set aside for 24 hours, and then add the water and syrup.

A teaspoonful of this mixture (equal to 80 min.) contains $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. of Codeine. The bitter taste of the alkaloid is nicely disguised in the mixture.

Codeine will no doubt some day become a permanent addition to the medical armamentarium of psychiatries.

In mild excitations I would begin with $\frac{1}{8}$ grn., and in severe cases with $\frac{3}{8}$ grn. The disagreeable symptoms of which patients so often complain the next day after taking chloral or morphine, are entirely wanting with Codeine, even when this is employed in large doses. Other undesirable by-effects have also not been observed by me thus far.—Therapeutische Monatshefte, 1889, Aug.

CODEINE IN MORPHINISM.

DR. C. SCHMIDT, OF WIESBADEN.

With a view to lessening the almost unendurable tortures of the period of withdrawal, and to combating the nervous debility following such a procedure, in the treatment of morphinism, we have sought for substitutes for the morphine. At first, opium was tried for this purpose, but was soon given up, because, containing morphine as its most active ingredient, it necessarily prolonged the tortures of abstinence in spite of producing transient alleviation, and consequently led back to morphine again; while cocaine has, instead of affording the promised cure for the morphinism, produced a new and more dangerous craving, cocaism.

In contrast with these unsuccessful results, there is a remedy combining all the requisite characteristics. It moderates the symptoms incident to withdrawal, even to the point of tolerance; as it contains no morphine, it cannot prolong the duration of the treatment; it causes the

Continued on page 129c.
Hemol.

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W. — Hematonic. — Uses: One of best remeds. in anaemia & chlorosis; great utility in treatm. of debilitated. — Dose 2-3 grains (0.13-0.26 gm.) 4 t. p. d. bef. meals, in pwd., w. sugar or in wafers.

Hemol, Bromo-Merck. — C. V. — 0.75 Hemol w. 2.75 bromine. — Brown pwd. — Anti-epileptic.

Hemol, Cupro-Merck. — C. V. — 0.75 Hemol w. 8% of copper. — Dark-chocolate pzd. — Substitute for older copper compounds in tubercle, syph., anaemia, &c. — Dose 1/2-1/4 grains (0.13-0.15 gm.) 8 t. p. d., in wafers or pills.

Hemol, Ferro-Merck. — C. V. — 0.75 Hemol w. iron in organic combination. — Brown pzd. — Hematonic. — Dose 4 grains (0.26 gm.) 2 t. p. d. before meals, in wafers.

Hemol, Iodol-Merck. — C. V. — 0.75 Hemol w. 16.64 iodine. — Brown pzd.


Hesperadin Merck. — 15 gm. vial. 0.50 Fr. unripe fruit, Citrus vulgaris, Riesco (Bitter orange). — C₁₅H₂₆O₁₀ (OH). — Microcryst. yellowish, or minute, or powd. — Sp. Gr. 1.005 at 20° C. — Sol. A., E., C. — Boll. 60° C.

Hexane Merck. — Fr. Propyl Iodide. 15 gm. vial. 0.35 (Hexyl Hydride; Caproyl Hydride; Normal Hexane). — Principal constituent of petroleum ether, or ligroin. — C₁₅H₃₀ — Volat. liq.; faint, peculiar odor. — Sp. Gr. 0.688 at 98° C. — Sol. A., E., C. — Boll. 80° C.

Hexyl Iodide Merck. — Fr. Mannit. 15 gm. vial. 0.50 (Secondary Normal Hexyl Iodide). — Fr. mannit & hydro-iodic acid. — C₁₅H₁₂I = CH₃(CH₂)₉ CH₂I. — Clear liq. — Sp. Gr. 1.405 at 0° C. — Boll. 106° C.

Homorphine Merck. — Pure, cryst. 15 gm. vial. 6.00 Also in 10, 5, & 1 gm. vials. (Oxy-tolool-tolopine; Oxytolool-streptolone). — By evap. mixt. tropine & mandelic acid w. dill hydrochlor. — C₁₅H₁₇NO₄. — Clear, colorl., prisms. — Sol. A., E., C. — Boll. in W. — Melt. 98.5-99.9° C. — Sedat., Antispasm., Aneal., Antiphlogistic. — Uses: Same as areptoline, but less toxic. SaIes are exceed. useful in ophthalmology; dilat. pupil powerfully; effect subsides quicker than w. areptoline intoxic.; hydrobromates un'y used. — Dose 1/10-1/4 grain (0.0004-0.0011 gm.) several t. p. d.

—Antid. emetics & stomach tube; tannin & animal char coal; again give emetics, then castor oil; artificial respir. heat, stim., &c. — Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Homatroplene, Hydrobromate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gm. vial. 4.50 Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 1 gr. vials. — C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₄HBr. — Sm. — wh. — Lucr. — Cryst. — Sol. W., 183 A.

—Uses: Hydriatic in ophth. surg.; in night sw. of phth., &c as sedative. Mydrr. effect commences in 1/2 to 1/4 hour, reaches maximum in 1 hour, & disappears in 6 hours. Accommod. pareisis comes earlier. No complaint made of effect next day. (Hirschberg). — Dose 1/10-1/4 grain (0.0006-0.0011 gm.). — Appl., to the eye, in a 1% solution — Mar. D. 1/10 grain (0.001 gm.) single; 1/4 grain (0.008 gm.) p. day. — Antid. — AS homatroplene.

Homatropline Hydrochlorate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gm. vial. 5.50 Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials. — C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₄HCl. — Sm. — wh. — Cryst. — Sol. W., A.

Homatropline Salicylate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gm. vial. 5.50 Also in 10, 5, 3, & 1 gr. vials. — C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₄CH₃CO₂H. — Wh. — Cryst. — Sol. W., A.

Homatropline Sulphate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gm. vial. 5.50 Also in 10, 5, & 3 gr. vials. (C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₄)₂SO₄ = Wh. — Cryst. — Sol. W., A.


Homo-conine Hydrochlorate — C₆H₅NH₂HCl. — Delicate, colorl. need.


Honey, Clarified. — U. S. P. — Natural honey purft.; cont. 65 glycerin.

Honey of Rose. — U. S. P. — lb. * .75 — Fluid ext. of rose (180 pts.) w. clarified honey to make 1,000 pts. — Uses: Plea. addition to gargaris & mouth washes for inflamed or ulcerated mouths & throats.

Hydracetin — See Acalypt-phenyl-hydrazine.


*Hydrastine (Alkaloid) Merck. — C. Ph. — cryst. — 15 gm. vial. 4.29 Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.


do Merck. — Pure, powder — 1/2. V. — 1.54

Hydrastine Bitartrate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gm. vial. 4.29 Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials. — C₁₅H₁₇NO₄CH₃CO₂H — Small, white, cryst. need. — Sol., hot W.
morphine-craving to vanish permanently, and the disagreeable collateral effects which develop with the increase in the dose prevent the abuse of this narcotic as a remedy. It is Codeine.

With the aid of this medicament, I have succeeded in effecting real cures of the morphine disease. After reducing the morphine to a very small dose by progressive withdrawal, I resort to the substitution of Codeine. I employ for this purpose only exactly as much as seems necessary to relieve the symptoms of withdrawal. As the latter grow weaker, and gradually vanish, the Codeine is reduced proportionately until the last traces of the symptoms of abstinence, as well as the excitабle nervous debility, disappear. I employ injections of 10% solutions of the phosphate, the largest daily dose of this thus far used being 48 min. Among the results noticed were increase in weight, and in bodily and mental health. I feel justified in regarding the patients discharged as cured after this treatment, principally for the reason that for future occasions, instead of morphine, they have Codeine as a remedy at their disposal, which is a certain safeguard against relapse.

That the after-treatment must be directed toward the often long-lingering nervous weakness in all its various phases, and toward the antecedent diseases wherever such exist, is apparent, and needs no further comment.—Zeitgeist, 1889, No. 3.

CODEINE IN THE TREATMENT OF THE MORPHINE HABIT.

BY PROF. M. ROSENTHAL, OF VIENNA.

Besides the psychical treatment in morphinism, medicamentous substitution is indicated, in order to shorten and render tolerable the tortures of the period of abstinence. Since a long time I use Codeine for this purpose, in the form of its hydrochlorate. In the beginning of the treatment, I replace one of the customary evening injections of morphine by a dose of 2 or 3 ctt. of Codeine, combined, in very excitable patients, with 30 to 45 grn. of sodium bromide, in solution. Later on, as the morphine is being steadily reduced, this dose of Codeine may be repeated 3 or 4 times in 24 hours. One-sixth grain of morphine corresponds to 3 grn. of Codeine. As a rule, 1½ grn a day suffices; I have never given more on one day than 3 grn.

Codeine induces sleep without producing any disagreeable intoxication. It neither disturbs digestion nor retards intestinal peristalsis. Habituation need not be feared; nevertheless, as the abstinential symptoms improve, the dose of Codeine in the solution or pill should be gradually and secretly reduced, without, however, dispensing with the solution or reducing the number of pills taken. Meanwhile, mitigated half-baths at a temperature of 26–28° C., moist frictions at 20° C., and, in diffuse pains or gastralgia, slight faradization of the affected parts are of service.

Continued on page 390.
Hydrastine. MERC'S 1896 INDEX. Hydroxy.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERC'S MARKET REPORT." A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (or any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERC & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2640, New York.

Hydrastine Citrate Merck.—C. P., c. v. oz. 4.29 Wh., hypocr. pwd.—Sol. A. Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck.—C. P. — C. v.-oz. 4.29 — Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Hydrastine Phosphate Merck.—C. P., c. v. oz. 4.29 — Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Hydrastine Sulphate Merck.—C. P., c. v. oz. 4.29 — Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/8 oz., & 15 gr. vials.

Hydrastine Freund-Merck.—C. P., cryst. — 15 gr. vial 1.00 — Also in 1/2 oz. vials.

Obt. w. opium acid fr. hydrastine, by oxid. — C₆H₁₂N₂O₄, H₂O. — Wh., or light-yellow, hypocr. crys.—Sol. A., E.: hot W. — Melt. 115° C.—C. Hemostatic. Emmen., Tonic.—Uses: Reported excel. remedy uter. hemorrhage; superior to ergot; salts more soluble. — Do. 1/16–1/4 grain (0.004–0.001 Gm.) in hot hyp. or tinct. in soln.

C₆H₁₂N₂O₄.H₂SO₄·aq.—Yellowish-wh., amorph. pwd.—Sol. W.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Freund-Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst. — 15 gr. vial 1.00 — Also in 1/2 oz. vials.

C₆H₁₂N₂O₄•HCl•H₂O. — Dull, lemon-yellow, crys. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uterine Hemostatic, Emmen., Vasco-Constrictor.—Uses: Hemorrhages, congest. dysmenorr., metrorrhagia, epilepsy, hemoptysis, &c.—Des. 1/16–1/4 gr. (0.004–0.001 Gm.) 8–10 p. d., in capsules.—Max. D. 2 gr. (0.18 Gm.) p. day.—Inf. 8–16 ml. (0.5–1.0 Cc.) of 10% soln. solub.

N. B. — Hydrastine Hydrochlorate is required by the U. S. P. to be neutral, while it really is an alkaloidal salt.

Hydrastine, Oxy, Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.25 (Oxy-hydrastinum, along w. hydro-hydrastinum, by potassa, hydr. hypocr., &c.).—Wh., crys.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 98° C.

Hydrastine Sulphate Merck.—C. v.—oz. 1.54 (Diamidin, or Diamine, Sulphate.)—By heat. tri-aza-acetic acid w. sulphuric acid. —N₂H₄•H₂SO₄ = NH₂•NH•H₂SO₄. — Tables. — Sol. hot W. —Antisept. —Uses: Destroy fungi, protozoa, & bacteria.

Hydrastin-benzol, see Phenyl-hydrastine.


Hydrobenzamide Merck.—C. v.—oz. 1.00 (Trizenzylidene-amine.)—Fr. benzo aldehyde, by amm. — C₆H₁₂N₂ = (C₆H₅.CH)₂.N. — Clear, colorless. —笕. —Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 119° C.

Hydroberberine Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.60 Fr. berberine, by reduc. w. nascent hydrogen. —C₁₅H₁₇N₁. — Sm. yellowish granules or need.; reconverted to berberine by nitric acid. —Sol. A., C., CS.—Isom. W.

Hydro-benzamide, Iso.—see Amanin.


Hydromentin Merck.—15 gr. vial .30 Fr. para-coto bark. —C₆H₁₂.O₃ = C₆H₅.CO•CH₃•C₆H₅.OH. —Yellow need.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 90° C.

Hydrogen Peroxide.—C. P.—Pract. free fr. Sulphuric or Hydrochloric Acid c. b.—lb. 1.59 Uses: For scientific work. Small trace of acid must be present to render soln. stable. When ordering, state which acid must be absent.

do.—Technical.—c. b.—lb. .39

Uses: Bleach hair, silk, feathers; remove stains on old paintings, engravings, &c.; also chemical.

Hydrogen Peroxide, Medicinal (Solution of Hydrogen Dioxide, U. S. P.) — c. b.—lb. .49

(Hydrogen Dioxide Solution; Oxygenated Water.)—5% soln. corresp. to 10 vols. avail. O. H₂O +.—Colorless, at'y sour liq.; foams in mouth. —Sp. Gr., about 1.001–1.010 at 15° C.—Soln. all prop., W., A.—Antisept. Deodorant, Styp. —Uses: Extern., diphth., sore mouth, angular scrat., eczema, chancr., whoop. cough, gonorr., otitis media, abec., diaph., phyt., syph., rhinitis, suppur., feith bronch., inflamed wounds, &c. Use appl. direct. to seat of dis., but occas. intern.—Do. 80–120 ml. (ab. 8–4 Cc.) diluted.—Appl. 1/5 is. soln. on inflamed parts.

Hydroperoxide Merck's B. R.—Pract. free fr. H₂SO₄.—c. b.—lb. 2.59

Pract. free fr. HCl.—c. b.—lb. 2.59

Abt. for, of wt. of H₂O, abat. "10 vols." available O. Tests: 1-(H₂SO₄) 10 Cc. dil. w. 80 Cc. W.; add HCl; boil.; add BaCl₂; no chg. for hrs. (but see below). — (A₄H₄, &c.) 10 Cc. dil. with W.; add Amm. & soln. Amm. Carb. no ppt. —(H₂PO₄) 5 Cc. dil. with W.; add Magnesia mixt. Amm. & soln. no material ppt. —(MgO) 5 Cc. add Amm. & 8 Cc. soln. Na₂HPO₄; no ppt. —Caut. Hydrogen Peroxide cannot be kept without trace of acid. If H₂SO₄ or H₂PO₄ are objectionable, it can be had with trace of HCl.

Hydroxydrastinine. Fr. hydrastinum by reduction. —C₆H₁₂N₂O₅.—Hemost., Vasco-Constrictor.—Uses: Chiefly in uterine hemorrhage, generally in the form of hydrochlorate.

Hydroxydrastinolin Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst. — 15 gr. vial 1.25 C₆H₁₂N₂•HCl.—Fine, hypocr. pwd.—Sol. W. —Melt. 274° C.—Hemost., Vasco-Constrictor.—Uses: Chiefly in uterine hemorrhage. — Do. 1/16–1/4 gr. (0.02–0.08 Gm.) 4 p. d., in capsules.—Inf. 8–16 ml. (0.5–1.0 Cc.) of 10% soln. solub.


Hydroxy-antraquinone, see Alizarin.
CODEINE.—Continued from page 131a.

The above treatment was useful in a large number of morphomaniacs, and, with suitable modification, might be serviceable in any case of morphine habit.—Wiener medicinische Presse, 1889, No. 37.

CODEINE IN LARGE DOSES, IN DIABETES.

DR. B. NOVARO.

I have obtained excellent results from the use of Codeine in large doses, in a large number of cases of diabetes. As a rule, the urine-sugar disappeared or at least considerably diminished in a few days, the urine decreased in quantity, and the other symptoms of diabetes vanished or improved. Of course some failures were recorded; of every 10 patients, on an average, 7 were cured, 2 improved, and 1 uninfluenced.

I begin with \( \frac{1}{2} \) grn. 3 times daily, in pills, and, if this be well borne, I increase the number of pills on the following days to 4 and then to 5 a day. If this dose works well and the urine is made free from sugar, the Codeine is continued in half these doses for 2 or 3 weeks, so as to guard against possible relapses; and then gradually decreased to 1 pill a day, then to 1 pill every other day, and so on until 1 pill a week is being taken. If, in spite of this precaution, a relapse does set in, treatment with large doses is to be resumed, as before.

In case the pills have but a moderate effect,—that is, if the sugar in the urine merely diminishes,—the number of pills taken daily may be increased by 1 every week, even up to 10 (representing \( 7\frac{1}{2} \) grn. of Codeine), provided that the urine in the mean while does not become free from sugar, or that—which is very rarely the case—symptoms of intolerance appear. If the Codeine fail to produce any effect, then the prognosis in the case is bad.—Zeitschrift für Therapie, 1889, No. 6.

CODEINE AS A NARCOTIC AND ANODYNE.

In carefully and intelligently reviewing the literature of the therapeutics of Codeine, Dr. SAMUEL NICKLESON (Jour. of the Med. Coll. of Ohio, Sept., 1892) concludes that this drug is more useful and appropriate than morphine and opiates in all cases requiring a mild narcotic and anodyne. In cases of phthisis, especially, it should be preferred to relieve pain, cough, and sleeplessness. The dose may vary from \( \frac{1}{4} \) to \( \frac{1}{2} \) grn. The majority of practitioners prefer the employment of larger quantities —such as \( \frac{1}{4} \) grn. three times a day.

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MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Hyoscyamine.

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Fr. quinolone, by redact. w. sulfurous acid, C₆H₄O₂C₆H₄(OH) [1-4]; Wh. or gray-wh., sweet crys.—Sol. A., E., 17 W. —Melt. 168° C. —Antisper., Antipyre.—Uses: Extern., 1-2 Šé solut. conjunctivits, gonor., &c., infect. fever, rheum., &c. —Tooth, photo. developer.—Dos. 5-15 grains (0.038-0.097 Gm.) in wafers, capil. or in solut.—Inj. 1-2 Šé solut. in W. —Max. D. 80 grains (1.56 Gm.), single. —Caut. Keep solut. fr. air & light.

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Hyosine Hydrobromate Merck.—U. S. P.

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Fr. Hyoscyamus niger, L.—C₆H₅N₂O₆.—Wh., silky, perm. crystals.—Sol. A., E., C., acidl. W. or in W. —Melt. 106-108° C.—Myd., Hypn., Sedat.—Uses: To quiet insane & nervous; ease cough in consumption, asthma, &c.—Dos. 1/2, 1/8, 1/4 grain (0.000-0.001 Gm.) several t. p. d. in pill or solut., as hypn. for insane, 1/8, 1/4, grain (0.000-0.001 Gm.).—Antid. As Atropine.

—do. Merck.—Pure, amorph., not colorless.—15 gr. vial 2.60

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Hyoscyamine, Derived.—15 gr. vial 1.00

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Fr. Hyoscyamus alkaloid.—C₆H₅N₂O₆.HBr.—Yellowish-wh. deliq., amorph. masses; tobacco odor; nauseous taste.—Sol. 0.2 W. / 2; 2%, 0.02%. —Melt. 120° C.—Uses, Dos., &c. As Hyoscyamine, crys.

Hyosine Hydrobromate, Derived.—Pure, crys.—15 gr. vial 1.00

Also in 5 & 1 gr. vials.

Fr. atropine.—C₆H₅N₂O₆.HBr.—Wh. crys.—Sol. W., A.

Hyosine Hydrochloride, True, Merck.—Pure, amorph.—15 gr. vial 2.50

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Fr. hyoscyamus alkaloid.—C₆H₅N₂O₆.—Sm., yellowish-wh. pieces.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: As Hyoscyamine, crys.

Hyosine Hydrochloride, Derived.—Pure, crys.—15 gr. vial 1.00

Fr. atropine.—C₆H₅N₂O₆.HCl.—Wh. crys.—Sol. W., A.

Hyosine Hydro-iodate, True, Merck.—C. P., crys.—15 gr. vial 3.00

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Hyosine Salicylate, True, Merck.—C. P., crys.—15 gr. vial 2.75

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Fr. hyoscyamus alkaloid.—C₆H₅N₂O₆.C₂H₅OH.—Wh. crys.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: As the alkaloid.

Hyosine Sulphate, True, Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., crys.—15 gr. vial 5.00

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Fr. Belladonna alkaloid.

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Hyoscyamine Sulphate, Derived.

Fr. Dabolisia myoporoides, B. & R., C., H., N., O.,-Yellowish need; acid, bit. taste.-Sol. A., C., & E, W., M.,-Med. 189-184° C.-Sed., Antispasm., &c.; like atropine, but weaker & more evanescent.-Does, for the dose, 1/10th 1/100 grain (0.0006-0.001 Gm.)-Inf., for the insom, 1/10th 1/100 grain (0.0006-0.001 Gm.).

Hypaphorine


Hyppeal


Hypnpe Merck.

C., P., water-white.

Acetobromine (Phenyl-methyl-konine; Benzyl-methide).

By dry distill. calcium benzoate w. acetate.-C., H., CO., C, & Homp, color. lig. or at low temp, lamint. cryst. pung. taste.-Sp. Gr. 1.085.-Sol. A., C., E., fatty oils; &c, W., Med. 14° C.-Med. 100-120° C.-Hypn.-Uses: Insom, Cough, &c.-Does 3-5 mg (0.018-0.03 Gm.) in capsules with glycercine, or in elixirs.

Hypo-quebrachine.-See Quebrachine, Hypo-

Hypo-caffein.-See Caffein, Hypo-

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(Zinc Iothirol-sulphate).

Ilion Merck.

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Bitter prin. fr. Ilex Aquifolium. L.-Dark brown, syrupy mass.-Antiperiod.-Uses: Intern. fever.-Does 8-9 grains (0.13-0.2 Gm.)

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Imidacrine, see Guanine.

Imperatorin, see Peucedanin.

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(Caoutchouc; Gum Elastic).-Concrete, purified milk juice of var. sp. of Hevea, &c.-Brownish pieces; v., elastic.-Sp. Gr., when pure, less than 1.0.-Sol., carbon disulphide w. 55 alcohol. a.-Med. 125° C.-Uses: Pharm. & techn.

Indian (so-called), from Ure, see Acid, Indoxyl-sulphonic.

Indicators, see Solution: Littus, Methyl Orange, Phenol-phtalein, &c.

Indigo-U. S. P.-lb. .75

(Crude Indigo Blue).-Fr. various species Indigofera.-Odor, tastel. blue.-Sol., conc. sulphuric acid.-Emen., Emetic, Antispas.,-Uses: Techn.; no longer intern. in epilepsy, hyster., &c.

Indigo Blue, C., P., see Indigothione.

Indigo Blue, Soluble, see Acid, Indigo-sulphuric.

Indigo Carmine Merck.-Dry c. v. oz. .50


* de. Merck.-Paste, select.-c. c.-lb. 2.00


Indigothione Merck.-C., P., cryst.

Also 1/4 oz., vials.-oz. 4.00


Indigotin Merck's G. B.

(Merck's Guaranteed Reagent).-Cryst.-c. 1/4 oz., vials.-oz. 5.00

Tests: 1 (Res.) 1 Gm. heat in Pt. caps: evap. as purpled smoke; Incl.: only trace of ros.

Indium Merck.

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Metal.-In.-Ductile, shin., silv.; softer than lead.-Sp. Gr. 7.266 at 15° C.-Med. 176° C.

Indium Chloride Merck.

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Indium Dichloride)-InCI,-Grayish, hygro. p.wd.

Indium Oxide Merck.

Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.

(Indium Sesquioxide)-In2O3,-Pale yellow p.wd.-Sol., hot acids.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: Merck!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of container is stated in most instances.

-134-
Sargent's Oriental Couch.
A—This is something for you as well as your patients. It is the most restful thing in the world. Adjustable back, upright to flat; do it yourself.

Sargent's Reclining-chairs.
B—This we call the "Regent." It is especially adapted to invalids. It will support the body in any position. But in the matter of Reclining-chairs we make such a variety that we can meet any demand for necessity or luxury.

Sargent's Rolling-chairs.
C—These are but two of over 40 regular styles, and we claim that there is no possible case of invalidism for which we cannot make a chair to meet the requirements.

Make a Memo of This:
Write to Sargent’s when you want anything of this sort. Carrying-chairs, Emergency Carrying-couches, Invalids’ Lifts, Bed Close Cradles or Frames, Commodes or Commode Chairs, Back-rests, Bed-trays, Bedside Tables, etc. We are up to date.

Sargent’s Rotary Bookcases.
D—Some five years ago these were first introduced. They were then and have still remained the best up to this time (1895); but time developed some defects which experience has remedied, and the old ones are not "in it" with the new cases. They are now absolutely perfect. We have made an entire change in styles and designs as well as mechanical principle. In buying a new Revolving case, do not for a moment think of getting anything but one of Geo. F. Sargent’s Latest.

Write, state what you want, quote Merck’s Index; catalogues free. Address

George F. Sargent Company,
814 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
Indium Sulphate Merck ..........15 gr. vial 8.80
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
In₂(SO₄)₂—Wh. or gray, hygroscopic. p.wd.—Sol. W.

Indole Merck ..........1½ gr. vial 1.00
(Ketole).—Decomp. prod. of pancreas, & synth. fr. aniline w.
dil-chlor-ether, & W. by heat. —C₂₂H₂₃N₂O₆.—Color.
scales; pecul. odor. —Soln. A., E., ligro; hot W. —
Med. 3 C.—Bull. 604 C. & W. decomp.—Use: Micro-chem. &
physiol-chem. reagent.

Inositol
Fr. Inuline Heleum, L—C₆H₁₂O₆·3H₂O.—Fine need.—Soln.,
cold baryta W.

Inulgin
—oz. bottles.—doz. 10.00
Enzyme slzd fr. digestive apparatus of domestic hen. —Yellow-
sick of preg. or dyspep.—Doze. 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Grm.).

Inositol Merck ..........15 gr. vial 2.50
(Phaeos mannite; Merit Sugar).—Carbohydrate in cert. plants &
animals. —C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁.—Color., sweet, effloresc. crys. —
Sol. 6 W.; & cold dil. A. —Med. 217 C.

Inulin Kiliani-Merck ..........c. v. —oz. .75
(Menyanthin; Dahlia; Alantia; Sistaria; Sinistrin W.).—
Carbohydrate fr. roots Inula Heleum, L. (Becampe) & o.
Composite.—C₁₂H₁₂O₁₆.—Wh., hygro, starch-like p.wd.—

Inulin Dragendorff-Merck ..........c. v. —oz. .64

Inulin, Pseudo
C₁₂H₁₂O₁₆(sfr.)—Irregular granules or globules.—Soln., hot
W.; & dil. A. —sol. in cold W.

Inulin, White, Merck ..........c. v. —oz. .54
Fr. bulb Dahlia variabilis, Desf.—Horny, color., starch-like
massae, or phw. p.wd.—Soln. W.; hot W.

Invertin Merck ..........15 gr. vial 2.00
(Invertase; Zymase).—Enzyme fr. yeat; converte succrose
into dextrose & lervulose. —Whiteh p.wd.—Soln. W.

Iodine Merck — U. S. P. — Resublimed ..........g. b.—lb. 4.13
Also in 5, 1/2, ¼ lbs., & o.zs.
Fr. crude.—Iodine by rembl. —I.—Black-bush, friable crys.;
metallic lustre; pecul. odor; sharp, acid taste.—Sp. Gr.
4.948.—Sol. solut. potass. iodide, carbon disulph. C; 5001; 10
A. —Bull. 107 C.—Bull. 187 C.—Anti. Antwerp, Antwerp,
Curtic. Uses: Chyfie exterior, inha.: asthma, croup, &
bronch.; cint.: erythema, & c. skin dis.; &c.: tincture,
enlarged & effro. glands & cervix uteri, in infam.—Doze. 1/4-
grain (0.016-0.005 Grm.) in gm. sol. —Max. D. 1 grain (0.005
Grm.) single; 3 grains (0.3 Grm.) p. day. —Antid., emetics, stom.
siphon, starch foods in abundance.—Incep., oil of turpentine,
starach, veget. colors, tanjin, &c.

do. Merck.—Commercial .—g. b.—lb. 3.63
Crude iodine.—I.—Black. crys. pieces.—Soln., partly A.

Iodine Merck's G. R. — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent .—
Resublimed ..........g. b.—lb. 6.63
Also in 1/2, ¼ lbs., & o.zs.

Teete.—(Boh.) 1 gm. careft. heat in porcelain dish: none. —
(CN & Cl.) 0.5 Grm. p.wd.; shake w. 30 Cc. W.; filter.
(p.t.) filtrate add 1/4 norm. Soln. thio-sulphate till diss.;
add speck FeSO₄, 1 drop FeCl₃, & 2 dropes NaOH; heat;
add HCl in exc. not blue. —(P.t.) supersat. w. Amm. p.pt.
w. exc. AgNO₃; filter; supersat. w. HNO₃; no soppt., turb.
only.—(Br.) by Q. D.
Q. D.—diss. in solut. KI; titr. w. 1/10 norm. Soln. thio-
sulphate; 1 Cc. = 0.017 Grm.

Iodine Bromide,—see Bromine Iodide.

Iodine Chloride, Mono, Merck ..........g. s. v. & tin case—oz. .80
Pr. dry chlorine w. dry iodine.—ICI—Brodish-black, oily
liq.—Sol. A., dil. hydrochlor. acid. —Med. 34.8 C.—Bull.
101.8 C.

Iodine Chloride, Tri, Merck ..........g. s. v. —oz. .97
ICI—Orange-yellow, violat., dilaq. p.wd. or plate: pung.
Antixyn, Alter. —Uses: Chyfie exterior, 1:1000 solnt. nic.
cutan. dis.,onor., & surg. proc.—Doze. 30-60 Ml. (8.7 Grm.) of a
1,1000 solution.—Max. D. 1/4 grain (0.013 Grm.) single: 1
grain (0.065 Grm.) p. day. —Caut. Keep solutions in amber-
yellow glass; p.wd. fr. light & air. Poison!

Iodine Cyanide Merck ..........g. s. v. —oz. 2.57
(Cyanogen Iodide).—Fr. iodine w. metallic cyanide. —ICN.—
Long. delicate, color. need.; v. pung. odor; acid taste.—
Soln. A., E., volat. olia. —Med. 145.8 C. —Uses: Taxdirm, pres-
vervative. —Antid., atom. tube, plenty warm water, cold
douches, artif. respir., ammonia, chlorine, &c.—Caut! Poison!

Iodine Pentoxyde,—see Acid, Iodid.

Iodized Starch,—see Starch, Iodized.

Iodo-acetanilide Merck ..........c. v.—oz. 5.00
(Iod-antifemine; Aceto-para-lodanilide).—Fr. acetanilide in
acetic acid by iodine chloride.—C₁₂H₁₀INO=C₁₂H₁₂N(Ci,
H₂O).—White, flaky, rhombc. crystal; tast.—Sol. A., glic.
acetic acid; inol. W. —Med. 185.1 C.—Therap. data waiting.

Iodo-amylene
(Veryfine Hydro-Iodilute).—React. prod. valericne w. fum.
hydro-iodic acid.—C₄H₇=C₂H₅.—Clear, color. liq.; soon
darkens, espec. expos. to light.—Soln. A. —Bull. 140-148 C. —

Iodo-aniline, Di
(Meta-di-lod-aniline).—React. prod. fr. aniline w. iodine
chloride.—C₁₂H₁₁NH₂·I₂—Needle-like cryst.—Sol. E.,
carbon disulf., acetic ether; hot alcohol.—Med. 90 C. —
Antisept., Dermic.—Uses: Extern., in skin dis.

Iodo-aniline, Para, Merck .—Cryst. c. v.—oz. 3.00
(Para-lodo-aniline).—React. prod. fr. aniline w. iodine. —
C₁₂H₁₁NH₂·I₁—Pismatic or need.—Soln. A., E. C.—Med. 60 C. —
Antisept.

Iodo-aniline, Para, Hydrochlorate, Merck .—
c. v.—oz. 2.75
C₁₂H₁₁NH₂·HCl.—Thin need. or plates.—Sol. A., sl. W.

Iodo-aniline, Para, Sulphate, Merck .—c. v.—oz. 2.75
(C₆H₇NH₂·H₂SO₄.—Cryst. scales.

Iodo-anthefrin,—see iodo-acetanilide.

Iodo-cafeine Merck ..........c. v.—oz. 1.25
By act. w. sulph. hydrogen on solution of potass. iodide con-
Bilm. —Alter. —Uses: Chyfie mental stionces, & o. cardiac
affect.—Doze. 5-8 grains (0.38-0.52 Grm.) 3 t 6 t. p.

dio-eugenol
Fr. eugenol, by iodine in alkal. soln.—C₆H₅I₂O=C₆H₅-
I(C₆H₃)O(C₂H₅)OH.—Yellowish p.wd.—Inol. W. —Med. 150 C. —
Antisept.
CREOSOTE.

(See page 79.)

The physicians and pharmacists of the United States are hereby informed that we have transferred our entire output of Beechwood Creosote for the United States to Messrs. MERCK & CO., of NEW YORK.

In thus cutting loose from the trade connections heretofore had, we are actuated by the desire to insure to the medical and pharmaceutical professions of the United States an absolutely reliable source of pure supply of our product—previous experience having shown that, under arrangements hitherto subsisting, spurious articles have crept into use under our firm name.

This injury to our brand not only, but to the health of patients and the reputation of physicians and pharmacists, through the prevalence of counterfeit "H. & H." Creosote, will henceforth be impossible, if each dealer, dispenser, and prescriber will insist on having only such Beechwood Creosote as is put up under the MERCK label and seal. No other packing than MERCK & CO.'S is authorized and guaranteed by us.

Very respectfully,

HARTMANN & HAUERS,
Hannover.

In reference to the preceding letter from Messrs. Hartmann & Hauers, we desire especially to impress its significance on the minds of all users of CREOSOTE FOR INTERNAL MEDICATION.

That all Creosote intended for this purpose must be Wood Creosote (an article entirely different, chemically and therapeutically, from Coal-tar Creosote) is well known and recognized by official authority.

That the Beech is preferable to all other woods as a source of medicinal creosote, is equally known and recognized.

It only remains for us to advert to the fact, likewise familiar to all those acquainted with the history and uses of Creosote, that the brand universally acknowledged as of surpassing excellence is that of HARTMANN & HAUERS.

Their product has been the one on which the official or otherwise authoritative definitions and descriptions of Creosote intended for medicinal administration, now ruling here and abroad, have been modeled.

This standard Creosote will be the only kind of Beechwood Creosote furnished by druggists everywhere under our label and seal.

When ordering, specify: BEECHWOOD CREOSOTE MERCK (thus designating our packing).

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., New York.

185a
Iodoform Form. — U.S.P.—C.P., cryst. c. b. 6.83
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
React.—prod. iodine, alc. (or acetone, &c.), sod. hydraz. & W.—
CHI—6mn, yellow, taste, hexag. scales, or cryst. pwd.; unct. touch;
st. diagnosis, odor.—Sol. 5.8 E. C., B. oll.; 1L boiling
A: 54 A at 13° C.—Mel. 115. C.—Antiseptic, Lat., Neut.,
Antituberc. — Uses: Intern., w. tannin said better than
ergotin for pyloric or intest. hemorrhage; acrod.; liver dip.
&c. — Extern., for wounds &c.; &c.; inject, into tuberc. joints
(1/2 oil emuls.). — Uses: — 3-14 grains (0.065-0.2 Grm.) — Antid.—
emetics, potass. bicarbonate in 5% solution, potass. bromide.
Iodoform ointment (chronic poloson) treat by dipping frequently
in hot water. — Keep well stoppered.
N.B.—The U. S. P. requires that, if Iodoform be shaken
with water and the liquid filtered, the filtrate should not be
affected by silver nitrate (absence of soluble iodides). This
requirement cannot be fulfilled, for Iodoform is soluble to a
very slight extent (1/2L.000) in water, and this solution, natu-
 rally, is affected by silver nitrate.
do. Merck.—Fine powder.— c. b.—lb. 6.83
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
do. Merck.—Medium grain.— c. b.—lb. 6.83
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Yellow, medium fine pwd.; does not cake; form used by
Heidelberg surgeons.
*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Precip. c. b.—lb. 6.83
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Precip. by W. fr. alcoh. soln.— Fine, yellow pwd.
iiodoform, Aromatized, Merck.— Powder.
— c. v.—oz. .64
Aromatized by camarin.
iiodoform, Creolized, c. b.—lb. 7.33
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
iiodoform ointment.— c. b.—oz. 1.94
As above.— Uses: Like iodoform; increased antiseptic power.
iiodoform Olate, see Oleate, iiodoform.
iodo-precip. — g. v.—oz. 1.25
(Tetraphenyl pyridine) — PyridineTetradro.—Pyridine by iodine
in solution of potass. soln.—Cl—I—N.V.—W. light, gray-ibn.
brown pwd.— 50% iodine.—Soln..—E. C., B. oll.; 1L in W.—
Decomp. at 140° C.—Antiseptic, Antituberc., — Uses: Intern., sysb.,
acrod., rhum., &c.; inst. of potassium iodide.—Extern. 5 to 10%
ol: chronic ulc., lypum, chancr., supp., etc.— Cơ. &c.; pwd.
or soln.: on muc. mem. in oesint., tonsil, &c.; inst. con.
dil. of larynx & trachea.— tampine sature. W. A. (16), G. A.,
& iodol (1) : gynae. — Uses: — 3-15 grains (0.50-1 Grm.) per day,
in wafer.
do. — Cryst. — g. v.—oz. 1.25
Fine, yellow-gray, cryst. pwd.— Uses: Inflamm. of throat or
nose, as preceding.
iiodole, Caffeinated — c. v.—oz. 1.50
(Caffeine iodole). — C, H, ON, O, Cl—I.—NH.—W. light, gray-brown
cryst. pwd.; odor.; taste. 7.68 iodol & 25.45 caffeine.—Inol. W.
— Surg. antiseptic like iodole.
iodo-methane, see Methyl iodide.
iodo-phenol Merck — c. v.—oz. 1.25
acid & iodine in potass. iodide.—250 iodine—C, H, I, ON, I.—
Brownish-black cryst.; iodine odor; burn, taste.—Sol. A.
W. liberates iodine.—Mel. 180-181 C, with decomposition.
Antiseptic; soln. like iodine soln.— Uses: Extern., like iodole.
Iodo-phenolphenyl Tetra., see Phenolphenyl Tetra.
Iodo-phenolphenyl, Tetra.— (Noseoever). —Fr. phenolphenyl, by iodine.—C, H, I, O, I—I,
C, H, Cl, O, (C, H, I, OD).—Light-yellow pwd.; odor.; taste;
60% iodine.—Sol. 1L, all. solut. E., C.; Inol. W.—Mel. 266° C,
with decompos. — Antiseptic, like iodoform.— Uses: Extern.,
rhinuits, balanoposthitis, eczema, &c.—Appl. pwd., pure or
attenuated.
iodo-phosphoric Merck.— c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Phosphonum iodide). — Fr. hydro-iodic acid gsa w. dry phos-
phoric. — PH.; Large, transp., glut. prisms.— Uses: Chem.
iodo-pyrine.— c. v.—oz. 1.40
(Antipyridine iodide; Iodo antipyrine.—C, H, I IN, C, H, N,
O, CH.) —Color., tast.; cryst.—Sol. 0.5 H. W.—Mel. 190° C.—Antipyret., Analg., Alter. — Uses: Tuberenlosis,
typhoid fever, bronch. asthma, cephalal., &c.—Uses: — 66-30 grains
(0.4-1.3 Grm.).
iodo-theine Fr. sod. iodide w. theine, by sulphenated hydrogen.—Colori.
cryst., or wh. pwd.—Sol. 5.5 W. at 25° C; decompos. in hot W.
— Uses: Increase systole action & arterial pressure of
heart. Well tolerated.— Uses: — 3-6 grains (0.18-0.36 Grm.) 2-6
p. d., in cachets.
iodo-theosbromine Merck.— c. v.—oz. 1.75
React. sod. sulph. hydrogen & solut. potass. iodide w. theo-
 bromine.—W. cryst.—Diur., Stim., Alter. — Uses: Chol. mite
mixture & c. card. affect.— Uses: — 6-8 grains (0.38-0.56 Grm).
iodo-thymol, see Aristol.
iodo-toluidine, Ortho, Merck.— c. v.—oz. 2.75
(Iodo-ortho-nitro-toluidine). — Fr. iodo-ortho nitro-toluindine, by re-
A., E., carbon disulph. — Mel. 46° C.—Boil. 178° C, w. decompos.
iodo-toluidine, Para, Merck.— c. v.—oz. 2.75
(Iodo para-toluindine). — Fr. para iodo-toluindine, by reduct. af
or plates.—Sol. A.—Mel. 183° C.
iopemina
stagnata, Sweet.—C, H, I, Os, —Colori.—Sol. A., acetic
acid; Inol. E., C.
Iridin Merck.—Pure.— c. v.—oz. 2.54
(Iriss). —Rhinums. ext. fr. rhizome Iris versicolor, L.—Violet-
brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Cholag., Cath., Emetic, Diur.—Uses:
Constit., amener., &c.; forper. liver.—Uses: — 5-8 grains (0.38 Grm.)
in pilla, in the evening.
iридium Merck.—Fused.— 15 gr. via. 2.00
Metal.—Ir.—Wh., lustre, steel-like metal.— Uses: — Techm.
do. Merck.—Powder.— 15 gr. via. 2.00
Dark pwd.
do. Merck.—Rods.— 15 gr. via. 2.50
Iridium Bromide Merck — 15 gr. via. 1.50
(Iridium Tetra-bromide; Iridic Bromide). — Ir.Br., Deliq.,
dark gray, cryst. mass.—Sol. W.; A.
iридium Chloride Merck — 15 gr. via. 1.00
(Iridium Toschidricle; Iridium Trichloride).—IrCl, Ir—Cl,
Cl,—Dark brown pwd. or mass.
iридium Oxide Merck — 15 gr. via .75
(Irido-Iridic Oxide),—Ir.—Oxide.—Dark pwd.

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Merk Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
please specify: MERCK
2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of
containers is stated in most instances.
THE NAME OF
E. STEARNS & CO.
ON A MEDICINAL PREPARATION
IS A
GUARANTEE
OF ITS
PURITY
AND
HIGH QUALITY.

F. STEARNS & CO.
Manufacturers of
Standard Pharmaceutical Products,
PILLS,
FLUID and SOLID EXTRACTS,
ELIXIRS, WINES,
SYRUPS,
Ointments, Tablets, Lozenges, Hard and
Soft Filled Capsules, Powdered Drugs, Etc.

Also the well-known Specialties:
STEARN'S WINE OF COD-LIVER OIL,
STEARN'S CASCARA AROMATIC (the Original),
STEARN'S KOLAVIN (Wine of Fresh Undried KOLA),
STEARN'S HÆMOPERRUM (Blood Iron),
DIKE'S PEPSIN (1-JOHNS) (the Best and Cheapest Pepsin),

AND "KOLA-STEARN'S," a Palatable Fluid Extract of Fresh KOLA.

THEREFORE

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Please Specify
STEARN'S

When writing, please mention Manz's Index.

WILLSON'S
GUMMED

Make Beautiful and Easily
Read Signs

Put on windows, doors or show cases
they advertise your specialties and can
be changed as often as desired. Drawers,
boxes, or bottles neatly labeled prevent
mistakes and keep things in order. Our
complete catalogue of more than 30 dif-
ferent styles and sizes sent to any one
free. Address,

TABLET & TICKET CO.,
65th and 8th Franklin St.,
CHICAGO.
OR 281 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
When writing ask for catalogue "A" as
we have catalogues of other specialties.

When writing, please mention Manz's Index.

There is only ONE Original, only ONE Genuine

Wild Cherry
Phosphate,

THOMPSON'S,
The King of Summer Beverages.

Sold by 30,000 druggists. Put up in
8 oz. bottles, extract form, making 15
quarts, price $2.00 per doz.

Triple Extract, made special for
soda fountains. Price per gal, bottle,
$2.00, making 13 gals. Fine syrup.
Thompson's Beef, Wine, and
Iron, Regular Dollar Size. Price per
case, 1 doz. bottles, $3.00; per case
27 bottles, $6.00.

Thompson's Phosone Orange,
or Orange Phosphate, a delicious ar-
ticle for fountain trade, winter and
summer; same price as Wild Cherry.
Sample and prices free.
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When writing, please mention Manz's Index.
Iridium.  

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.  

Iron Carbonate.  

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York. 

Iridium & Potassium Chloride Merck.—Cryst.  

15 gr. vial 1.00  
(Potassium Iridi-chloride; Potassium Chloro-iridate).—IrCl4.  

HCl.—8m., dark red, octah. cryst.—Sol., hot W.  

Iridium & Sodium Chloride Merck.—Cryst.  

15 gr. vial 1.00  
(Sodium Iridi-chloride; Sodium Chloro-iridate).—IrCl4.4NaCl  

+6H2O.—Alim. black cryst.—Sol. W.  

Iridium-oxalum Alloy Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.00  
IrOn Oxlate.—See Iride Oxlate, Iron.  

Iron by Electrolysis  

Metal; aln. perf. pure—Fe.  

Iron, by Hydrogen, Merck.—C. P...—c. b.—lb. 1.68  

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.  

do. Merck. (Reduced Iron, U. S. P.)—  

Gray, 80 %—c. b.—lb. .93  

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.  

(Quevenne’s Iron).—Reduct. fr. oxide by hydrogen w. heat.—Iron-gray, lustred. pwd.; odor.; taste. —Chalyb. Tonic. —Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, hyst., neural, scrof., debil., &c.—Does 8-9 grains (0.18-0.8 Grm.).—CAUT. Keep well stoppered.  

N. B.—Reduced Iron is required by the U. S. P. to be free from sulphite, which is impermissible in the manufacture of this article on a large scale.  

Iron, by Hydrogen, Merck (Reduced Iron).—  

Gray, 70 %—c. b.—lb. .78  

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.  

do. Merck.—60-65 %—c. b.—lb. .68  

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.  

do. Merck.—Black, 50 %—c. b.—lb. .58  

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.  

Iron, by Hydrogen, Merck’s R. P. c. b.—lb. 1.68  

—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.  

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.  

Q. D.—see "Zinc powder, Merck’s G. R.”  

Iron Merck.—Impalpable powder. c. b.—lb. .36  

("Alcoholized" Iron; that is, iron mechanically pulverized).—Gray pwd.  

do. —Filings.  

Coarse, gray pwd.  

—U. S. P.—Fine wire. c. b.—lb. .15  

Iron Acetate Merck.—Scales. c. v.—oz. 39  

(Ferric Acetate) — FeO(C2H3O). — Brownish-red scales. —Uses: Tonic; also tech.—Does 8-9 grains (0.18-0.8 Grm.).  

Iron Acetate, Basic, Merck c. v.—oz. 29  


Iron Aceto-formate, Ferric Merck c. v.—oz. 79  

Brownish-red to yellowish-red pwd.; saline taste.—Sol. W.  

Iron Albuminate Merck.—Powder. c. v.—oz. 24  

(Ferric Albuminate). Brown pwd.; v. stable.—Sol. W. —Tonic, Hematique.—Uses: Chlorosis; Japanese remedy in beriberi.—Does 8-10 grains (0.18-0.8 Grm.).  

do. Merck. —Scales. c. v.—oz. 39  

(Ferric Albuminate).—55 ferric oxide.—Brown scales.—Sol. W. —Tonic, Hematique.—Uses: V. asmall; iron prep.; not acid, setting, or injurious to teeth.—Does 3-10 grains (0.08-0.8 Grm.).  

Iron Albuminate, Peptonized Merck.c. v.—oz. 49  

(Peptonized Ferric Albuminate).—Light brown pwd.—Sol. W. —Does 5-10 grains (0.3-0.6 Grm.).  

Iron Albuminate, Saccharated Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 23  

(Saccharated Ferric Albuminate).—Iron albuminate & sacchar. oxide. —Reddish-brown pwd.—Sol. W. —Does 5-10 grains (0.3-1.5 Grm.).  

Iron, Ammoniated, or Iron, Ammonium Chloride,—see Ammonium Chloride, Ferrated.  

Iron Anisate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.54  

Reddish-brown pwd.; odor of aniseed.  

Iron Arsenate Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 24  

("Ferrous Arsenate" more properly, Ferrous-ferric Arsenate).—8FeOAsO4·1H2O (1).—Brownish-green, amorph. pwd.—Sol. dill. hydrochl. acid.—Hemat., Alter. —Uses: Chronic skin dis.; ecz., impet., lepra, psoria, cancer, lupus, &c.—Does 1/4, 1/2, 1 oz.; 1 oz. 0.004-0.009 Grm.  

Iron Arsene Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 24  

(Ferrous Arsenide).—4FeO·As2O3·H2O.—Yellow pwd.  

Iron Benzate Merck.—Soluble in Cold-liver Oil.  

—c. v.—oz. 1.34  

(Hydrated Ferric Benzate).—Fe(C7H5O2)3·aq.—Buff pwd.; 85% ferric oxide.—Sol., mixt. 80 cold-liver oil & 20 E; slowly in warm E. & cold-liver oil.  

Iron Boride  

Fr. iron & borates in electric furnace.—FeB.—Yellowish-gray crystal.—Sp. Gr. 7.15.  

Iron Boro-citrinate Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 34  

Garnet-red scales.—Sol. W.  

Iron Boro-lactate Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 44  

Light brown pwd.—Sol. at. in W.  

Iron Bromide, Ferric, Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 1.27  

(Ferric Bromide; Iron Tri- or Sessiqui-bromide).—FeBr3, aq.—Dark, brown liq.—Uses: Scrof., ammen., pâth., leuco., & swelling glands.—Does 1/2·1/3 3 ml. (0.06-0.08 Cc.)—Max. D. 2 ml. (0.12 Cc.) single; 3 ml. (0.6 Cc.) p. day.  

Iron Bromide, Ferrus, Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 19  

Also in 1/4, 1/2, & 3/4 lbs.  

(Ferrous Bromide; FeBr2·6H2O).—Red-brown micros. cryst.—Sol. W. —Uses: Same as ferric bromide.—Does 1-5 grains (0.06-0.2 Grm.).—CAUT. Keep well stoppered.  

Iron Bromide, Ferric, Saccharated, Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 82  

Ferric bromide & sacchar. ferric oxide. —Deliq., reddish-brown pwd.—Sol. W. —Uses. As the preceding.—Does 3-15 grains (0.3-0.97 Grm.).—CAUT. Keep dry, fr. air.  

Iron Bromo-iiodide Merck.  

—g. s. v.—oz. 77  

Ferric bromide & ferric iodoide.—Deliq., brown pwd.—Sol. W. with part. decomp.—Alter, Tonic, Chalyb.—Does 1/2-2 grains (0.06-0.18 Grm.).—CAUT. Keep dry, fr. air.  

Iron Bromo-lactate Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 50  

Equal pts. ferric bromide & lactate.—Reddish-brown pwd.—Sol., partly in W.  

Iron Carbolate Merck.  

—c. v.—oz. 50  

Iron & phenol; variable comp.—Brownish-red, deliq. pieces.—CAUT. Keep dry, fr. air.  

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!  

2.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.  

—187—
HEMO-GALLOL in the ANEMIA of MALASSIMILATION.

(See also page 130.)

Hemo-gallol—discovered by Prof. Dr. R. Kobert, of Dorpat University, in 1891—is the only true hematinic so far offered to the medical profession.

It is particularly eligible in all those numerous Anemic, Chlorotic, and Astenic conditions which require direct physiological nutrition of the blood-corpuscles, and which therefore are not amenable to the old-style iron medication.

The iron contained in Hemo-gallol is placed there by nature, this remedy being simply a predigested and appetizing form of the natural hemoglobin precipitated from mammalian blood. Therefore it is directly and wholly assimilable without any effort of the digestive tract, and without any untoward sequels, such as are apt to follow the chemical reactions set up in the alimentary canal by the various customary iron salts, or by metallic iron.

Hemo-gallol is therefore adapted to be taken with signal benefit by even the weakest organism and the most delicate stomach, and is the only refuge at present known for those victims of chemical-iron treatment whose gastric mucous membrane has become so sensitive that it will "reject iron in any form."

None of those largely advertised "combinations of iron with albuminoid or proteid matter," or with any other substance of organic origin, can answer the same purpose; for in all artificially prepared iron compounds the metal separates out when they are acted upon by the gastric juice—being at once converted into chloride, and acting precisely as if iron chloride had been administered. And, as is well known, there is only a certain limited class of anemias that can be benefited by the chloride; so it will be only that same limited class which can derive any good from the various artificial albuminates, peptonates, saccharates, and other unnatural mixtures of iron with animal or vegetable matter.

These statements are not made on theory. Although they agree, by the necessity of logic, with all the teachings of advanced modern physiology, they are not dependent hereon. They are abundantly and conclusively corroborated by clinical experience. Some of this has been abstracted from the published reports of eminent practitioners and teachers in various parts of the world—as reprinted on some of the following pages.

Hemo-gallol appears in the market in three principal forms, shown by experience so far to meet all the requirements that arise in practice.

They are:

1st—Hemo-gallol Plain Powder—Reddish-brown, insoluble in water, and practically tasteless; but readily soluble in the digestive secretions without decomposition, and hence digestible and assimilable without any effort or disturbance of the organism.

Continued on page 130a.
Iron Carbonate. Effervescent, Merck. c. b. —lb. 1.59
(Effervescent Ferrous Carbonate). —Yellow gran., varia.
comp.—Sol. W., with effervesc. —Use: Mild chalyb. —Dos. 30
grains (2 Grm.).

Iron Carbonate, Green, Merck. c. b. —lb. 1.85
(Green Ferrous Carbonate). —FeCO3, mixed w. iron oxides,
Green lamp; turn red on expo. to air.—Dos. 5-15 grains
(0.32-0.81 Grm.). —Out. Keep well stopped.

Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, Merck (Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate, U. S. P.)
15%. c. b.—lb. 0.60
Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs. Fresh precip. ferrous carbonate protected fr. oxidn by sugar.
15% ferrous carbonate. —Greenish-brown, sweet, chalyb.
pwd.—Sol. W.—Chalyb. —Toxic. —Dos. 5-30 grains
(0.32-1.86 Grm.).

Iron Chlor-hydro-phosphate, Merck. —Dry
C. v.—ozs. 0.44
Fr. iron phosphate, by hydrobromic acid. —Yellow pwd.;
odor of hydrochloric acid.—Sol. W.

Iron Chloride, Ferric, Merck (Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.). c. b.—lb. 0.44
(Normal Ferric Chloride; Trichloride, Perchloric, or Seleno-
chloride, of Iron). —FeCl3 + 12H2O. —V. deliq., orange yellow,
cryst., acid mass: setting, chalyb. —Sol. W. —A. & E. A.
—Styptic, Tonic. —Use: Pharmaceutical.

do. Merck.—Sublimed, anhydrous
G. a. b.—lb. 1.89

Iron Chloride, Ferric, Merck’s G. R.
—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
- C. b.—lb. 0.89
Also in 1/4, 3/4 lbs., & ozs.
Tests: —[N. B. —For all these tests, use aqu. soln. 1:1].
—[HCl & free Cl]. Approach glass rod moist w. Amm.: no
fume; approach paper moist w. Zinc-Iodine-starch soln.: not
blue. —(N. a.) 1 Cc. ; add 3 Cc. SnC2I2 soln.: no color
in 1 b. —(FeCl3) + 10 W. ; add mild w. HCl: soln. added.
Potas. Peroxycyanide: not blue. —(Cu, &c.) 5 Cc. soln.
dil. w. 90 Cc. W.; supersat. w. Amm.: filtrate clear: evap. &
incin. in no wgbl. res. —(NO3)2 9 Cc. filtrate mixed w. 2
Cc. H2SO4 & caref. covered w. 1 Cc. Ferric Sulphate
soln.: no hem iron res. —(FeSO4). Orig. filtrate, supersat.
w. Acetic Acid: (pt. 1) add BaSO4; (pt. 2) add Potassa.
Peroxycyanide: no chg.

Iron Chloride, Ferrous, Merck.—Pure, dry
C. v.—ozs. 0.16
(Ferrous Chloride; Iron Dichloride or Prochloride). —FeCl2
+4H2O. —Greenish-white, or yellowish green, cryst.
pwd.—Sol. W.—Use: Extern., setting, gargle, 2-38. —Intern.,
chalyb.—Dos. 2-8 grains (0.13-0.52 Grm.).

Iron Chloride, Ferrous, Merck’s G. R.
—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
C. b.—lb. 0.69
Also in 1/4, 3/4 lbs., & ozs.
Tests: —(Oxyhydrochloric) Dil. 5 Grm. in 5 Cc. W.; add
1 drop HCl: pure pale-green not yellowish; add 15 cc. satur.
H2Saq; only slight turb. from ppt. of S. —(Cu, As, NO3,
H2SO4) Oxalate, & proceed as under “Ferric Chloride,
Merck’s G. R.”

Iron Chloro-bromide
Fr. ferrous chloride, by bromine. —FeBr3. Br. —Dark reddish-
brown, opaque, hygrosc. cryst.; green by reduction. —Sol.
W., A., E., C., benzoin; insol. carbon disulphide. —Subl. in
closed tube; decomp. w. heat in air.—Clinical data wanting.

Iron Chromate, Merck
—g. s. v.—ozs. 0.57
(Chromic Ferric Chromate). —Fe2O3 (CrO4)2. —Free.
aqueous chromic acid & moist ferric hydrate w. heat.—Steel-blue granules.—Sol. W.

Iron Citrate, Merck (Ferric Citrate, U. S. P.)
—Scales. —c. b.—lb. 0.76
Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs.
Approx.: Fe3(C6H5)2O7.4H2O. —Reddish-brown scales.—Sol.
A., E., C. —Toxic. —Use: Anemic & chlorotic con-
dit.—Dos. 3-10 grains (0.19-0.65 Grm.). —Out. Keep fr. light.

do. Merck.—Effervescent, white. c. b.—lb. 0.96
Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs.
Mirt. iron citrate w. an acid & carbonate.—Grayish-white

Iron Cyanide, —see Iron Ferrocyanide.

Iron, Dialyzed, Merck.—Liquid c. b.—lb. 0.34
Also in 10, & 5 lbs.
(Solution of Basic Ferric Oxalochloride). —Fr. solnt. ferric
chloride w. ammonia; or, supersat. hydrochloric soln. ferric
hydroxide by dialyzing.—Dark reddish ill.—ferric oxochloride.—Sol. W.—Toxic, Astrigent. —Use: Arsenic antid.:
also in chloretic, amanita, hemorraghe, cholerae, diaz.
gonor., leucorr. wounds, &c.—Dos. 10-30 m. (0.5-1.8 Cc.).

Iron Feroxycyanide c. b.—lb. 1.09
(Ferric Feroxycyanide; Prussian, or Berlin, Blue; Incoluable
Iron “Cyannide”)._ Fr. ferric salts, w. potasses. ferrocyan. —Fe2
(FeCy4)3 or (Fe2CN4)3Fe3. —Dark blue pwd., or lumps.
—Toxic, Antiper. —Use: Said to act well in Intern. &
remit. fever. when quinine fails. —Dos. 3-5 grains (0.13-0.52
Grm.).

Iron Gallate, Merck c. b.—lb. 1.34
(Soluble Berlin, or Prussian, Blue; Soluble Iron “Cyannide”)
—Ferric-ferrocyanide cont. some alkali-base.—Mostly Fe2
(CN)4FeCy4.—Sol. W.—Use: Blue pigment & dye.

Iron Fluoride, Ferrous, Merck c. b.—ozs. 0.44
(Ferrous Fluoride). —FeF2. —Wh. pwd., or cryst.

Iron Formate, Merck c. b.—ozs. 1.54

Iron Gallo-tannate, —see Iron Tannate.

Iron Glycerino-phosphate, Merck c. b.—ozs. 1.00
(Glycerophosphate Ferric). —FePO4.C6H12.O6.4H2O
—Yellowish scale.—Sol. W., dil. A.—Use: Deficient nerve
nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison’s dis., phosphorilia,
calvacesc. fr. influenza. &c.—Dos. 2 grains (0.13 Grm.) 3 to 6
in cinnamon w.
The following is a suitable prescription for a fortnight’s treatment:

Hemo-galoll Merck, \( 3 \) \( \text{vi} \) (Gm. 24)
Sugar, \( 3 \) \( \text{ijj} \) (Gm. 12)

Triturate to fine powder. Divide into 48 papers. [For children—Use half the above quantities.]

“Take one powder three times a day, one-half hour before meals; wash down with a draught of water (or other liquid).”

(In cases where the cane-sugar appears contra-indicated, one may substitute for it a like quantity of milk-sugar, and add 1 grn. [0.06 Gm.] of saccharin.)

If deemed advisable, the Hemo-galoll powder may be triturated and administered pure. The sugar or saccharin is not necessary as a taste-correcting, but merely desirable to give taste to what otherwise has none.

The powder form of Hemo-galoll is particularly eligible for any combination formula in which—for special reasons—digestive stimulants, aromatics, carminatives, intestinal antiseptics, or other synergic remedies are to be simultaneously used in the treatment; but, on general principles, it needs no adjuvant, corrective, or vehicle.

2d—Hemo-galoll Crushable Pills—4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) of pure Hemo-galoll each—without excipient, and only a thin coating. These come conveniently in boxes of 100 each, which are the proper quantity for a fortnight’s treatment; the directions for administration being the same as given above for the powder—“two pills” being substituted for “one powder.”

N. B.—The pills are the most ready and portable form of exhibition of Hemo-galoll pure, for they can be taken either as pills, or, if this be inconvenient to the patient, they can easily be crushed to powder, and taken with water. (If a mixture containing Hemo-galoll is intended, and the powder be not at hand, the pills will perfectly replace it when crushed; for they contain no foreign substance except the trace of coating, which is inert.)

3d—Hemo-galoll Chocolate Tablets—containing 8 grains of pure Hemo-galoll, intimately mixed with the finest quality of chocolate, so as to make a delightfully pleasant confection. The directions will be the same as above given for the powders. The boxes in which these tablets are marketed contain 48, being a convenient number for a fortnight’s treatment.

The Hemo-galoll Chocolates are the most desirable form, generally, for children, ladies, and fastidious patients, and more particularly for convalescents, and all those less aggravated or complicated forms of anemic troubles in which the stomach is capable not only of bearing the chocolate addition, but of utilizing it for additional nutrimental effect.

When, without perhaps any distinctly pronounced form of pathologic development, a general systemic condition or diathesis exists, which promises to be benefited by an increment of iron to the blood, the Hemo-galoll Chocolates are a most eligible form of palatable, elegant, and encouraging medication. Where the reassuring moral effect is desirable of convincing the patient that he no longer needs “medicine,” but merely a “tonic food”—these chocolates are just the thing!
Iron Hypophosphite. MERCER'S 1896 INDEX. Iron Phosphate.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCER'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCER & Co., Publishing Department, F. O. Box 2544, New York.

*Iron Hypophosphite Merck.. c. v. - oz. .24
Also in 1/, 2/, & 4 lbs. FeH(PO₃)₂. —Wh., or grayish-white. powd. —Sol., warm, conc. soln. of alkali citrate; sol. W. —Uses: Chalyb., u.s. w. o. remd. tuberculosis or rachitis. —Dose 5-10 grains (0.38-0.55 Gm.). —CA ust. Keep dark & well stopped.

do. Merck (Ferric Hypophosphite, U.S.P.). C. P. .69
Also in 1/, 2/, & 4 lbs. Wh. powd. —CA ust. Keep well stopped & fr. light.

Iron Iodate Merck. c. v. - oz. .77
(Ferric Iodate). Fe(IO₃)₃ + H₂O. —Reddish powd. —Comp. w. heat. —Alter, Tonlic, Chalyb.

Iron Iodide Merck. g. s. v. - oz. .40
(Ferric Iodide; Proto-Iodide of Iron). FeI₃. —Crystal, grayish-black masses. —Sol. W., with part. decomps. —Alter, Tonic. Little used. —Dose 0.5-8 grains (0.03-0.5 Gm.).

Iron Iodide, Saccharated, Merck (Saccharated Ferric Iodide, U.S.P.). g. s. v. - oz. .42
3% fresh prep. ferric iodide w. sugar of milk. —Yellowish-white, grayish powd. —Sol., partly in W., with some decomps. —Alter, Tonic. —Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, acrod., debil., &c. —Dose 2-15 grains (0.13-0.97 Gm.). —CA ust. Keep dark, cool, & well stopped.

Iron Lactate Merck (Ferrous Lactate, U.S.P.). c. v. - oz. .20
Also in 1/, 2/, & 4 lbs. Fe(C₂H₄O₄)₂ + H₂O. —Greenish-white, cryst. in sm. crista. bluish iron taste. —Turns brown on expose. —Sol. W. 12 holl. W.; alkali citrate soln. —Alter, Tonic, Chalyb. —Uses: Chlorosis, anemia, &c., where iron indic. —Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.28 Gm.). —CA ust. Keep fr. air & light.

do. Merck. U.S.P. —Pure, crystalline. c. v. .21
Transp. green scales. —Sol. W.

do. Merck. Pure, powdered. c. v. - oz. .14
Also in 1/, 2/, & 4 lbs. White, or sly greenish-white, powd. —Sol. W.

do. Merck. Powdered. c. v. - oz. .12
Also in 1/, 2/, & 4 lbs. Yellowish or grayish-green powd.

Iron Lacto-albuminate Merck. c. v. - oz. .64
Albuminated w. lactated iron. —Light brown powd. —Sol., partly in W. —Uses: Chalyb., spec. for children. —Dose 1-5 grains (0.065-0.28 Gm.).

Iron Lacto-oltrate Merck. c. v. - oz. .44
Brown powd.

Iron Lacto-phosphate Merck. c. v. - oz. .30
9% ferric phosphate & 44% ferrous lactate. —Greenish-white powd. —Sol. W. with mineral acid. —Uses, Does, &c.: As iron lactate.

Iron Malate Merck. c. v. - oz. 1.14

Iron Malate, Crude, —see Extract Apple, ferrated.

Iron Molybdate. (Ferrous Molybdate). FeMoO₄. —Dark brown, monoc. priama.

Iron Nitrate, Ferro.-Cryst. —g. s. b. — lb. .1.54

Iron Nitrate, Ferrous, Merck... g. s. b. — lb. .1.39
Fr. diss. ferrous sulphide in nitric acid of sp. gr. less than 1.09. —Fe(NO₃)₉ +aq. —Liquid.

Iron Oleate, —see Oleate, iron.

Iron Oxalate, Ferric, Merck. —Scales c. v. - oz. .30
(Normal Ferric Oxalate). Fe₃(C₂O₄)₃. —Light green scales.

Iron Oxalate, Ferrous, Merck... c. v. - oz. .19
Fe₃(C₂O₄)₃ + H₂O. —Pale yellow, odorless, cryst. powd. —Sol. cold hydrochlor. & hot dil. sulphuric acids; insol. W. —Tonic. —Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, &c.; also techm., photo. develop. —Dose 4-6 grains (0.18-0.36 Gm.), twice daily, in pills.

Iron Oxide, Black, Merck. —Dry process. c. b. — lb. .69
(Ferric-ferric Oxide: Magnetic Oxide of Iron: Iron Ehtio-pa). —Fe₂O₃ + Fe₃O₄ + more or less FeO. —Brownish black powd. —Hematt., &c. —Dose 2-4 grains (0.13-0.56 Gm.).

do. Merck. —Wet process. c. b. — lb. .94
(Ferric-ferric Oxide: Hydrate). —Fe₂(OH)₃ +aq. —Brownish black powd.

Iron Oxide, Brown (Ferric Hydrate, U.S.P.). c. b. — lb. .74

*do. Merck. —Compl. (so-called "Sub-carbonate"). —lb. carbo. — lb. .18

*Iron Oxide, Red, Merck. — c. b. — lb. .69

do. Merck. —Fr. Ferric Oxalate c. b. — lb. .225
Fr. ferrous oxalate, by heat. —Uses: Techm., rouge.

Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated, Merck. —Soluble — c. b. — lb. .55
(Soluble Iron: Iron Carbo). —Cont. at least 2.85% of met. iron. —Brown powd. —Sol. W. —Uses: Antid. for arsenic; f. chlorosis, anemia, &c. —Dose 8-10 grains (0.55-1.9 Gm.).

*Iron Peptonate Merck. —Powdered. c. v. - oz. .29
65 Fe₂O₃ w. peptone. —Fine, yellowish-brown powd. —Sol. W. —Uses: Mild, ess. assimil. chalyb. —Dose 6-8 grains (0.18-0.28 Gm.).

do. Merck. —Scales. c. v. — oz. .34

Iron Peptonate, Saccharated, Merck. —c. v. - oz. .54

Iron Perafulphate, —see Iron Sulphate, Ferric.

Iron Phosphate, Ferric, Merck... c. b. — lb. 1.00
Fe₃(PO₄)₃. —Whitish powd. —Sol. in acida. —Uses: External, solution w. dil. phosph. acid, f. carious teeth; oint. (10:50) f. carin.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
HEMO-GALLOL.—Continued from page 188a.

In the above-prescribed directions the adult dose of 8 grn. (Gm. 0.5), three times per day, is taken as the average standard of efficient Hemo-gallol medication, that quantity having been demonstrated by abundant experience to be sufficient, even in "desperate cases."

Hemo-gallol, however, possesses the unique property—distinguishing it from all the artificial iron compounds—of being readily assimilable to the full extent of the requirement of each case, and as readily excretable, without injury to the organism, whenever that requirement is exceeded.

Thus no harm can result from overdosing with Hemo-gallol. The circulation absorbs, through the enteric follicles, what it needs of the remedy; and excess simply passes off in the feces, without any side-effect. Hemo-gallol thus is active to precisely the extent needed in each case, and inert beyond. There is certainly no other iron-bearing substance to-day known possessing this remarkable characteristic; and probably no other remedial agent or nutrimental substance of any kind!

Hence, Hemo-gallol may safely be pronounced—not only in the range of chalybeates or supposed "hematinics," but in the entire range of the materia medica in whatever direction—to be at once the most efficacious and the most innocuous agent known.

This parallel briefly but conclusively shows the difference between the old-style medication by Artificial Iron Compounds or Mixtures and the modern therapy by Hemo-gallol:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.</th>
<th>Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Is efficacious in only a limited class of anemias, absolutely inactive in some, and detrimental in many.</td>
<td>(1) Is efficacious with none but beneficial effect, in all anemic conditions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.</td>
<td>Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Where not indicated is sure to work harm; and where indicated is still liable to produce injurious side-effects.</td>
<td>(2) Cannot act injuriously in any case—whether iron be indicated or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.</td>
<td>Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Dose must be cautiously regulated; for every excess is irritating, and destructive of tissue, even where the treatment is otherwise effective.</td>
<td>(3) No overdose can produce any ill effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old-style Chemical-iron Treatment.</td>
<td>Modern Hemo-gallol Treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Even where partially or temporarily successful, treatment must often be suspended or discontinued because of insufficiency developed, or of disturbances caused.</td>
<td>(4) Neither &quot;toleration&quot; nor &quot;intolerance&quot; nor &quot;idiocracies&quot; nor &quot;sequels&quot; ever occur, no matter how protracted the treatment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continued on page 189a.
Iron Phosphate.  

**Iron Phosphate, Ferrous, Merck**... c. b. — lb.  0.58  
Fe₉(PO₄)₂ + H₂O. — Grayish to bluish pwd. — Cont. Keep fr. light & air.

**Iron Phosphate, Aluminated, Merck** c. v. — oz.  0.40  
Yellowish-brown scales.


*Iron Phosphate, Soluble, Merck (Soluble Ferric Phosphate, U. S. P.).*... c. b. — lb.  0.80  
Also in ½, ½ lbs., & ozs.  

**Iron Phosphate with Ammonium Citrate,** see Ammonium Citrate with Iron Phosphate.

**Iron Phosphate Merck**... g. s. v. — oz.  0.97  
Fr. reduct. of ferric phosphate. — Fe₃P₂. — Gray, lumps.

**Iron Phosphate-citrate, Merck**. c. v. — oz.  0.34  
Brown scales.

**Iron Phosphate-sarcocolatate** (Carnitriacetum). — 50% iron. — Pwd.; taste; Lod. dill. acids & alkali. — Uses: Nutritive. — Dose: Adults, 5 grains (0.33 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; children, 2–4 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.) daily.

**Iron Plorate Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.50  
(Plorate, Phosphate, or Carbonate). — Comp. variable. — Greenish-yellow or reddish-brown, hygrosc. — Crist. W., but muddily — Antiper. — Tonic. — Dose ½–1 grain (0.016–0.025 Gm.).

**Iron Pyro-phosphate Merck.** — Dry, powder.  
... c. b. — lb.  1.00  
(Ferric Pyrophosphate). — Fe₉(P₂O₇)₃. — Wh. pwd. — Sol. W., acids, & solut. of alkali citrates. — Mild agra. chalyb. — Dose 2–5 grains (0.13–0.26 Gm.).

**Iron Pyrophosphate, Aluminated, Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.65  
Light green scales. — Uses, &c.: As iron pyrophosphate.

**Iron Pyrophosphate, Soluble, see Ammonium Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate.**

**Iron Pyrophosphate with Ammonium Citrate,** see Ammonium Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate.

**Iron Pyrophosphate, with Ammonium & Sodium Citrate, Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.34  
(Ferric Pyrophosphate with Ammonium & Sodium Citrate). — Light green scales. — Uses, &c.: As iron pyrophosphate with sodium citrate.

**Iron Pyrophosphate, with Magnesium Citrate, Merck**. — Scales. c. v. — oz.  0.35  
Light green scales. — Uses, &c.: As iron pyrophosphate with sodium citrate.

**Iron Pyrophosphate, with Potassium Citrate, Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.30  
(Ferric Pyrophosphate & Potassium Citrate). — Light green scales. — Uses, &c.: As iron pyrophosphate with sodium citrate.

**Iron Pyrophosphate, with Sodium Citrate, Merck (Soluble Ferric Pyrophosphate, U. S. P.).**... c. b. — lb.  0.72  
Also in ¼, ¼ lbs., & ozs.


**Iron, Queeneve's,** see Iron, by Hydrogen.

**Iron Resinate Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.54  
Resin prod. — Iron sulphate w. potash. or soda resinate. — Brown, sticky, amorph. mass.; darkens on expos. — Sol. E., benzin, carbon disulphide, turpentine; solid. A; Insol. W.

**Iron Saccharate,** see Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated.

**Iron Salicylate, Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.29  

**Iron Santeon Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.29  
Fe₉(C₇H₅O₇)₃ — Dull red, cryst. mass. or pwd. — Sol. A., C., E. — Tonic, Vermifuge. — Uses: Children's dis. — Dose 1–4 grain (0.016–0.065 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

**Iron Santeonitrate Merck**, c. v. — oz.  1.29  

**Iron Sesquichloride,** see Iron Chloride, Ferric.

**Iron Sesqui-oxide,** see Iron Oxide, Brown.

**Iron Sesquisulphate**, see Iron Sulphate, Ferric.

**Iron Silicate Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.34  
Reddish-brown pwd.

**Iron Silico-fluoride Merck**. — Pure... c. v. — oz.  0.34  
(Ferrous Silico-fluoride). — Fe₉P₂F₇O₇. — Yellow-white, cryst. pwd.

**Iron, Soluble,** see Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated.

**Iron Stearate Merck**... c. v. — oz.  0.34  
Fr. potash. or sod. stearate w. solut. iron salt. — Light brown pwd.

**Iron Succinate Merck**. c. v. — oz.  0.54  

**Iron Sulphate, Basic, Merck.** — Pure... c. b. — lb.  0.44  
(Also in ¼, ¼ lbs., & ozs.  

**Iron Sulphate, Ferric, Merck.** — Pure... c. b. — lb.  0.40  
(Normal Ferric Sulphate; Iron Persulphate, Trivalent, or Sesquisulphate). — Fe₉(SO₄)₃ — Grayish-wh. pwd. — Sol. A, slowly in W. — Uses: Medicinal only in solut.; the latter is not made fr. the salt.

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1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
HEMOGALLOL.—Continued from page 139a.

THE PROBLEM OF IRON MEDICATION.

By William Fankhauser, M.D.

No one will question the fact that where iron is deficient in the economy we have a deficiency of red corpuscles, anemia. Hence the great importance of iron medication.

We are met at the very outset by the fact that only a minority of the cases where there is a deficiency in the number of the red corpuscles and the amount of hemoglobin can be cured by the administration of the various pharmaceutical and proprietary preparations hitherto at the command of the physician.

Such cases represent only the class of anemias, as chlorosis and simple anemia, where, owing to gastric insufficiency, there are subacidity and consequent fermentation in the gastro-intestinal contents; which class may properly be styled chemical anemias, inasmuch as they depend on altered or perverted chemical processes attending the work of digestion.

Now, why does iron cure this limited class of cases promptly and effectively, and why has it failed in a still larger class where iron is as clearly indicated?

It is the object of this paper to answer these two questions, and find fundamental lines for the rational treatment of the whole domain of anemias.

All preparations of iron heretofore in use are inorganic, and as such cannot be absorbed into the circulation when administered by the alimentary canal. Again, even if they should be introduced hypodermically, they can be of no use to the economy; because they are inorganic still, and cannot become an integral part of the blood-corpuscles or cause an increase in their number. Therefore they must act as foreign substances, to be either stored up in the system, or excreted therefrom chiefly by the alimentary canal, and to a much less extent by the kidneys. If pushed to excess, their only effects will be the destruction of tissue, not construction. This is true regarding not only the ferruginous salts of the mineral acids, but also those of the vegetable acids, and likewise the so-called albuminates and peptonoids of iron, for they all are artificial preparations of inorganic origin.

The questions then arise: Can iron in any form be absorbed? and if absorbed, can it be utilized? We answer both these interrogations in the affirmative. That it is absorbed, is proved by the fact that the chick derives it from the yolk; and that it is utilized, by the fact that it increases in amount during the growth and development of the embryo.

In those forms of anemia where inorganic ferruginous salts have a curative action, the beneficial results are obtained indirectly, as follows:

The natural organic food-stuffs supply normally to the economy iron in a form which is easily absorbed and assimilated. The atoms of iron here form an integral part of a highly complex organic molecule; but, in
Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck (Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.).—Pure c. b.—lb. 14

FeSO₄·7H₂O.—Large, bluish-green, efflorescent crystal; odorless; saline, astringent. — Sol. 1.8 W.; 0.3 boll, W.—Tonic, Astringent.—Uses: Intern., amenorrhea & chlorosis, especially w. tendency to hemorhage; night sweats, or relax. of system.—Extern., leucorrh., eczema, erysipelas, or ch. phthisis. — Caut. Keep cool & dry.

do.—U. S. P.—Pure, small crystal c. b.—lb. 14

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, dry, dried, Merck (Dried Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.).—Pure

c. b.—lb. 24

Approx.: 2FeSO₄·H₂O.—Grayish-wh. pdr.—Sol. W.—Uses: Best form for iron pills. —Does 1/2–1 gms. (0.006–0.3 Gm.)

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Saccharated, Merck.—Cryst.—c. b.—lb. 59

Chalybe, Astringent, Emmen. —Uses: Chlorosis, amenorrhea, night sweats, erysipelas, relax. of system, &c.

Iron Sulphate, granulated (Granulated Ferrous Sulphate, U. S. P.).—Pure c. b.—lb. 19

(Precipitated Iron Sulphate).—By precip. conc. solut. ferrous sulphate w. alc.—Pale, bluish-green, cryrst. pdr.—Sol. W.—Does 1–1.5 gms. (0.014–0.05 Gm.)

Iron Sulphide Merck.—Fused c. b.—lb. 24

(Perrous Sulphide; Iron Monosulphide; Iron Salpoxydrol; Iron Sulphuret).—FeS.—Dark brown or black, metal-like pieces.—Sol. acids w. evol. of H₂S.—Uses: Prep. sulph. hydrocyanic acid.—do. Merck.—Fused, in sticks c. b.—lb. 34

do. Merck.—Fused, granulated c. b.—lb. 28

do. Merck.—Precipitated c. v.—oz. 59

By precip. solut. of ferrous salt by alkali sulphide.—Fetid, Greenish-black precip.; oxidizes rapidly on expos.—Sol. in acids.—Caut. Keep well stopped.


Lumps c. b.—lb. 34

Granulated c. b.—lb. 38

Sticks c. b.—lb. 44

(Perrous Sulphide).—Treats.—(As) decomp. w. pure (As-free) acid; wash gas; pass it into warm pure (As-free) HNO₃; March test.

Iron Sulpho-carbolute Merck.—c. v.—oz. 14

(Perrous Phenol sulphonate; Iron Sulpho-carbolute).—FeC₂H₂(SO₃)₂·7H₂O.—8m., gray-green cryst.—Sol. W.

Iron Sulpho-cyanate, Ferric, Merck. c. v.—oz. 49

(Perrous Sulpho-cyanide; Iron Rhodaniode).—Sm., brown to dark brown cryst.—Sol. W., A., E.

Iron Sulpho-cyanate, Ferrous (Perrous Sulpho-cyanide; Iron Rhodaniode).—Fe(CN)₄·8H₂O.—Greenish prisms.—Sol. W., A., E.

Iron Tannate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 29

(Ferric Tannate; Iron Gallo-tannate).—Black pdr.—Astringent, Tonic, Emmen. —Uses: Intern., chlorosis, &c.—Extern., ringworm, &c.—Techn., in ink &c.

Iron Tartrate, Ferric, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 34

Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Fe₃(C₂H₄O₆)·9H₂O.—Brown scales.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Emmen. —Uses: Mild chalyb.—Does 5–10 grains (0.03–0.05 Gm.).

Iron Tartrate, Ferrous c. v.—oz. 34

Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs. By boil. iron filings w. tartaric acid.—Fe₂(C₂H₄O₆)·H₂O.—Greenish pdr.—Sol. W., sl. sl. in W.

Iron Trichloride,—see Iron Chloride, Ferric.

Iron Valerianate Merck (Ferric Valerianate, U. S. P.).—c. v.—oz. 24

Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Fe₃(C₂H₅O₂)·3H₂O.—Amorph., brick-red pdr.; valerian odor; styp. taste.—Tonic, Nerv., Emmen. —Uses: Ammonia or chlorosis, w. hyst., or nerv. exsangu.; inflat. vesica, epilepsy, chorea, &c.—Does 5–15 grains (0.09–0.07 Gm.)

Iron & Ammonium Bromide Merck.—g. S. v.—oz. 57

(Ferric Ammonium-bromide; Sesquibromide of Iron & Bromide of Ammonium).—Approx.: FeBr₃+3NH₄Br.—Damp, brown pdr.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Iron & Ammonium Chloride Merck c. b.—lb. 59

(Ferric Ammonium-chloride).—FeCl₃+3NH₃·Cl.—Sol. W.

Iron & Ammonium Chromate Merck c. v.—oz. 77

(Ferric Ammonium-chromate).

*Iron & Ammonium Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Brown scales c. b.—lb. 72

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. (Ferric Ammonium-citrate).—Roddlith-brown, transp. hyrogsc. scales.—Sol. W.—Uses: As a mild iron prep.; also techn. photo. f. blue-print.—Does 1–10 grains (0.015–0.065 Gm.). —Caut. Keep well stopped.

do. Merck.—Green scales c. v.—oz. 92


Iron & Ammonium Oxalate Merck c. b.—lb. 1.25

(Perric Ammonium-oxalate).—Approx.: (NH₄)₂Fe(C₂O₄)·13H₂O.—Greenish cryst.—Sol. W.—Uses: Photo., sot. inst. of double citrate blue-print.

Iron & Ammonium Potassium Tartrate,—see Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate.

Iron & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.
c. b.—lb. 49

(Perrous Sulphate).
the fermentative processes which are present in the alimentary canal in chlorosis, there are formed alkaline sulphides, nascent sulphurated hydrogen, and other readily oxidizable products of decomposition, which have a most powerful chemical affinity for the iron atoms of the organic molecule, and wrest them from the latter to form new and inorganic ferruginous salts; which, as we have seen, cannot be absorbed.

The residue of the organic molecule is absorbed, wholly or partially destitute of iron, and consequently exercises no hematopoietic action; and in time, as the process continues, the vital fluid becomes more and more impoverished.

If now we supply inorganic ferruginous salts, to satisfy the affinity of the sulphides, we get the latter out of the way of the iron-supplying media, and improvement at once begins. The blood improves in quality, the red discs multiply, and the hemoglobin increases in each individual disc.

Now, in the majority of anemic cases we have no chemical affinities of sulphides to settle, but need an actual new generation of iron to supply the deficit that already exists and is growing. The inorganic salts cannot do this, as they are not absorbed; and even if a slight amount should enter the circulation, we would do no possible good, but rather exert a baneful influence, as exemplified by the production of headaches, constipation, anorexia, corrosion of teeth, and other untoward side-effects.

It is here that our materia medica has failed in the past. It is here that modern science has come to our aid, unveiled the object of our desires, by supplying us in an agreeable and most desirable form an organic, ferruginous, nutritive food, which has met the indications for iron in every instance with the most satisfactory results.

Under its use, the production of blood-corpuscles and hemoglobin is promptly and largely increased.

The natural food-stuffs can supply iron in the proper condition for assimilation in health, but not in anemia; as it would require a too great consumption thereof to satisfy the demand. Hence, some form of food is desirable which can in a concentrated form supply the needs of the anemic system.

Since we desire to replenish the blood with hemoglobin, it would seem, à priori, that the administration of hemoglobin as a food would be a step in the right direction, since the hemoglobin of warm-blooded animals is, as a rule, the same as in man.

But hemoglobin, as obtained from animals in its crude state, does not possess the most readily assimilable form in which the iron food of the blood can be offered to the human digestive apparatus.

Thanks to the investigations of Prof. Dr. Kobert, of Dorpat University, Russia, who has succeeded, by the use of the pyrogallol reaction, in partly deoxidizing the hemoglobin without detriment to the molecular structure and natural unity of the organic iron compound, a secondary iron-bearing proteid was gained, which he designated as "HEMO-GALLOL."

Continued on page 150a.
**Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric, Merck.**

U. S. P. c. b. lb....59
(Ammonio-ferric Alum). Fe₃(OH)₂(SO₄)·4H₂O. — Liquefies to violet, efflorescent, cryst. or soured, styrp. taste. — Sol. 3 W. — 0.6 bu. W. — 5% Astring., Tonic. — Uses: Homoeopathic, leucorrhea, & c. uses, as iron. — Dose 5-15 grains (0.29-0.85 Gm.). — Caut. Keep cool & fr. light.

Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck.

C. P. c. b. lb....39
FeSO₄·(NH₄)₂SO₄·6H₂O. — Pale-green need., or monocryst. — Sol. W. — Uses: As ferrous sulphate, & in volumetric anal.

Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck’s G. R.

Cryst. c. b. lb....79
Also in 1/₂, 1/₄ lbs. & ozs.
Tests: — (Ferric salt) diss. in boiled (0.05%) W.; add KCNS: no red col. — Q. D. — Norm. KMnO₄ 0.7 Gm. = 0.1 Fe.

Rec. Ammonium Tartrate, see Ammonium & Iron Tartrate.

Iron & Cinchonine Citrate Merck c. v. oz. 30
30% cinchonine. Yellow-brown scales. — Sol. W.

Iron & Magnesium Citrate, Ferric, Merck.

Effervescent, white c. v. oz....24
Wh., effer. effervescence citrate & gran. effer. magnesium citrate. — Sol. W., with effervesc. — Uses: Mild chalybs. For long use in chlorosis, &c. — Dose 1 dr. (3.6 Gm.) several t. p. d., In W.

do. Merck. — Yellow c. v. oz....30
Yellow, effer. iron citrate & effer. magnesium citrate. — Yellow granules. — Uses, &c. As preceding.

Iron & Magnesium Citrate, Ferrous, Merck.

Scales c. v. oz....25
Brown scales. — Sol. W. — Uses: Mild chalybs. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Magnesium Lactate Merck c. v. oz....30
(Ferrous Magnesium Lactate; Magnesium Ferro-lactate). — Light yellow pwd. — Uses, &c. As preceding.

Iron & Magnesium Sulphate Merck c. v. oz....25
(Ferrous Magnesium Sulphate). — Fe₂(SO₄)·3H₂O. — Greenish-white, cryst. pwd. — Sol. W. — Uses: Non-astringent, mild chalybs. for chlorosis & anaemia. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Manganese Carbonate Merck c. v. oz....35

Iron & Manganese Carbonate, Saccharated, Merck.

C. v. oz....35
Ferrous & manganous carbonate, w. milk sugar. — Grayish-brown pwd. — Hemat. — Uses: As saccharated iron carbonate.

Iron & Manganese Chloride Merck c. v. oz....44
(Ferrous Manganese Chloride). — Orange-yellow cryst. — Sol. W., with turbidity.

Iron & Manganese Citrate Merck c. v. oz....29
(Ferrous Manganese Citrate). — Brown scales.

Iron & Manganese Iodide Merck g. s. v. oz....97
(Ferrous Manganese Iodide). — Black powder or sticks. — Sol. W.

Iron & Manganese Lactate Merck c. v. oz....39
(Ferrous Manganese Lactate). — Wh. pwd. — Dose 5-5 grains (0.15-0.95 Gm.). — Caut. Keep cool & fr. light.

Iron & Manganese Peptonate Merck c. v. oz....64
(Ferrous Manganese Peptonate). — Brown pwd. — Sol. W.

Iron & Manganese Pyrophosphate Merck.

C. v. oz....39
(Ferrous Manganese Pyrophosphate). — Reddish-brown pwd.; variable comp.

Iron & Manganese Sulphate Merck c. v. oz....35
(Ferrous Manganese Sulphate). — Light yellow cryst. pwd. — Astring., Tonic, Antiseptic. — Uses: Krakpenia, leucorrhea, &c. — Dose 1-8 grains (0.055-0.12 Gm.).

Iron & Potassium Citrate Merck c. v. oz....35
(Potassium Citrate). — Brown scales.

Iron & Potassium Oxalate Merck.

Cryst. c. b. lb....1.95
Also in 1/₂, 1/₄ lbs. & ozs.
(Potassium Oxalate). — K₂(C₂O₄)·2H₂O. — Emerald-green, monocryst. — Sol. W.

Iron & Potassium Pyrophosphate Merck.

C. v. oz....79
(Potassium Pyrophosphate). — Grayish-white pwd. — Sol. W.

Iron & Potassium Sulphate, Pure.

(Potassium Sulphate). — Potasio ferric Alum; Potassium Iron Alum. — Fe₂(K₂SO₄)·4H₂O.

Iron & Potassium Tartrate, Ferric, Merck.

Iron & Potassium Tartrate. U.S.P. c. b. lb....64
Also in 1/₂, 1/₄ lbs. & ozs.
(Potassium Tartrate). — Tartarized iron; Tartarized iron. — Reddish-brown scales; sweet, iron taste. — Sol. W. — Tonic, Chalyb., Emmen. — Uses: Non-astringent, agre. chalyb. — Dose 5-10 grains (0.32-0.65 Gm.).

Iron & Potassium Tartrate, Ferrous, Merck.

C. b. lb....69

do. Merck. — Green, powder c. b. lb....1.84

Iron & Potassium Tartrate, Ferrous, Merck.

C. b. lb....79
Brownish-black balls. — Uses: Iron baths: 1 to 5 pieces at a time f. a full bath.

Iron & Quinine Arsenate Merck c. v. oz....1.00
(Quinina Ferrro-arsenatica). — Brownish-yellow pwd. — Uses: Stubborn forms of malarial affect. w. anaemia. — Dose ½ to 2 grain (0.004-0.006 Gm.) several t. p. d. — Acute. emetics, stim. alphon, hot milk & water w. mustard; then milk & magnesia, sacchar. iron, &c. — Caut. Poison!

Iron & Quinoline Arsenite.

(Quinina Ferrro-arsenatica). — 50% quinoline arsenite, 40% ferrous arsenite. — Brownish pwd. — Uses: As the ferro-arsenite. — Dose ½ to 2 grain (0.004-0.006 Gm.) several t. p. d. — Caut. Poison!
HEMO-GALLOL.—Continued from page 141a.

This is then not a medicament, but an iron-bearing food that is completely assimilated without first undergoing decomposition by digestion, and is taken directly into the blood-current.

The assimilability of it is proved by the fact that, some short time after its administration, it is found in the urine as urinary iron, to the extent of at least 20% of the amount ingested.

Furthermore, it has been shown that the number of red blood-corpuscles has been increased and the amount of hemoglobin augmented, in anemic patients treated with it.

Dr. W. H. Porter, professor of clinical medicine at the New York Post-graduate School and Hospital, says in an address before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1893:

"The result of my treatment of anemias has been quite satisfactory since I began the use of Hemo-gallol. Of course it will not cure all cases alone; but, let it be coupled with a proper diet, etc.; excretion, etc., brought as nearly as possible to a normal standard; and have the causes keeping up the anemia corrected—and the patient will get well.

"In eight cases, in which for years all forms of iron had been rejected by the stomach, Hemo-gallol has been taken in 6-grn. doses three times a day, without causing any disturbance, and resulted in a marked improvement of the chronic anemia, which could not be benefited heretofore.

"In cases such as chlorosis and amenorrhea, where I have given Blaud's Pills which could not be tolerated, Hemo-gallol has improved the anemia and been followed by a reappearance of the menses.

"I have found it particularly valuable in those anemic states of the system which are part of the suboxidation diseases such as Bright's disease and diabetes mellitus."

Dr. Chas. Busch writes as follows (St. Petersburg, med. Wochensch., 1891, No. 49):

"After the taking of 6 mg. of iron in the form of Hemo-gallol, there appears an increase of iron in the urine, amounting to 150%. Therefore we must designate Hemo-gallol as the most readily absorbable iron preparation extant."

Dr. T. Lange (Internationale klinische Rundschau, No. 2, Vienna) states that he has used Hemo-gallol with advantage in anemia due to various causes, such as neurasthenia, cardiac disease, dyspepsia, and in the anemia of obesity; the Hemo-gallol being especially valuable in patients having a weak digestion.

We further quote from a paper by Dr. A. B. Billig (in Meditsina, St. Petersburg, 1893, V, No. 3, p. 3437), where the author describes a case of leucemic splenitis, in which Hemo-gallol was used for increasing the red corpuscles:

"That from the administration of 0.3 gm. (say 5 grn.) of Hemo-gallol three times a day, from Nov. 7 to Nov. 18, there was an increase of red corpuscles from 4,300,000 per cubic millimeter to about 4,800,000; while the diminution of the white corpuscles exceeded 1000—i.e., 4400, instead of 5600."

Dr. A. Gruenfeld (Rundschau für Interessen der Pharmazie, Chemie, Hygiene, Etc., XIX, No. 52, p. 1093), as a result of his experience in chlorosis with Hemo-gallol, finds that with 10 or 15 mg. (1/4 grain)
Iron & Quinine Bromide Merck....c. v. - oz. 1.00
(Quinine Ferro-bromide).—Yellowish-brown pwd.—Uses: Malarial avert. w. nerv. symp.

Iron & Quinine Chloride, Ferrous, Merck....
(g. s. v.) 1.32

Iron & Quinine Chloride, Ferric, Kersh-Merk....
(c. v.) 0.73
Dark brown scales. — Soln. W., A.—Hematost., Antipyr., &c. — Uses: Intern. & Extern. Inepistaxis. In exstipation pbd. is snuffed up; on bleeding surfaces it is dusted; for splitting of blood & hematuria it is taken internally. — Dose 1/4—1/3 grs. (0.007-0.10 Grm.) several t. p. o. in pills or wafers.

Iron & Quinine Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.—c. b.—lb. 2.35
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. (Citrate of Iron & Quinine).—Biddell-brown, deliq., trasp. scales; bitter, ferrug. taste. — Soln. W., &c. — Uses: Chlorosis, neurast., anemia, debil., & where quinine & iron are indic. — Dose 8-10 grs. (0.55-0.65 Grm.). — Cust. Keep fr. light.

do. — N. F.—Effervescent

*Iron & Quinine Citrate, Soluble, Merck.—U. S. P.—
(c. b.—lb. 2.35
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. (Soluble Citrate of Iron & Quinine).—Citrate of iron & quinine w. ammonia. — Greenish yellow, trasp., deliq. scales; bitter, ferrug. taste. — Soln. W.—Tonic, Emmen., Artig., Antipyr., &c. — Uses: Where quinine & iron are indic. — Dose 8-10 grs. (0.55-0.65 Grm.).

Iron & Quinine Citrate, with Strychnine, Merck....
(c. v.) 0.26
(Strychnine with Quinine Ferro-citrate).—8.4% of pure strychnine. — Greenish-brown, transp. scales. — Soln. W.—Tonic, Antig., Antipyr., &c. — Uses: Anemic & maln. as gen'l tonic, appetizer, &c. — Dose 9-10 grs. (0.58-0.65 Grm.).

Iron & Quinine Peptonate Merck....c. v. — oz. 0.69
(Quinine Ferri-peptonate).—Brown pwd.—Tonic, Nutrient, Antipyr., Antipyr., &c. — Uses: General tonic in anemia & convalesc. — Dose 1-2 grs. (0.005-0.08 Grm.) 3 t. p. d.

Iron & Quinine Tartrate, Ammoniated, Merck....
(c. v.) 0.90
(Ammoniated Quinine Ferro-tartrate).—Ammoniated ferrous tartrate w. quinine tartrate. — Brown scales. — Uses, Dose, &c. as iron & quinine citrate.

Iron & Quinine Valerianate Merck....c. v. — oz. 0.73
(Quinine Ferro-valerianate). — Brown masses. — 33%/4 of — Uses: Tonic for nerv. & hyst. people. — Dose 8-5-10 grs. (0.18-0.25-0.60 Grm.).

Iron & Sodium Benzoate Merck....c. v. — oz. 0.49
(Ferrous Sodium Benzoate).—Equal pts. iron benz. & sod. benz. — Reddish-brown pbd.

Iron & Sodium Citrate Merck....c. v. — oz. 0.34
(Ferrous Sodium Citrate). — Light brown scales. — Tonic, Artig., &c. — Uses: Where iron & strychnine are indic. — Dose 8-15 grs. (0.52-0.97 Grm.).

Iron & Sodium Oxalate Merck....c. v. — oz. 0.39
(Ferrous Sodium Oxalate). — N₂₄P₂O₇ + 4H₂O. — N. F., or grayish-wh. granules or pwd.—Soln. in W.—Tonic, Artig., Emmen. — Dose 8-15 grs. (0.52-0.97 Grm.).

do. — Powder.

do. — Scales.

Iron & Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck.—Granulated....c. v. — oz. 0.29
P₂O₅ (0.5) N₂₄P₂O₇ + 14H₂O. — Wh. or grayish-wh. granules or pwd.—Sol. in W.—Tonic, Artig., Emmen. — Dose 8-15 grs. (0.52-0.97 Grm.).

Iron & Strychnine Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.—c. v. — oz. 0.44
Garnet to brown, deliq., bitter scales. — 15 strychnine.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Hrnat. — Uses: Where iron & strychnine are indic. — Dose 8-5 grs. (0.18-0.38 Grm.). — Cust. Avoid large doses.

Iron-caseln

Isatin Merck....
15 gr. vial. 75
(Starch, Anhydride; Ortho-animo-phenyl-glyccol Lact.); Fr. Indigo by oxid. — C₃H₂NO₅ = C₃H₂(CO)₃N(C)OH. — Yellowish-red cryst.; bitter taste. — Soln. A. — Dose 1 gr. (0.03 Grm.)

Istisgala....U. S. P.—c. v. — lb. 0.60
(Totchikooch, or Totch. — Fr. swim. bladder, Apustomus Huso, L. & c. fish. — Thin, wh. or yellowish, semi-trasp., pearly, iridesce, horny sheets.—Sol. W., hot, hot dil. A.—Uses: Tonic, ad- ductive or clarifying agent; also culinary.

Istisgala, Japan, Bengal or Ceylon.—see Agar Agar.

Isomy-glucosides.—see under Amyl.

Isobutylic Alcohol.—see Butyl, Isobutyl.

Isobutyl Compounds.—see under Butyl.

Isobutyl-carbinol.—see Alcohol, Amyl.

Isococaine.—see Cocaine, Dextrorotatory.

Isodeuterol.—see Rhamnose.

Isopropyl Compounds.—see under Prepyl.

Isoquinoline Merck....
15 gr. vial. 75
Cami. of coal-tar; also prep. synthet. fr. homo-ortho- phthalimide. — C₁₀H₁₄N = C₁₀H₁₂(OH)₂N=C=OH. — Flat, cryst.; charact. quinoline odor. — Matl. 28° C.—Bolt. 840.5°.

Isovaleric.—see Aldehyde, Valerianic, Iso.

Isovaleryl.—see Valeryl.

Isoxylene.—see Xylene.

Ivory Black.—see Charcoal, Animal.

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2. —The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. —The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
of iron in the form of Hemo-gallol, given daily, he can reduce the anemia to a minimum; and it would require a hundred times as much of the official preparations of iron to do the same; and that this was easily taken, and did not disturb the digestion or constipate.

Emil Grahe (in Arbeiten des pharmakologischen Instituts zu Dorpat, 1893, p. 155) says:

"Hemoglobin has a very inky taste, and a tendency to clot in the stomach and intestines, causing it to cling to the mucous membrane; hence, a substance like Hemo-gallol—which does not coagulate, is readily absorbed by the system, has no bad effect upon the digestive tract, and contains the iron in a form which in chlorotic patients is immediately converted into hemoglobin—must be vastly preferable."

Further on in the same article he gives the results of an experiment performed on himself, to show what effects the administration of small doses of Hemo-gallol would have on the iron secreted in the urine, in which he showed that 10% of the iron reappeared in the urine, and the amount secreted was 166% above normal on the fourth day.

Alexander Samoiloff (in Arbeiten des pharmakologischen Instituts zu Dorpat, 1893, p. 1) finds, from a series of experiments undertaken to demonstrate what rôle the liver played in assimilating and disposing of great quantities of iron administered in the customary official forms, that no absorption of such iron took place other than that caused by irritation of the intestinal tract; but that Hemo-gallol was readily absorbed in considerable quantity.

A. Lipski (in Arbeiten des pharmakologischen Instituts zu Dorpat, 1893, Section V) shows the harmlessness of Hemo-gallol, even when it was fed to animals in excessive doses. Instead of its harming them, some that were full grown grew stouter even. The author cites also the fact that it was effectively used with anemias, for generating new blood, a result which could not be had with the inorganic iron preparations.

Prof. Dr. R. Kobert, of Dorpat University, Russia (in Deut. med. Wochenschr., 1894, Nos. 28 and 29), estimates the daily average human excretion of iron at about 1 mg. (\(\frac{1}{4}\) grn.) per 6 lb. of body weight—that is to say, at about \(\frac{1}{2}\) grn. per individual of 120 lb.; and he places the needed daily ingestion of iron in normal health at, at least, 50 mg. (\(\frac{1}{2}\) grn.), which quantity, he says, is by no means sure to exist in every person's accustomed daily diet. (Thus, the casual insufficiency of the ordinary diet, in iron, may in itself become the cause of anemia.) The ineligibility of artificial compounds of iron with organic nutritive matter, for the purpose of imitating the natural iron-bearing compounds that exist in the animal organism, is especially demonstrated by him in the case of "one of the most largely advertised" of such artificial compounds, to wit, "Ferratin." On this point he says:

"According to my observations—confirmed also by those of other pharmacologists, working independently of me (i.e., Langgaard, at the meeting of the Hufeland Society, Feb. 23, 1893)—Ferratin is liable to be decomposed, even by the gastric digestion; and, as soon as this decomposition has taken place, the preparation in question ceases to be an
Jaborine Merck............. 15 gr. vial 3.25
Jervine Merck............. 15 gr. vial 3.00
Juice, Belladonna, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.49
Juice, Celandine............. 15 gr. vial 3.35
Juice, Conium, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.34
Juice, Digitalis, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.39
Juice, Elderberry, see Juice, Sambouscu.
Juice, Eumane, see Juice, Hyoscyamus.
Juice, Jaborine Merck............. 15 gr. vial 3.25
Juice, Jervine Merck............. 15 gr. vial 3.00
Juice, Sambouscu, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.34
Juice, Sambouscu, see Juice, Hyoscyamus.
Juice, Scopolarius, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.34
Juice, Snail, see Juice, Scopolarius.
Juice, Taraxacum, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.34
Juice, Thalictrum, Merck........... c. b.-lb. 1.34
Kamal man Merck............. 15 gr. vial .25
Kefr Fungi Merck............. c. v.-oz. 1.00
Kerosene, see Kerosene.
Ketone, see Ketone.
Keratin, from Horn, Merck........... c. v.-oz. .75
Keratin, from Guilla, Merck........... Ph. G. III.
Kerr, Merck............. 15 gr. vial 1.00
Kewal Merck............. 15 gr. vial 1.00
Kiese, see Kiese.
Koelse, Merck............. 1.49
Koelse, Merck............. 1.49
organic compound. On the other hand, Laleski's experiments with hepatin (the natural iron compound as found in the liver) have shown the latter substance to resist the decomposing influence of the gastric juice thoroughly. Thus, there is no identity whatsoever between Ferratin and the natural ferruginous substance of the liver."

The remainder of Kobert's report demonstrates that, after the injection of Ferratin directly into the blood of animals, precisely the same phenomena were witnessed, on subsequent chemico-microscopical examination of the liver, as when some of the common official salts of iron had been injected.

Dr. Arnold Dorn (in "l'Hémol et l'Hemo-gallol") remarks emphatically that

"... The ferruginous medicaments—whether compounded by the pharmacist or whether found in natural chalybeate springs—are all difficult of digestion, and readily attack the mucous membrane of the stomach, especially so in those cases where they augment the existing repugnance to food, or, indeed, call such repugnance into existence. Besides being absorbed—if at all—only in the very slightest degree, and hence requiring scrupulous precautions for their administration, they would not even, if absorbed, satisfy the needs of the anemic or chlorotic blood; for it is not naked iron that is there lacking, but albuminous matter intimately connected with the iron in organic structure, such as that of the red corpuscles. This desideratum is best filled by Hemo-gallol, which, consequently, exhibits a rapid restoration of the impaired appetite; even in the feeblest and most delicate subjects. Neurotic and neuralgic conditions, dyspepsias, and insomnia are benefited markedly by it, in so far as they result from insufficiency of the circulating medium."

Dr. Paul Buchholz (in "Le sang c'est la vie") likewise accentuates the high efficacy of Hemo-gallol in "exciting the appetite, giving new strength, and helping to combat that prevalent nervousness which follows, more and more, from the feverish intellectual activity of our epoch." In the cases of which the author speaks as being characterized by "a diminution of the nervous forces which appears in the form of mental depression, feebleness of memory, somnolence, or in that of irritability, excitement, and insomnia," the improvement of the nutritive condition of the blood is the fundamental condition for recovery; and this, according to Dr. Buchholz, "is best secured by the use of Hemo-gallol—a natural remedy, which is making an ever-improving record for itself."

To sum it all up in a nutshell, I believe that in Hemo-gallol is found the remedy for the failures, shortcomings, and drawbacks of iron medication in the past.

ASSIMILATION OF ORGANIC IRON.

Johannes Tirmann, assistant at the Dorpat Pharmacological Institute, writes (Pharmaceut. Zeitschrift für Russland, 1895) that, contrary to the claims of some physiologists, it was found that crystallized hemoglobin, even if more than a year old, and if administered in small quantities, is still assimilable, and results in the increase of "iron-urine"
Laennoid.-C. P., scales: .14 oz. c. v. oz. - 3.00
Fr. resorcin w. sodium nitrate. Glisten, brown, or dark violet, pbd., or black-blue scales. - Sol. A., acetone, wood. A., acetic acid, phenol; sl. in W.; blue in str.
violet, or sulphuric acid. - Uses: Sens. indic. in alkali.
metry.
Laemus.—see Littus.
Lactamide Merok.—c. v.-oz. 5.00
Fr. etyl lactate, lactic acid, or lactic anhydride, by amm. gas or a.
trans. C3H5O2 = CH3OCHO, CO.NH2, - Radiated crys.-Sol. W., A.—Melt. 74° C.
Lactol
(Beta-naphthol Lactate).—Antiseptic. - Uses: Rec. subst. for
benzo-naphthol.
Lactopeptin Merok.—c. v.-oz. .50
(Lactated Pepelin). - Pepelin & c. enzymes in milk sugar. -
Yellowish-white pbd. - Proteolytie, Amylolytic, &c.-Uses: Infants’
diar., dyspepsia, &c.-Dos. 8-15 grains (0.56-0.97
Gm.).
Lactophenin
(Lacty phenetidin).—Deriv. of phenetidin w. lactic acid.
Wb. pbd.—Antipyre, Antineural, & Analg. - Uses: Fever,
headache, neural pain, rheum., &c.-Dos. 8-15 grains (0.56-0.97
Gm.).
Lactose.—see Milk Sugar.
* Lactucarium, German, Merok (Lactucarium, U. S. P.).-Selected, prime.-c. v.-oz. .24
Also in .12, .15 & .15 lbs.
“Lettuce Opium.” - Dried milk juice Lactuca virosa, L.-
Irres. brown humpe.—the only. cut.; narcotics. odor.; bitter taste.
Uses: Nervous. & cough. - Dos. hypn., &c., & sed., 8-8
grains (0.3-0.59 Gm.); sed., 14-15 grains (0.68-0.89 Gm.).
Caut: Keep dry.
* do. Merok.—Selected, second. c. v.-oz. .23
Also in .12, .15 & .15 lbs.
* do. Merok.—Powder.-c. v.-oz. .39
V. fme, yellowish-brown pbd.; narcotic odor.—Sol. A., E.;
partly in W.
Lactucarium, French (Thridacce).-c. v.-oz. .22
Fr. Lactuca virosa & o. sp. Lactuca.—Brown pieces. Less ac-
tive than the German. - Hypos. Anod. — Dos. 8-15
grains (0.56-0.97 Gm.); sed., 8-15 grains (0.56-0.97 Gm.).
Lactucerin Merok
—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Acetic Ether of Alpha- & Beta-Lactucoerol).-Fr. German lac-
tucarium.—Wb. crys.—Sol. A.—Melt. 210° C.—Sedative.
Lactucine Merok.—15 gr. vial 5.00
Sol. A.; 30 W.—Sed. Hypos. -Dos. 1-5 grains (0.006-0.08 Gm).
Lactyl-tropeline
Fr. tropeline, by lactic acid or ethyl lactate. -C3H5NO.CO.
CH2OH.CH2.-Wb. need. in bundles. - Sol. W., A., E., C.—
Melt. 74-77° C.—Cardiac Tonic. -Clinical data wanting.
Lactyl-tropeline Nitrate Merok.—15 gr. vial 2.50
C3H5NO.CO.CH2OH.NO2.
Laminer
Lamine Sulphate
hemorrhages.
Lanolin (Hydrous Wool-fat, U.S.P.).—lb. tins.—lb. .85
(Adap. Lanolin).—Pured wool-fat, fr. Ovis aries, L. 
(Sheep), with W. & Alm. wh. semi-solid fat; faint, picul. odor;
cont’t not more than 80% water. - Melt. 32 W.—Sol. E., C., with
Turbd.—Melt. 40° C.—Emoll., Antipyr. - Uses: Extern., pru-
ritus, skin disc., gonorr., & erup. fevers. also pharmaceutical.
Lantaine
Fr. Lantana brasiliensae, Link.—Wh. bitter pbd.—Antipyre,
Antipyr. - Uses: Intern. & rectal. fevers inst. of quinine. -
Dos. 10-30 grains (0.67-1.96 Gm.) p. d. in pills, tinned, after
fever.
Lanathanum Merok. —Globules...15 gr. vial 20.00
Metal.-La.—Fairly mall. & ductile, wh. metal; oxid. rapidly
in air; decomp. W.-Sp. Gr. 9.08—Sol. acids.
do. Merok.—Powder...15 gr. vial 12.00
Lanathanum Carbonate Merok. —15 gr. vial 1.00
(Artificial Lanthanite).-(CO3)2+3H2O.—Shin. scales.
Lanathanum Chloride Merok. —15 gr. vial 1.00
LaCl3.—Wh. crys. mass.—Sol. W., A.
Lanathanum Nitrate Merok. —15 gr. vial .75
La2(N03)3+3H2O.—Large, prism., deliq. crys.—Sol. W., A. —
Caut: Keep well stoppered.
Lanathanum Oxalate Merok. —15 gr. vial 1.00
La2(C2O4)3+2H2O.—Wh. crys.
Lanathanum Oxide Merok. —15 gr. vial 1.00
(Lanthanum Trioxide; Lanthanum Sesquioxide).-La2O3.
Reddish-wh. pbd.—Sol. acids. - Uses: Inst. of & better than
lime in hydrogeno lights.
Lanathanum Sulphate Merok. —15 gr. vial 1.00
La2(S04)3+3H2O.—Six-sided, pointed micro-prisms.—Sol. W.
Lard.—U. S. P.
Adope.—Pured fat fr. abomen Sus scrofa, L. (the Hog).
-Sol. E., C., B.; sl. in W. —Melt. 48-60° C.—Uses: As
emollient; also pharm. - Caut: Keep cool, & in tight contain-
ers.
Lard, Benzolinated.—U. S. P.—lb. .40
(Ointment of Benzol).-Antiseptic.—Uses: Skin affect.
Laudanine Merok.—Pure, precipitated
—15 gr. vial 9.00
Also in 1 gr. vials.
Fr. oplum. - C6H5NO4 (Hess).—Sm., prisms, or wh.,
crust. pbd.—Sol. B., C; bot A.—Melt. 105-109° C.—Toxic,
Tetanic. Resembles strychnine.—Anad., tannin, emetic, or
stomach tube.—Caut. Poison !
Laudanosine Merok
—11/2 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 1 gr. vials.
Laudanum.—see Tincture, Opium.
Lead Merok.—C. P., powder...c. b.—lb. 1.00
Metal. -Ph.—Melt. 280-385° C.—Uses: Techn. & chem.
do. Merok.—Granular...bulk.—lb. .50
ndo. Merok.—Finely granular...bulk.—lb. .50
ndo. Merok.—Ribbons...bulk.—lb. 1.00
ndo. Merok.—Bars, pure...bulk.—lb. .60

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HEMO-GALLOL.—Continued from page 144a.

persisting for days. The large intestine of a hernia patient was opened at its upper termination, isolated, and 5 Cc. of defibrinated ox-blood (mixed with a diluted sodium peroxide solution, through which a current of carbon dioxide was passed, in order to deprive the sodium peroxide of its irritating properties) allowed to flow into this opening and to remain for thirty-five hours. It was found that one-fourth of the whole quantity had been assimilated, while the remainder had been transformed into a grayish-brown mass, insoluble in water. This residue was obtained by the repeated careful washing of the large intestine. Kobert himself made the quantitative tests for hematin. In further experiments the assimilation of hematin has also been proved. But hemoglobin, hematin, and blood may be decidedly detrimental to persons with impaired digestion, in that they will coat the walls of the intestine with a black, tarry mass, thus interfering with the intestinal function. Kobert, considering our modern knowledge of the processes of digestion—mainly of the reducing influence of anaerobic bacteria in the intestinal canal—assumed that part of the hemoglobin, assimilated, must have been exposed to reducing influences. According to Georg enburger, this reduction may perhaps be carried far enough to produce hemochromogen from the hemoglobin ingested. Now, since such an intense reduction takes place in the intestinal canal, without rendering the coloring matter of the blood non-assimilable, the experiment was made extra corpus, to expose this coloring matter to various reducing agents. The question then arose whether this coloring matter could be obtained in a tasteless form, and one less inclined to assume a tarry consistency in the intestine. Such a preparation would be preferable to blood, or to hemoglobin, mainly because it would be less of a dead weight to the intestinal canal and the digestion, and, consequently, would be easily assimilable.

Kobert was successful in experiments on these lines, and Hemo-gallol was the fruit of his labor.

Dr. Friedberg, independently of Kobert and his pupils, has extensively employed Hemo-gallol in cases of anemia, etc. He particularly dwells upon the results obtained in one case, where iron sulphate and the chalybeate waters of Pyrmont had been used without favorable result, in which its superior action was strongly manifested. He even claims a passing good effect by the use of Hemo-gallol in a case of pernicious anemia. He found, in this case, a temporary increase of the amount of hemoglobin, as well as of the number of red blood-corpuscles. When the administration of Hemo-gallol was stopped, both again decreased. A female patient, suffering constantly from anemic headache, was entirely relieved by the use of Hemo-gallol. In two patients, whose menstruation had been absent for a long time, the menses reappeared after the use of Hemo-gallol for three weeks (0.3 gm. 3 times daily). The untoward after-effects which appear

Continued on page 146a.

H-H-II
Lead Acetate.  

**U. S. P.  C. P.  c. b. -lb. 35**  

Also in lb. cartons.  

(Plumage Acetate; Sugar of Lead).—Pb(C₂H₃O₂)₄+ 8H₂O. Efflorescent, colorless, transe, prisms, or flat crystals; acetic acid; sweet, metal taste. —Sol. 2.5 W. 0.8 boiling W. 21 A.; 1 boiling A.; 3 C. 5 G. —Med. 900°C. —Astringing, Styp., Antitnhr. —Uses: Intern., der., dysent., gang. & tuss.; hemorrh., ascites, phth. night sweats. —Extern., astringent.  

Also in 1/2 lb. and ozs.  

**PbCrO₄.** Brownish-black pieces, or brown powd. —Sol. acids. —Uses: Oxiizer in org. anal.  

**PbCO₃.** Pure, precipitated c. b. -lb. 1.09  

Also in 1/2 lb. and ozs.  


**Lead Chromate Merck’s G. R.  C. P.  c. b. -lb. 2.09**  

**Lead Chromic Acid.** (Chrome, or Peric, Red; Austrian Chinab.) —PbCr₂O₄. —Red crust., or fine, red powd. —Uses: Tech.  

**Lead Citrate Merck.**  

**Pb₂H₂(C₂O₄)₃.** —Wh., cryst. powd. —Sol. W.  

**Lead Cyanate Merck.**  

**Pb₂(N₂O₅).** —Wh., cryst. powd., or slender need.  

**Lead Cyanide Merck.**  

**Pb₂CN.** —Wh. powd. —Uses: Tech.  

**Lead Ethyl-sulphate.** (Lead Sulphosulphate.) —Pb₂(H₂SO₄)₃+H₂O.  

**Lead Ferro-cyanide Merck.**  

**PbFe₂(CN)₆.** —Yellowish-white powd.  

**Lead Fluoride Merck.**  

**PbF₂.** —Wh. powd.  

**Lead Formate Merck.** Pure, cryst. c. b. -oz. 0.59  

**Pb₂(C₂H₃O₂)₄.** —Glistening, wh., rhombic prisms, or needle.  

**Lead Glycerate**  

**Pb₃(OH)₄(OH)⊂.** —Wm., cryst. powd. —Sol. hot W.  

**Lead Glycerate Merck.** Pure. c. b. -lb. 1.34  


**Lead Hypophosphite Merck.**  

**Pb₃(PO₄)₂.** —Wh., hygrosc. powd.  

**Lead Hypophosphite, see Lead Thiosulphate.**  

**Lead Iodide Merck.**  


**Lead Lactate Merck.**  

**Pb(C₂H₃O₂)₂.** —Heavy, wh., cryst. powd. —Sol. W. —Cont. Keep well stoppered.  

**Lead Lactate Merck.**  

**Pb₃(C₂H₃O₂)₄.** —Heavy, wh., cryst. powd. —Sol. W. —Cont. Keep well stoppered.
frequently enough following the ingestion of inorganic or loosely combined organic iron, in cases with impaired digestion, did not obtain with Hemo-gallol administration.

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**Lead Malate.**

**New Information on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merck's Market Report"—A Pharmaceutical Journal; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., publishing Department, 704 B. Box 2604, New York.

**Lead Malate Merck.**—Pure...c. v.-oz. 1.04

PbC,H,0 6 H 2O.—Wh. pds.

**Lead Melanovatanate.**—See Lead Vanadate.

**Lead Molybdate Merck.**...c. v.-oz. .94

PbMoO 4.—Yellow pds.

**Lead Mono-chloracetate**

Pb(C,H,0) 6 H 2O.—Wh. pds.

**Lead Monoxide.**—See Lead Oxide, Yellow.

**Lead Nitrate Merck.**—U.S.P.—Pure, cryst.

Also in 1 lb. boxes.

Pb(NO 3) 2.—Wh. cryst.—Sol 3 W.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Intern., derm., or intest. hemorrhage.—Extern., in oint.: sore nipples, cracked lips, chapped hands; aque. solut.: use, or fum. in gonorr. & leucorr.; also techn.—Does 1-4 grains (0.006-0.08 Grm.).

* do. Merck.—Cryst. c. b.-lb. .54

Also in 1 lb. boxes.

**Lead Oxalate, Basic, Merck.**—C. v.-oz. .39

Varia. comp.—Pale, flesh-colored need.

**Lead Oleate.**—See Oleate, Lead.

**Lead Oxalate Merck.**...c. b.-lb. 1.34

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

PbC,0 5.—Heavy, wh. pds.

**Lead Oxide, Brown, Merck.**—Pure...c. b.-lb. .59

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Lead Dioxide; Peroxide of Lead; Amnibody Plumbeous Acid.)—PbO.—Dark, puce-brown to black pds.—Uses: Anal. & techn.

* do. Merck.—Commercial...c. b.-lb. .59

**Lead Oxide, Brown, Merck's G. R. c. b.-lb. 1.34

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

—Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

**Lead Oxide, Red**

(Lead Oxide; Minium; Plumbeo-plumbous Oxide.)—PbO.—Bright red pds.—Sol., glacial acetic acid.—Uses: Plasters & salves: also techn.—Cost. Poison!

**Lead Oxide, Yellow, Merck.**—U. S. P.—C. P.

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Plumbous Oxide; Lead Protoxide; Litharge; Massicot; Monoxide of Lead.)—PbO.—Yellow to yellow red pds.—Sol., glacial acetic acid, nitric acid.—Uses: Oint., plasters, &c., also techn.

* do. Merck.—Pure...c. b.-lb. .69

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

**Lead Oxide, Yellow, Merck’s G. R. c. b.-lb. 1.19

—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

—Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

**Tests:** (CO 2, Ca, Al, & free Pb) 2 gm. in 5 cc. W.; add Acetic acid slowly in exc. : no CO 2; clear (or v. al. turb.), & no cond. sediment; add H 2 SO 4; filter; add Amm. in exc.: no ppt., nor blue color; add Amm. Oxal.: v. al. turb. only.—(HHSO 4) solut. in dil. Acetic acid as sbv.; color finb. blue w. indigo solut.; add H 2 SO 4; blue remains.—(Cl.) diss. in 30 dil. HNO 3; add AgNO 3; no chg.

**Lead Phenate,**—See Lead Carbonate.

**Lead Phosphate Merck.**—C. P. c. v.-oz. .34

(Normal Orthophosphate of Lead.)—Pb, (PO 4) 2.—Wh. pds.

* do. Merck.—Pure...c. v.-oz. .29

**Lead Phosphate Merck.**—C. v.-oz. .44

PbHPO 4.—Wh. pds.

**Lead Propionate Merck.**—Pure...c. v.-oz. .54

(Normal Lead Propionate.)—Pb, (C 2 H 4 O 6) 2.—Gummy mass.

**Lead Pyrophosphate Merck.**...c. v.-oz. .49

Pb, (PO 4) 2.—Amorph., wh. pds.

**Lead Salicylate Merck.**...c. v.-oz. .59

Pb, (C 2 H 3 O 2)H 2 O.—Wh. cryst.

**Lead Selenate Merck.**...c. v.-oz. 3.00

Pb, (SeO 4) 2.—Wh. pds.

**Lead Silicate Merck.**...c. v.-oz. .24

Wh., cryst. pds.—Uses: Techn.

**Lead Silico-fluoride Merck.**...c. v.-oz. .24

PbF 2, H 2 O.

**Lead, "Sugar of,"**—See Lead Acetate.

**Lead Sulphate Merck.**—C. P. c. b.-lb. .83

PbSO 4.—Wh., cryst. pds.—Sol., hot conc. hydrochloric or nitric acids; warm ammonia; solut. ammon. acetate or tartarate.—Uses: Techn.

* do. Merck.—Pure...c. b.-lb. .44

Uses: Techn., inst. of white lead as pigment.

**Lead Sulphide Merck.**—Pure, fused...c. b.-lb. 1.89

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Plumbous Sulphide; Lead Monocyanide.)—PbS.—Lead-gray, cryst. solid.

* do. Merck.—Wet process...c. b.-lb. .79

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

**Lead Sulphite Merck.**...c. b.-lb. 1.09

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(Plumbous Sulphite; Lead Sulphide.)—Pb, (HSO 3) 2.—Lumpy, wh. pds.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Blisters, scabias, exc., inj., surf., & var. skin affec.

**Lead Sulpho-carbolate Merck.**


**Lead Sulpho-cyanate Merck.**...c. v.-oz. .24

(Lead Sulpho-cyanide or Rhodanide.)—Pb, (CN) 2.—Yellowish, microcryst.

**Lead Sulpho-naphtholate Merck.**

(Lead Beta-naphtho-sulphonate.)—Pb,(C 11 H 35 O 7) 2 H 2 O.—Sm., silvery plate.—Sol. W.

**Lead Tannate Merck.**—Dry...c. v.-oz. .29


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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

—147—
PAPAYOTIN
(See page 181)

Is used especially as a safe and efficient membrane-solvent in croup and diphtheria. In quite a weakly alkaline aqueous solution, the peptonizing force of Papayotin is generally considered to be best brought to action. It thus dissolves 200 times its weight of freshly expressed blood-fibrin.

For topical application in membranous croup and diphtheria, a 5% solution of Papayotin Merck in slightly alkalized water has been commonly used. This must be applied with a brush to the pseudo-membranes at intervals of 20 or 30 minutes before asphyxia becomes imminent. Prof. Dr. A. Jacobi has, however, with eminent success, in the complaints and manner mentioned, used the following formula: Papayotin Merck 1, Water 1, Glycerin 4.

Rossbach, of Jena, and Finkler, of Bonn, found that the removal of the membranes as above described would reduce temperatures of 104° F, and above, to normal.

Dr. W. Keating Bauduy, of the Missouri Medical College, says:

"One of the favorable results of Papayotin is due to the absence of escharotic effects. Papayotin is a dissolvent for all dead tissues. When taken into the mouth, the epithelium of the mucous membrane does not undergo the slightest change; whereas, on the other hand, if there be present a false membrane, whatsoever its character, croupous or diphtheritic, it is immediately attacked and dissolved."

Dr. Bauduy further says that he prefers "a concentrated paste," freshly prepared from powdered Papayotin with very little water, and a drop of lactic acid, to the 5% solution in (alkalized?) water. He also prefers the application by brush to the spray, except when, in nasal diphtheria, the parts are inaccessible.

Papayotin Merck is used internally similarly to the animal digestive ferments. The dose is, 0.1 to 0.3 Gm. (1/2 to 4/3 grn.), preferably administered with sodium bicarbonate.

N. B.—The formulas above given apply to pure Papayotin Merck only, and not to the vastly weaker preparations like Papain, Papoid, etc.

To be had of all Druggists.

MERCK & CO., NEW YORK.
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT."—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $3.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, F. O. Box 2648, New York.

**Lead Tartrate Merck.**

PbO₂H₂O₄—Wh. pwd. 

**Lead Thio-sulphate Merck.** Precipitated. 

C. b.—lb. 

(Lead Hypothesulphite.) Pb₃O₄—Gray pwd.

**Lead Tri-ethyl Merck.** 

(Di-plumbeous Hexa-ethyl.) Fr. ethyl-iodide, by lead-sodium alloy. Pb₃(C₂H₅)₂—Yellow, mobile oil; decomps. on expos. 

Sol., v. sol. A., E., B. 

**Lead Tartrate Merck.** 

C. v.—oz. 

(Lead Wolframate.) PbWO₄—Red cryst.

**Lead Vanadate Merck.** 15 gr. vial. 

(Lead Metavanadate; Lead Vanadinate.) Pb₃O₄—Yellow pwd.

**Lead, White.**—See Lead Carbonate.

**Lead Wolframate.**—See Lead Tungstate.

**Lead & Sodium Thio-sulphate Merck.** C. v.—oz. 

(Lead-sodium Hypothesulphite.) Pb₃O₄S₂P₂O₇—Sm., heavy crystal. 

**Leothin Merck.** 5 gr. vial. 


Decomp. on being melted.

**Legumin Merck.** 15 gr. vial. 

(Plant Casein.) Albumin used fr. leguminous plant seeds. 


**Leonotin (Eucelotin).** C. v.—oz. 


Sol. A.—Powd., Dist., Aq. A. 

Uses: Liver & spleen dye. 

* Does 9-4 grains (0.18-0.36 Gm.).

**Lepidolite Merck.** Fr. Cinchoninae. 15 gr. vial. 

(Methyl-quinoline; Cincho-lep.quinine.) Obt. fr. quinoline by distil. cinchonine w. aqu. potas. hydrate. C₂H₅N₂O₂—C₂H₃N₂O₂—Oliq. liq., solid at 0°C; odor like quinoline; turns red-brown in light.—Sp. Gr. 1.000 at 0°C.—Sol., all prop., A., E., B., & sol. W.—Bol. 901-988—C. 

**Lepidolite Merck.** —From Tar Oil. C. v.—oz. 1.00.

**Lepidolite Merck.** —Pure. 

C. v.—oz. 

Rossenol fr. rhizome Veronica virginica, L. Yellowish pwd. 


Uses: Chronic constip., duodenal indigest., torpid liver, &c. Favorite w. the Ecleotica inst. of mercenaires. 

* Does, chalog., & alter. 1.5 grains (0.055-0.03 Gm.); purg. 8 grains (0.58 Gm.).

* * 

**Leucine Merck.** —Commercial. 

C. v.—oz. 

(Alpha-amino-normal hexanol Acid; Amido-capric Acid). 

* Fr. horn shavings, by boil w. sulphate acid & water. C₆H₁₂NO₂ = C₂(H₂)₄CH₂NO₂. 

**Lecithin Hydrochlorate Merck.** 15 gr. vial. 

C₂H₅NO₂HCl—6m. cryst. 

Sol. W.

**Lecumine.**—See Quinoline.

---

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

---

Levulose Merck. C. P., cryst. 

(Prunus; Pute Sugar: Dietin. Fr. cane sugar or insulin by hydrolysis. C₆H₁₂O₅, Color., odor., sweet. 


**do. Merck.** Syrup. 

C. v.—oz. 1.29 

C₂H₅OH.sq.—Reddish-brown syrup. 


Lichenin Merck. 15 gr. vial. 


* Sol., boll. W.; hydrochloric acid. 

Demulcent.

Lignin,—See Benzin. Petroleum.

Lilacin,—See Syringin.


(Bleaching Powder: Chloride of Lime.) Fr. act. chloride on lime; const. than 28% avail. Chlorite. Mixture of Ca(OCl)₂ & CaCl₂. 

Delig., wh. pwd.; strong odor of hypochlorous acid: unpleasant, saline taste.—Sol., partly in W.—Bleach., Distif. 

Uses: As a general disinfectant. 

* * 

Keep dry. fr. air.

Lime, Chlorinated. Merck's G. R. 

* Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. 

Cont. at least 28% available Cl. 

**Tests:** 

Keep dry. fr. air.

**Lime.**—See Calcium Oxide.

**Lime Compounds,**—See under Calcium.

Lime, Saccharated,—See Calcium Saccharate.


C. b.—lb. 0.39 

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. 

(Calcic Liver of Sulphur; Liver of Lime.) Mixt. calcium mono-sulphide & sulphate. w. carbon obt. by calcin. calcium sulphate w. carbon or starch. Grayish-w. pwd.; odor of sulph. hydro.; unpleasant, alkal. taste. 

* Sol. w. part. decomps. in boll. W.; 90 G.—Antipyr., Alter., Depl. 


* Does 1/4-1/2 grains (0.018-0.18 Gm.) in pills. 

* Caut. Keep fr. air.

Liquid Glass,—See Potassium or Sodium Silicate.

Litharge,—See Lead Oxide, Yellow.

Lithium Merck. 15 gr. vial. 8.00 

Also in 1/4 gramme vials. 

Metal. 

* * 

Dark gray lumps; cut surface, first silvery wh., then yellowish to gray. 

* Sp. Gr. 0.780-0.796. 

* Mel. 180°C. 

* Uses: 

* All salts in lithiasis, arthralgia, &c. 

* Caut. Keep under benzoin. naphth or liquid free fr. oxygen. 

* Tests: Colors flame red; decom. W.

**Lithium Acetate Merck.**—Pure, cryst. C. v.—oz. 0.39 

Li₂CO₃—C₆H₄(C₂H₅)₂CO. 


* Uses: See Lithium. * Does 9-4 grains (0.18-1.6 Gm.).

**Lithium Atenenate Merck.** C. v.—oz. 0.94 

Li₂CO₃, H₂O. 

* Uses: Lithiaose, malar. affect., skin dia., &c. 

* Does 1/16, 1/16 yen (0.001-0.004 Gm.). 

* Antid., emetics, stomach staph. milk, eggs, magnesia, sacchar. oxide of iron, diastase, or fresh iron oxalide. 

**Lithium Benzoate Merck.** U. S. P.—Fr. 

Natural acid. 

C. v.—oz. 0.94 

Li₂CO₃—Light, wh. pwd., or ols., sweet. 

* Sol. W.; 12 A.—Andulith, Dist., Antipyr., Antithem. * Does 5-90 grains (0.25-1.6 Gm.).
Large Users of Lithium!

THE E. L. PATCH COMPANY,

Proprietors of...

PATCH'S COMPOUND LITHIA TABLETS.

-----


"I have been using your Compound Lithia Tablets for inflammatory rheumatism and have never received so much benefit from any other lithia water or tablets. They would be the cheapest at twice their cost."

The Original Lithia Tablet.

What Another Physician Says.

"I have used your Compound Lithia Tablets in Diabetes Mellitus and other kidney troubles with marked success, and gladly recommend them to others.

A Superior Remedy for all Rheumatic and Kidney Troubles.

-----

The E. L. Patch Company,
Boston, .: New York, :. Chicago.

Manufacturers of
a Full Line of

Assayed Percolation Powders, Fluid Extracts, Tablets and Tablet Triturates, Gelatin Coated Pills, Gran. Effervescent Salts, Elixirs, Soltions, etc.

Send for Catalogue,
Mentioning Merck's Index.

To Boston Office, 91 Broad St.
Lithium Benzoate. MERCK’S 1896 INDEX. Lithium Phosphate.

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Lithium Benzoate. U.S.P.—Fr. Artificial acid; perfectly soluble...c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lb. bottles & cartons.

Lithium Benzoate, Effervescent...c. v.—oz. .26
Effervescent mixt. lithium benzoate, tartaric acid, a bicarbonate, & sugar.—Sol. w.—Antitussive, Anodyne.—Dose 50-60 grains (1.83-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Benzoatecaulcyate Merck...c. v.—oz. .69
Whitish, cryst. pbd.—Sol. W.—Properties of lithium benzoate & salicylic acid.

Lithium Bichromate Merck...c. v.—oz. .39
Li2Cr2O7.—Dark, brown-gray, microcrystalline, hygroscopic pbd.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Lithium Borate Merck...c. v.—oz. .49
Li2B4O7.—Wh., cryst. pbd.—Sol. w.—Antiseptic, Antitussive, & Antiphlogistic.—Use: Cystitis.

Lithium Borate Effervescent, Merck...c. v.—oz. .74
Li2B4O7.—Wh. pbd.—Antiseptic, Antitussive, & Antiphlogistic.—Use: Cystitis.

Lithium Borosilicate Merck...c. v.—oz. .79
Mixt. lithium borate & silicate.—Wh., cryst. pbd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Antitussive, & Antiphlogistic.—Use: Cystitis.

Lithium Bromide Merck...U.S.P.—g. v.—oz. .28
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs. (Normal Lithium Carbonate).—Br2.—Light, white, alcal. pbd.—Sol. W.; sol. in water & alcohol. (For granule inject 15 grains [0.97 Gm.], in W.—Dose 5-15 grains [0.30-0.97 Gm.], in soda water or lemonade.

Lithium Bromide, Effervescent, Merck...c. v.—oz. .29
Mixt. lithium bromide, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—Wh. pbd.—Sol. W., with effervescent.—Dose 50-120 grains (1.83-4.2 Gm.).

Lithium Carbonate Merck...U. S. P.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .28
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lb. bottles & cartons. (Normal Lithium Carbonate).—Li2CO3.—Light, white, alcal. pbd.—Sol. W.; sol. in water & alcohol. (For granule inject 15 grains [0.97 Gm.], in W.—Dose 5-15 grains [0.30-0.97 Gm.], in soda water or lemonade.

Lithium Carbonate, Effervescent, Merck...c. v.—oz. .24
Mixt. lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—Wh. gran. pbd.—Sol. W., with effervescent.—Dose 50-60 grains (1.83-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Chloride Merck...U.S.P.—g. v.—oz. .35
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lbs.

Lithium Chloride, Effervescent, Merck...c. v.—oz. .35
Mixt. lithium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—Wh. pbd.—Sol. W., with effervescent.—Dose 50-60 grains (1.83-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Chromate Merck...c. v.—oz. .44
Li2Cr2O7.—Red, trigem. cryst.—Sol. W.

Lithium Citrate Merck...c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lb. bottles & cartons. Li3C6H5O7.—Transp., colorless, cryst.; fdl. alcal. taste.—Sol. 5° W.; sol. in A.—Uses: More agreeable than o. lithium salts; & less irrit. to stomach.—Dose 5-30 grains [0.30-1.8 Gm.].

Lithium Citrate, Effervescent, Merck...c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lb. bottles & cartons. Li3C6H5O7.—Transp., colorless, cryst.; fdl. alcal. taste.—Sol. 5° W.; sol. in A.—Uses: More agreeable than o. lithium salts; & less irrit. to stomach.—Dose 5-30 grains [0.30-1.8 Gm.].

Lithium Citrate Merck...U. S. P.—Powder...c. v.—oz. .25
Also in 1/2 & 1/4 lb. bottles & cartons.

Lithium Chloride, Effervescent, Merck...U.S.P.—c. v.—oz. .24
Mixt. lithium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—Wh. gran. pbd.—Sol. W., with effervescent.—Use: A more agreeable citrate drink.—Dose 50-60 grains (1.83-3.9 Gm.).

Lithium Dithio-salicylate Merck...c. v.—oz. .129
Li2C2H3O7.—Li2CO3, H2O.—S, C, H2O.—Sol. W., gray.—Uses: Antiseptic, Antifluor, & Antiseptic.—Dose 5-10 grains [0.30-0.65 Grs.].

Lithium Ferrousbenzolate Merck...c. v.—oz. .94

Lithium Ferricarbonate Merck...c. v.—oz. .59

Lithium Ferricarbonate Merck...c. v.—oz. .59

Lithium Fluoride Merck...Pure...c. v.—oz. .89
HIF.—Wh. pbd.—Sol. w.—Uses: Antiseptic, Antifluor, & Antiseptic.

Lithium Formate Merck...Pure...c. v.—oz. .104
LiCHO.—Color.—Cryst.—Uses: Antiseptic, Antifluor, & Antiseptic.—Dose 5-10 grains [0.30-0.65 Grs.].

Lithium Glycero-phosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .129
Li2PO3, C3H6O3.—Uses: Doses, dec. As calcium glycero-phosphate.

Lithium Guaiacol Merck...c. v.—oz. .144
Li2C6H5O7.—Uses: Antiseptic, Antifluor, & Antiseptic.—Dose 5-10 grains [0.30-0.65 Grs.].

Lithium Hydrate Merck...c. v.—oz. .94
(Lithium Hydroxide).—LiOH.—Wh., caustic pbd.; scrid, alkaline taste; absorbs carbon dioxide from air.—Sol. W.; sol. in A.—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Lithium Iodide Merck...g. s. v.—oz. .47
Also in 1/2 lbs.

Lithium Lactate Merck...c. v.—oz. .74
LICl.—Wh. pbd.—Sol. W.—Uses: As carbonate, & as pyro-tech.

Lithium Metaborate Merck...c. v.—oz. .64
Li2B4O7.—Uses: Antiseptic, Antifluor, & Antiseptic.

Lithium Nitrate Merck...c. v.—oz. .37
LiNO2.—Color.—Uses: As carbonate, & as pyro-tech.—Caut. Use well-stp. bot.

Lithium Oxalate Merck...c. v.—oz. .104
Li2C2O4.—Uses: Doses, dec. As carbonate.—Caut. Use well-stp. bot.

Lithium Phosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .129
(Lithium Ortho-phosphate).—Li2PO4, H2O.—Wh., gran. cryst. pbd.—Sol. in acida.—Dose 10-30 grains [0.65-1.8 Gm.].

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—149—
Lithia Ozonate Water

While this is the latest production from our laboratory, we consider it the most important contribution to the vocabulary of remedies, wherever Lithia is indicated, which has ever been prescribed by the medical world, and one which is destined always to head the list of valuable diuretics.

While this water may be new to some, it has been in extensive use by many of our most eminent physicians throughout the United States, and has long since passed the experimental stage, if such ever existed, and to-day White Rock Ozonate Lithia water stands unrivaled as a reliable remedy for Muscular or Sciatic Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Gravel or Kidney diseases of whatever nature; and the reason why it is superior to any other form of Lithia will be readily understood when we can assure the physician that by converting Lithia Oxide into an Ozonate, adding this to White Rock Spring water, and charging the whole with Ozo-Carbonic Gas, the process has not only intensified the activity of the Lithia many times, but Ozo-Carbonic Acid imparts the oxidizing qualities so much sought after and which are very soon manifested in the great increase of red corpuscles of the blood.

With this water we have also completely overcome the tendency to gastric disturbances, invariably evinced with all other forms of Lithia.

For sale by druggists generally.

Write for descriptive pamphlet and testimonials, mentioning Merck's Index.

WHITE ROCK
MINERAL SPRING
COMPANY,

. . . . . . Waukesha, Wis.
Lithium Salicylate.

Lupinidine Sulphate.

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Lithium Salicylate. — U. S. P.—C. P.

C. P., white. — c. v.—oz. .24

Lithium Salicylate, Effervescent, Merck. — C. P., white. — c. v.—oz. .18

Lithium Silico-fluoride Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.14

Lithium Succinate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .99

Lithium Sulphate. — C. P. — c. v.—oz. .104

Lithium Sulpho-cyanate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .94

Lithium Tartrate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .94

Lithium Urate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.79

Lithium Valerianate Merck. — U. S. P.—C. P.

Lithium Valerate. — L. H. O. — Wh. cryt. — valerian odor. — Sol. W.—Antispas., Antit. — Uses: Lithiatria, or rheum., colic, or nerv. — 5 c. v.—0.5 g. per day.

Lithium & Caffeine Sulphate. — c. v.—oz. 1.50

Lithium & Potassium Tartrate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29

Lithium & Sodium Benzoate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .56

Lithium & Sodium Tartrate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .59

Ludin Merck. — Purified. — c. v.—oz. .79


Liver of Sulphur. — See Potassa, Sulphurated. 

Lobelina Merck. — Pure, fr. seeds. — 15 gr. vial. 4.00

Lobelina Sulphate, fr. Leaves, Merck. — 15 gr. v. 2.50

Lobelia Merck. — Purified. — 1 gr. vial. 4.00

Lobelia Merck. — Antispas., Antit. — Uses: Adults, 2-3 gr. (0.03-0.06 Gm.) p. d.; children, 1-2 gr. (0.015-0.02 Gm.) p. d.

Lobelia Sulphate, fr. Leaves, Merck. — 15 gr. v. 2.50

Lobelia Sulphate, fr. Seed, Merck. — 15 gr. v. 3.00

Lorettia. — c. v.—oz. .60

Lossophan. — c. v.—oz. 1.80

Lupin Merck. — 15 gr. vial. 1.50

Lupinidine Sulphate Merck. — 15 gr. vial. 2.00

—150—
CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER.

A Perfect Antiseptic Dry Dressing.

ABSOLUTELY SUPERIOR TO IODOFORM.

CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER

IS PERFECTLY NON-IRRITATING.

Its superiority over iodoform lies in the following points:

1. It is odorless.
2. Non-toxic.
3. A stronger antiseptic.
4. A local anesthetic.
5. A thorough germicide.

SUPPLIED IN ONE-OUNCE TINS ONLY.

One-half ounce sample and literature mailed free to physicians, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.

PHÉNIQUE CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Continued on page 151a.
Lupin.—U. S. P. ............................. 1 lb. ............................. 0.60
Gladiolus p. w., fr. strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, L. (Hop).—Mar. Tonic, Antispasmodic. — Uses: Check tendency to pollution & relieve irritat. of bladder. — Dose 3-8 grams (0.05-0.13 Gm.), sometimes combined w. camphor. — Caut. Keep fr. light & air.

Lutidine Merck ............................. c. v. — oz. 2.00

Lutidine, Beta-, Merck ............................. c. v. — oz. 4.00

Lyceol ............................. c. v. — oz. 4.50
(2-Dimethyl-pyridazine tartrate). — Deriv. of dimethylpyrazine comb. w. tartaric acid. — Fine, gran., w. pdw. — Sol. W.—Melt 118° C. — Caut. Analog., Diz., &c.— Uses: Gout, rheumat., lithiasis, &c. — Dose 4-8 grans (0.06-0.12 Gm.). — Max. Dose 24 grans (1.5 Gm.) p. day.

Lycine Hydrochloride,—see Betaine Hydrochlorate.

Lycostatin Merck ............................. 15 gr. vial 2.50

Lycopin (Elecetic) ............................. 0.75
Resin. extr. fr. Lycopus viridis, L. (Bugle Weed).—Brownish p. w.; peculiar odor; unpleasant, s. l. bitter taste.—Sol. A, E.—Astring., Nat., Pulmonic & o. hemorrhages. — Dose 1-6 grams (0.06-0.4 Gm.).

Lycopodium.—U. S. P. ............................. 1/2 lb. ............................. 0.65
(Vegetable Sulphur).—Spores of Lycopodium clavatum, L., & o. sp. — Antispas., Absorben. — Uses: External, excoriated surf., baby p. w. — Also pharm. & tech.

Lymph, Koch's,—see Tuberculin.

Lysidine
(Methyl-glyoxalidine : Ethylene-ethylidine-diamine, Hoffman).—Fr. dry distill. nat. solute w. ethylene-diamine-di-chloridrochlorid.-C6H5-N = Pinkish, hypos. crust. — Mousy odor. — Sol. W.—Melt 100° C. — Solvent.—Uses: All cases of uric acid disease. More active than piperazine. Does not cause digestive troubles or albuminuria.—Dose 15-20 grans (0.97-1.5Gm.) in 1 pint (0.54 litre) cold carbonated W.

Lysiol ............................. c. b. — lb. ............................. 0.60
Fr. coal tar.—Brown, oily liquid; creosote odor.—Cont. about 50% of creosote. — Sp. Gr. 1.042.—Sol. W., A, C, G, &c.—Disinf., Antispas. — Uses: External, 0.5-1.5% used in dress wounds & injuries & for skin diseases, 2-4% in soillet. W., 3-4% in soup. & surg. instr. — Caut. as destroyer of fungi & insects.

Maculalin Merck ............................. 15 gr. vial ............................. 0.65

Magdala,—see (Dye) Red, Magdala.

Magnaeta,—see (Dye) Red, Fuchsine.

Magneta, Acid,—see (Dye) Red, Ruby S.

Magnesia,—see Magnesium Oxide.

Magnesia Mixture,—see Solution, Magnesia Mixture.

Magnesium Merck ............................. Bars 5 to 10 Mm. thick, oz. ............................. 0.50
Metal in bars.—Mg.—Lustr., silverish-white, mall., moderately hard; burns w. brill., wh. light. —Melt, about 700° C.— Uses: — Inst. of zinc in March's apparatus & o. chem. anal.

do. Merck ............................. Bars 10 Mm. thick, & over oz. ............................. 0.50

do. Merck ............................. Ingots oz. ............................. 0.50

do. Merck ............................. Ribbon 2 to 4 Mm. wide oz. ............................. 0.75
Uses: Prod. intense light.

do. Merck ............................. Powder c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.44
Coarse, gray p. w. — Uses: Pyrotechny.

do. Merck ............................. Fine powder c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.44
Fine, gray p. w. — Uses: Flash-light.

do. Merck ............................. Wire oz. ............................. 0.75

Magnesium Acetate Merck ............................. c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.24
Mg(C2H3O2)2 + H2O.—Deliq., wh. granul. — Sol. W., A.—Cathartic.—Uses: As the citrate.—Dose 5-90 grans (0.32-4 Gm.). — Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Magnesium Benzoate Merck ............................. Fr. Natural acid c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.42
Mg(C2H5O2)2.—W. p. w. — Sol. W.—Antispas., Antiseptic. — Alter.—Uses: Lithemia, rheum., scroful., cirrhosis of liver, &c.—Dose 8-25 grans (0.59-1.3 Gm.).

* do. Merck ............................. Fr. Artificial acid c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.29

Magnesium Bichromate Merck ............................. c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.49

Magnesium Bisulphate Merck ............................. c. b. — lb. ............................. 1.09
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & ozs. — Magnesium Hydrogen Sulphate; Acid Magnesium Sulphate. — MgH2SO4, — W. prisms. — Sol. W.—Cathartic. — Dose 5-90 grans (0.32-1.8 Gm.).

Magnesium Borate Merck ............................. c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.24
(‘‘Antifungin’’). — Mg Bo4O3,3Mg(OH)2 + 2H2O.— Colori. micro-crsly.— Antiseptic. — Dose 5-30 grans (0.32-1.8 Gm.).

* Magnesium Borocitrate Merck ............................. Powder— c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.18
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs. — Wh. pdw. — Sol. W.—Antispas., Antiseptic. — Uses: Lithia., goyt., rheum., &c.—Dose 15-90 grans (1-2 Gm.).

do. Merck ............................. Scales c. v. — oz. ............................. 0.24
Sm., wh., lustr. scales. — W.

Magnesium Bromate Merck ............................. g. s. v. — oz. ............................. 1.07
MgBrO3 + H2O,—Colori. crysly.

Magnesium Bromide Merck ............................. Pure, crysly. g. s. v. — oz. ............................. 0.37
MgBr2 + H2O,—Colori. deliq. crysly.; bitter taste.—Sol. W.; &c., in A. — Norre Sedative. — Uses: Insom., bóst., lymphangitis, tet., epilepsy, &c.—Dose 10-30 grans (0.65-1.8 Gm.). — Caut. Keep dry, fr. air.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Media. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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From the Other Side of the World.

Dr. Sarsfield Cassidy, of Adamniaby, New South Wales, writing under date of July 30, 1895, says:

I have given CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER a thorough trial and am delighted with the results attained. The following is a typical case:

A boy, aged 14, had suffered a fracture of the skull, resulting in a depression and laceration. I trephined and lifted the supraorbital plate (which was depressed), taking all antiseptic precautions and applying the usual iodoform dressing. Rigors, nausea, and the usual symptoms of depression continuing, after four days I was obliged to remove the dressing and apply another, using bichloride of mercury with the iodoform, and opening up the wound so as to secure free drainage. Local pain was constantly present, and general encephalitis gave unmistakable evidence that the abscess was gaining ground. At this critical period the package of CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER came to hand. As your literature makes special reference to its utility in the suppression of the formation of pus and ulcerative processes generally, I determined to try it in the case. I dusted it all over the diseased surface and saturated all around the drainage area so that it could find its way within and attack the seat of the trouble. My visit on the following day found the patient much better. He had slept well and had drank freely of iced milk, and reported the pain as "almost all gone." I removed the outside dressing and found that the suppuration had been very much reduced and that the edges of the seams looked well.

I applied more of the CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER and left things as they were, dusting in the powder without using the bichloride solution.

Four days later I removed the dressings and found the wound perfectly healed, and the boy is now up and well.

I am convinced that the CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE POWDER played a very important part in this boy's recovery, and think it has a great future ahead for it. I am giving it a trial in chronic ulcers of the leg, and will report results soon.

One-half ounce sample and literature mailed free to physicians, mentioning Merck's Index.

PHÉNIQUE CHEMICAL CO.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Continued on page 352a.
MAGNESIUM BUTYRATE.

Merk's 1896 Index.

Magnesium Butyrate Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 1.07
Mg(C₂H₅O₂)₂·5½ Sm., cryst. scales.—Sol. W.

Magnesium Carbonate: Cryst...c. b.—lb. 1.00
MgCO₃—Minute, w. cryst. or granules.

Magnesium Carbonate, Light...U. S. P.—Cubes...lb. 1.16
(Light Carbonate of Magnesia)—By precip. —Approx.: (MgCO₃)₂·H₂O+6H₂O. Perf'y wh., light pieces; al. earthy taste; v. friable.—Sol. 3,000. 3% carbonate acid W.—Antacid, Cath., Antilithic.—Uses: Constip., acid, stomach, stone in bladder, &c. Excellent antid. to acid poison.—Do 80—120 grains (2—6 Gm.).

do.—Fine powder...bulb.—lb. 1.15

Magnesium Carbonate: G. R. c.—lb. 0.50
(Merck's Guaranteed Reagent).—Tests: (For Alkalies, &c.) sol. in dil. HCl: clear; boil with W.; filter; evapor. filtrate: al. resid.—(U. S. A., Ag₂O, CaO, H₂SO₄, CO₂) sol. in 50 dil. Acetic acid: clear; (pt. 1) add H₂SO₄ sq.: no chg.; (pt. 2) boil; add Amm. & Amm. O. al. only v. faint turb. in 5 min.; (pt. 3) add 3 H₂SO₄; (pt. 4) add HNO₃ & AgNO₃ v. al. turb.

Magnesium Carbonate...g. s. v.—oz. 0.57
Mg(ClO₃)₂—V. deliq. wh. ptdw.; bitter taste.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Magnesium, Chloride: C. P.—cryst....c. b.—lb. 0.50
MgCl₂·6H₂O—N'ly C. P., wh., deliq., bitter crystals.—Sol. W.; partly in A.—Aper., Cath.—Uses: Appetizer, Ines. of bile & check constip.—Dos. 80—400 grains (16—80 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stopped.

do. Merck.—Pure, cryst....c. b.—lb. 0.39
Cont. some alkali chloride.—Sol. W.

do. C. P., fused....c. b.—lb. 0.60
(Metahydrates Magnesium Chloride).—Caut. Keep dry & well stopped.

do. Merck.—Dried....c. b.—lb. 0.60

Uses: Techin.

Magnesium Chloride Merck's G. R. c.—lb. 0.75
(Merck's Guaranteed Reagent).—Also in ½ 1/4, ½ lbs. & ozs.

Wh., deliq. cryt.—Tests: (Sol.:) 9 Gm. diss. comp. in 10 Cc. abs. alc.—(H₂PO₄, H₂SO₄, CO₂) sol. in 30. 2 Cc. W.; add exc. NH₃ (Amm.) & add. HCl in bns. (Melita & Ehrlich) sq. solut. 1:20; (pt. 1) add Amm. S: no chg.; (pt. 2) sq. solut. 1:8; (pt. 3) add exc. NH₃; add Amm. O. & Amm. S. 5:1.

Magnesium Chromate Merck...c. v.—oz. 0.49
MgCrO₄—Orange-yellow, cryt. ptd.

Magnesium Citrate Merck...Scales...c. v.—oz. 0.40
(Normal Magnesium Citrate).—Mg₆(C₂H₃O₂)₂+14H₂O. Wh. scales, or crusta; ful. salino taste.—Sol. W.—Cath., Antilithic.—Dos. 30—180 grains (0.5—3 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Soluble...c. b.—lb. 1.34

Magnesium Citrate, Effervescent...U. S. P.
(Granulated Crystals of Magnesia).—Mixt. magnesium citrate, sodium bicarbonate, citric acid, & sugar.—Deliq., coarsely

gras., wb. ptdw.; odorl.; mild. acid. ples. taste.—Sol. 3 W.—Cath., Antilithic.—Uses: Constip., sick headache, & gravel.—Dos. 120—480 grains (8—30 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry.

Magnesium Copicat Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.04
Pr. copicate acid of Marschalco copita.—Yellowish ptdw.—Antisept., Diarr., Lax., Stim.—Uses: Gonorr., dysent., hemorrhoids & chronic bronch, catarrh. Like "Marschalco:Pars."—Dos. 10—30 grains (0.65—1.8 Gm.).

Magnesium Ergotinate Merck...15 gr. vial.—60
(Magnesium Scolotiniate).—Brown ptdw.—Emmen., Vasoco.-const, Motoc-excit.—Uses: Amenorr., menorr., uterine fibroids, epilepsy, &c.—Dos. 0.1—1 grains (0.064—0.065 Gm.).

Magnesium Ethyl-sulphate Merck...c. v.—oz. 0.34
MgC₂H₅SO₄·H₂O—Deliq., colorl. cryt.—Sol. W., A.

Magnesium Fluoride Merck...C. P. c. v.—oz. 0.44
MgF₂—Wh. ptdw.—Uses: Resomm. as antisept.

Magnesium Formate Merck...c. v.—oz. 0.54
MgCO₂H₂·2H₂O—Colorl. prisms.—Sol. W.

Magnesium Glycerate Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 3.57
Mg(C₃H₇O₃)₂·3H₂O—Wh. ptdw., or stellate grains effor. cryt.—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Magnesium Glycerino-phosphate Merck...50 g.

MgPO₃·C₃H₇O₃·H₂O.—Uses, Doses, &c. as calcium glycerino-phosphate.

Magnesium Gynocardate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.04
Wh. ptdw.—Alternate.—Uses: Leprosy, phthisis, chronic rheum., & scrof. condit.—Dos. 15—50 grains (1—4 Gm.).

Magnesium Hydrate Merck—Moist...c. b.—lb. 0.75
(Magnesium Hydroxide).—Mg(OH)₂·sq., Pasty, white mass; readily absorb carbon dioxide fr. air.—Sol. W., dil. acids.—Antacid, Antilithic, Cath.—Uses: Sour stomach, vomit. of preg.; constip., gopt., & lithic acid. diath.—Dos. 90—180 grains (4—8 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Magnesium Hypophosphite Merck...Pure, cryt....c. v.—oz. 0.26
Also in 1½, 1, ½, & ½ lbs. MgHPO₄·2H₂O.—Wh. cryt.—Sol. W.—Nerve Stimulant.—Uses: Phthisis, scrof., & loss of nerve power.—Dos. 10—30 grains (0.65—1.8 Gm.).

Magnesium Hypophosphite.—See Magnesium Thio-sulphate.

Magnesium Iodide Merck...g. s. v.—oz. 0.72
MgI₂—Deliq., dark brown, cryt. ptdw.; decomposes in aqu. solut.—Altcr., Bilag.—Uses: Scrof., syph. & chronic rheum.—Dos. 2—10 grains (0.13—0.65 Gm.).—Caut. Keep dry.

Magnesium Lactate Merck...Pure, cryt....c. v.—oz. 0.29
MgC₂H₃O₂·3H₂O.—Wh., cryt. crust, v. bitter taste.—Sol. 30 W.—Lax., Antilithic.—Uses: Constip. as mild laxat. —Dos. 15—45 grains (1—3 Gm.).

Magnesium Lactophosphate Merck...c. v.—oz. 0.39
(Phospho-lactate of Magnesium).—Wh. ptdw.—45% magnesium lactate.—Sol. W.—Uses, &c. As lactate.—Dos. 5—15 grains (0.2—1 Gm.).

Magnesium Malate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.54
MgC₂H₇O₄.—Wh., cryt. crust —Sol. W., Lax., Antilithic.—Uses: Mild cathartic.—Dos. 90—180 grains (5—8 Gm.).
CAMPHO-PHÉNIQUE.

C,H₁₀O.

Well known as the strongest and best Antiseptic ever offered to the profession. A convenient and effective dressing in major and minor Surgery, Burns, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Lacerated and Contused Wounds, and Parasitic Diseases.

CHLORO-PHÉNIQUE.

C₅H₄(OH)C.


MENSTRUATION.

Physicians who have had experience in this trouble order the following:

12 Fernine tablets, No. 100.
Sig. One tablet four times daily, after meals.

They report good results, and continue to use the remedy. If your druggist does not keep it, write to the company.

Indicated in painful Pregnancy, After-pains, Subinvolution, Dysmenorrhea, Ovarian Neuralgia, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Amenorrhea, Metritis, Endometritis, Leucorrhea, etc. Also of particular value in the troubles incident to puberty and the climacteric.

Sample and Literature Mailed Free to Physicians, mentioning MERCK'S INDEX.

PHÉNIQUE CHEMICAL CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRICE TO THE DRUG TRADE, NET.

Campho-Phénique, 4-oz. bottles, - - - - - per dozen, $8.00
Campho-Phénique Powder, 1-oz. tins, - - - - " " 6.00
Campho-Phénique Soap, - - - - " " 1.75
Chloro-Phénique, 1-lb. bottles, - - - - - - " " 8.00
Fernine Tablets, - - - - - - - " " 8.00
Salilonia, 1-oz. tins, - - - - - - - " " 12.00
MAGNESIUM NITRATE.

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

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**MAGNESIUM NITRATE Merck.**—Pure... c... b... lb... .99

\[ \text{Mg(NO}_3\text{)}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Wh. to yellowish-white, deliq. cryst.} \]

Sol. W., A.

**MAGNESIUM NITRITE Merck...** c... v... oz... 1.04

\[ \text{MgNO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Hamppe.} \] Sol. A.

**MAGNESIUM OXALATE Merck...** c... b... lb... 1.34

Also in 1/2, 2/3 lbs., & ozas.

\[ \text{MgC}_2\text{O}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{Wh. pds.} \] Sol. W., A.

*MAGNESIUM OXIDE Merck (Magna... U. S. P.).*—ib... lbs... .65

(Light, or Calcined, Magnesia; Magnesia Usta.)—MgO—V. light, wh. pds.; at. alkali. taste—Sol. dill. acids; carbonic acid W.—Antacid, Cath., Antititic. Uses: Interum., sick headache, heartburn, gout, dyepep., sore stomach, constip., gravel, & as antid to acretion acid.—Externa., sic., & abraded surf.; dust. pds. for babies & as base for tooth powders. In 10-30 50 grains (0.55-1.3-3.7 Grm.) Smaller doses, antacid or antititic; larger, lavatice.

**MAGNESIUM OXIDE, Heavy, Merck (Heavy Magnesia, U. S. P.).**—ib... lbs... .70

Dense, wh., v. fine pds.; does not form hydrite as readily as the light oxide.

**MAGNESIUM OXIDE Merck’s G. R...** c... b... lb... 1.00

Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

(Calcined Magnesia.)

Tests:—(CO.): heat with W., diss. in dill. Acetic acid; no CO., or only trace. (Metsels, dcr.) see "MAGNESIUM Carbonate, Merck’s G. R."

**MAGNESIUM OXIDE, free fr. H,SO, Merck’s G. R...**—c... v... oz... .79

(Calcined Magnesia; Specially prepared for Iron analysis.)

Tests:—(H2SO4) 3 Grm. diss. in little dill.HCI; diss. to 100 Cc.; heat to boil; add BaCl2: no ppt. in 12 hrs.

**MAGNESIUM PALMITATE Merck...** c... v... oz... 1.29

React., prod., soluble magnesium salt w. potasa., or sod., palmitate. Wh., soapy mass., or cryst. pds.—Sol. 100 A.—Met. 180 C.

*MAGNESIUM Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck...*—Pure... c... v... oz... .13

Also in 1/4, 1/2 & 1 lbs. (Hydroxy Magnesium Orthophosphate).—Mg,H,PO4 or MgHPO4—Wh. pds.—Sol. acids.

do. Merck...—Refined... c... v... oz... .12

Also in 1/4, 1/2 & 1 lbs.

**MAGNESIUM Phosphate, Monobasic, c... v... oz... .44**

(Adam Phosphate of Magnesium; Magnesium Tetra-hydrogen Phosphate); "Magnesium Biphosphoricum"—Fr. hydroxy magnesium orthophosphate w. heat.—Mg(H2PO4)—Gray-wh., cryst. pds.—Highly recom. as laxative. Doze 10-30 grs (0.65-1.9 Grm.)

**MAGNESIUM PHOSPHATE Merck...** c... v... oz... .34

\[ \text{MgHPO} \rightarrow \text{Wh., cryst. pds.} \] Sol. W.—Dose 5-30 grains (0.32-1.8 Grm.)

**MAGNESIUM Phosphoactate, see Magnesium Lacto-phosphate.**

**MAGNESIUM PROPIONATE Merck...** c... v... oz... 1.25

\[ \text{Mg(C2H9O2)2} \rightarrow \text{Wh. pds.} \] Sol. W.

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1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK.

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OZONE

The DITTRICH OZONE PREPARATIONS are

**Genuine.**—Volume per cent. of Ozone established by analysis of high chemical authority and warranted. Safe, and easy of administration and application to both children and adults.

**Aquezon . .**
Ozonized distilled and sterilized water, containing 3 vol. % of Ozone. Used in consumption, diabetes, anaemia, dyspepsia, typhoid fever, catarrh, pneumonia, and vomiting of pregnancy.

**Kodozonol**
Ozonized cod-liver oil. 6 vol. % of Ozone. Used in consumption and all wasting diseases.

**Therapol .**
Ozonized vegetable oil. 10 vol. % Ozone. External application for diphtheria, ulcers, burns, cancer. An antiseptic dressing for all kinds of wounds.

**Kreozonol**
Ozonized oil of tar. 10 vols. % Ozone. For external use in eczema, psoriasis, ringworm, ulcers (sluggish), cancer, and skin affections generally.

**Aerozol . .**
Ozonized essential oils. 75 vol. % Ozone. A powerful disinfectant and deodorizer. Used by inhalation in catarrhal affections.

**Ozone Machines .**
For physicians' and private use.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

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Manganese Uurate Merck.................. c. v. - oz. 1.00
MgO, H₂O; Whh., amorph. pwd.

Manganese Valerianate Merck.................. c. v. - oz. 1.00
(Magnesia Valeriana) - Mg(C₂H₅O₂)₂; Whh. pwd.; charact. valerian odor.

Manganese & Ammonium Arsenate Merck.................. c. b. - lb. 2.00
In 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. Fr. solnt. anesm. acids, magnes. sulfate & amm. chloride, in excess of ammonia. - MgNH₄₂O₃, +H₂O; Soln., sl. in solnt. amm. chloride.

Manganese & Ammonium Chloride Merck.
-Cryst.................. c. b. - lb. 1.25
In 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

MnCl₂, NH₄Cl, +H₂O; Sm., colorsh, rhombic crystal, or whh., bulky pwd.; 6p. Gr. 1.466. - Soln. 6 W.; Use: Inst. of magnesia mixture as test. of phosphoric acid.

Manganese & Ammonium Phosphate Merck.\[C. P.\] c. b. - lb. 2.00
In 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(Magnesia & Ammonium Orthophosphate). Fr. guano; or react. prod. of soluble orthophosphate, amm. chloride & magnes. sulph., w. amm. hydrate. - Mg(NH₄)₂PO₄ +H₂O; Whh. pwd.; Soln. acids, solnt. sl. in W.

Manganese & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.\[C. P.\] c. b. - lb. 0.60
In 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

MnSO₄, 4H₂O; Whh. pwd.; 6p. Gr. 2.08.

Magnesium & Iron Compounds, see under Iron & Magnesium.

Manganese & Platinum Compounds, see under Platinum & Magnesium.

Manganese & Potassium Phosphate, Merck.\[C. P.\] c. b. - lb. 2.84
In 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

K₂PO₄, 3H₂O; Whh. cryst. - Sol. W., w. decomp.

Manganese & Potassium & Ammonium Phosphate, Merck.\[C. P.\] c. b. - lb. 2.00
In 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

MnK₂PO₄ +NH₄PO₄; Soln. 6 W.

Magnesium & Sodium Salts, see under Sodium & Magnesium.

Malachite Green, see (Dye) Green, Malachite.

Malachite, a fine, bright yellow need. - Soln. hot A., solnt. alkal. carbonates; sl. cold A.; Insol. W. - Melts 29° C. - Antipyretic, Analgesic; slower than antipyrine or antifebrin. - Use: Fever; rheum., neuralg. &c. - Dose 15 grms. (0.97 Gm.) several p.d.

Maltose Merck.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 1.29

Maltose, Dry (Foth).\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 1.50
Fr. decomp. prod. of gladiers bacillus. - Yellowish-wh., voluminous pwd.; Solns. cold W. - Use: Veter., diagnosis of gladiers. - Aj. (Horeau): 1/4 - 1/2 grms. (0.04-0.06 Gm.) in 1/2 fl. drams (5 Cc.) stirrt. cold dist. W.

Manganese Merck. - Pure, fused. - oz. 1.00

Manganese Acetate Merck. - Pure. c. v. - oz. 0.24
(Manganous Acetate). - Mn(C₂H₃O₂), +4H₂O; Transpt., pale red cryst. - Soln. W., A.

Manganese - Technical. c. v. - oz. 0.33

Manganese Aluminate Merck.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 0.64
Brown scales. - Soln. W. - Tonic & Alter. - Use: Chlorosis & anemia, alone or comb. w. some iron prep.

Manganese Arsenate Merck. - Pure. c. v. - oz. 0.44
(Manganous Arsenate). - Mn(OH)₂, +4H₂O; Reddish-wh. pwd.; Soln. sl. in W. - Alter. - Use: Anemia & chlorosis. - Dose 1/30 to 1/10 grain (0.008-0.03 Gm.). - Antiep., as for arsenic acid.

Manganese Benzoate Merck.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 0.94
(MnC₆H₅O₂)₂; Yellow-wh. scaly cryst. - Soln. W.; sl. A.

Manganese Binoxide, see Manganese Dioxide.

Manganese Borate Merck.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 0.67
(Manganous Borate). - Mn₂B₂O₆; 90% to 98% Whh. pwd. - Use: Techn.

Manganese Bromide Merck.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 0.47
(Manganous Bromide). - MnBr₂; Light brown, deliq. pwd. - Soln. W., with decomp. - Dose 1-8 grms. (0.065-0.52 Gm.). - Cust. Keep fr. air.

Manganese Butyrate Merck.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 1.32
(Mn(C₂H₅O₂)₂).

Manganese Carbonate Merck. - C.P.\[C. P.\] c. v. - oz. 0.29
(Manganous Carbonate). - Mn(OH)₂, Fine, amorph., light-brown pwd. - Tonic. - Use: Anemia & chlorosis. - Dose 8-40 grms. (0.58-2.8 Gm.).

Manganese Chloride Merck.\[C. P.\] c. b. - lb. 0.89
(Manganous Chloride). - MnCl₂, +4H₂O; Deliq., rose-red crystals. - Soln. 2.5 A. - Use: Cust. Keep well stoppered.

Manganese Chloride, Merck's G.R.\[C. P.\] c. b. - lb. 1.09
Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. (Manganous Chloride). - MnCl₂, +4H₂O; Reddish phenol. - Soln. cold W. - Use: Cust. - Dose 1/4 to 1/2 oz. - Use: Food & Med. - Note: see "Manganese Sulphate, Merck's G. R."

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2. - The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. - The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

-154-
Druggists, SAVE MONEY! MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER, ETC.

--- BY USING OUR ---

Compressed Carbonic Acid Gas (Liquid Carbonate)

NO GENERATOR NECESSARY.

No Acids. No Marble Dust.

This Gas is ABSOLUTELY PURE, being generated without the use of chemicals whatsoever. (A process entirely our own.) It is furnished in strong wrought iron cylinders which can be handled or shipped in any climate with

ABSOLUTE SAFETY.

The accompanying illustration shows cylinder containing the Gas connected with Portable Fountain. All that is necessary to charge the water or other liquid to be carbonated, is to open the valve on cylinder, and the Gas will stream through the rubber tube into the Fountain, the gauge indicating the pressure. After thoroughly agitating the Fountain, the operation of charging the liquid is complete.

Acknowledged by the highest authorities to be the greatest improvement ever introduced for carbonating purposes.

CHEAP. SIMPLE. SAFE. EFFECTIVE.

Send for Descriptive Pamphlet and List of References, mentioning Merck's Index.

AMERICAN CARBONATE CO.,
424 to 434 EAST 19TH STREET, NEW YORK.

ELASTIC HOSIERY AND BELTS.

Thigh Hose, reaching to -  I. Abdominal Supporters to Buckle
3/4" Hose, " " " - H. or Laco.
Knee Hose, " " " - G. Umbilical Belts.
3/4 Hose, " " " - E. Shoulder Caps.
Thigh Pieces, " " " - G-L. Armlets.
Knee Caps, " " " - E-G. Elbow Pieces.
Leggings, " " " - C-E. Wristlets.
Anklets, " " " - A-C.

The advantage of Fresh Rubber and intelligent labor in the manufacture of goods of this class, is apparent to everyone who has used them. As all our Elastic Hose are made to measure from the best Silk or Cotton covered rubber, of any desired style—a perfect fit and the best possible wear are assured.

In ordering, state if Silk or Cotton Elastic is desired, and give exact size of the limb at points indicated. We make allowance for pressure.

For Hose above the knee, give distance from sole of foot to center of knee, and from this point to as high as it is wanted to go.

Price List sent on application, mentioning Merck's Index.

Liberal discount made to Physicians and Druggists.

E. L. WASHBURN, M.D.,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Orthopedic Apparatus. Trusses. Supporters
AND SURGICAL ELASTIC GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

84 Church and 61 Center Streets,
New Haven, Conn.
Manganese Chromate. 

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT." A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL. $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent on application sent to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Manganese Chromate Merck........c. v. - ox. .39
(Basic Manganese Chromate) - MnCrO₄, MnO+2H₂O. - Brown pwd.

Manganese Citrate Merck........c. v. - oz. .44
Mn(H₂O)₇O₄. - Wh. pwd. - Tonic, Astringent. - Uses: Inst. of iron citrate in anaemic conditions. - Dose 1-3 grains (0.006-0.03 Gm.).

Manganese Dioxide........U. S. P. c. b. - lb. 1.09
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
(Manganese Peroxide or Binoxide; Black Oxide of Manganese.) - Found native. Cont. at least 65% pure dioxide. - MnO₂. - Heavy, black pwd. - Sol., hot mineral acids - Tonic, Alter., Emetic. - Uses: Pleurisy, amnecia, calcui, cysts, septicaemia, syph., chlorosis, scurvy, & var. skin dis. Also techn. - Dose 8-30 grains (0.5-1.9 Gm.). - Appl., as oint. 12-25% in lard.

do. Merck. - Artificial, pure. - c. v. - oz. .15
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Containing over 99% absolute MnO₂. - Dose 2-10 grains (0.13-0.66 Gm.).

Manganese Dioxide Merck's G. R. bulk. - lb. .40
Tests: - See Q. D.
Q. D.: 1-, 1.0675 Gm. fine pwd. (dried at 100° C.), in Bunsell's flask; add 75 Cc. cold soln. Ferric Sulphate (100 Gm. Fe₂O₃) & 100 Cc. pure conc. H₂SO₄ 1,000 Cc. titr. with 0.1 N. KMnO₄, close valve of flask; heat till decom. & no dark red; cool; dil. w. 200 Cc. W., titr. with 0.1 N. KMnO₄; quant. used deduct fr. that for 75 Cc. Iron soln.: each Cc. of remainder 0.02175 Gm. MnO₂. - N. B. - A good article should absorb 95%.

Manganese Dithionate, - see Manganese Hypo-sulphate.

Manganese Ferrocyanide Merck........c. v. - oz. .44
MnFe(CN)₆+3Η₂O. - Greenshine white pwd.

Manganese Fluoride Merck........g. p. b. - oz. .65

Manganese Glycerate Merck........c. v. - oz. 3.50
Mn(C₂H₃O₂)₂+3Η₂O. - Whitish pwd.

Manganese Glycerino-phosphate Merck
Mn₄(OH)₃PO₄·5H₂O. - Uses: Doses, ec. As iron glycerino-phosphate.

Manganese Hydrate Merck........c. b. - lb. .69
(Manganese Hydrate or Hydrate). - MnO₂(ΟH)₂. - Dark brown pwd. - Sol. hot nitric acid.

* Manganese Hypophosphite Merck........c. v. - oz. .24
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs. Mn(H₂PO₃)₂+Η₂O. - Perm's rose-red crystal. - Dose 10-20 grains (0.65-1.3 Gm.).
do. Merck. - Purified. - c. v. - oz. .29
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs.

do. Merck. - C. P. crystal. - c. v. - oz. .34
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs.

Manganese Hyposulphate Merck........c. v. - oz. .74

Manganese Iodide Merck........g. s. v. - oz. .82
(Manganese Iodide). - MnI₂. - Brown, deliq., fused, cryst. masses. - Sol. W., with decom. - Alter, Tonic, Antisp. - Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, scroful., syph., & enlargement of spleen. - Dose 1-3 grains (0.005-0.03 Gm.).

Manganese Lactate Merck........c. v. - oz. .39
Mn(C₂H₃O₂)₂+3Η₂O. - Pale-red crystals. - Sol. 13 W. A. - Tonic. - Uses: Chlorosis, & all weak & anaemic conditions. - Dose 1-5 grains (0.005-0.03 Gm.).

Manganese Lacto-phosphate Merck........c. v. - oz. .54
(Manganese Phospho lactate). - Manganese phosphate w. 62% manganese lactate. - Wh., very deliq. pwd. - Sol. W. - Tonic. - Uses: Convulsions, fevers, in anemia, chlorosis, tuberculosis, & scroful; same manner as iron salt. - Dose 1-5 grains (0.005-0.03 Gm.).

Manganese Nitrate Merck. -Pure...g. s. v. - oz. .37
(Manganese Nitrate). - Mn(NO₃)₂+6Η₂O. - 8m., monoeol., deliq., cryst.; color. - Sol. W.

Manganese Oleate, - see Oleate, Manganese.

* Manganese Oxalate Merck. -Pure...c. v. - oz. .30
MnC₂O₄+3Η₂O. - Wh. cryst. pwd. - Uses: Techn., as drier.

(do. Merck. - Commercial...c. v. - oz. .28

Manganese Oxide, Black, - see Manganese Dioxide.

Manganese Oxide, Manganic, Merck c. v. - oz. .24

*Manganese Oxide, Manganous, Merck c. v. - oz. .44
(Manganese Monoxide or Prooxide). - MnO. - Green pwd. - Sol., acids. - Tonic. - Uses: Chlorosis & anemia. - Dose 9-10 grains (0.13-0.65 Gm.).

Manganese Peptonate Merck........c. v. - oz. .54
Brown pwd. repres. 45% manganese oxide. - Sol. W. - Tonic, Nutritive. - Uses: Anemia & chlorosis. - Dose 30-50 grains (1.3-4 Gm.).

Manganese Peroxide, - see Manganese Dioxide.

Manganese Phosphate Merck. -Pure...c. v. - oz. .24
(Normal Manganese Orthophosphate). - Mn₃(PO₄)₂+7Η₂O. - Wh. lumps.

Manganese Phospholactate, - see Manganese Lactophosphate.

Manganese Propionate Merck. -Pure...c. v. - oz. .20
Mn(C₂H₅O₂)₂. - Reddish-white pwd. - Sol. al. In W.

Manganese Pyro-phosphate Merck........c. v. - oz. .79
Mn₃PO₄+3Η₂O.

Manganese Salicylate Merck........c. v. - oz. 1.29
Mn(C₂H₃O₂)₂. - Wh. cryst. pwd. - Sol. W., A. - Tonic, Alter., Antirheum. - Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, rheum., & gout. - Dose 9-10 grains (0.18-0.65 Gm.).

Manganese Sillicate Merck........c. v. - oz. .54
MnSiO₃. - Red cryst., or a yellow pwd. - Uses: Techn.

Manganese Succinate Merck........c. v. - oz. .54
Whitish pwd.
ANALYSIS

of

MELLIN'S FOOD

PREPARED WITH COW'S MILK,

by

Dr. A. STUTZER, of Bonn, Germany.

I have placed the results of my analysis of Mellin's Food prepared for use, side by side with the analyses of Woman's Milk and Cow's Milk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONSTITUENTS</th>
<th>Mellin's Food</th>
<th>Woman's Milk</th>
<th>Cow's Milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>33.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuminoids (Nitrogenous Substances)</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbohydrates</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salts and Inorganic Substances</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>872.6</td>
<td>885.0</td>
<td>875.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cellulose</td>
<td>a trace</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Sugar</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Starch</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Salts contain bone forming constituents as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Mellin's Food</th>
<th>Woman's Milk</th>
<th>Cow's Milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Phosphoric Acid</td>
<td>2.328</td>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime</td>
<td>1.187</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen in Albuminoids</td>
<td>4.54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuminoids easily digestible</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albuminoids not easily digestible</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of Albuminoids to other nutritive substances</td>
<td>1:4.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Briefly to summarize the results of my examination, I have to declare that Mellin's Food prepared with milk according to the directions accompanying it, perfectly fulfils every requisite of a Food for infants.

Dr. A. STUTZER.

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO.,

BOSTON, MASS.

*When writing, please mention Merck's Index.*
Manganese Sulphate.  

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**  

**Menthol.**  

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications) is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

**Manganese Sulphate Merck.**—**U. S. P.**—

Pure crystals... c. b.-ib.  .69

Dark Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs. (Manganese Sulphate).—MnSO₄•H₂O. Transp., pale rose, efflorescent, prism. b. bitter; astrig. taste; Sol. 0.8 W., at 15°C. C.—Tonic, Cholag., Cath., Stip.—Uses: Intern., anemia, chlorosis, & jaund. Extern., hemorbrage.—Dosage: 5-30 grains (0.03-1.8 Gm.).

do. Merck.—Crude... c. b.-ib.  .49

do. Merck.—Pure, dried... c. b.-ib.  .79

Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs. (Anhydrous Manganese Sulphate).—MnSO₄. Reddish-yellow pwd.

Manganese Sulphate Merck’s 6. R... c. b.-ib.  .84

—Merck's Guanitined Reagent.

Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs. (Manganese Sulphate).—Rose crystals: ess. sol. W.—Aqua. sol. 1 in 20 is neutral, but faintly acid, & clear.

Tests: (1) (Gelat.) sq. soln. 1:30: neutral (or al. acid) & clear.—(Fr. & O. Mod.) abv. soln. add few drops HCI & Cl W.; heat; cool; (pt. 1) add KCNS: not red; (pt. 2) add exc. H₂SO₄ sq. no chg.—Gas. Dis. in W.; ppt. w. Ammon. Carb. & heat; redd. & incl. w. no wgh. res. Dist. w. equal quant. Sol. Acetate in 10 W.; add Acetic acid; add H₂SO₄ sq. no chg.—(Cl.) sq. soln. 1:30; add AgNO₃; no chg.

Manganese Sulphite Merck.—Pure. c. v.-oz.  .44

(Manganese Sulphite; Manganese Monosulphite).—MnS₂O₄•H₂O. Brown pwd.

Manganese Sulphite Merck... c. b.-ib.  .29

(Manganese Sulphite).—MnS₂O₄•H₂O. Tonic, Cholag., Antisep. Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, & diarr.—Dosage: 5-30 grains (0.33-1.8 Gm.).

Manganese Sulphate-carbolyte Merck... c. b.-ib.  .49

(Manganese Sulphate-carbolyte).—Mn₃(PO₄)₂•H₂O. Reddish crys.—Sol. W., A.—Tonic, Antisep. Uses: Intern., derang. w. anemia or chlorosis.—Dosage: 5-15 grains (0.33-0.9 Gm.).

Manganese Tannate Merck... c. v.-oz.  .54

Brown pwd.

Manganese Tartrate Merck... c. v.-oz.  .44

MnC₂H₄O₆•2H₂O. Wh. pwd.

Manganese Valerianate Merck... c. v.-oz.  .29

MnC₂H₄O₆•2H₂O. Brown pwd.

Manganese & Ammonium Sulphate... c. b.-ib.  .84

(Manganese Ammonium Alum).—Mn₂(NH₄)₂(SO₄)₂•4H₂O. Deliquescent crys.—Sub. mod. very strong sulphuric acid. Decomposed by water.

Manganese & Iron Lactate Merck... c. v.-oz.  .44

Manganese lactate with ferrous lactate.—Tonic, Alter., Emmen.—Uses: Chlorosis & anemia.—Dosage: 1-5 grains (0.056-0.3 Gm.).

Manna.—**U. S. P.**—

Dried mucilag. exudate fr. incised stems of cultiv. Frazzinos Orosa, L (Flowering ash).—Sol. 3 W., A.—Cathartic.—Uses: Constip. if w. scena or o. cath.—Dosage: 1-2 oz. (ab. 30-60 Gm.) children, 1-4 dr. (4-16 Gm. in W.)

*Mannit Merck... c. b.-ib.  .125

Also in 1/2, 3/4 lbs., & ozs. (Manna Sugar).—C₆H₁₂O₆•2H₂O. Diss. in sol. W., C₆H₁₂O₆•H₂O.—Chewing gum, or nee.—Sol. W., A.—Mall. 1B5-166° C.—Laxative.—Uses: Gentle lax. in constip. & rec. for diabetes.—Dosage: 6-8 dr. (0.08-0.5 Gm.) children, 1-3 dr. (4-12 Gm.) in W.

Mannit Merck.—Recrystallized... c. v.-oz.  .40

Recryst. fr. al. solutions.

do. Merck.—Powder... c. b.-ib.  .140

Sol. W.

Maranta,—see Starch, Arrowroot.

Margarine

Fr. fats. beef-suet w. lume. (C₄H₁₀O₂•H₂O. Wn. mass. odor.: taste.—Uses: Pharmaceutical.

Martius Yellow,—see (Dye) Yellow, Martius.

Mass, Blue (Mass of Mercury, U. S. P.)—

Uses: 5-15 grains (0.33-0.9 Gm.).

Mass, Copalina.—**U. S. P.**—c. b.-ib.  .82

(Solidified Copalina).—Copalina w. magnesia & W.—Diur., Stim., Antisp.—Uses: Gonorr., leucorr., & dia. of muc. membro.—Dosage: 10-90 grains (0.66-6 Gm.).

Mass., Ferrous Carbonate.—**U. S. P.**—c. b.-ib.  .42

(Vaillet's Mass).—Ab. 50% FeCO₃•H₂O. Acidic.—Uses: Anemia & chlorosis.—Dosage: 5-30 grains (0.33-1.8 Gm.).

Massicot,—see Lead Oxide, Yellow.

Mastic.—**U. S. P.**—c. b.-ib.  .80


Mecocin Merck.—Pure, crys. 1/4 oz. v.-oz.  .20.24

(Anhydrite of Mecocin [not Mecocin] Acid; Opolany).—Neutral subsect. fr. opium, & also in Hydrates canadenae, L. C₄H₁₀O₂•H₂O. Ch₃COO. Color., hexag. prisms, or need.—Sol. A., E., B., C., amyl alcohol; sol. in W.—Mall. 108.8° C.

Melampyrin,—see Dulcet.

Melanin Merck.—c. v.-oz.  .100

Pigment fr. choroid coat of eye & fr. melanotic ulcers.—Black pwd.

Melitoxin,—see Raffinos.

Menispermine.—

Uses: 0.75

Fr. seeds Amazania peruviana, Columb. (Cocaine Indica).—C₄H₁₀N₂•H₂O. Colorl. prisms.—Sol. A., E.—Mall. 130° C.—Diaphoretic.—Dosage: 1-5 grains (0.065-0.3 Gm.).

Menthen Merck.—Fr. menthol by dehydration. (Not the terpene (C₁₀H₁₆) form. called menthan or menthene, which is ident. w. prism.)—C₄H₁₀O.—Clear liq.; pleas. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.856 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E., benzoin.—Mall. 107° C.


Uses: c. v.-oz.  .44

Also in 1, 1/2, & 3/4 lbs. (Methyl-propyl-phenyl hexyladryde; Peppermint Camphor).—Stearopene fr. essential oil of Mentha Piperita, Smith.—C₄H₁₀O•C₆H₁₄•OH. Colorl. crys.; peppermint odor.—Sol. A., E., carbon bisulphide, oils, acetic acid; v. el. in W.—Mall. 43° C.—Boll. 213° C.—Antacl. Analges., Antisp., Stim.—Uses: Intern., tuberculosis, phth. fever, nerv. diarr., & vomit.—Extern., toothache, headache, neural., insect bites, & prurit. By brush, tampon, or atomizer: hay fever, nasal diphth., cataract, asthma, & chronic bronch.—Dosage: 3-5 grains (0.3-0.52 Gm.). For toothache: put a crystal into cavity. Taipons In 5 of oil. Max. D. 90 grains (6 Gm.) p. day, in tuberculosis.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
"MERCASO

[Ten drops contain of Gold Bromide, Arsenic Bromide and Mercury Bromide each 1/50 gr.]

Is the ideal alterative and does not produce stomachic disturbances. In chronic eczema and in the later manifestations of syphilis, mercasro has proved itself almost a specific, so much so that its administration was always attended by marked improvement, which ceased so soon as it was discontinued."

Extract from the N. Y. Medical Journal, February 2, 1895.

The Gold Preparations in Some Skin Diseases and Syphilis.

BY A. H. OHMANN-DUMESNIL, A. M., M. D.

Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology in the Marion-Sims College of Medicine, St. Louis; Consulting Dermatologist to the St. Louis City and Female Hospitals; Dermatologist to the Alexian Bros. Hospital, Pius Hospital, Rebekah Hospital, Etc.

CHAS: ROOME PARMELE CO.,

98 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

*When writing, please mention Man's Index.*
Menthol.  

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**  

**Mercury Bichloride.**

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Menthol.  

**Japanese Menthol.**—U. S. P.—Dry, crystall. c. v.—oz. .40. Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/3 lbs. Fr. Japanese or Chinese oil of peppermint. Chemically identical with precedent.

**Menthol Benzoate Menthol.**—c. v.—oz. 1.29. Wh., crystal. masses.—Sol. E. —Uses: As menthol. Reported: Greater power as counter-irritant than menthol.

**Merpacan,**—see **Ethylic Merpican.**

**Mercuro.**  

1 oz. vials.—doz. 8.00. 10 fl. cont. 1/15 grain each; gold, arsenic, & mercury bromide. —Alter.—Uses: Syph., scrof., & skin dis. —Dose 5-15 ml (0.3-0.60 Cc.) in W. 3 t. p. d. after meals.

**Mercurial Ointment,**—see **Ointment, Mercurial.**

**Mercury.**—U. S. P.—C. P.—lb. .99 (Quicksilver).—Metal.—Hg.—Y. mobile, heavy, sluggish, intrans. —Isp.—Sp Gr. 13.600 at 0° C.—Sol. nitric acid; hot sulphuric acid.—Bod. 37° C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Pharm., tech., & chem. —Antid., see under mercuric chloride, corrosive. —Gum. Mercurous salts are mostly poisonous, some extremely so. Mercurocons are less poisonous, some hardly at all.

do.—Technical.  
do.—By electrolysis.  

Mercury Merck's G. R.  

Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —  

Purified. — lb. 1.00  

Twice Purified. — lb. 2.00

Tests — Evap.: no rea. — Shake w. air: retains bright sur.

**Mercury Acetate, Mercuric, Mercury.**—c. v.—oz. .38 Hg(C₂H₃O₂).Wh. pwd.; or micaceous scales; acetic acid odor. —Sol. W.—Antid. For antitoxines of mercuric saltes, see *Mercury Chloride, corrosive.*

*M Mercury Acetate, Mercurous, Mercury.**—c. v.—oz. .38 Hg(C₂H₃O₂), Wh. pwd.; or micaceous scales; acetic acid odor. —Sol. W.—Antid. For antitoxines of mercuric saltes, see *Mercury Chloride, corrosive.*

**Mercury Albuminate, Bamberger-Mercur.**—Liquid. — oz. 0.29 15 mercuric chloride; 81, opalescent. — Antiseptic, Alter. — Uses: Hypoderm. in syph.—Inj. 8-15 ml (0.5-1 Cc.).

**Mercury Amido-propenolate Mercur.**—  

1 oz. vials.—oz. 3.50  

(Mercural Alanto).—Hg(C₂H₅NO₂)₂.—Wh. need.—Sol. W.—Alter, Antisyph.—Uses: Hypoderm. or by mouth in syph.—Dose 1/15, 1/10 grain (0.006-0.03 Grm.).

**Mercury, Ammoniated, see** **Mercury & Ammonium Chloride.**

**Mercury Arseno-iodide, see** **Mercury & Arsenic Iodide.**


**Mercury Arsenite Mercur.**—Pure — c. v.—oz. .33 (Mercurous Arsenite).—Hg₂AsO₄. — Grayish-yellow pwd.; unstable.

**Mercury Beta-naphthol, see** **Mepury Naphthol.**

**Mercury Asparaginate Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 1.54 (Asparagus-minerig).—Pr. mercuric oxide & hot soult. asparagin.—Hg(C₂H₅NO₂). — Alter, Antiseptic.—Uses: Syph.; said to produce no local disturbance & be wholly eliminated fr. system in 24 hours. — Dose 1/15, 1/10 grain (0.006-0.01 Grm.) p. day, hypoderm.

**Mercury Asparaginate Ludwig-Mercur.**—25...

**Mercury Bichloride Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. .54 Color., aqu. liq.—25 mercury. — Alternative.—Uses: Hypoderm. 1/4 syringeful p. d. appl. in the gluteal region as an antisyph.

**Mercury Benzoate, Mercuric, Mercury.**—Soluble — c. v.—oz. .54 Hg(C₂H₅O₂),H₂O.—Wh. crist.—Sol. A., solut. sodium chloride; at in W.—Alter, Antiseptic.—Uses: Syph. & skin dis. — Dose 1/15, 1/10 grain (0.006-0.006 Grm.) in pills or hypoderm.

**Mercury Benzolate, Mercourous, Mercury.**—c. v.—oz. .54 Hg₂(C₂H₅O₂)₂.

**Mercury Bichromate Mercur.**—  

Heavy, red, cryst. pwd.

*Mercury Bichloride Mercur (Corrosive Mercurie Chloride, U. S. P.).—Recryst.  

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. (Mercuric Chloride; Corrosive Sublimate; Per-chloride or Bi-chloride of Mercury).—HgCl₂.—Wh., tranap. heavy, fragr., crist. masses, or crist. crystals; acid, persistent, metal. taste.—Sol. 3 A.; 4 E.; 18 W. at 15° C.—M.F. 290° C.—Subl. 800° C.—Alter, Tone, Antiseptic, Germicidal, friendly.—Uses: Intern., syph., chronic rheum., & skin dis.—Extern., in collodion as caustic: navel, &c.; in alc. rings: in W.; collyrium in venter, ophtihal.; for leprosy, el., &c., & van skin dis., antiseptic, dress. surg. operat. in diphth., disfigr., &c.—Dose 1/15, 1/10 grain (0.006-0.008 Grm.)—Inj. hypoderm. Mercureic chloride, 1/3 grain (0.01 Grm.), sodium chloride, 15 grains (1 Grm.); W., 3, 600 ml (600 Cc.).—Use to Syringe.—Appl. (wash), 1,000 to 5,000, —Max. D. 1/3 grain (0.008 Grm.) single; 1/3 grain (0.03 Grm.), p. day.—Antid., zinc sulphate, emetics, stomach aphthous, white of egg, milk in abundance, chalk mixture, castor oil, table salt, reduced iron, iron chlorides. White of egg & milk 2 or 3 t. p. d. for a week. —Incomp., reduced iron, sulphuric acid, formic acid, hypochlorites, albumin, aikales, carbonates, & many organic compounds. — Cast. Exceedingly poisonous.

do. Merck. — Powdered .—c. b.—lb. 1.58 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Lumps c. b.—lb. 1.58 Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

**Mercury Bichloride Merck's G. R.**—c. b.—lb. 1.73 —Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

EASY SUCTION.
EASILY CLEANSED.
NIPPLE CANNOT COLLAPSE.
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Original methods for the successful mechanical treat-
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Holds the Worst Rupture under all Circumstances.

NO METAL SPRINGS to press on back or hip.

This Truss has an adjustable pad that can be placed in any position on the Truss, and varied in shape
and size by the patient at will.

Our NEW AXION PAD can be made as firm and rigid as any hard pad,
or as soft and yielding as any water or air pad. This change can be made by the
patient at will. Different degrees of pressure are thus obtained to suit the varied conditions of the rupture.

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744 BROADWAY, - - - - NEW YORK.
Mercury Bichloride.  
**Merck's 1896 Index.**  

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merck's Chemical Journal," a PHARMACUTICAL JOURNAL, published by Merck & Co.  

**Mercury Bichloride, Carbamidated, Merck.**  
C.  

C. v. oz.  

1.00  

(Mercury-urea Chloride). Hg(C₂O₄)₂Cl₂, 8 m. color.  

Cryst. Sol. hot A. Alter. Antiseptic. Uses: Extern. Syph., scrof., & chronic rheum.; subcutan. in 15 sq. soln. — Dose 1/16 to 1/8 grain (0.003-0.016 gm.)  

**Mercury Bichloride, Peptonized, Merck.**  
Dry  

10g.  

C. v. oz.  

44  

Yellow-brown powd., alkali chlorides, bromides, &c.  

Dose 1/4 to 1/2 grain (0.006-0.016 gm.).  

**Mercury Bichloride, Liquid, Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

39  

Yellow-brown, clear liq. 1/8 mercuric chloride. Uses: Hy- 

pothemia.; syph.; 15 fl. (1 Cc.), properly dil., per day.  

**Mercury Bisulphate, see Mercury Sulphate.**  

**Mercury Borate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

54  

(Mercurous Tetrahydrate or Pyroborate). Hg₂B₂O₄. Brown powd.—Antiseptic. Uses: Dust. powd. for wounds.  

**Mercury Boro-tungstate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

1.28  

(Mercurous Boro-wolframate). — 8Hg₂OB₂O₄.2H₂O, + 14CO₂.  

— Bright-yellow powd.  

**Mercury Bromide, Mercuric, Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

40  


Uses: About as corrosive sublimate. — Dose 1/8 to 1/4 grain (0.004-0.016 gm.).  

**Mercury Bromide, Mercurous, Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

39  

Hg₂Br₂, — Whit. powd. — Antiseptic. Uses: Inst. of iodide.  

— Dose 1 grain (0.006 gm.) in divided doses grad. incr.  

**Mercury Butyrate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

5.00  

(Mercuric Butyrate). — Hg(C₂H₅O₂)₂ — Whit. cryst. powd.  

**Mercury Carbolate Schade-Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

74  

(Mercuric Phenylate or Phenole). — Hydrogenlyphate. — Hg(C₆H₅O₂)₂H₂O — Color. crystes.  


Uses: Extern. comiat., coll., acetic acid, carbolic acid, etc. — Dose 1/4 to 1/2 grain (0.006-0.02 gm.). — Children, 1/4 to 1/16 grain (0.0004-0.006 gm.). — Caution. Not "Hydrogenlyphate," the very poisonous Mercury-diphenyl (which see).  

**Mercury Carborate, Mercuric, Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

54  

Hg₃CO₂.  

**Mercury Carborate, Mercurous, Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

51  

Hg₂CO₃. — Yellow powd.; loose carbon dioxide on expose.  

**Mercury Chloride, Mild, Merck.**  
Sublimed.  

C. b. lb.  

1.56  

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.  

(Mercurous Chloride; Calomel; Monochloride of Mercury). Hg₂Cl₂. — Impalp., whit., heavy powd. — Insol. W., A. — Salt. 600-1200 C. without melt.—Cath. Alter. Diur. Antiseptic. Anthelmintic. — Extern. constip., colitis, dysentery, cardiac dropsy, pleurisy, malign. fever, malaria, syph., worms. — Extern., small-pox pitting, pruritus, itching, membr. eutroph, (tumigation), warts. Effect of dose not prop. to size. Small, well-triturated doses better than large, coarse ones. Larger dose in prop. to age of children w. o. med. — Dose, cath., 3-15 grains (0.18-1.5 gm.); antiseptic, 1/2 to 1 grain (0.006-0.008 gm.); diur., 3-8 grains (0.18-0.8 gm.), — Incomp. sulphonates, albumen, tannin, hydrocyanic acid, alkali chlorides, bromides, lodies, sulphones, carbonates, hydrates, organic acids, lime water, etc. — Tests. Blackened by ammonia water.  

**Mercury Chloride, Mild, Merck.**  
Sublimed.  

C. b. lb.  

1.56  

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.  


1.56  

**Mercury Chloride, Precipitated, Merck.**  
C. b. lb.  

1.56  

Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. — Uses: More active than sublimed calomel. Usually given in, doses 1/4, the size of the latter.  

**Mercury Chloride, Ammoniated, see Mercury & Ammonium Chloride.**  

**Mercury Chloride, Iodochloride, see Mercury Iodo-chloride.**  

**Mercury Chromate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

0.39  

(Mercuric Chromate). — Hg₂CrO₄. — Red powd.  

**Mercury Citrate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

0.49  

Wh. powd.  

**Mercury Cyanide Merck (Mercuric Cyanide, U. S. P.).**  
C. v. oz.  

0.33  

(Mercuric Cyanide). — Hg(CN)₂, — Color. transp. pims; bit- 

ter, metal. take. Darkened by light.—Sol. 19.8 W.; 15 A.— 

Alter. Antiseptic, Toxic. Uses: Inst. of corrosive sub- 

limate; much less irritating. Rec. dipth., membr. group & syph. Gargles, 1/4 grain (0.003 gm.) to 1 fl. oz. (80 Cc.) of W.—Dose 1/16 to 1/4 grain (0.004-0.006 gm.) 3 or 5 t. d. in soln. — Inj. 3/16 to 1/4 grain (0.004-0.006 gm.). — Hypoderm.—An- 

tid., as corrosive chloride. — Caution. Very poisonous! Keep in dark amber.  

**Mercury Di-ammonium Chloride, see Mercury & Ammonium Chloride, Fusible.**  

**Mercury Diethide Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

5.00  

(Mercuric Diethide; Mercury-ethyl). React.—prod. ethyl 

lodo w. sodium amalgam in presence of acetic ether. 


**Mercury Di-iodo-salicylate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

1.50  

Hg(C₂H₃O₂)₂I₂. — Yellow, amorphous. powd.; 90.55 mercury, 8% iodine. — Uses: As o. insol. mercury comp.  

**Mercury Dimethide Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

5.00  

(Mercuric Dimethide; Mercury-methyl). React.—prod. sodium amalgam w. methyl lodo in presence of acetic ether. — Hg — (CH₃)₂, — Color. oil; peculiar odor & taste. — Sp. Gr. 3.056. — Sol. in A. — Boil. 168° C. — Caution. Poisonous!  

**Mercury Diphenyl Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

3.50  

(Mercury-phenyl; "Hydrogenlyphate Diphenylum" [see caution at Mercury Carbolate]). A mercury subst. deriv. of phenol. — Hg(C₆H₅O₂)₂ — Whit. cryst. — Sp. Gr. 2.315. — Sol. B., C., car- 


**Mercury-ethyl, see Mercury Di-ethide.**  

**Mercury Ethyl-chloride Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

3.00  

Pt. mercuric chloride w. mercury ethide. — Color., shin. scales; unpret., ether odor. — Sol. in W. A. — Uses: As inj. Inst. of merc. chloride; indifferent to albumin.  

**Mercury Ethyl-sulphate Merck.**  
C. v. oz.  

1.00  

(C₂H₅Hg)SO₄. — Silvery wh. scales or crystal. Dep. by water, & forms basic salt.  

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the 

Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, 

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3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of 

containers is stated in most instances.


MYDRINE.
(See page 166)

Mydrine is a white water-soluble powder, representing a combination of the two mydriatic alkaloids, ephedrine and homatropine. According to Dr. Groenouw, of Breslau, Germany, Mydrine, owing to the evanescence of its action, is specially serviceable for diagnostic purposes. While homatropine mydriasis usually disappears only after the lapse of one to two days, and that of atropine frequently continues two or three times as long, Mydrine produces mydriasis which lasts but several hours. The following solution is used:

Mydrine, 6 grn.
Distilled Water, 1 fl. dr.

One application of two to three drops of this solution begins, on the average, to dilate the pupil within eight and one-half minutes, and reaches its maximum dilating power in one-half hour. The pupil begins to contract usually one hour after the application, and is again normal after four to six hours. At the height of the action of the remedy, the pupil has a diameter, on the average, of 5.6 mm. (9-40 in.), a sufficient enlargement for most purposes. With the use of a 1% solution of homatropine, mydriasis begins later than with the use of Mydrine, reaching its maximum also later; while the duration is often over twenty-four hours, as against four to six hours with Mydrine. A 10% solution of ephedrine begins to produce its mydriatic action, and arrives at its maximum, at about the same time that would a Mydrine solution, but the latter dilates the pupil from 1 to 2 mm. (1-25 to 2-25 in.) more than ephedrine. The action of ephedrine is usually over in less than four hours.

The points adduced in favor of Mydrine, therefore, are: Quick action, considerable power of dilatation, and short duration of total mydriasis.

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**Mercury Mercuric Oxide.**

**Mercury Naphtalate Merck.**

**Mercury Naphthol-acetate Merck.**

**Mercury Nitrate, Mercuro, Merck.**

**Mercury Nicotine, Merck.**

**Mercury Nigrosin.**

**Mercury Nigrosin, Mercuro, Merck’s G. R.**

**Mercury Oxalate, Black, Haehsen-Merck.**

**Mercury Oxide, Black.**

**Mercury Oxide, Red, Merck.—Dry process.**

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CHOCOLATE COOLER CO., 815 MICHIGAN TRUST BUILDING, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

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- Levigated — c. b.—lb. 1.71

- Also in 1/2, 1/4 & 1/8 lbs., & ozs.

**Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck.** — Wet process — c. v.—oz. .15

- Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs. (Yellow Mercuric Oxide; Yellow Precipitate). — HgO. — Orange-yellow, amorphous, pwd. — Sol. in nitric acid. — Antiseptic. — Alt.—Use: Inst. of red oxide of infam. of eye & intramuscular injection in syphilis.

**Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck’s G. R.** — Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. — c. v.—oz. .54

- Tests — (1s.) 2 gm. heat: none. — (a) H₂SO₄, 13% diss. in HNO₃, dil. w. 100 W. — clear. — (2s.) 13% AgNO₃, 13% turb.; (3s.) 13% BaCl₂; no chq. for hrs. — H₂SO₄, 13% 1 gm. shaken w. 3 cc. W.; add 2 cc. H₂SO₄ cover, & w. 1 cc. soln. — FeCl₃; no colored sone.

**Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck.** — Wet process — c. v.—oz. .15

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Mercury Tetraborate.—see Mercury Borate.

**Mercury Thymol-acetate Mercur** c. v. oz. .75

\[ \text{HgC}_2\text{Cl}_3\cdot\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O} \]  — Colorful, crusty. — Anti- 


**Mercury Thymolate Mercur** c. v. oz. 1.25

Basic salt of variable comp. — Colorl., crusty; turn red & acquire odor of thymol on expos. — Antisyphilitic. — Uses: As mercury thymol-acetate; the latter is better, being more stable.

**Mercury Thymol-nitrate Mercur** c. v. oz. 1.00

Wh., amorph. pwd. — Antisyphilitic. — Uses: As Mercury Thymol-acetate.

**Mercury Thymol-salicylate Mercur** c. v. oz. 2.75

Wh., to gray pwd.; darkens on exposure. — Znt. Keep fr.

light.

**Mercury Thymol-sulphate Mercur** c. v. oz. 1.00

Wh., amol. pwd. — Antisyphilitic.

**Mercury Tribromo-phenol-acetate Mercur**

---

Basic salts of variable comp. — Colorl., crusty. — Anti- 

syph., Ans.: Hypodermin. in syph. dia. of the joints, eczema, & 

tuberculosis. — Does 5 grains (0.03 Gm.) dissolv. In liquid par- 

affin, once a week.

**Mercury Urate Mercur** c. v. oz.

(Hercendorfer Urate). — HgC\(_2\)\(\text{NH}_2\)\(\text{O}_3\), Yellowish pwd.

**Mercury-urea Chloride,---see Mercury Bichloride, Carbamidated.**

**Mercury Valerianate Mercur** c. v. oz. 1.25

(Mercurial Valerianate). — Hg\(_2\)\(\text{C}_2\)\(\text{O}_3\), Wh. cryst. pwd.

**Mercury with Chalk, Mercur** U.S.P. c. b. lb. 47

Mx. of mercury, honey & chalk. — About 85% mercury. — Anti- 

syph., Hepatic Silm., Oxytocic, Antisept., Anthelm. — Uses: 

Diar. & dysent., worms, anorexia, tuberculosis, & syph. — Does 5-10 grains (0.32-0.63 Gm.)

**Mercury & Ammonium Sulphate Mercur** c. v. oz. 1.00

Wh., grn. pwd.

**Mercury & Antimony Sulphide Mercur**, c. b. lb. 1.25

Black mercury sulphide & gray antimony sulphide mixed. — Black pwd. — Uses: Scabula. — Does 2-3 grains (0.13-0.26 Gm.)

**Mercury & Arsenio Iodide Mercur** g. s. v. oz. .07

(Arsenio-iodide of Mercury). — Mercury bismiodide & arsenic 

trio-iodide in molc. prop. — Greenish-yellow pwd. — Alien, Anti- 

syph. — Uses: Chronic rheum., night pains of syph., vener. 

erup., lepra, poories, porpigo, pityria, lupos, & o. skin dia. 

Does 1/4-1/12 grain (0.001-0.003 Gm.) in pills, or as Deno- 

van's solution.

**Mercury & Barium Bromide Mercur** g. s. v. oz. 1.32

(Mercuric Barium Bromide). — Hg\(_2\)\(\text{Br}_2\), Barbr.

**Mercury & Barium Iodide Mercur**, g. s. v. oz. 1.32

(Mercuric Barium Iodide). — Hg\(_2\)\(\text{I}_2\), Bai.

**Mercury & Lithium Iodide Mercur** c. v. oz. 2.00

(Mercuric Lithium Iodide). — Hg\(_2\)\(\text{LiI}\), Whit. — Alien, Anti- 

syph., Anthilistic. — Uses: Recom. in gravel spec. w. 

purchased. — Incomp. W.

**Mercury & Potassium Cyanide Mercur** c. v. oz. .39

(Mercuric Potassium Cyanide). — Hg(CN)\(_2\)\(\text{KCN}\). — Colorl. 


**Mercury & Potassium Hyposulphite Mercur**

---

Uses: As mercury thymol-acetate; the latter is better, being more stable.

**Mercury & Zine Cyanide Lister-Dunstan Mercur** c. v. oz. .79

Zn\(_2\)\(\text{Hg(CN)}\)\(_2\), Wh. pwd. — Antiseptic.

**Mercury-ammonium Chloride, Normal, Mercur** U. S. P. c. b. lb. 1.59

Also in 1/8, 1/4 lb., & ozas.

(Ammuniated Mercury Chloride; White Precipitate; Ammoni- 

ated Mercury; Amilo-mercurial Chloride). — By precip. solnt. 

mercurial chloride w. ammonium in excess. — Hg\(_2\)\(\text{NH}_2\)Cl—Wh., 

pulverulent lumps; earthy, styptic, metal. taste. — Sm, warm 

crystals; cold solution amm. carbonate. — Antisept., Alien. — 

Uses: Extern., as white precipitate dist. for syph. erup. & 

sore, tritt, skin dia., &c. Not used internally. — Znt. Poli- 

son! French "White Precipitate" (Precipité Blanc) is calom- 

sil. Do not confound the two when French prescriptions are 

to be compounded.

**Mercury-ammonium Chloride, Fusible, Mercur** c. b. lb. 1.59

Also in 1/8, 1/4 lb., & ozas.

(Mercuric Dichloride: Fusible White Precipit- 

tate; Alembroth Salt). — Mercuric amm. chloride & amm. 

chloride. — Hg\(_2\)\(\text{NH}_2\)Cl\(\text{NH}_2\)Cl—Wh. cryst., like amm. chloride. — 

Sm. W. — Antisept., Alien. — Uses: Hypodermin. in syph. Also 

pharm. — Does 1/4 grain (0.0011 Gm.) in 0.6 of W. 

**Mesitylene Mercur** C. P. c. v. oz. 2.85

(Trimethyl-benzene; or Trimethyl-benzol [symmetrical]). — Fr. 

Helle, acetone w. sulphuric acid. — C\(_2\)\(\text{H}_4\)\(\text{O}\) = C\(_2\)H\(_2\)CH\(_2\)O\(_2\)H.

— Colorl., oily liq.; peculiar odor. — Sp. Gr. 0.986 at 10°C. 

— Boll. 164.5°C.

**Mesityl Oxide Mercur** c. v. oz. 1.54

(Methyl-isobutyl-ketone; 2-Isopropyliden-acetone). — Fr. 

Helle, acetone w. sulphuric acid. — C\(_2\)\(\text{H}_4\)\(\text{O}\) = C\(_2\)H\(_2\)CH\(_2\)O\(_2\)H.

— Colorl., oily liq.; peculiar odor. — Sp. Gr. 0.982 at 12°C. — 

C. 

Mic. A., E. — Boll. 120-125°C.

**Mesoxaïl-urea,---see Allészax.**

**Methylone,---see Ethylone.**

**Meta-anido-phenyl-parabehz-quolinone** Antiperiodic, Antipyretic. — Uses: Malaria dis. instead of quinines. — Does 4-6 grains (0.38-0.52 Gm.)

**Meta-eresol-bisnath** B\(_2\)\(\text{C}_2\)\(\text{H}_2\)\(_2\), B\(_2\)\(\text{C}(\text{H}_2\)\(_2\))\(_2\), Antisept., Astring. — Uses: Recom. 

diar. & dysent.
CLARK'S RED CROSS NATURAL MEDICINAL WATER

The Strongest Natural Medicinal Water Known.
Analysis by Professor Prescott, of Mich. University, U. S., Sept. 27th, 1890.
Total of Mineral Salts and Bromides per Gallon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Salt</th>
<th>Grains</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of Sodium</td>
<td>13.048</td>
<td>1.548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of Magnesium</td>
<td>1.904</td>
<td>0.216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloride of Calcium</td>
<td>0.387</td>
<td>0.044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromide of Sodium</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphate of Calcium</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Chloride, not Sulphuric base.
Carbonate of Iron......... 4.66666
Silicate of Iron......... 0.07692
Silicate of Magnesium.... 0.07000
Silicate of Calcium...... 0.07000
Silicate of Potassium.... 0.07000
Bromate of Potassium..... 0.07000
Silicone of Potassium.... 0.07000
Quantity of Bases and Acids.
Sodium Oxide............. 9.064  1.016
Magnesium Oxide.......... 0.583  0.066
Calcium Oxide............ 0.363  0.041
Iron (Ferrous Oxide)..... 0.277  0.031
Silica.................. 0.088  0.010

Dose.—One teaspoonful in half-tumbler of water.

ONE-THIRD SOLID MATTER.
NO SEDIMENT.
PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.
COLOURLESS.
NO ODOR.

AN ALTERNATIVE, NOT A PURGATIVE.

INDICATED FOR GOUT IN ANY OR ALL ITS FORMS,
Rheumatism, Bladder Troubles (including Gall-stones, gravel, inflammation), Blood Disorders,
Skin Diseases (including Eczema, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and Syphilis),
Kidney Troubles, Catarrh, Inflammation, and Dyspepsia.

The action of the water is very gentle—it does not purge and destroy, but tends to build up the system by throwing off waste matter in a natural manner, the chlorides consuming and expelling through the skin, bowels, kidneys, and lungs excesses of uric acid and other waste tissues which cause diseases of various kinds.

It can be used externally either diluted in a foot-bath or in an ordinary bath. The skin absorbs very readily the properties of the water. This water never freezes, and can be shipped in the coldest weather.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

Big Rapids Mineral Water Co.,
BIG RAPIDS, MICH.

NEW URINARY TEST CASE.
This case contains in compact and convenient form all the apparatus and appliances needed for Urinary Analysis. It is made of well-seasoned oak, and opens as shown in cut. One side is arranged to hold Test Tubes, Large Funnel, etc.; the other Urinometers, Small Funnel, Beakers, etc. Eight Reagent Bottles (filled and labeled) are arranged in back of case. A drawer, beneath, is for Liver Paper, Sintering Rods, etc.

THE CASE CONTAINS:
14 Assorted Test Tubes,
1 Test Tube Holder,
1 Urinometer,
1 Graduated Pipette,
1 Evaporating Dish, Porcelain,
1 Filter,
1 Evaporating Dishes, Glass,
1 Liver Paper.

So arranged that each article is ready for immediate use when the case is opened.

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Meta-diamido-benzene, see Phenylene-diamine, Meta.

Meta-diethyl-tert-butyl-Merc.

Alloy of bismuth (890), lead (265) & tin (565). Whitish-gray metal.

Melting, ab. 94°C. Uses: Techn.

Meta-diethyl, Rose-Merc.

Bismuth (50 pts.), lead (391 pts.) & tin (944 pts.). Whitish-gray metal.

Melting, ab. 95°C. Uses: Techn.

Meta-diethyl, Wood-Merc.

Bismuth (500 pts.), lead (956 pts.) & cadmium (12.58). Whitish-gray metal.

Melting, ab. 70°C.

Meta-alcohol-Merc.

C.H; C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 114°C.

Meta-acetin-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.

Mel-antho-molin, see Formamide.

Mel-ox-y-caffeine-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.

Mel-antho-molin, see Formamide.

Mel-a-ant-butyl-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.

Mel-antho-molin, see Formamide.

Mel-a-ant-butyl-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.

Mel-a-ant-butyl-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.

Mel-antho-molin, see Formamide.

Mel-a-ant-butyl-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.

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C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

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Melting, ab. 117°C.

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Mel-a-ant-butyl-Merc.

C.H;C.OH. C. C. OH.

Formula: C;H;C;H 0.

Uses: In the preparation of phenol. Sol. A., B.

Melting, ab. 117°C.
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Methyl Gallate. 

**MERCK’S 1896 INDEX.**

**Mercuric Acetate.**

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Methyl Gallate Merck... C.V.—oz. 2.00 (Methyl Ether of Gallic Acid; Gallinic).—Fr. heating methyl-alcohol. solut. gallic or tannic acid w. hydrochlor. acid gas or conc. sulphuric acid.—C₆H₅O₃ = C₆H₅(OH)COOH.—Anhydrous, rhombic prisms, or hexey, snow-white. need.: allied to resorcin & pyrogalol.—Sol. W.; ethyl & methyl A.—Mel. 129°C.—Anticarcinol. —Uses: Extern., cascaron of conjuctiva & eye disa.—App., pwd., by camel’s hair brush.

Methyl Hydrate.—see Alcohol, Methylic.


Methyl Lactate Merck... C.V.—oz. 1.50 (Methyl Ether of Lactic Acid).—C₅H₁₀O₃ = CH₃CHOHCOOH.—By distill. methyl alc. w. sodium lactate & sulphuric acid.—Color., transp. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.118 at 0°C.—Dissolves by W.—Boll. 146°C.—Dissolves by W.

Methyl Malonic Merck... C.V.—oz. 1.50 (Methyl Ether of Malonic Acid).—C₅H₁₀O₄ = CH₃CO₂CH₂CO₂CH₃.—Pyridine malonate w. methyl iodide.—C₆H₅O₃ = (CH₃)₂CO.—Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.16 at 16°C.—Sol., olie, A. E.—Boll. 181.5°C.

Methyl Naphthalate, Beta-Merck... C.V.—oz. 1.50 (Methyl Ether of Beta-naphthal).—Fr. beta-naphthal by boil. w. methyl alc. & zinc chloride.—C₆H₅O₃ = CH₃CO₂CH₃.—Wh., cryst. scales.—Sol. E.—Mel. 76°C.—Boll. 274°C.

Methyl Nitrate Merck... C.V.—oz. 1.50 (Methyl Ether of Nitric Acid).—Fr. methyl alc. by distill. w. sodium nitrate & sulphuric acid.—CH₃O-N=O.—Clear, colorless. liq.; aromatic odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.217 at 15°C.—Explosive w. heat or percussion.—Caut. Dangerous! Keep in coe. place, & only in small amount.

Methyl Oxalate Merck... Cryst.—C.V.—oz. 1.00 (Methyl Ether of Oxalic Acid).—Dry meal.—Dry meal acid w. boil. m. alc.—C₅H₅O₄ = (CH₃)₂CO.—Color. to scaly cryst.—Sol. W., A. E.—Mel. 54°C.—Boll. 183.5°C.

Methyl Propionate Merck... C.V.—oz. 2.00 (Methyl Ether of Propionic Acid).—Fr. methyl alc. by distill. w. sulphuric acid & a propionate.—C₅H₁₀O₄ = CH₃CO₂CH₃.—Color. liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.987 at 0°C.—Boll. 79.5°C.

Methyl Salicylate Merck... U. S. P.—C.V.—oz. 0.34 (Methyl Ether of Salicylic Acid; Artificial Oil of Gaullurea).—Fr. methyl by distill. w. salicylic & sulphuric acids.—C₆H₅O₂ = C₆H₅OHCO₂CH₃.—Color., or sly yellowish, oily liq.; odor & taste of oil of gaullurea.—Sp. Gr. 1.188-1.187 at 15°C.—Boll. 191-212°C.—Antiseptic, Antisp. —Uses: Chiefly in indium, artic, rheum.; also in gonor. rheum.—Dose 5-10 Ml. 2-3.5 (6Cc).—Fr. Medic.

Methyl Sebacate Merck... C.V.—oz. 2.00 (Methyl Ether of Sebacic Acid; Methyl Sebacate).—C₆H₁₀O₄ = CH₃O₂C₂H₄O₂.—Clear, colorless. liq.; solidifies w. cold.—Mel. 88°C.

Methyl Sulphide Merck... C.V.—oz. 3.00 (Dimethyl Sulphide; Methane-thio-methane).—Fr. solut. methyl sulphide in methyl alc. by methyl chlorine.—C₆H₅S = CH₃S.—Color. liq.; disagree. odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.864 at 21°C.—Boll. 47°C. C.—About 57°C.

Methyl Sulphonyl Cyanate Merck... C.V.—oz. 2.00 (Methyl Rhodanide or Thio-cyanate).—Fr. potasa. sulpho-cyanate w. calc. methyl sulphate by distill. —C₆H₅S = CH₃SNCN.—Color., liq.; union odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.088 at 0°C.—Sol. A., E. & W.—Boll. 138°C.

Methyl Tannate (Methyl Ether of Gallotannic Acid).—By distill. methyl alc. w. gallo-tannic & sulphuric acids.—C₅H₅O₃ = CH₃C₆H₅O₆.—Sol. A.

Methyl Thio-carbimide Merck... 15 g. 1.00 (Methyl Mustard Oil).—Fr. methyl sulphydron cyanate by heat.—C₂H₅S = CH₂CN.C₂H₅.—Cryst.; strong horse-radiest odor.—Mel. 30°C.—Boll. 119°C.

Methyl Valerianate Merck... C.V.—oz. 1.00 (Methyl Valerate).—C₅H₁₀O₂ = CH₃C₂H₅O₂.—Color. liq.; valerian odor.—Sp. Gr. 0.900 at 20°C.—Boll. 118.5°C.

Methyl-acetanilid...—see Exalgin.

Methyl-acetone...—see Methyl-ethyl-ketone.

**Methylor Merck.**—Pure...sealed tubes.—oz. 1.35 (Methylor-methyl Ether).—By distill. together methyl alcohol, W., sulphuric acid & manganese dioxide.—C₅H₅O₂ = CH₃O(CH₂)O₂.—Color., volat. liq.; chlorof. odor; pungent taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.960 at 20°C.—Sol. W., A., oils.—Boll. 45°C.—Anasth., Nerv. red., Hypo., Antisp., Anodyne.—Uses: Intern., derm., trem., strychnine poison., tet, gastric & intest. pain, & in insom.—Dose 6-15-40 grms. (0.21-1.5 Gm.) at night, in W. or syrup—in. For insom., 10 sq. solut. give 1 syringeful every 2 or 3 hours. Sed. dose, 12 grms. (0.1 Gm.) every 8 or 9 hours.—App., 10s. in sweet almond oil.

do.—Commercial...sealed tubes.—oz. 1.00 —Uses: Techn.

Methyl-amido-phenol,—see Anisidine.

Methylamine Merck. —Pure,...anhydrous, in tubes, 20, 10, & 5 grmms.-per gramme 2.00 (Amido-methane).—Fr. methyl cyanate, by distill. w. caustic potash & W.—C₅H₅N = CH₂NH.—Color. gas liquesced in tubes; strong ammonia odor; rapidly absorbed by W.—Sol. W.—Boll. minus 5°C.

do. Merck.—30%—oz. 2.50

Methylamine, Di,—see Dimethylline.

Methylamine Hydrochlorate Merck... oz. 3.50 (C₂H₇NH = CH₂NH.HCl).—Large, colorless, deliq. plates.—Sol. A.—Caut. Keep dry, fr. air.

Methylamine, Tri,—see Trimethylline.

Methyllumonium, Tetra,—see Tetramethyl-

Methyl-aniline Merck.—Pure...c.v.—oz. 1.00 (Mono-methyl-aniline).—Recast prod. methyl iodide w. aniline.—C₆H₅N = CH₂NH.—Reddish-brown oil.—Sp. Gr. 0.978 at 15°C.—Sol. E. C.

Methyl-aniline, Di,—see Dimethyl-aniline.

Methyl-benzene,—see Toluen.

Methyl-diphenylamine Merck... c.v.—oz. 1.00 (Diphenyl-methyl-aniline).—By metaxyiling diphenylamine w. methyl iodide & heat.—C₆H₅N = (C₆H₅)₂C₂H₅.—Color. liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.0478 at 20°C.—Boll. 228°C.—Taste. Violet color w. nitric acid.

Methylic Acetate, or Di-acetate,—see Aldehyde, Formic, Acetate.

Methylene Blue Merck.—C. P., medicinal.—c.v.—oz. 0.90 (Tetra-methyl-thione Hydrochlorate).—Purified dry-matted, free fr. zinc chloride.—C₆H₅N₃S = CH₃SNCN.—Bich. Cryst. or blue prd.—Sol. 50 W.—Anody., Antisp., Antipyr.—Uses: 1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK.

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MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Mollin.

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Rheuma., malaria, cystitis, pyelitis, & carcinoma.—Do 8-4 grains (0.18-0.36 Gm.) in capsules. — jμl. 1 grain (0.066 Gm.).
— Max. 15 grains (1 Gm.), single, or p. day.

Methylene Blue Merck.—C. P., medic. capsules, 0.1 gramme. —per 100. 2.00
— do. Merck. —C. P., medic. capsules, 0.05 gramme. —per 100. 1.75

— Uses : As a spray for local anesthesia. — Caution: Use carefully.

Methylene-2-bischloride Richardson (which see).


Methylene-proto-catechuic Aldehyde, —see Hellotropin.

Methylene-tetramine. Hexa.

Methyl-ethyl-carbinol, —see Alcohol, Butylol, Secondary.

Methyl-ethyl-ketone Merck.—c. v. oz. 1.64 (Methyl-acetone).—Fr. methyl acetate, by potash. —CH₃—CO—CH₃. —Colorless liq. —odor like acetic.—Sp. Gr. 0.816 at 16° C. —Misc. W. —Boil. 78° C.

Methyl-glycolacetone, —see Sacrose.

Methyl-guanidine Merck.—Pure. —15 gr. vial 2.50
Also in 5 gr. vials.

Methyl-Hydroquinone Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.50

Methyl-ortho-toluol, —see Dimethyl-ortho-toluol.

Methyl-oxazide, —see Dimethyl-oxazide.

Methyl-pelletierine Merck.—Pure. —15 gr. vial 1.00

Methyl-phenacetin Merck.—Fr. phenacetin-sodium dis. in xylene, by methyl-lodide. —CH₂N₂NO₂. —C₆H₅(OCH₃)₂N(CH₃)₂CO. —Colorless. —Sol. A., E. —Boil. 60° C. —Hypnotic.

Methyl-phenyl-ether, —see Anisol.

Methyl-propyl-benzene, Meta.
(Meta-cymol). —C₆H₅—CH₂—CH₃. —By treating mixt. of meta-bromotoluene & propyl bromide w. sodium. —Liquid. —Sp. Gr. 0.785 at 10° C. —Boil. 175-177° C.

Methyl-phenylbenzene, Para. —see Cymene, Para.

Methyl-propyl-ketone Merck.—c. v. oz. 2.25 (Fr. calcium butyrate w. acetate, by distill. —C₆H₅—CO—CH₃. —Colorless. —Sp. Gr. 0.818 at 10° C. —Sol. v. 1. —Boil. 105° C.

Methyl-pyrrolethylene Sulphocyanate
—Fr. quinoline, w. sulphocyanic acid. —Antispasmodic. —Uses : Diphth. cholera, gonorrhea. No pain accompanies its use. —1 in 2000 kills cholera bacillus.

Methyl-pyrrolidin, —see Picoline.

Methyl-pyrrolidin, —see Lutidine.

Methyl-resorcin, Di., —see Dimethyl-resorcin.

Methoxy-trichloro-ethylene Merck.—15 gr. vial 5.00


Methyl-strychnine iodide Merck.—Cryst.

Methyl-strychnine iodide Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.00


Micrococcin, —see Sodium Naphthoate, Beta.

Microscopic Salt, —see Ammonium & Sodium Phosphate.

Milk Sugar Merck.—U. S. P. —Recrystallized

Milk Sugar Merck.—U. S. P. —Recrystallized

Mint., —see Lead Oxide, Red.

Mirbane Essence, —see Nitro-benzene.

Mixture, —see Emulsions.

Mollin. —1 lb. tins.—lb. 1.00
A potash soap cont. ab. 17% of uncombined fat acid fr. coconut oil, w. glycerin. —Yellowish-white, smooth, soft, oint. like mass; does not become rancid. —Sol. W. —Uses : Oint. base.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCER!
2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

—104—
# Analysis of Mellin's Food

**For Infants and Invalids,**

**By Professor Dr. R. Fresenius,**

**Of Wiesbaden, Germany.**

100 parts, by weight, of **MELLIN'S FOOD** contain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances Soluble in Water</th>
<th>78.30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Nitrogenous Organic Substances</td>
<td>69.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maltose</td>
<td>33.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dextrin and other indifferent non-nitrogenous substances</td>
<td>35.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogenous Organic Substances</td>
<td>4.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albumen, corresponding to 0.34 protein-nitrogen</td>
<td>2.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peptone, corresponding to 0.14 peptone-nitrogen</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amide compounds, corresponding to 0.47 amide-nitrogen</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Constituents</td>
<td>4.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substances Insoluble in Water</th>
<th>8.38</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Nitrogenous Organic Substances</td>
<td>3.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fat</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-nitrogenous substances (Cellulose, etc.)</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogenous Organic Substances, corresponding to 0.81 nitrogen</td>
<td>5.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Constituents</td>
<td>0.14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water, etc.** | 13.32 |

Loss of weight at 120° C. in a current of hydrogen.

**Total** | 100.00 |

---

DOLIBER-GOODALE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

*When writing, please mention Messrs.' Index.*
Morphine Saliolate.

Morphine Benzoate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 4.75
C\(_2\)H\(_4\)NO\(_2\)C\(_6\)H\(_5\)O\(_2\) + sq. - Wm., cryst. pwd., or colorless prisms. -Sol. 5 hot W. -Uses: Principally in asthma.

Morphine Borate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 5.00

Morphine Camphorate.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 6.00
Whitish pwd. -Sol. A.

Morphine Citrate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 5.00
(C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\))C\(_2\)H\(_2\)O\(_2\) + sq. - Wh. cryst. pwd. -Sol. W. -Meas.

Morphine Ferro-yanida.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 6.00
(C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\))C\(_2\)H\(_2\)CrO\(_4\) + sq. - Greenish-wh. pwd. -Sol., hot W.

Morphine Formate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 6.00
C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)CH\(_2\)O\(_2\) + sq. - Wh. cryst. pwd. -Sol. W.

Morphine Hydrobromate Merck.—Cryst. .
\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 3.40
(Morphine 'hydrobromide' or Hydrobromide). -C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)HBr + H\(_2\)O. - Sm. wh. cryst. need. -Sol. W. -Uses: Nervous affect. & delir. trem. - pref. to o. morphine salts.

*Morphine Hydrochlorate Merck.—U. S. P. —
Cryst. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 1.85
Also in o. vials.
(Morphine Hydrochloride, or Muriate. -C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)HCl + H\(_2\)O. - Wh. cryst. square. or fine, wh. need. -bitter taste. -Sol. 94 W. -RII. at 15\(^\circ\) C. -Uses: This is the salt n'ty prescribed in Great Britain & Germany, but rarely in United States. Hypoderm. \# solution in 1/2 to 1 syringes. Eenua, or suppository 1/15 of 1/10 grain (0.005-0.001 Gm.). Children: 1/150 grain (0.000 Gm.) for each year of age. —Uses: —
d. - Powder \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 1.85
C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)CH\(_3\)OH + H\(_2\)O. - Wh. cryst. need. -Sol. W. -Meas.

Morphine Hydroiodate Merck. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 5.50
C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)HI + H\(_2\)O. - Wh. cryst. need. -Sol. W. -Meas.

Morphine Hypophosphate Merck. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 4.75
Wh. pwd. -Sol. W.

Morphine Lactate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 4.00
C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)C\(_6\)H\(_5\)O\(_2\) + sq. - Wh. cryst. pwd. -Sol. W. -al. A.

Morphine Meconate Merck. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 2.95
(Himeconate of Morphine). -Form in which most morphine exists in opium. -C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)CH\(_3\)O\(_2\) + H\(_2\)O. - Pbd, yellowish-wh. cryst. pwd. -Sol. A. -20 W. -Uses: Said to have less agra. effect on brain, stomach, & intest. than o. salts.

Morphine Nitrate Merck.—Cryst. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 6.00
C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)NO\(_3\) + 2h. - Wh. cryst. need. -Sol. W. -Meas. Keep in dark amber.

Morphine Phosphate Merck. \( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 5.50
(C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\))P\(_2\)O\(_4\) + sq. - Wh. cryst. pwd. -Sol. hot W.

Morphine Phtalate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 5.75
(C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\))C\(_6\)H\(_5\)O\(_2\). - Yellowish, glossy scale, or wh. cryst. pwd. -7%2% morphine. -Sol. 5 W. -Uses: Best salt for hypodermic use (Bombodone).

Morphine Saccharinate
True salt. -C\(_6\)H\(_5\)NO\(_2\)C\(_6\)H\(_5\)(SO\(_2\)NH)O\(_6\)NE. -Wh. pwd.

Morphine Saliolate Merck.—\( \frac{1}{2} \) oz. c. v. — oz. 4.75
Ichthyol


Remarks—In general, before the application of the medicament, it is advisable to wash the affected parts each time with warm water and soap, and then to gently dry. After injection or painting, the parts are best covered with cotton-wool or flannel and gutta-percha tissue. Eczema and the like may contra-indicate previous ablutions in certain cases. Inunctions and embrocations are best employed night and morning.

For the methods of deodorising and of disguising the taste of Ichthylol see "Deodorisation," etc. (following formula No. 64).

If not freshly prepared, the weak solutions of Ichthylol employed for subcutaneous injections must, according to experiments carried out in Prof. Löffler's laboratory, be previously sterilised by boiling for a short time.

If treated as soon as possible after their occurrence, the stains upon the bed-linen and clothing soiled during the employment of Ichthylol may readily be removed by boiling in soap and water, or by washing with polish soap or soap spirit.

All those who carefully read the following pages will find therein ample evidence that Ichthylol is an excellent reducing medicine, a powerful resolvent, and a most important analgesic; and that, consequently, it will be of great service not only in the diseases already mentioned, but also very probably in other affections associated more or less with hyperemia, enlargement of capillaries, or inflammation.

Moreover, it has been authoritatively suggested that Ichthylol will find a position in the treatment of affections of the digestive organs and in infectious diseases; as it appears from observations in a great many similar cases that the appetite is increased and the bowels regulated by internal administration of Ichthylol, which possesses also most remarkable tonic properties. Ichthylol may be freely tried internally, as it is quite harmless.

Physical and Chemical Nature.

The source of Ichthylol is a bituminous mineral found in Tyrol; the substance is rich in the fossilised remains of fish and marine animals, from which circumstance its name is derived. The dry distillation of this mineral yields an oil containing about 20 per cent. of sulphur in chemical combination, which, by special treatment with sulphuric acid, is converted into a sulphionate. By neutralization of the latter with alkalis the corresponding Ichthylol salts are obtained, of which the principal ones are the Ichthylol-Ammonium, C₈H₅S₃O₄(NH₄)₂, and the Ichthylol-Sodium, C₈H₅S₃O₄Na₂.

The prominent feature of these preparations is their richness in sulphur, which, according to Prof. Baumann and Dr. Schotten, is combined partly with oxygen, partly with carbon, in a condition similar to that in mercaptans and organic sulphides. In this

Continued on page 566a.
Morphine, Stearate.

MORCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Naphtalene, Alpha-

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published in a month in "MORCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACUTICAL JOURNAL. $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Morck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Morphine Stearate
Wh. pwd. 96-98 morphine. —Sol. A. B.

Morphine Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Light crystal. —1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 1.85 Also in oz. vials & boxes of 1/2 ozs. in 1/2, C12H21NO3, C5H11O5, H2O. Fine, white, cryst. crystal. —sol. in W, H2O, 370 A. at 12°C. —MoI. 282°C. —Antiseptic. —Synth., Analg., Narc. —Uses: Most important salt of morphine in medic. Bellerine pain, produce sleep, check diarr. & dysent. to reileve nervous in delir. trem. &c. —Does 1/4 to 1/2 grain (0.0064-0.0086 Grm.) 3-4 p. d. in solut., pill, or powder. —Mor. D. 1/2 grain (0.0023 Grm.), single; 8 grains (0.18 Grm.), p. day.

Morphine Tannate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 3.00 Approx.: C12H21NO3C5H7O4H2O. —Brown, amorph. pwd. —Sol. A.

Morphine Tartrate Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 2.90 (C12H21NO3C5H7O4H2O.) —Wh. cryst. pwd. —Sol. A. 10 W. —Uses: Hypoportun.


Morphine, Sodium—, see Gadou.

Morphine, Hydrobromate Merck.—15 gr. vials (Morphine Hydrobromide Alkaloid.—Alkaloid of "huwai" bark fr. a Mozambique tree used as an ordeal poison.—Wh. to leish.-infla. wh. pwd. —Sol. W. A. —Cardiac Stimulant. —Uses: Like erythrohydral. —Oust. Poison!.

Morphine, Bile.—15 gr. vial. 1.00 Albuminoid found in the sub-maxillary gland, the bile & o. organs. —Greenish or grayish pwd. —Sol. W.

Murexide—, see Uramil.


Muscari Nitrate Merck.—15 gr. vials. 5.50 Also in 10 gr. vials.


Muscari Sulphate Merck.—15 gr. vials. 5.50 Also in 10 gr. vials.

C12H14O9N3.H2SO4. —Brown, greasy mass. —Sol. W. —Does 1/4 to 1/2 grain (0.0008-0.0014 Grm.).

Musak.—U. S. P.

Dried seed-cotton fr. prepatial folicles of Muscaea moschiifera, L. (Mosque Deer). —Sol. partly in A. & E. —Antispasmod. —Uses: Nerv. affec., typhus & typhoid fevers, convuls, &c., & in perfumery. —Does 1/10 to 1/6 grains (0.08-0.50 Grm.).

Musk, Artificial.


Musssalin
Fr. Athbahz anismbolinica, Broom. —Anismbolinic —Uses: Worms; reported superior to kauso. —Does 1 to 2 ounces (30-60 Grm.) in infusion.


Myosin Merck.—Pur. —15 gr. vial 1.00 Albuminoid fr. muscle piaee of lean meat.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd. —Sol. dil. hot solut. sod. chloride, dil. acids & alkalies.

Myristin Merck.—C. v.—oz. 2.00 Glyceryl Ether of Myristic Acid. —C14H18O3. —Fr. of fat of Myristica surinamensis, Helmer & Will. (Oil nut). —Brill. inadets.—Sol., warm A.; E., cholor.


Napellus Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.50 Also in 5 gr. vials.


Naphtane, Coal-tar.—see Benzene.

Naphtha, Petroleum.—see Benzina.

Naphtha, Wood.—see Alcohol, Methyli.

Naphtalene Merck (Naphtaline, U. S. P.).

C. P., purified by Alcohol, crysat., & pwd., medicinal. —c. v.—oz. 0.24 Also in 1 lb., & 1/2 lb. bottles & cartons. (Tar Camphor). —Hydrocarbon fr. coal-tar. —C8H10. —Wh. scales; fatty lustre; str. coal-tar odor. —Sol. A. E. —Mel. 78-80° C. —Bolt. 118° C at 780 Mm. —Antiseptic, Antitit, Ani., Anisep., Antisp. —Uses: Intern., chronic & acute intest. catarrhs, worms, intest. infam., cholera, typhoid fever, & chronic bronch. —Extern., salve in skin dis. used as moth destroyer. —Does 5-8-15 grains (0.13-0.26-0.41 Grm.) in powder or capsule. For tapetomens 15 grains (1 Grm.) followed some hours later by castor oil. —Max. D. 50 grains (0.6 Grm.), p. day.

do. —Wh. —Redsublimed. —lb. cartons.—lb. 27 Silky, wh. flakes.

do. —Crude, balls. —lb. 09.

do. —Crude, flakes. —wb. 08

Naphtalene, Alpha-dibromo-Merck. —c. v.—oz. 0.75 C6H13Br2. —Wh. to yellowish pwd. —Sol. A. E. —Mel. 67-68° C.

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 165a.

peculiarity of its chemical constitution, Ichthyol possesses a great advantage over the old galenical sulphur preparations formerly employed, as well as over the recent so-called "substitutes" for Ichthyol, in all of which the sulphur element is artificially introduced, while in Ichthyol it is naturally combined.

Ichthyol has a reddish-brown color and a bituminous odor and taste. The sodium salt is semi-solid, whereas the ammonium salt is of a syrupy consistence, and therefore mostly preferred. Ichthyol is readily and completely soluble in water, and likewise in a mixture of equal parts alcohol and ether; it also mixes well with vaselin, lanolin, and glycerin, and with all fats and oils.

As several different salts of Ichthyol are prepared, it is advisable to specify which is wanted. In the absence of any such specification it is to be assumed that the Ammonium salt is intended; for being used most largely, this particular salt is commonly, in medical and pharmaceutical language, called simply "Ichthyol."

ICHTHYOL-THERAPY.

From the researches of Prof. Zuelzer, Dr. Charles, Prof. Reale, Dr. Damiens, Prof. Unna, Dr. Helmers, Drs. Fessler, Klein, Latteux, Prof. Neisser, Dr. Abel, and others (more fully abstracted in "REPORTS ON ICHTHYOL" herewith), it appears that the following are notable and constant characteristics of the effects of the drug on the animal or human subject:

I.—ICHTHYOL INTERNALLY.

ICHTHYOL is almost invariably well taken and well borne. In spite of its peculiar odor, it occasions no nausea or any disinclination toward continued administration.

It builds up the albuminoid elements of the organism and the total body-weight in malnutrition or emaciation, by favoring the assimilation and retarding the disintegration of the nitrogenous substances.

It is quite harmless. Repeated experiments showed that daily doses, given to dogs, of twenty times the largest amount usually employed in human medication, produce only a transient diarrhea; while twelvefold the largest regular medicinal dose produces no disturbance whatever.

Subcutaneously administered, it lowers the rectal temperature for about an hour, after which the normal is re-established.

II.—ICHTHYOL TOPICALLY.

ICHTHYOL acts primarily as an abstractor of oxygen from the tissues, producing thereby a marked diminution of any inflammation or local congestion present (of heat, swelling, redness, and pain alike). 

Continued on page 167a.
Naphtalene, Alpha.- Merc's 1896 INDEX.

Naphthyl-hydrazine.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merc's Market Report." A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2659, New York.

Naphtalene, Alpha-mono-bromo-Merck. c.v.-oz. 1.00

Naphtalene, Alpha-mono-chloro-Merck. c.v.-oz. .85

Naphtalene, alpha-tetra-chloro-Merck. c.v.-oz. 1.25
Fr. alpha-dichloro-naphtalene alpha-tetra-chloride by alcoh. potas.-C₆H₄Cl₄. -Long, cryst., colorless need. -Mel. 190° C.

Naphtalene, Beta-mono-chloro.- By action of phosphorus pentachloride upon beta-naphtal.- C₆H₅Cl. -White, lustr. scales. -Mel. 56° C. -Boil. 290° C.

Naphtalene Scarlet, see (Dye) Red, Magdaia.

Naphthol, see Betol.

Naphtindophenol, see (Dye) Blue, Indophenol.

* Naphtol, Alpha, Merck.- Recryst., medical. c.v.-oz. 0.34
Also in 1, 2, & 4 lbs.
Constit. of coal-tar; also obt. artificially. C₆H₅OH = C₅H₄OH. -Color. pri. prisms; disagree. taste. -Sol. A., E.; in W. -Mel. 94° C. -Antiseptic. -Uses: Recom. disr. dysent., cholera, typhoid fever, & summer complaints. 0.1-0.95 in 1,000 prevents the development of the spores of the tubercle bacilli. Reported 1/4 times as strong as beta-napthol.

Naphthalin, see Di-iodo-beta-naphthol.

Naphthalin, Beta, Salicylate, see Betol.


Naphthalin-arterol, see Bismuth Beta-naphtholate.

Naphthalin, Beta-sulphate.-See Sodium Naphtalate.

Naphthoquinone, Alpha, Merck...15 gr. vial 1.00
(Alpha-naphthoquinone). -Fr. naphtholin, by oxid. in acetic sol.-C₆H₄(OC₂H₅)₂. -Yellowish crys. -Sol. E., C., B. -Acid. -Mel. 185° C.

*Naphthylamine, Alpha, Merck.-Pure, white.

Naphthylamine, Alpha, Sulphate, Merck.- c.v.-oz. 0.34
(Naphthylamine). -Fr. redact. nitro-naphthalene by alcohol. amm. sulphide.-C₆H₅N= C₅H₄NH. -Fine, white, silky need.; disagree. odor. -Sol. A., E. -Mel. 56° C. -Boil. 100° C.

Naphthalin, see Naphthol.

Naphthylamine, Alpha, Hydrochloride, Merck.-Pure, white.
C₆H₅N.HCl.-White, crys. pk.; turns bluish on exps. -Sol. W., A., E.

Naphthylamine, Alpha, Sulphate, Merck.-Pure, white.
(C₆H₅N)₂SO₄. -Lustr. scales. -Sol. W., A.

*Naphthylamine, Beta, Merck.-Pure, c.v.-oz. .79
By heating beta-naphthol with ammonium & zinc chloride.-C₆H₅N= C₅H₄NH. -White, crys. plates. -Sol. A., E. -Mel. 112° C. -Boil. 254° C.

Naphthylamine, Beta, Hydrochloride, Merck.-Pure, white.

*Naphthylene Blue, see (Dye) Blue, Phenyl.

Naphthyl-hydrazine, Alpha, Hydrochloride, Merck.- c.v.-oz. 1.54

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3.-The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 168a.

It is a perfect contractor and granulator in simple wounds, and its action is equally favorable in extensive burns of the first and second degree.

III.—ICHTHYOL BACTERICIDALLY.

ICHTHYOL acts as a bactericide directly in cultures of the micro-organisms of suppurative and other parasitic processes. This character of Ichthyol, as primarily demonstrated by systematic culture experimentation, has received ample clinical indorsement by its noted remedial or beneficial action in erysipelas, typhus, ozena, etc., as well as by its prophylactic use, at least in diphtheria.

THERAPEUTICAL USES.

The therapeutic action of Ichthyol may be conveniently regarded as divisible into the following factors, namely:

1. Its reducing property and its contractile effect upon vascular tissue... In both internal and external use.
2. Its antiparasitic action. 
3. Its antiphlogistic effect. 
4. Its regulating influence on the bowels. 
5. Its promotive action on nutrition generally. When taken internally.

All these will be illustrated numerously in the following FORMULARY, so that detailed reference to them here is not needed. It is, however, essential to a proper understanding of the extremely numerous and manifold applications of Ichthyol—which at first led to some suspicion that it was being "boomed" as a panacea—to know that they all depend upon one or more of the above named factors. Surprise ceases at the long list of affections, seemingly so diverse, against which Ichthyol has been recommended and successfully used, when it is remembered how large a number of cutaneous and other diseases depend more or less upon hyperemia and enlargement of capillaries, and consequent inflammation, or upon indigestion or malnutrition.

The very number and great diversity of these diseases, in which the recorded experience of the value of Ichthyol has received the sanction of the medical world, cause the testimony published thereon to aggregate to such a considerable volume that even the briefest possible condensed abstract and selection therefrom—to be anything like fairly typical or representative—would far exceed the space here available.

In order, however, not to withhold from the reader's cognizance the various specific methods and combinations found useful by eminent practitioners all over the globe, in the administration and application of Ichthyol, an appendix has been provided, under the title of "REPORTS ON Ichthyol," which will be found on pages 181a to 192a, and which contains a few of the most notable of the many hundreds of scientific and practical publications that have appeared in therapeutic literature on the subject of Ichthyol.

What renders the subjoined formulary of especial value to all practitioners is the fact that all the formulas there reported have been found of eminent service in actual practice; and they have been communicated by the authors, for publication to the medical profession.

Continued on page 168a.
Naphthyl-hydrazine, Beta-, Hydrochloride, Merck
C₈H₇N₃O₂•H₂O-C₈H₇N₃O₂•HCl—Slender, susb. prisms or need.-Sol. A. E.; at 1.54

Narine Merck—C₈H₁₈N₂O₄—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.-oz. 10.80

Narine Acetate Merck—1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Hydrobromate Merck—C₈H₁₈N₂O₄•HBr—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Hydrochloride Merck—C₈H₁₈N₂O₄•HCl—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Meconate Merck—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Nitrate Merck—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Salicylate Merck—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Sulphate Merck—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Narine Valerianate Merck—cryst. 1/2 oz. c.v.—oz. 10.80

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

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Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

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Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck—Pure, cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulfate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Hydrochloride—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

Naretamine Merck, Sulphate—cryst. 1/2 oz. vials—oz. 1.25

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: Merck!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. All PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 157a.

THE ICHTHYOL FORMULARY.

Acne.

1. ICHTHYOL

Distilled Water, equal parts

Bake in before retiring; wash off in the morning with warm soap-water. During the day, use an alcoholic solution of mercury nitric acid. [U.S.N.]

2. ICHTHYOL

Soft-soap, 2 parts

Lanolin, 2 parts

Ointment! Apply evening. [Pharm.]

3. ICHTHYOL

Salicylic Acid, 2 parts

Lanolin, 2 parts

Ointment! Apply evening. [Pharm.]

4. ICHTHYOL

Soft-soap, 10 to 20 parts

Zinc Oxide, 5 parts

Wheat Starch, 5 parts

Lard, 4 parts

Apply evening, after removing the crusts and washing with a gentle abrasive solution. [U.S.N.]

5. ICHTHYOL

Vaseline

Lanolin, equal parts

Ointment! Bake in at night; wash off in the morning with warm soap-water. [Pharm.]

6. ICHTHYOL

Soft-soap, 1 part

until absorbed; wash off in the morning with warm soap-water. If the skin is irritated too much, repeat and rub in 3 to 10 parts ICHTHYOL—Vaseline ointment. [Pharm.]

7. ICHTHYOL

Salicylic Acid, 1 part

Ammonium Muriatic Acid, 1 part

Mercury Picrate, 1 part

Vaseline, 10 parts

Ointment! Apply freely before retiring. (In large scaly patches.) [Pharm.]

Acne Rosacea.—See also Rosacea.

9. ICHTHYOL

Distilled Water, 2 parts

15 to 30 droplet daily, gradually increasing. To be taken in water, mornings and evenings, associated with the external treatment as in acne.

10. ICHTHYOL gr. (0.25 Gm.)

Dissolve in capsule; 4 to 6 daily. [Nasam; Fournier; Trenool.

11. ICHTHYOL

Oil Sweet Almonds

Paint on at night; wash off in the morning with warm water and soap; then apply some form of dusting powder. [Nasam; Home.

12. ICHTHYOL

Soaps with Ichthyol's

Superficially ICHTHYOL soap. [Rennie; Petrella.

13. ICHTHYOL

Oil Sweet Almonds

Injections! Begin with the weakest mixture, and gradually increase. [Morse.]

14. ICHTHYOL

Precipitated Sulphur

Vaseline

Wheat Starch

Vaseline

Ointment! Rub in at night and morning. [V. S. Enam.

In addition, the following internally:

15. ICHTHYOL

Distilled Water

1 to 2 parts

10 to 15 drops 3 times a day. [Especially in fever,] [Dudow; V. S. Enam.; U.S.N.

16. ICHTHYOL PILLS, N14 gr. (0.5 Gm.)

No. 100

2 pills 3 times daily. [Koseiho.

17. ICHTHYOL

Ganthe (Onchocerca, liturata, laryngitis, parathyria, and bronchial asthma) [Dell; Haus; Petrella; Trenool.

18. ICHTHYOL PILLS

Dissolved in Water

4 parts

Ointment! Applied in 4 parts, 3 times a day, and covered with asper- lated cotton. The developing superficial pustules (white heads) treated with silver nitrate, then continued the ointment. [Petrella.

19. ICHTHYOL

Ganthe (Onchocerca, liturata, laryngitis, parathyria, and bronchial asthma) [Dell; Haus; Petrella; Trenool.

20. ICHTHYOL

Distilled Water

1 to 2 parts

Externally, by means of constantly moist dressings! (In muscular rheumatism, arthritis, lumbago, sciatica, tic-douloureus, cost, migraine) [Ganthe; Haus; Utermozer; Lassus.

21. ICHTHYOL

Distilled Water

1 to 2 parts

In chronic rheumatic arthritis with fresh, painful swellings, in muscular rheumatism (stifling, etc.), employ embrocation with 10 to 20% alcohol-tar ointment Ichthyol solution twice daily; or, in great sensitiveness of the skin, with 10% Ichthyol ointment. Cover with 20% Ichthyol colloid.

For protracted internal use employ the following:

Pills, Ichthyol dose is from 1 to 3 Gm. 10

No. 100

$6 to 8 daily. [Bolleschon; Trenool.

Continued on page 159a.
Nickel Cyanide. **MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in 'MERCK'S MARKET REPORT'—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2644, New York.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nickel Cyanide Merck</th>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Nickel Hydrate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pure c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni(OH)₂</td>
<td>- Green pwd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Iodide Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g. s. v. oz.</th>
<th>.92</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NI₃</td>
<td>- Black cryst.; metal. Instruct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Nitrate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>g. s. v. oz.</th>
<th>.28</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Nickel Oleate,** see Oleate, Nickel.

**Nickel Oxalate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiC₂O₄</td>
<td>- Light green pld.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Oxide, Black, Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. P. c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiO</td>
<td>- Nickelic Oxide; Nickel Peroxyde, or Sepioloxide.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**do. Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.24</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiO</td>
<td>- Nickel Oxide, Green, Merck.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Oxide Sulphate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. b. lb.</th>
<th>.69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiSO₄·7H₂O</td>
<td>- Also in 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 oz., &amp; ozes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Phosphate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Normal Orthophosphate of Nickel).</td>
<td>Ni₃(PO₄)₂·7H₂O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Sulphate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. b. lb.</th>
<th>.69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiSO₄·7H₂O</td>
<td>- Also in 1/2, 1/4, and 1/8 oz., &amp; ozes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel & Ammonium Chloride Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. b. lb.</th>
<th>1.09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Nickel & Ammonium Citrate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni(H₂N)₂(OH)₂·4H₂O</td>
<td>- Green pld.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel & Ammonium Nitrate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.34</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni(NO₃)₂·4H₂O</td>
<td>- Dark blue cryst., loses ammon. in air.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel & Ammonium Sulphate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. b. lb.</th>
<th>.44</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Nickel & Cobalt Sulphate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.64</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiSO₄·CoSO₄</td>
<td>- Green pld.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel & Iron Carbonate**

| NiCO₃·FeCO₃ | - Green pld. |

**Nickel & Potassium Cyanide Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.79</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NiCO₃·K₂CO₃·7H₂O</td>
<td>- Green pld.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel & Thallium Sulphate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15 gr. vial</th>
<th>.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green pld.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Hydrochlorate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White crystal.</th>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>5.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₂H₂N₂·HCl</td>
<td>- Long, lustr. delt. cryst.</td>
<td>Sol. W, A.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nickel Tartrate Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>White crystal.</th>
<th>c. v. oz.</th>
<th>5.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C₂H₂N₂·C₂H₂O₄·2H₂O</td>
<td>- Wh.</td>
<td>bunched, conglomeration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nigrosine,** see (Dye) Black, Nigrosine.

**Niobium Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pure c. v. oz.</th>
<th>7.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Columbium)</td>
<td>- Metal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Niobium Chloride Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sublimed 15 gr. vial</th>
<th>3.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Niobium Hydrate,** see Acid, Niobic.

**Niobium & Potassium Fluoride Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15 gr. vial</th>
<th>3.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NaF·3KF</td>
<td>- Glatt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nitre,** see Potassium Nitrate.

**Nitrate, Soda or Chili,** see Sodium Nitrate.

**Nitro-aniline, Meta, Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pure C. V. oz.</th>
<th>1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**do. Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow pld.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nitro-aniline, Ortho, Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pure C. V. oz.</th>
<th>1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Ortho-nitroaniline)</td>
<td>C₆H₄N₂O₃</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nitro-aniline, Para, Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pure C. V. oz.</th>
<th>1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**do. Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial c. v. oz.</th>
<th>.60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yellow pld.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nitro-anisol, Ortho, Merck.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. V. oz.</th>
<th>1.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Methyl Ether of Ortho-nitro-phenol)</td>
<td>Fr. nitrating anisol, or methylating ortho-nitro-phenol.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ICHThYOL.—Continued from page 168a.

Arthritis, Acuta et Chronicad.—Continued.

31.—Ichthysol растворим...[part]
Olive Oils...[part]
Externally: Rule in thickly,
covered with cotton, and baffle
frequently.
(In acute arthritis.)
[FLYWEIGHT.

32.—Ichthyl...[part]
Sulphuric Acid...[part]
Collodion...[part]
Castor Oil...[part]
Externally: Paint the joints
night and morning.
(In chronic articular rheuma-
tis.)
[ROYAN.

33.—Ichthyl...[part]
Alcohol...[part]
Chloroform...[part]
Embrocation: Develop part in cotton-wool.
(In musculoarticular rheuma-
tis.)
[ROYAN.

34.—Ichthyl...[part]
Sulphur...[part]
Egg...[part]
In acute arthritis (especially of the hands and feet),
externally triturated, applied freely and covered with
wool, twice or three times daily,
[ROYAN.

Bursitis Propatellaris.

35.—Ichthyl...[part]
Spirit Ruber...[part]
Collodion...[part]
Pain: Also recommended in glandular inflamesis,
varices, hemorrhoids, etc.
(In many cases pure ichthyl is also indicated.)
[ROYAN.

Carcinoma Uteri, Inoperable.

36.—Ichthyl...[part]
Alcohol...[part]
Applied freely several days after
[ROYAN.

Cataracta Gastrica.

37.—Ichthyl...[part]
Glycerine...[part]
For 1 capsule 1 every 3 hours, increased until 9 are
[ROYAN.

Burns.

38.—Ichthyl...[part]
Distilled Water...[part]
To make 50 parts
Externally: Enrol the part with soft muslin bandage
kept constantly moistened with the solution.
[ROYAN.

39.—Ichthyl...[part]
Paint (In burns of the first degree; also useful in burns gener-
ally immediately after occurrence.)
[ROYAN.

40.—Ichthyl...[part]
Zinc Oxide...[part]
Equal parts
Externally.
[ROYAN.

41.—Ichthyl...[part]
Vaselin...[part]
For palliative treatment of cancer of the cervix.
[ROYAN.

Cataracta Intestinalis, Chronicad.

42.—Ichthyl...[part]
Distilled Water...[part]
10 drops to water 8 times a day, 1 to 2 hours before meal,
gradually increasing the dose to three-fold.
(In gastric and intestinal disturbances, chronic obstructio-
[ROYAN.

Cataracta Cervicalis, Acuta et Chronicad.—
Compare Erosion portion. vag., and Uteritis; also
Endometritis.

43.—Ichthyl...[part]
Distilled Water...[part]
To make 50 parts
[ROYAN.

Cataracta Vesica Urinaria.

44.—Ichthyl...[part]
Distilled Water...[part]
2 to 5 parts
[ROYAN.

Continued on page 170a.
Nitrobenzaldehyde, Meta-, Mercck... c. v. — oz. 1.50
Fr. solub. benzaldehyde in mix. fum. nitric acid & sul.
phuric acid. — C₆H₅NO₂ = C₆H₅(NO₂)CHO [3: 1]; Lustr., 
wh. need.; odor of benzaldehyde. — Melt. 48° C.

Nitrobenzaldehyde, Ortho-, Mercck. 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. oxid's sodium ortho-nitro-cinnamate solut. in pres. of 
benzeno. — C₆H₅NO₂ = C₆H₅(NO₂)CHO [8: 1]; Long, yellow-
ish need.; — Sol. A., E. B. in W. — Melts 66-68° C.

Nitrobenzaldehyde, Ortho, Mercck's G. R. — 
Mercck's Guaranteed Reagent.

— 15 gr. vial 1.25
Light yellow needles. — Melts 66° C. — Readily sol. in E. or 
Tests — Verify above properties.
U. s. — To detect uses.

Nitrobenzaldehyde, Para-, Mercck... c. v. — oz. 2.00
Fr. cold solut. para-nitro-cinnamic acid in strong sulphuric 
acid w. sulphur. — CH₆NO₂ = CH₆(NO₂)CHO [4: 1]; Long, 

Nitrobenzene Merck... c. b. — lb. 0.60
(Nitrobenzol; Essence of Mibane; Oil of Mibane.) — 
Fr. benzene, by nitric acid. — C₆H₅NO₂. — Alm. color., 
olive liqu.; odor & taste of oil of bitter almonds. — Sp. Gr. 1.0977 
at 14.0° C. — Sol. A. E., oil, &c. — Boils 193° C. — Uses: Toilet, 
perfume & aniline industry. — Ouat. Poison! Never use intern.

Nitrobenzene, Di, Meta, — see Dinitro-benzene, 
Meta.

Nitrocarbinol, — see Nitro-methane.

Nitro-chloroform, — see Chloro-picro.

Nitro-ethanec Merck... 15 gr. vial .75
React.-prod. cold ethyl iodide w. silver nitrate. — C₆H₅NO₂, 
Oil; plea. odor. — Sp. Gr. 1.0681. — Boils 114° C.

Nitro-glucose Merck... c. b. — lb. 1.59
Fr. glucose, by nitric w. sulphuric acids. — Arterial Stimulant. 
Uses: Epilepsy & cardiac weakness, used in solut. (See 
Solution, nitro-glucose). — Does 55 solution 1/8-1 1/2 (0.016-
0.55 Cc.).

Nitroglycerin, Solution, — see Spirit, Gionolin.

Nitromethane Merck... 15 gr. vial .75
(Nitrocarbinol; — Fr. boil. conc. solut. potase. nitrite w. 
chloroacetate. — C₆H₅NO₂. — Heavy, color. liqu.; peculiar odor. 
— Sp. Gr. 1.1464 at 18° C. — Boils 101° C.

*Nitro-naphthalene, Alpha, Mercck. — Pure 
c. b. — lb. 0.79
(Alpha-mono-nitro-naphthalene). — Fr. naphthalene, by direct 
nitratation. — C₆H₅NO₂. — Pale yellow, inest. need. — Sol. A. 
— Melts 66-68° C.

do. Mercck. — Commercial... c. b. lb. .59

Nitro-naphthalene, Di, — see Dinitro-naphthalene.

Nitropentane Merck... 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. iso-amyl iodide, by silver nitrate. — C₆H₅(NO₂) = CH(CH₃) ₂ 
CH₂; C₆H₅(NO₂). — Light, color. liqu.; odor of fuel oil. — Boils 150-
100° C.

Nitrophenol, Di, — see Dinitro-phenol.

Nitrophenol, Meta-, Mercck... c. v. — oz. 5.00
(Metacresol-nitro-phenyl), by the diazo-
react. — C₆H₅NO₂ = C₆H₅(NO₂)OH [3: 1]; Yellow cryst. 
— Sol. hot W. — Melts 88° C.

Nitrophenol, Ortho-, Mercck... c. v. — oz. .75
(Ortho-nitro-phenol). — Fr. ortho-chloro-nitro-benzene, by 
heat. w. dil. alkales. — C₆H₅NO₂ = C₆H₅(NO₂)HO [2: 1]; 
Light yellow need. or prisms; peculiar aro. odor. — Sol. A., 
B. in W.; Melts 45° C. — Boils 84° C.

Nitrophenol, Para-, Mercck... c. v. — oz. 1.00
(Para-nitro-phenol). — Fr. nitration phenol in cold. — C₆H₅NO₂, 
C₆H₅(NO₂)OH [4: 1]; Colorl. cryst. — Sol. A. — Melts 114° C.

Nitrophenol, Para, Mercck's G. R... c. v. — 1.25
— Mercck's Guaranteed Reagent.
Colorless need. — Melts 118° C.
Tests — Verify above properties.
U. s. — In alkalimetry.

Nitro-phenyl-methyl-pyrazole Merck... c. v. — oz. 5.00
Fr. nitrating phenyl-methyl-pyrazole. — C₆H₅(NO₂)N,N,NO,

Nitro-propane Merck... 15 gr. vial 1.00
Fr. propyl iodide, by silver nitrate. — CH₃CH₂NO₂ = CH₃CH₂-
CH₂NO₂, Oily lik. — Sp. Gr. 1.0108 at 15° C. — Sol. E. — Boils 
160-187° C.

Nitro-resorcin, Di, — see Dinitro-resorcin.

Nitro-antipyrine, — see Nitroso-phenyl-di-methyl-
pyrazole.

Nitro-beta-naphthol Merck... Cryst. c. v. — oz. 1.25
(Alpha-nitro-beta-naphthol). — Resact.-prod. beta-napthol, sodi-
um nitrate & zinc chloride. — C₆H₅NO₂ = C₆H₅(NO₂)OH. 

Nitroso-beta-naphtol Merck's G. R... c. v. — oz. 1.50
— Mercck's Guaranteed Reagent.
C₆H₅(NO₂)OH. — Orange-brown cryst. — Melts 105° C. — 
Readily sol. in E. or hot A.
Tests — Verify above properties.
U. s. — In quant. anal. for separ. of metals.

Nitroso-diethylene Merck... c. v. — oz. 4.00
(Diethyl-nitrosamine). — Deriv. of diethylamine. — C₂H₅, 
O = (C₂H₅)₂N(NO). — Yellowish oil. — Sp. Gr. 0.961 at 17° C. — 
Boils 178.9° C.

Nitroso-dimethyl-aniline Merck... c. v. — oz. 3.75
(Para-nitroso-dimethyl-aniline). — Fr. dimethyl-aniline hy-
drochloride, by nitrous acid. — C₆H₅(NO₂) = CH₂(NH₂)Cl. 
Green plates or tablets. — Sol. E. — Melts 60° C.

Nitroso-dimethyl-aniline Hydrochloride Merck... 
— c. v. — oz. 1.25
C₆H₅N(OCl)HCl. — Pale-yellow need. — Melts 77° C.

Nitroso-diethylane Merck... c. v. — oz. 3.50
(Dimethyl-nitrosamine). — Deriv. of dimethylamine. — C₆H₅, 
N=O = (CH₃)₂N(NO). — Yellowish oil. — Boils 148.5° at 784 Mm.

Nitroso-ethyl-aniline Merck... c. v. — oz. 3.75
Fr. ethylamine, by nitrous acid. — C₆H₅N=O = C₆H₅(N-
CH₃)NO. — Yellowish oil; odor of bitter almonds. — Sol. A.

Nitroso-phenol, Para, Mercck... 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Quinone Mono-ozone ; Para-nitroso-phenol). — Fr. phenol, by 
nitrous acid. — C₆H₅NO₂ = COCH₂CH₂CH₂COCl ; 
Nearly colorl. need., or greenish plates. — Sol. E., acetone, 

Nitroso-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazole Merck... 
— oz. c. v. — oz. 6.00
(1o nitroso-antipyrine). — React.-prod. solut. solt. nitrite, w. 
solt. antipyrine in acid water. — C₆H₅(NO₂)OH. — Green 
need. — Sol. A., E., C; acetie acid, alkales. — Explodes at 
about 300° C. — Antipyr., Anaig., Diar.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 169a.

Cataractus Vesicæ Urinaris.—Continued.

44.—Ichthylol.
  1 part
  Distilled Water .......... Equal parts
  Ointment
  (For external application during the febrile period, for
  reduction of the internal pain, and thereby to facilitate
  the internal antipyretic treatment.)
  After cessation of the febrile period use:
  44a.—Irrigations of the bladder with 1/2% ichthylol
  solution can, font. sect., warmed to 93° Fahr.,
  upon an anesthetic double or slow catheter connected
  with an enodysesyn. Inject slowly and with great
  caution, to the amount of 1 quart, in the early stage,
  twice daily. Later, but once a day. In acute cystitis
  in renal cases these irrigations are to be given with a
  15 ichthylol solution, and but once daily.
  [Violette.]

Chilblains.—See Pernioles.

Chlorosis.

45.—Ichthylol     3 Gm. (fl. dr.)
  Distilled Water         96 Gm. (3 fl. oz.)
  (3) Peppermint
  10 to 30 drops 4 times a day.
  [Scheurer.]

Cholera Infantum.

After previous use of calomel for 1 day, employ:

40.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water        15 parts
  3 drops every 2 hours.
  [Scheurer.]

Coccidioidea.—See Schistosomiasis.

Colitis.—See Vaginitis.

Condylooma Acuminata.

47.—Ichthylol q.s.
  Distilled Water .To make a thin paste
  Paint
  [Petrelli: Dobsonrow.]

Conjunctival Eczema.

48.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Zinc Oxide               30 parts
  Distilled Water
  Ointment: Mix 1:2 with zinc-ichthylol salve-ointment.
  [V. Simon.]

Contusions, etc.

46.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Zinc Oxide               30 parts
  Distilled Water
  Ointment: Mix 1:2 with zinc-ichthylol salve-ointment.
  [Gardos.]

51.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water          2 parts
  Molten frequently a permanent fixed ointment which
  firmly envelops the affected part of an extremity;
  cover with gauze-percha tape.
  [Ursula; Petrelli.]

Coryza.

53.—Ichthylol     50 parts
  Petroleum               10 parts
  Zinc Oxide              10 parts
  Distilled Water
  Smear the nose internally by
  means of a twisted linen
  cloth, and anoint the nose
  externally, rubbing in well.
  [Petrelli.]

Coxalgia and Coxtitis.—See Arthritis.

Cystitis.—See Cataractus Vesicæ Urinaris.

Dandruff.—See Pityriasis Capitis.

Decubitus.

At the outset (redness), wash frequently with water;
then apply a film of
  Ichthylol
  Petroleum or Lanolin
  10 parts
  Ointment
  [Larsen.]

Decolorization and Disguising the Taste of
Ichthylol.

(a) For external use:
  Ichthylol                     50 parts
  Oil Camphor                   1 part
  Oil Eucalyptus                1 part
  Or:
  Ichthylol                     5 parts
  Oil Turpentine                1 part

(b) For internal use:
  Ichthylol                     5 to 8 parts
  Peppermint Water              50 parts
  Syrup                         20 parts
  Or:
  Ichthylol                     10 to 30 parts
  Oil Peppermint                1 part
  Alcohol: Alcohol              10 parts
  Distilled Water               200 parts

Dermatitis Pustulosa.

55.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water
  Apply twice daily, after previous washing with warm
  water and evacuation of the pusules by evacuation.
  [Fournier.]

Diabetes Mellitus.

50.—Cappus: Ichthylol-Sodium.

4 gm. (25 Grm.) \n  No. 40
  2, 3, or 4 capsules 4 times a day, especially when gastric
  catarrh and intestinal disturbances are
  [Gardos.]

Diphtheria.

87.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water
  Paint every half-hour.
  At the same time:
  30.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Peppermint Water          10 parts
  Teaspoonful every hour.

Distortions.—See Contusions.

Dipsomania.—See Alcoholism, Chronic.

Eczema.

Here, as in the majority of skin affections for which Ichthylol
is appropriate, the internal use of Ichthylol is also indicated. (See,
also, drinques, pages 83 and 84.)

59.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water          10 parts
  Lanolin                   10 parts
  :Equal parts
  Ointment:
  [Gardos; Ursula; Larsen.]

61.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water          10 parts
  Zinc Oxide               10 parts
  :Equal parts
  Ointment:
  [Gardos; Ursula; Larsen.]

62.—Ichthylol     1 part
  Distilled Water          10 parts
  Zinc Oxide               10 parts
  :Equal parts
  Ointment:
  [Gardos; Ursula; Petrelli.

Cystitis.—See Cataractus Vesicæ Urinaris.

Dandruff.—See Pityriasis Capitis.

Continued on page 171a.

H-111
Oil, Almond, Bitter, Artificial, see Benzaldehyde.

Oil, Almond, Sweet. (Expressed Oil of Almond, U. S. P.) c. b.-ib. 0.49

Oil, Amber, Merck. Rectified. c. b.-ib. 0.49

Oil, Crude. c. b.-ib. 0.34

Oil, Angelica. 30-fold, free fr. terpenes. c. v.-oz. 15.00
Ethereal oil, fr. root. A. Archangelica. L. — Tonic. — Uses: Flavor & arom. stim. for stomach. — Does 1-8 ml (0.06-0.8 Cc.).

Oil, Aniline, see Aniline.

Oil, Animal. Mercur. Twice rectified. c. v.-oz. 0.34
(Dipple's Oil). — Fr. bones, by destruct. distill. — Composed of hydrocarbons, pyridine bases & amines. — Uses: Extern. for parasitic skin dis. — Intern. (hysteria). — Does 5-20 ml (0.3-1.2 Cc.).

Oil, Anise. U. S. P. c. b.-ib. 0.39
Essential oil fr. fruit. Pipimellina Anisum. L. — Chief constit. anethol, C_9H_18O. — Sol. A. E. C. — Carmin. Antisp. — Uses: Produce sleep in babies; increase flow of milk, & relieve flatulent colic. — Does 1-6 ml (0.06-0.8 Cc.).

Oil, Anise. Star. 2-fold, free fr. terpenes c. v.-oz. 1.00
(Oil of Illicium). — Essential oil fr. fruit Illicium anisatum, L. — Chief const. anethol, C_9H_18O.

Oil, Anise, Artificial, see Furfural.

Oil, Arachis. gal. 1.50

Oil, Arbor Vitae, see Oil, Thuja.

Oil, Arnica Flowers. True. 1/2 oz. vials. oz. 30.00

Oil, Artemisia. c. b.-ib. 10.00
Fr. fl. herb A. maritima, L. (Roman Wormwood) — Antispasmod. — Astring. — Uses: Skin dis. & inflamed ear.

Oil, Asphalt. c. v.-oz. 0.50

Oil, Balm. German. true. c. v.-oz. 1.25
(Oil of Melissa; Oil of Lemon Balm). — Essential oil fr. lvs. & tops Melissa officinalis. L. — Diaph., Antispasms. — Uses: Aro. favor. for antispasms & diaph. medic. — Does 1 ml (0.06-0.15 Cc.).
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 170a.

Endometritis.

82.—Ichthiolol ... 2 parts

|******|lectric Water | q, a

For taping and swabbing out the uterine cavity.

[WINCHEL: PASCHALL: TERREYARD:]

84.—Tamp the uterine cavity with strips of gauze saturated with pure ichthiol.

[RAASCH: MARSHALL: POLAND:]

Or:

For tampons, and for swabbing the uterine cavity, or the cervix, by means of Playfair's sound.

[THEKEMANN:]

86.—Ichthiol.

90 parts

For injections into the uterus immediately after caesarean section; to be repeated during the succeeding 4 days.

[RENSTEIN: RENSTEIN: ALASKETT:]

In chronic endometritis:

87.—Ichthiolol ... 2 parts

For swabbing the uterine cavity, without curettage.

88.—Ichthiol.

10 parts

For swabbing the uterine cavity after curettage.

[RAASCH:]

90.—Endometritis following gonorrhoeal vaginal affection, is rapidly improved upon introduction of cotton tampons impregnated with ichthiol. The pain is diminished in a short time.

[SCHWINGER: DORPHRAVOW:]

90.—Ichthiol.

Equal parts

For swabbing the uterine cavity, or as injection with Brain's syringes.

[ENGSTROM: DORPHRAVOW:]

In endometritis with secondary salpingitis-avitortis-:

Curettage. Afterward use:

91.—Ichthiol.

5 parts

For women, to be introduced into the vagina every third day.

[BELL:]

92.—Gonorrhoeal endometritis is improved upon introduction of a Playfair's sound covered with cotton-wool dipped in ichthiol.

[PASCHALL:]

Enteitis Chronic.

93.—Capsules, Ichthiolol, 6 min.

(0.25 Gm.)

No. 40

1 or 2 capsules twice daily.

[DORPHRAVOW: PETHELL:]

Epididymitis.

96.—Ichthiolol ... 1 to 5 parts

For swelling and irritation of the epididymis.

[RAASCH: DORPHRAVOW:]

97.—Ichthiolol ... 3 parts

Distilled Water ... 2 parts

Apply evening.

[ENGSTROM:]

98.—Ichthiol.

1 part

Glycerin ... 3 parts

Distilled Water ... 10 parts

Apply to the scrotum.

[ENGSTROM:]

[MOORE:]

[Concluded on page 179a.]
Oil, Barbadoes Nuts,—see Oil Jatropha.

Oil, Basil.—c. v.—oz. 2.00

Essential oil fr. Fresh Decumum Basilicum L. (Sweet Basil).—Solidifies when long kept.—Antiseptic, Arom., Stim. —Uses: Flavor, o. remedies & in perfumery. —Does 1-8 $ (0.06-0.19 Cc.).

Oil, Bay,—see Oil Myrica.

Oil, Benne,—see Oil Sesame.

*Oil, Bergamot.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 3.75


do.—2½-fold free fr. terpenes c. v.—oz. 1.50

Oil, Birch Bark (Volatile Oil of Betula, U. S. P).—c. b.—lb. 2.00

Fr. bark Betula lenta, L. (Sweet Birch).—Nearly pure methyl salicylate (ab. 99.5%); almost identical w. oil of wintergreen. —Colorless. —Antihistaminic, Antiseptic. —Uses: Intern. & Extern., in rheum, gout, & neuralgia. —Also extensively used as perfume & flavor. —Does 1 $ (0.8-1.5 Cc.).

Oil, Birch Wood, Merck.—Crude c. b.—lb. .40


do. Merck.—Russian c. b.—lb. 1.25


Oil, Cade, Merck.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. .39


Oil, Cajuput.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 1.00


Oil, Camphor.—c. b.—lb. 29


Oil, Canada Snakeroot.—c. v.—oz. 1.00

Fr. the rhizome Acaena camadensis, L. —Antiseptic, Arom.—Uses: Flavor for o. remd. —Does 1-3 $ (0.06-0.19 Cc.).

Oil, Canella.—c. b. alba, Murray, Arom.—Uses: Flavor for other remd. —Does 1-2 $ (0.06-0.19 Cc.).

Oil, Caraway.—U. S. P.—Fr. Dutch seed... c. b.—lb. 2.25

Fr. fruit Carum Carvi, L. —Chief consti., carvol, C,H,0.—Sp. Gr. 0.930-0.935 at 15° C.—Sol. A., E.—Uses: For bitter remd. & to correct gripping catharsis. —Does 1-12 $ (0.06-0.19 Cc.).
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 171a.

Eruption of the Skin.

93.—Ichthyl.- 1 part Distilled Water. 2 parts

Glycerin. 3 parts

Apply to the affected parts twice daily, and leave uncovered. These injections are to be continued until evidence of the inflammation.

[SCWIMMER; LASEN.]

111.—Ichthyl.- 1 part Vaseline. 3 parts

Lanolin. 3 parts

Ointment. 4 parts

After the affected skin has been washed with soap and water, rub this ointment into the affected parts, once daily.

[HORSEHIDE.]

Brythasma.

111.—Ichthyl.- 3 to 5 parts

Glycerin. 6 parts

To make 50 parts

Salve.

Rub in, after previous washing with a 40 boric-acid solution. Cover with absorbent cotton in a simple manner, or by compress.

(To be employed to red exsudative erythema of the new-born, tonsillog, scabies, purpura, and other affections accompanied by burning, itching, pain, where an antiseptic and soothing action is desired.)

[IN LASEN; PETHEL.]

113.—Ichthyl.- 1 part

Distilled Water. 2 parts

1 drop 5 times a day.

The internal use of Ichthyl is indicated in the following disturbances of the circulation: Hyperemia and chronic inflammation of the conjunctiva, congestion, habitual redness of the face, coldness of the hands and feet, chillblain, erythema of the extremities, etc.

113a.—Capsules Ichthyl.—Sodium

Inst. 4 min., 0.25 Grm. No. 40

1 or 2 capsules twice daily.

[IN LASEN; SELEN.]

114.—Ichthyl.- 1 part

Vaseline. 3 parts

Paint.

[IN LASEN; SELEN.]

115.—Ichthyl.- 1 part

Zinc Oxide. 6 parts

Ointment

[IN LASEN; SELEN.]

(To dissolve erythema after influenza.)

Facial Neuralgia.—See Neuropath.

Felon.—See Panaritium.

Fissure Ani.

116.—Once a day, a brush dipped in Ichthyl is to be introduced per anus and expressed. The application is not painful, and, even in those cases in which the most varied remedies have been tried in vain, healing takes place within 1 or 2 weeks.

[IN LASEN; BAUR.]

116a.—Ichthyl—Zinc Sulphur and Paste.

[IN LASEN; SELEN.]

Fistula and Suppurating Wound Cavities.

117.—Gauze Tampons saturated with Ichthyl.

[IN LASEN; DORSEYER; LASEN.]

Flour Albus.

118.—Ichthyl.- 1 part

Bread. 3 parts

Use on cotton tampons.

[ALBRECHT.]

118.—Ichthyl.—1 part

Distilled Water. 2 parts

10 to 15 drops every day.

[IN LASEN; ALBRECHT.]

Continued on page 175a.
OIL, CHERRY LAUREL. MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

**NEW INFORMATION ON ARTICLES HERE ENUMERATED, AND OTHERS (ESPECIALLY ON OLD NEWS DISCOVERIES OR INVENTIONS), IS PROMPTLY PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH IN "MERCK’S MARKET REPORT" — A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 PER YEAR (BEGINNING ANY TIME). SAMPLE COPY SENT FREE ON APPLICATION TO MERCK & CO., PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT, P. O. BOX 2649, NEW YORK.

**Oil, Cherry Laurel.** c. v. - oz. 75

Volat. oil fr. Iva. Prunus Lauro-cerasus, L.—Pale yellow to colorless; odor & physical properties of oil of bitter almond. — Sol. A., E., C., B.—Sedative. — Uses: Cough, remilit, pulmonary affections. — Does 1/2 - 1/10 m (0.01-0.03 Cc.). — Antidote to emetics; stomach spasm, ammonia, brandy, iron & petroleum. — Caution: Poison!

**Oil, Cinnamon.** c. v. - oz. 1.25

Volat. oil fr. inner bark of Cinnamomum zeylanicum, Breyne. — Chief constituent, cinnamic acid; also, a little eugenol & phellandrene. — Sp. Gr. 0.985-1.085. — Sol. A., E., C.—Stimulant. — Uses: Flavor & perfume. Frequently employed in oils of Ceylon cinnamon. In colic, gastralgia & gastric debility. — Does 1-8 m (0.08-0.3 Cc.).

Do. — 2-fold, free fr. terpene c. b. 5.00

**Oil, Citronella.**

Volat. oil fr. raw sp. of Andropogon. — Uses: Perfume.

**Oil, Cloves (Buds) Merck.** U. S. P. c. b. 0.99

Volat. oil fr. unexpanded buds of Eugenia aromatica, O. Kunze. — Mainly eugenol C13H20O — Sp. Gr. 1.000-1.007 at 15° C. — Sol. A., E., C. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Externally, as astringent, antispasmodic, & diaphoretic. — Does 1-8 m (0.08-0.3 Cc.).

Do. — 2-fold, free fr. terpene c. b. 5.00

**Oil, Cochinea.** c. v. - oz. 3.50

Volat. oil fr. C. officinalis, L. (Scurvy-grass). — Chief constituent, secondary butyl thio-carbamide, C13 H11 S N. — Stimulant, Aper. — Uses: Scurvy, rheum, & dyspepsia. — Does 1/4-1/2 m (0.12-0.3 Cc.).

**Oil, Cocomut.** c. b. 0.29

Fr. nat. Cocoas nuxifera, L. — Wh. — semi-solid, lard-like fat. — Sol. A., E. — Liquid at about 30°-35° C. — Antidote. — Uses: Use as cod-liver oil in phthisis & as emol. base. — Does 3-4 m (0.16 Cc.).

**Oil, Cod-liver.** U. S. P., L. Cod.


**Oil, Cod-liver, Ferrated.**

Contains 1% iron benzoate. — Tonic, Alter. Nutrient. — Uses: Scroful. & anemia. — Does 60-120 m (4-8 Cc.).

**Oil, Cognac.**

See Ethyl Oenathane.

**Oil, Copalina.** U. S. P.

C. b. 1.15

Volat. oil fr. balsam copalina (as 'ya Marcalo). — Chief constituent, caryophyllene, C15 H20. — Sp. Gr. 0.890-0.910 at 15° C. — Sol. A., E. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Gonorreae, gleet, & o. dis. of muc. membr. — Does 5-10 m (0.13-0.25 Cc.).

**Oil, Coriander.** U. S. P., L. Coriandrum sativum.

C. b. 0.5-1.0

Volat. oil fr. oil of Coriandrum sativum. — Chief constituent, limonene, C5 H10 O. — Uses: Gonorreae, stomach spasm. — Does 5-10 m (0.13-0.25 Cc.).

**Oil, Cotton Seed.** U. S. P.

C. b. 0.70

Fr. seeds of Gossypium herbaceum, L. — Sp. Gr. 0.940-0.950 at 15° C. — Sol. E., C. — Carbon disulphide, &c. — Uses: As an Inst. of olive or almond oil.

**Oil, Croton, Merck.** U. S. P.

C. b. 1.19

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

Fr. seeds of Croton Tiglium, L. — Sp. Gr. 0.940-0.950 at 15° C. — Sol. E., C. — Carbon disulphide, oil, A. — Purgative, Rubefacient. — Uses: Internally, obstetric constipative, amenorrhea, & dropsy. — Externally, rubefacient, & indol. swellings, hypodermic to navul. — Does 1-2 m (0.06-0.12 Cc.) in pillae. — Max. D. 3 m (0.12 Cc), single; or p. day. — Antidote, stomach spasm, oil, mucilage, opium, cocaine, &c. — Caution: Poison!

**Oil, Cubeb.** U. S. P.

C. b. 2.85

Fr. oil fr. Piper Cubeba, L. fil. — Sp. Gr. 0.900. — Sol. A., E., C. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Gonorreae, &c. — Does 10-12 m (0.05-0.07 Cc.).

**Oil, Cumin.** — 4-fold, free fr. terpenes. c. v. - oz. 1.50

Volat. oil fr. Fruit Cuminum Cyminum, L. — Chief constituent, cymol, C10 H16 O, & cumin aldehyde, C10 H14 O. — Sp. Gr. 0.860-0.890. — Carminative. — Does 1-8 m (0.05-0.08 Cc.).

**Oil, Cypress.**

Fr. fresh lvs. & tender shoots of Cupressus sempervirens, L. — Volat., colorless, oily liquid. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Whoop cough; sprinkled around the patient's room.

**Oil, Doll.** c. v. - oz. 0.50

Fr. oil fr. fruit Pseudocedrus graveolens, Bent. & Hook. fil. —Chief constituent, carvone, C10 H14 O, & limonene, C10 H16 O. — Sp. Gr. 0.900-0.915. — Carminative. — Uses: Flavor o. resins, &c. — Does 1-8 m (0.06-0.08 Cc.).

**Oil, Dippens.** — See Oil, Animal.

**Oil, Egg Yolk.** c. v. - oz. 0.40

Fr. the yolks of fresh eggs. — Uses: In lotions.

**Oil, Ergot, Merck.** c. v. - oz. 0.30

Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.


**Oil, Erigeron.** U. S. P.

C. b. 1.59

Oil of Canada Fleabane. — Volat. oil fr. fl. herb Erigeron canadensis. — Sol. A., E., C. — Antiseptic. — Hemostatic. — Uses: Dia., dysentery, hemorrhage of intern. or. urogen. poison, cystitis, Bright's dis. & epipt. — Does 5-10 m (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

**Oil, Etherale.** U. S. P.

C. b. 1.18


**Oil, Eucalyptus, Dextrogyre, Merck.** U. S. P.

C. b. 1.84

Fr. oil fr. Iva. glabulus, Labill. — Chief constituent: eucalyptol, or cineole, C10 H16 O. — Sp. Gr. 0.915-0.925. — Micr. A., E., carbon disulphide. — Boll., about 175° C. — Antispasmodic, Antisyph. Distinct. — Intern., Internit. & remit. fever, bronch., cystis, & dysentery, & by inhal. in asthma or catarh. — Externally, skin dis. — Does 1/2-1 m (0.3-0.9 Cc.).

*Oil, Eucalyptus, Australian, Merck. c. b. — 1.59

Fr. E. amygdalina, & allied species.

1. — This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify MERCK!

2. — The quality marked thus: ∗ will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. — The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 172a.

FLOE ALBAN.—Continued.

159.—Ichthylol. 1 to 2 parts

160.—Ichthylol. 1 part

Potassium. 2 parts

Salve! Apply to the vagina.

161.—Ichthylol. 1 part

Sodium Chlorate. 2 parts

Disinfectant. To make 100 parts

[Note: Use in small quantities for external use only.]

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 172a.

Gonorrhoea.

136.—Ichthylol. 1 to 5 parts

For Injection into the male urethra


Or:

137.—Ichthylol. 1 to 5 parts

Bismuth Subnitrate. 8 parts

Distilled Water. To make 100 parts

For Injection into the male urethra


132.—Ichthylol. 1 to 2 parts

Bismuth Subnitrate. 8 parts

Distilled Water. To make 100 parts

For Injection into the female urethra

[Diaramon: Dobromaroff.]

133.—Ichthylol. 1 to 2 parts

Bismuth Subnitrate. 8 parts

Distilled Water. To make 100 parts

For Injection into the female cervix

[Diaramon: Dobromaroff.]

137.—Bismuth, containing 5 to 10 Ichthylol. For the female urethral and cervical canal in gonorrhoea.

[Neisseria: Dobromaroff: Utershenew.]

192.—Ichthylol. 1 part

Or:

160.—Ichthylol. 1 part

Glycerin. 8 parts

In vaginal biennorrhoea. Apply with a brush every third day without subsequent irrigation of the vagina or introduction of tampons.

[Horowitz.]

146.—Ichthylol. 4 to 6 parts

Vaseline. 10 parts

For tampons in vaginal biennorrhoea.

[Elzried.]

In adhesions use the following:

149.—Ichthylol. 1 part

Ointment. 8 parts


163.—Glycerin or coco-better, 1 part

External. To make 100 parts

Disinfectant. To make 100 parts

For Injections by means of an ordinary syringe 3 to 4 times a day.

[Byerley; Utershenew; Petrolla.]

164.—Ichthylol. 1 to 2 parts

Distilled Water. To make 12 times a day

Disinfectant. To make 100 parts

For Injections by means of an ordinary syringe 3 to 4 times a day. If the disease is complicated by gonorrhoea, the use of an antiseptic is essential.

[Byerley; Utershenew; Petrolla.]

1644.—The Station for Syphilitic Patients of the Garrison at Munich reports, on p. 281 of the "Sanitary Report of the Royal Bavarian Army," for the period from April, 1862, to March 31, 1863:

"Though thorough examinations have shown that Ichthylol is in the hands of the surgeon and that its use is beneficial, its anti-gonococcal action is unexplained by the medical profession. In acute gonorrhoea, Ichthylol is a prompt remedy; and in chronic forms it was of great service in numerous cases where other remedies were no avail."

[Sanitary Report prepared by the Medical Division of the Royal Bavarian War Minister, Munich, 1863.]

165.—Ichthylol. 2 to 5 parts

Lanolin. 8 parts

Disinfectant. To make 100 parts

Ointment. To treat by sound, saline-syringa, or cancelled sounds.

[Diaramon: chronic gonorrhoea, urethritis posterior, and proctitis.]

[Note: Use in small quantities for external use only.]

Gonorrhoea.—Continued on page 172a.

H-11-11
Oil, Fennel.—*U. S. P.* c. b. lb. 1.84
Volat. oil fr. fruit Foeniculum vulgare Mill.—Sp. Gr. 0.950-0.975.—Sol. A., E., C.—Carmin., Corrigent.— Uses: Coat tastes of unpleas. remol., quiet babies, & relieve flatu. —Dose 5-15 m (0.5-0.9 Cc.).


Oil, Fir, Scotch, Merck.—c. b. lb. 1.09
Also in ½, 1½, ¾ lbs. & ozs. 
(Pl-well Oil); Oil of Pine Needles; Oil of Pina Sylvestris).—Volat. oil fr. iva. Pina sylvestris, L.—Sp. Gr. about 0.87.—Antiseptic.— Uses: Extern., chronic rheum.

Oil, Fireweed.—c. b. lb. 2.59
Volat. oil fr. Erechtites hieracifolia, Raf.—Arom., Tonic, Stim.— Uses: Appetizer & to check colic.—Dose 3-6 m (0.18-0.4 Cc.).

Oil, Fleabane,—see Oil, Erigeron

Oil, Fusc,—see Alcohol, Amyl.—Commercial

Oil, Garlic.—c. v. oz. 6.50
Volat. oil fr. bulb Allium sativum, L.—Chief const., allyl sulphides, C₆H₅S₈, C₅H₇S₈, & allied bodies.—Stim., Expect., Diur., Diaph.— Uses: Hyst., nerv. affect., delir. trem., &c.—Dose 3-6 m (0.18-0.4 Cc.).

Oil, Gaultheria.—*U. S. P.—True.* c. b. lb. 2.34
Oil of Wintergreen.—Volat. oil fr. fr. Gaultheria procumbens, L.—Alm. pure methyl salicylate, C₆H₈O₃, (ab 99°).—Sp. Gr. 1.175-1.185.— Sol. A., E., C., carbon disulphide.—Boll. 218-219 C. Analog. Antirrhinum, Antisept.— Uses: Rheumatic affect., pleurisy, pericard. & scarlat.; also perfumes & flavor.—Dose 5-20 m (0.3-1.5 Cc.).

Oil, Gaultheria, artificial, —see Methyl Salicylate.

Oil, Gaultheria, from Birch.—see Oil, Birch Bark.

Oil, Geranium.—c. b. lb. 6.50

Oil, Geranium, Turkish.—Rectif.—c. b. lb. 10.50
(Palmareo Oil).—Fr. Andropogon Schendanumum, L., & allied sp., grown in India (not Turkey).

Oil, Geranium, French.—Rectif.—c. b. lb. 13.50

Oil, Ginger.—True.—c. v. oz. 7.5
Volat. oil fr. rhizome Zingiber officinale, Rosco.—Sp. Gr. 0.880-0.885.—Sol. A., E., C.—Stomachic, Carmin., Digestive.— Uses: Dysent., flatulent colic, dyspep., & tooth-washes.—Dose 1-3 m (0.05-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Goldenrod.—c. v. oz. 35

Oil, Guaiacum-wood.—c. v. oz. 35
Essential oil fr. wood, Guaiacum officinale, L.—Semisolid or crystalline at ord. temp., intense tea-like odor.— Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Gymnocalicium, —see Oil, Chaulmoogra.

Oil, Haarlem,—see Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated, Terebinthinated.

Oil, Hedeoma.—*U. S. P.* c. b. lb. 1.84
(Oil of American Pennyroyal).—Volat. oil fr. Hedeoma pulegioides, L., Persoon.—Sp. Gr. 0.980-0.985 at 15° C.—Sol. E., C., carbon disulphide, A., glacial acetic acid.—Tonic, Carmin., Emm. —Uses: Antim. flatulent colic, nausea, &c.—Dose 8-10 m (0.18-0.5 Cc.).

Oil, Hops.—c. v. oz. 4.00
Volat. oil fr. strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, L.—Sol. A., E., C.—Sed., Tonic, Nerv.— Uses: Nerv. debil., insomnia, & delirium.—Dose 1-5 m (0.05-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Horsemin.—c. b. lb. 2.34
Volat. oil fr. Monarda punctata, Willd.—Arom., Stom., Carmin.— Uses: Flatulent colic, dyspep., & diarr. affect.—Dose 1-10 m (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Hyoscyamus Leaves, Merck.—Maceration.—c. b. lb. 0.69
Olive or fixed oil heated w. fresh hyoscyamus leaves.—Green, oily liq.; odor & taste of hyoscyamus. —Sedative.—Uses: Relieve the cough of phthis. patients.—Dose 1-6 m (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Hyoscyamus Seed, Merck.—expressed.—c. b. lb. 0.69
Fr. seeds Hyoscyamus niger, L.—Not narcotic.

Oil, Hysop.—c. v. oz. 1.26
Volat. oil fr. Hyoscyamus officinalis, L.—Sp. Gr. ab. 0.980.—Carmin., Stim., Sed.— Uses: Diat., flatulent colic, dyspep., &c.—Dose 1-5 m (0.06-0.3 Cc.).

Oil, Ilicium,—see Oil, Anise, Star.

Oil, Jatropha Curcas
(Fixed Oil of Barbadoes Nut).—Fr. nato Jatropha Curcas, L.—Frag. similar to creton oil.— Uses: Antid. to alcohol & in obstinate constip. —Dose 8-9 m (0.18-0.2 Cc.).

*Oil, Juniper Berries, Merck (Oil of Juniper, U. S. P.).—c. b. lb. 2.09
Volat. oil fr. fruit Juniperus communis, L.—Chief const., phene, C₁₅H₁₂O₂.—Sp. Gr. 0.980-0.985.—Sol. carbon disulphide, A., Diat., Carmin., Stim. —Uses: Intern., droppey & suppression of urine.—Sory., preserving surg. ligatures.—Dose 5-15 m (0.3-1 Cc.).

Oil, Juniper.—c. v. oz. 2.00
Proceeding, deprived of less odorous constiu. (terpenes).

Oil, Juniper, Empyrematous,—see Oil, Cade.

Oil, Juniper Wood.—c. b. lb. 0.59
Volat. oil fr. fresh wood Juniperus communis, L., distill. w. water.—Turpentine-like liq.; weak odor of juniper.—Caut. Not to be used for preserv. ointment or silk.—N. B,—Not "oil of cade" (which see).

Oil, Lard.—U. S. P.—Price Succeeding

Oil, Laurel.—c. v. oz. 0.00
(Butter of Sweet Bay).—Volat. oil fr. fruit Laurus nobilis, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.55.—Sol. A., E., C.—Excitant, Nerv.— Uses: Perfume for external remedies. Rarely used intern.—Dose ½-1 m (0.005-0.03 Cc.).
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 174a.

Genorrhea.—Continued.

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 174a.

Genorrhea.—Continued.

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 174a.

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 174a.

Genorrhea.—Continued.

ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 174a.

Genorrhea.—Continued.
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated and others, especially on all new discoveries or applications, is promptly published twice a month in "Merk's Market Report"—A Pharmaceutical Journal; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Samples copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2646, New York.

Oil, Lavender.—U. S. P.—c. b. —lb. 2.25 Volat. oil fr. fr. Lavandula officinalis, Chaul.—Chief const., linalool acetate, C₆H₃(COCH₃)₂.O₂—Sp. Gr. 0.886-0.897 at 15° C.—Sol. all prop. A: glacial acetic acid, carbon disulphide, &c.—Stim., Tonic. —Uses: Perfume & flavor.—Dose 1-5 ml [0.06-0.08 Cc.].—Cons. See preceding.

do. —3/4-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. 75 Preceding, preceded by less odoriferous portions.


do. —30-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. 5.00 Color., transp., fragrant oil; pung., arom., pleas. taste.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Lemon Balm.—see Oil, Balm.

Oil, Lemon Grass.—c. b. —lb. 1.00 (Oil of Verbena; Indian Melissa Oil.)—Volat. oil fr. one or more sp. of Andropogon.—Sp. Gr. 0.905-0.908.—Uses: Perfume & for veterinary liniments.

Oil, Lime.—c. v.—oz. 35 (Oil of Limetta.)—Volat. oil fr. rind of fruit, Citrus Limetta, Risso.—Carmin., Stim., Tonic. —Uses: Flavor, unpalatable remed. & perfume.

Oil, Linaloe.—c. b. —lb. 3.75 Volatile oil distill. fr. a Mexican wood of uncertain origin, supposed species of Amrynth.—Sp. Gr. 0.876-0.890.—Sol. A.—Uses: Techn.

Oil, Linseed.—U. S. P.—Price fluctuating.

(Parfumé Oil.)—Fr. seed Linum usitatissimum, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.930-0.940.—Sol. A., E., Laxative.—Uses: Intern., mild cathartic & for piles; enemas for constip. —Extern., w. lime water for burns.—Also tech. —Uses: Boiled.—Price fluctuating.

Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated (Sulphurated Linseed Oil.)—Fr. linseed oil, by sulphur dioxide. —14.25 sulphur.—Antisept. —Uses: Scalps, pruritus, & parasitic skin dis.

Oil, Linseed, Sulphurated, Terebinthinated (Baarsien Oil; Dutch Oil; Dutch Droppe.)—Oily preparation fr. linseed oil, sulphurated lime oil & turpentine (1:3) —Antiseptic. —Uses: Intern., linseed, cysts, &c.—Extern., skin dis., atonic & indol. etc.—Uses 3-8 ml [0.3-1.0 Cc.] in milk.—Cons. Do not confound w. "Dutch Liquid," which is Ethylen Chloride.

Oil, Mace.—c. v.—oz. 30 Volat. oil fr. Larc, artillo of Myristica fragrans, Houttouy. —Sp. Gr. 0.910-0.920.—Closely resembles oil of nutmeg.—Uses: Flavoring.

Oil, Male Fern, Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50 Volat. oil fr. rhizome Dryopteris filix-mas, Schott, & D. marginalis, A. Gray.—Sol. A., E.—Antihelmintic.—Uses: Rer. for tape-worms.—Uses 10-25 ml [0.7-1.5 Cc.].—Cons. Not the oleoresin of male fern, in common use for tape-worm.

Oil, Marjoram, Sweet.—Sample 80 Volat. oil fr. Origanum majorana, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.880-0.890.—Tonic, Carmin., Arom.—Uses: Hasen eruption in measles, scarlat., &c., also perfume.—Cons. The oil commonly called "oil of origanum" is oil of thyme.

Oil, Marjoram, Wild.—Pure (Oil of Common Origanum.)—Volat. oil fl. tops of Origanum vulgare, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.800-0.850.—Antisept., Tonic, Exciitant, Emmen.—Intern., anthelm., dysmenorr., flatulent colic.—Extern., skin dis.—Dose 5-10 ml [0.12-0.25 Cc.].—Cons. See preceding.

Oil, Mattock.—v.—oz. 3.00 Volat. oil fr. Ivw. Piper angustifolium, R. & P.—Antisept., Stim., Tonic.—Uses: Dis. of urinary passages, dysent., & bronch. affect.—Uses 1-5 ml [0.05-0.08 Cc.].

Oil, Meadow Sweet,—see Acid, Salicylicus.

Oil, Melissa,—see Oil, Balm.

Oil, Milfoil.—c. v.—oz. 2.50 Fr. fl. Achillea Millefolium, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.910-0.920.—Tonic, Arom., Carmin.

Oil, Mint, Curled.—2-fold, free fr. terpenes.—c. v.—oz. 2.00 Volat. oil fr. easy Mentha crassa, L.—Uses: As Oil of Perpetual.

Oil, Mirbane.—see Nitro-benzen.

Oil, Mountain Ash,—see Acid, Parasebic.

Oil, Muscatel Sage.—c. v.—oz. 0.50 Volat. oil fr. Salvia Scarea, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.898.—Uses: Perfume.

Oil, Mustard, Natural, Merck (Volatile Oil of Mustard, U.S.P.)—Rectified. c. b. —lb. 8.09 Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

Volat. oil fr. seeds Brassica nigra, Koch.—Color. 1/4 straw-color. liq.; pung. odor; acrid, burning taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.018-1.020.—Sol. A., E., carbon disulphide.—Bd. 140-150° C.—Rubeufacient, Stim.—Uses: Subst. for mustard poulties & leaves in pleurisy neural, or rheumat. pains. Best vehicle for administration is W.—Dose 1/3-1/4 ml [0.007-0.015 Cc.].

*Oil, Mustard, Artifial, Merck.—c. b. —lb. 6.09 Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

(All) Thio-cyanate; (Allyl) Thio-cyanate).—Fr. allyl iodide by potash, thiocyanate.—C₆H₅N(C₂H₅)SCN.—Sp. Gr. 1.086 at 0° C.

Oil, Mustard, expressed.—gaal. 75 Expressed from mustard seed.—Straw-color. v. limpid oil; similar to cotton oil.—Uses: Techn.


Oil, Myrtle.—c. b. —lb. 7.50 Volat. oil fr. Ivw. Myrtus communis, L.—Color. frag. liq.—Sol. A., E., C.—Antisept., Arom., Austrian.—Uses: Chronic bronch., cyst., pyelitis, & stim. to muc. membr. of lungs & gen.-urin. org.—Uses 1/2-1 ml [0.025-0.05 Cc.].

Oil, Neatsfoot.—Price fluctuating.

Fixed oil fr. feet of neat cattle.—Sp. Gr. 0.915 at 18° C.—Al., Lax., Nutrient—Uses: Subst. for cod-liver oil; also techn.—Uses 4-6 dr. (15-30 Cc.).

Oil, Neroli,—see Oil, Orange Flowers.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 176a.

Ischnias.

187.—Aethol.—etherol.
188.—Ichthyol 1 part
189.—Distilled Water 10 to 15 parts

Ichthyol, 10 to 15 parts

190.—Ichthyol 5 parts
Saliolic Acid 1 part
Collodion 50 parts
Carbon Oil 5 parts

Ichthyol 5 parts

191.—Ichthyol 8 parts
Distilled Water 100 parts

Ichthyol 8 parts

192.—Ichthyol 5 parts
Distilled Water 100 parts

Ichthyol 5 parts

Laryngitis, Laryngeal Catarrh. — Compare Gargles.

193.—Ichthyol 1 part
Distilled Water 9 parts

Ichthyol 1 part

Leprosy.

194.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

Or:

195.—Capsules Ichthyol—Sodium

Ichthyol—Sodium

196.—Ichthyol

Ichthyol

197.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

Spray with an atomizer, and inhale.

Leprosy.

198.—Ichthyol 2 parts

Ichthyol 2 parts

Or:

199.—Capsules Ichthyol—Sodium

Ichthyol—Sodium

200.—Ichthyol 3 parts

Ichthyol 3 parts

Glycerin 1 part

201.—Ichthyol 5 parts

Ichthyol 5 parts

Ointment 1 part

202.—Ichthyol 5 parts

Ichthyol 5 parts

Glycerin 1 part

Leprosus, See Flor Albus.

Lochitis Urticata.

203.—Here, in addition to the external application, an internal administration of either 5 to 10 drops of ichthyol in half a wine-glass of water twice daily, or 5 to 8 pills twice daily, after meals, is indicated.

204.—Ichthyol 10 parts

Ichthyol 10 parts

205.—Ichthyol 5 parts

Ichthyol 5 parts

Or:

206.—Ichthyol 3 parts

Ichthyol 3 parts

Glycerin 1 part

Lymph-Gland Intumescence (in erysipelas phlegmon, infection, and the like).

207.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

208.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

Ointment 1 part

209.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

Ointment 1 part

Maestis.

210.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

Ointment 1 part

Malignant Tumours.

211.—Ichthyol 1 part

Ichthyol 1 part

Glycerin 1 part

Migraines. — See Recipe No. 115.

Continued on page 176a.

H-H-H

178a
**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**OIL, NIACINOL.**

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

**OIL, Patchouli.**


**OIL, Peach Kernels.**


**OIL, Peanut.**

-seen Oils, Arachis.

**OIL, Pennyroyal.**

-seen Oils, Hedeoma.

**OIL, Pepper.**

-c. v.-oz. .54 (Oil of Black Pepper).-Volat. oil fr. unripe fruit Piper auluruim. Sp. Gr. 0.980-0.990.-Sol. A., E., C., Carmin, Stin., Antisymp.Uses: Flatulent colic, intermittent fever, & as condiment.-Dose 1-3 ml (0.05-0.18 cc). 

**OIL, Peppermint.**


**OIL, Peppermint, Japanese.**

-c. b.-lb. 3.25 (Oil of Pohu; Japanese Peppermint Oil). 

**OIL, Peppermint, Mitcham.**

-z fold, free fr. terpenes.-c. v.-oz. 5.00 Peppermint cultivated at Mitcham, Surrey, England. 

**OIL, Phosphorated.**

-c. b.-lb. .74 15% soln. phosphorus in almond oil et al.-Sol. E., C., & oils.-Nerv Stin., Tonic.-Uses: Sexual exhaustion, mental failure, melancholia, cerebral softening, chronic skin affect., neural., &c.-Dose 5-8 ml (0.3-0.5 cc).-Antid., old oxidised oil of turpenine, copper sulphate, stomach épholium, medicating drinks, brandy. 

**OIL, Pimenta.**


**OIL, Pine Needles.**

-seen Oils, Fir, Scotch.

**OIL, Pinus Pumilio, Merck.**

-c. b.-lb. 5.59 Also in $1/2$, $1/4$, & $1/8$ lbs., & ozs. 

**OIL, Pinus Sylvestris.**

-seen Oils, Fir, Scotch.

**OIL, Pippy.**

-c. b.-lb. .39 Expres. fr. seeds var. sp. of Papaver. 

**OIL, Pumpkin Seed.**


**OIL, Red Cedar (c.).**

-seen Oils, Cedar (c.).

---

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176
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 175a.

Morbus Brightii.

194.—Capsules Ictolytrol®-lith.
	1 dram, 4 min. (0.68 Gm.) 1 No. 49

(See, also, Nephritis Chronica.)

Rumpa.—See Parotitis.

Nasal Polypi.—See Coryza, but increase the percentage of Icthyol.

Neuralgia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icthyol</th>
<th>1 part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>4 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit Camphor</td>
<td>16 parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[McKendr.: Petella.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Icthyol</th>
<th>106 parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol</td>
<td>4 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>4 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit Camphor</td>
<td>16 parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Emulsion: Apply 4 or 5 times daily.]

197.—Icthyol | 4 parts |
| Mercurochrome | 1 part |
| Chloroform | 4 parts |

[Emulsion: Shake before using.]

Nephritis Chronica.

198.—Icthyol | 1 part |
| Alcohol | 3 to 5 drops 2 times daily. |

Orn.

199.—Pills Icthyol, 0.5 gr. (0.1 Gm.) 1 2 to 3 pills 3 times a day.

Recommended because, in several instances, the amount of albumin said to have been reduced, and the general condition always greatly improved.

200.—Icthyol | 1 part |
| Alcohol | 3 to 5 drops 2 times daily. |

(Prophylactic to nephritic oedema of the extremities.)

(See, also, Formulas No. 194.)

Nettle-rash.—See Urticaria.

Odontalgia.

200.—Icthyol | 1 part |
| Chloroform | Equal parts |

Shake before using! Place 1 drop in the cavity of the tooth. The tooth must be previously cleansed of remnant of food.

Ophthalmia.

201.—Icthyol | 1 to 2 parts |
| Glycerin | 1 part |

For tampons! | [Koebner; Ernstborn; Kortchoff; Bell; Mandell; Puech; Claccini; Dombrowsky; Testvany.] |

(See also Para- and Perimetritis.)

202.—The same mixture serves for tamponing, as well as for introduction into the vagina after filling into closed gelatin capsules; also in ophthalmia.

[Note: Dombrowsky.]

203.—Icthyol | 2 parts |
| Boric Acid | 1 part |
| Glycerin | 100 parts |

For tampons! Introduce into the vagina every third day.

[Ernstborn.]

204.—Icthyol | 1 part |
| Soft-Tampons | 10 parts |

For injection of the abdominal wall.

[Wintermeyer.]

In addition, use the following, internally:

205.—Pills Icthyol, 1/4 gr. (0.1)
	Gm. 1, 2, 3 No. 100 |
	1, 2, 3 times a day.

[Wintermeyer.]

Operations.

206.—In plastic and other operations, where an antiseptic protective dressing is not possible, paint the parts with undiluted Icthyol, using alternate layers of the finest flakes of sterile cotton. Externally, upon the suture in cancer of the lip (iodoform within, in phimosis operations, and the like.)

206a.—In external wounds (also after operations, etc.), paint freely with Icthyol, cover with paraffin gauze, and afterward with dry absorbent cotton. Repeat same dressing after removal of gauze. Tumors, red or painful bones: Paint at night with Icthyol, and wash off in the morning.

[Hopf; Lauer.]

Oroclitis Gonorrhoeica.

207.—Balsam Icthyol | 2 to 3 parts |
| Vaselin | 1 part |

[Emulsion: Paint with wool and gauze-discs.]

(See, also, Formulas No. 194.]

Otitis Media, Acuta et Chronica.

208.—Icthyol | 2 parts |
| Distilled Water | 15 parts |

209.—Icthyol-Balsam Icthyol | Equal parts |

[Emulsion: Drop into the ear 3 times a day.] |

(Sobr.)

(See, also, Formulas No. 194.)

In the initial stage use:

210.—Icthyol | 2 parts |
| Lasion | 1 part |
| Vaselin | 1 part |

[Emulsion: Drop into the ear 6 times daily.]

211.—Icthyol | Equal parts |
| Distilled Water | 1 part |

Paint! Cover with cotton-wool and gauze-discs.

[Koebner.]

Panniculitis.

212.—Icthyol | Equal parts |
| Lasion | 1 part |

[Emulsion: Paint at night with Icthyol.] |

(See, also, Formulas No. 194.)

Para- and Parametritis.

213.—Icthyol | Soft-Leap (or Lasion) | Equal parts |

For invasion of the abdominal skin! (See details, page 115.) | [Ernstborn; Petella; Freund; Kortchoff; Testvany.]

214.—Icthyol | Equal parts |
| Lasion | 2 parts |

[Cocco Batter.] To make a supplicative 1 such suppository at night.

[Freund; Testvany.]

215.—Icthyol Pills | 1/4 gr. (0.1)
	Gm. 1, 2, 3 No. 100 |

2, 3 times a day.

(Sobr.)

(See, also, Formulas No. 194.)

216.—Icthyol | Equal parts |
| Lasion | 1 part |

For invasion of the abdominal skin! | [Hauk.]

[Extr. Bellocum, 1 gr. (0.05 Gm.)]

[Cocco Batter] Enough for 10 suppositories

1, evenings, into the vagina.

[Note: Stawinski.]

Continued on page 177a.
OIl, Rhodium. — True ............... c. v. — oz. 1.25
do. — Commercial. — c. b.— lb. 3.50
OIl, Rose.— U. S. P.— Turkish ........... c. v. — oz. 10.50
OIl, Rosenmary.— U. S. P. — c. b.— lb. 1.50
Volat. oil fr. off. Rosmarinus officinalis, L. — Sp. Gr. 0.895–0.915. — Sol. A., E. — Stim., Emmen., Rubefacient. — Uses: Chiefly for liniments; sometimes in aperient. — Dose 3–6 ml. (0.8–0.4 Oz.).
OIl, Rosewood, — see Oil, Rhodium.
OIl, Rue.— French ............... c. v. — oz. 0.40
Volat. oil fr. Ruta graveolens, L. — Sp. Gr. 0.836–0.840. — Sol. A. — Irritant, Emmen., Rubefacient. — Uses: Intern., aperient, amnemor., & as vesicant & rubefaciens; v. irritating to testicles, when swallowed. — Dose 2–5 ml. (0.10–0.3 Cc.) on sugar.
OIl, Sandal-wood, East-Indian (Oil of Santalum, U. S. P.) — c. b.— lb. 5.50
(Oil of White, or Yellow, Santal-wood). — Volat. oil fr. wood Santalum album, L. — Yellowish, or pale straw liw.; aro. odor; spicy taste; levogrey. — Sp. Gr. 0.970–0.980. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Gonor., gleet, bronch., & inflam. of muc. membr. generally; also perfume. — Dose 15–30 ml. (1–2.5 Cc.) in capsule.
OIl, Sandal-wood, West-Indian — c. b.— lb. 3.50
Volat. oil fr. an undetermined tree (prob. a Rutaceae) of Yene- sua. — Sp. Gr.; ab. 0.905. — Yellow to pale straw-color, thick oil; dextrogrey. — Sol. A.
OIl, Sassafras.— U. S. P.— True ....... c. b.— lb. 0.60
Volat. oil fr. root-bark Sassafras verifolium, G. Kontize. —Chief const., safrol, C₁₇H₂₀O; Sp. Gr. 1.070–1.080 at 15° C.; Sol. A., carbon disulphide, & acetic acid. Toct., Arom., Carmin. — Dose 1–2 ml. (0.06–0.12 Cc.).
do. — 2-fold, free fr. terpenes. — c. b.— lb. 4.00
OIl, Savine.— U. S. P.— c. b.— lb. 1.25
OIl, Scurry Grass, — see Oil, Cochineal.
OIl, Sesame.— U. S. P.— gal. 0.85
(Benne Oil; Teel Oil). — Fixed bland oil fr. seeds Sesamum Indicum, L. — Sp. Gr. 0.919–0.925 at 15° C. — Sol. E., C., carbon disulphide. — Lax., Nutritive. — Uses: Like olive oil or almond oil. — Dose 4–8 dr. (0.50 Cc.).
OIl, Spasmart.— U. S. P.— c. b.— lb. 2.59
OIl, Sperm — Price fluctuating.
OIl, Spike — gal. 2.00
OIl, Sotarax — c. v. — oz. 3.00
OIl, Sweet Bay,— see Oil, Laurel.
OIl, Tansey.— c. b.— lb. 2.84
OIl, Tar.— U. S. P.— gal. 0.35
Volat. oil fr. wood tar — Sol. A., E. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Intern., bronch. affect. — Extern., skin disa. — Dose 1–5 ml. (0.06–0.3 Cc.).
OIl, Theobroma, — see Butter, Cacao.
OIl, Thuja.— c. b.— lb. 0.69
OIl, Thyme.— U. S. P.— c. b.— lb. 0.39
(Often misnamed "Oil of Origanum"). — Volat. oil fr. f. Thymus vulgaris, L. — Chief const., thymol, C₁₀H₁₄O₂; also carvacrol, C₁₀H₁₄O; somet. the latter alone. — Sp. Gr. 0.900–0.920 at 15° C. — Sol. A., E., C., carbon disulphide. — Antisp., Stim.— Uses: Intern., collapse, bronch. affect., cataract, colic. — Extern., in puritus skin disa. — As pils., fragr. antisp., for the bath. — Dose 1–3 ml. (0.02–0.1 Cc.).
OIl, Tobacco, Merck.— c. v. — oz. 1.54
OIl, Tumenol,— see Tumenol.
OIl, Turpentine.— U. S. P.— Crude — Price fluctuating.
OIl, Turpentine, Rectified, Merck.— U. S. P. — c. b.— lb. 0.45
Also in 5 lb. bottles. — Color. oil; freed fr. unpleas. odor. & taste. — Solubilities, action, use, & doses as the crude. For internal administration only this kind should be used.
OIl, Valerian.— c. v. — oz. 0.64
Volat. oil fr. rhizome & root Valerianae officinalis, L. — Sp. Gr. 0.95–0.96. — Sol. A., E., C. — Stimulant. — Uses: Hyp., low fever, headache, hypochondrias, & var. nerv. disordances. — Dose 4–5 ml. (0.25–0.3 Cc.).

1. — This work is a general Compendium of the materia medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify MERCK!
2. — The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. — The PRICE stuioed throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 176a.

Parametritis and Perimetritis.—Continued.

328.—Ichthyol .......................... 1 part
Glycerin .......................... 5 parts

For 1 suppository

329.—Ichthyol .......................... 2 parts
Lanolin .......................... 4 parts
Glycerin .......................... 2 parts

330.—Ichthyol .......................... 2 parts
Lanolin .......................... 1 part
Glycerin .......................... 2 parts

Use as an instillation for the abdominal wall in exudations.

The section is especially favorable in painful inflammatory processes of Douglas's cul-de-sac and of Douglas's fistula. [v. BADER, WINTERSTEIN.]

In addition employ:

330.—Tampons saturated with 10 to 15 Ichthyol-Glycerin every other day. [BECKER, BERG, ALBERTS, BAER, HAHN, FURST, KORTSCHAK, B. BLUM, MAURISCH, POLACO, TERRASSAY.]

In addition, internally:

331.—Pills Ichthyol, c. c. No. 100

For 2 to 4 times daily

332.—Ichthyol .......................... 1 part
Glycerin .......................... 1 part
Introduce thoroughly saturated cotton tampons into the vaginal cul-de-sac.

334.—Ichthyol .......................... 1 part
Lanolin .......................... 1 part
Vaseline .......................... 1 part
Rub into the abdominal wall.

335.—Ichthyol .......................... 20 min. (2 Gm.)
Glycerin .......................... 2 parts
Cacao Butter. To make 10 vaginal suppositories
1 at night. Entrance to vagina to be tampered with a small piece of cotton-wool. In the morning, vaginal irrigations with boiled water.

336.—Pills, Ichthyol, c. c. No. 100
2 three times daily. [PAWLOK.

337.—Ichthyol .......................... 1 part
Glycerin .......................... 2 parts

External: After thorough cleansing of all parts by means of hydrogen peroxide, introduce into the vagina cotton tampons, saturated with Ichthyol solution, to remain for 8 hours, then follow with a warm saline irrigation.

In addition, employ the following as adjuvants:

337.—Ichthyol .......................... 1 dr. (0.05 Gm.)
Mercuric Chloride. 1 gr. (0.05 Gm.)

Extract Senega. 1 to 2 parts

Make into 30 capsules! 1 three times a day, after meals. [BLOOM.

Parametritis Acuta et Chronica.

In chronic parametritis and perimetritis affections, also in such of a gonorrhoeal nature, cotton tampons soaked in Ichthyol-Glycerin may be employed with good result. [P. BECKER, WINTERSTEIN.]

338.—Ichthyol .......................... 8 parts
Glycerin .......................... 17 parts

A qvite loose tampon is to be thoroughly saturated with this solution, and then pressed with moderate force against the vaginal cul-de-sac and cervix, which are exposed by means of a spoon-shaped speculum, the patient being in the knee-chest position. Upon this is laid a piece of absorbent cotton, either dry or saturated with glycerin.

Such a tampon also serves as a "test" or "sample" tampon for detecting the amount and character of the secretion flowing from the os uteri during the period of 60 hours.

Glycerin tampons may be used as alternate treatment, according to the reaction of the vaginal mucous membranes. [SCHUCHEL.

339.—Ichthyol
Distilled Water. Equal parts.

For hyperdermic injection, inject twice weekly into the abdomen by means of Tusher's hypodermic syringe. Afterward, rest in bed. [CREMERS, BÖHME.]

340.—In many cases uniliated Ichthyol is indicated. [LOESCH.

Parotitis.—See Pleuritis.

Parotisphoritis.—See Ophryosis.

Peripneumonia.—See Pleuritis.

Peritonitis and Perityphlitis.

346.—Paint the whole abdomen with Ichthyol, and cover with cotton (ichthyol-cotton) and gauze-patches. [GOEBEL.]

347.—Ichthyol .......................... 2 to 4 times a day, in conjunction with the external application to the abdomen of compresses saturated with 10% Ichthyol solution. [PETTILA.]

Perurethral Abscess.

348.—Ichthyol .......................... 1 part
Distilled Water 100 parts
Cocaine Hydrochlorate. 5 parts
Inject a few drops into the urethra. [ERNESTI.

Continued on page 176b.

H-11-11
Oil, Verbena.—see Oil, Lemon Grass.

Oil, Vitriol.—see Acid, Sulphuric.

Oil, Wax, Colorless.—Rectified... oz. .50
Volat. oil fr. destruct. distill. of wax.—Colorless only when fresh; darkness by age.

Oil, Wax, Dark.—Rectified... oz. .35

Oil, Wine, Heavy, Merck... c. b.—lb. 5.59
Also in ½, ⅛ lbs., & cts. (Heavy Oil of Wine; Ethereal Oil of Wine).—A final prod. of distill. alcohol w. large excess of sulphuric acid.—Yellowish, oily liq.; penetrating odor; sharp, bitter taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.006-1.100.—Sol. A., E.; sl. in W.—Boll. 200° C. —See Oil Ethereal.

Oil, Wintergreen.—see Oil, Gautheria.

Oil, Wormseed, American.—see Oil, Chondrodendron.

Oil, Wormseed, Levant... c. v.—oz. .39

Oil, Wormwood, Common... c. b.—lb. 4.09
Oil of Absintheum.—Volat. oil fr. fles. & tops Artemisia Absinthium, L.—Chief const., thujone, C10H14O.—Sp. Gr. 0.905-0.960.—Sol. A., E.—Anthem., Tonic.—Uses: Intern., cerebral exhaustion, debility, & dyspepsia.—Extern., in rheum. & neuralgia.—Dose 1-2 ml. (0.06-0.12 CC.).

do.—to-fold, free fr. terpenes... c. v.—oz. 3.50

Oil, Wormwood, Roman.—see Oil, Artemisia.

Oil, Yarrow... c. v.—oz. 2.50
Oil of Milfoil.—Volat. oil fr. fles. & tops Achillea Millefolium, L.—Sp. Gr. 0.910-0.960.—Sol. A., E.—Tonic, Astring., Emmen. —Uses: Aispens, tympanum, colds, &c.—Dose 1-2 ml. (0.06-0.12 CC.).

Oil, Yang Yang.—True... c. v.—oz. 6.50
Volat. oil distill. in the Philippine Islands, fr. fles. Cananga odorata, Hook, fl. & Thomp.—Sp. Gr. ab. 0.940-0.960.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Perfume.

Ointment, Mercurial.—U. S. P.—50%... lb. jars.—lb. .67
(Blue Ointment).—Mist. mercury & fat.—50% metallic mercury in fine division.—After, Antisept., Antiphlogistic.—Uses: Vener., sores, gland swellings, skin dis., pedicul., chilbl., &c., small-pox pustules, inflamed eyes, &c.
do.—33%... lb. jas.—lb. .60
38½/4 metal. mercury.

Oleandrin Merck... 15 gr. vial 5.50

Oleate, Aconitine, Merck.—N. F... c. v.—oz. .50
Fr. 2 pts. amorph. aconitine, & 98 pts. oleic acid.—Yellowish-brown to dark-brown liq.—Sol. E.—Uses: Extern., painf. joints & neural.—Cont. Use reservedly, not on abrased surfaces.

Oleate, Aluminum, Merck... c. v.—oz. .25
Al(O2H(OH)0.—Wh. to yellowish, tenacious mass.—Sol. A., E., B., oleic acid.—Antisept.—Uses: Extern., skin dis.

Oleate, Ammonium, Merck... c. v.—oz. .25
(Ammonia Soap).—NH3,CO3,PO4.—A jelly; liquefies w. heat.—Sol. A., E.

Olate, Atropine, Merck... c. v.—oz. .40

Olate, Barium, Merck... c. v.—oz. .40
Ba(O2H(OH)O.—Wh., granul. mass, or snow-white, cryst. pwd.—Sol. A., E.

Olate, Bismuth, Merck.—Dry... c. v.—oz. .35
Comb. bismutum oxide & oleic acid.—Yellowish-brown, soft, granular mass.—Sol. E.

Olate, Calcium, Merck... c. v.—oz. .44
Ca(O2H(OH)O.—Wh. to yellow, gran. pwd.—Sol. A., E.—Tarpetine.

Olate, Cocaline, Merck.—50%... ⅛ oz. vial.—oz. 8.00
do.—25%... ¼ oz. vials.—oz. 4.00
ndo.—15%... ¼ oz. vials.—oz. 3.00
ndo.—10%... ¼ oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
ndo.—5%... oz. vial. 1.00

Olate, Copper, Merck... c. v.—oz. .25
105 copper oxide disl. in oleic acid.—Cu(O2H(OH)4) w. excess of oleic acid.—Greenish-blue, granular pwd.—Sol. E.—Antispetic.—Uses: Oint. 10-30% in lard or tallow, indol. ulc., & unhealthy granulations.

Olate, Iodoform... c. v.—oz. .50
25 iodoform in oleic acid.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., abrasions, ulc., & granulating sur.

Olate, Iron, Merck... 20%... c. v.—oz. .30
(Ferrous Olate).—Contains Fe(CO2H(OH)0)—Brownish-green, sticky lump.—Sol. E.—Tonic.—Uses: Extern., administration of iron by absorption.
do.—10%... c. v.—oz. .25
Brownish-green, thick liquid.

Olate, Lead, Merck.—N. F... c. v.—oz. .25
React.-prod., sodium oleate & lead acetate.—Pb(CO2H(OH)0)—Wh., salve-like granules.—35% of oxide of lead.—Sol. A., E.—Tarpetine, benalin.—Antisept.—Astring.—Uses: Oint. w. oleic acid : indol. ulc. & imperfectly granulating socr.

Olate, Manganese, Merck.—Pure... c. v.—oz. .40
Mn(CO2H(OH)0.—Brown, gran. mass.—Sol. E., oleic acid; &c. in A.—Uses: Injection in cholést & anemia.

Olate, Mercury, Merck... 40%... c. v.—oz. .34
do.—25%... c. v.—oz. .30
ndo.—U. S. P.—20%... c. v.—oz. .28
do.—15%... c. v.—oz. .25
ndo.—10%... c. v.—oz. .23

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 177a.

Proctitis.

1235. Ickthyol. 1 part
Olive Oil 9 parts
Tablespoonful acetylcholine, 1 time a day.

Phlegmon.

Especially at the onset:

1236. Paint freely with pure Ickthyol, and cover with cotton-wool.

[Rec.: Varetti.]

1237. Distilled Water 1 part
Equal parts
Paint, and cover with a thin layer of cotton-wool, if indicated, powder with flour.
(Also indicated in erysipelas, furuncles, and contusions.)

[v. Gazelle.]

In Idiopathic and Scaldantial Phlegmonae, use:

1238. Ickthyol. 4 parts
Lanolin. 4 parts
For injection.

[Oudon.]

Pityriasis Capitis.

1239. Ickthyol. 1 part
Lanolin. 2 parts
For injection.

[Fourthier.]

Pleuritis.

1240. Ickthyol. 1 part
Oint. Pet. lobeta 4 parts
Lanolin. 2 parts

1240a. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 1 part
Lanolin. 2 parts

1240b. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 1 part
Lanolin. 2 parts

External! Actors 3 or 4 times daily.

In acute cases, a 10 to 15 Ickthyol-Lanolin ointment, or pure Ickthyol applied freely, is indicated.

Podagra, Acuta et Chronic.a.—See also Arthritis.

1241. Pilis Ickthyol. 15 gr. 0.1
Gm. b. c. t. No. 200.

Every other day.

In chronic gouty arthritis, the internal use in the above doses, for months, or even a year, is emphatically recommended. In all the cases observed, this method of treatment (in addition to diet and physical therapy) has been followed by a remarkable diminution of the affection.

[Plasse.]

Proctitis.

1236. Ickthyol. 1 part
Olive Oil 9 parts
Tablespoonful acetylcholine, 1 time a day.

[Rec.: Varetti.]

Prostatitis.

1235. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 2 parts
An Ommersdorff's rectal suppository, 1 time a day.

[Rec.: Schaffner.]

1236. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 2 parts
Cocoa Butter 4 gr. (0.15 Gm.)

Make into 10 suppositories. Introduce 1 a day.

[Ellmann.]

1237. Ickthyol. 1 part
Cold Cream 10 parts
Ointment inject into the rectum by means of a syringe.

[Nasser.]

1238. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 1 part
Grasslin's laxative, 1 to 2 suppositories.

Introduce 2 once daily.

[Rec.: Schaffner.]

1239. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 1 part
Cocoa Butter 4 gr. (0.15 Gm.)

Add a teaspoonful of starch-paste eyer, to be given

with Ommersdorff's suppositories.

Introduce 1 once daily.

[v. Schleser.]

Prurigo.

1240. Ickthyol. 1 part
In increasing doses, in conjunction with external treatment with tar.

Abolutions with superfatted Ickthyol-Tar soap.

[Schopf.]

Pruritus.

1241. Ickthyol. 1 part
Absinthe Alcohol 3 parts
Ruber 3 parts

External (as paint or injection).

[Ellmann; Lashe.]

1242. Ickthyol. 1 part
Distilled Water 1 part
Paint (in Seville Pruritus. Pruritus Hematica, Pruritus of Diabetics, of Neurasthenia and of patients suffering from spinal Disease).

[Rawly; Urra; Tochel.]

Pruritus Vulvae.

1243. Ickthyol. 1 part
In increasing doses, make 10 suppositories.

(Also useful in Pruritus induced by Oxyuria.)

[v. Saksinger; Winterkyn.]

Psaoratis.

1244. Ickthyol. 1 part
Gutta-percha 1 part
Chloroform 1 part

External!

[Chatelet.]

Continued on page 177b.
Oleate, Mercury & Morphine c.v.—oz. .50
20% yellow mercuric oxide & 85% morphine in oleic acid.—Sol. E., & oleic acid.—Alter., Antisept., Anod.—Uses: As the official oleate of mercury, except in pain.

Oleate, Morphine—10 % c.v.—oz. .80
Pure, precipitated morphine in oleic acid.—Sol. A.—Uses: Oint. where stomach rejects medicinal medicines. N.B.—All the oleates change by long keeping, but Oleate of Morphine appears to change most rapidly of all, and therefore it is suspected that its occasional failure to relieve pain may often be due to its having been kept too long.


Oleate, Potassium c.v.—oz. .29

Oleate, Quinine—N.F.—25 % c.v.—oz. .80

Oleate, Sodium, Mercur. c.v.—oz. .24

Oleate, Strychnine—2 % c.v.—oz. .50

Oleate, Veratrine—U.S.P. c.v.—oz. .50
5% of veratrine in oleic acid.—Sol. E. & oleic acid.—Emetic, Anod.—Uses: Externally, scrofulous joints, rheum., & sprains; or injection, as in pneumonia.

Oleate, Zinc—N.F. c.v.—oz. .20
React.-prod., zinc acetate & sodium oleate.—Zn(C2H3O2)2.—Dry, white, granular pwd.; 18% of zinc oxide.—Sol. carbon disulphide & petrol benzine.—Antiseptic, Stim., Astringent.—Uses: Externally, sweated feet, indol. ulc. & exorcoriated surf. Also injection vehicle for o. remd.

Oleate, U.S. P.—5 % c.v.—oz. .18
5% zinc oxide in oleic acid.—Wh., semi-solid mass.—Sol. oleic acid.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Oint. w. soft paraffin or petrolatum for skin dis.

Olein (Triglycerides)—C2H5(C2H3O2)3.—Chief consist. of fatty oils; also in solid fats.—Oily liq.—Sol. al. a. v. sol. E.

Oleo-cressote c.v.—oz. .70
Also in 1/2 % & 1/4 lbs. (Cresote oleic Ether; Cresoetoleic Ether.—Yellowish, oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.950 at 15° C.—Sol. E., C., C.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Catarrhal affect. of respir. organs, chronic bronch, scrof., & tuberculosis.—Dosage: Adults: 40-100 grains (2.5-10.4 gm.) p. d.; children: 4-45 grains (0.25-3 gm.) p. d. administered as emulsion.

Oleo-guaiacol c.v.—oz. .1.50
Guaiacole Oleate.—React.-prod. oleic acid, guaiacol, & phosphorus trichloride.—Fatty oils, E., B., C. &c.—Sol. A.; Isop. W.—Antiseptic, Antituber.—Dosage 5-10 ml. (0.3-0.6 Ce.), 3 p. d., in capsules.

Oloresin, Capsicum, Merck.—U.S.P. c.v.—oz. .79
Fr. fruit Capsicum fastigiatum, Blume (Cayenne, or African Pepper), by ether.—Sol. A., E.—Emulsifier, Stim.—Uses: Internally, inflammation, & to arouse appetite.—Externally, dil. w. soap l^½lin. or olive oil: lumbago, neuralgic, & rheum.—Effect—Dos. 1/4-1 ml. (.015-0.06 Gm.), highly diluted.

Oloresin, Cubeb, Merck.—U.S.P. c.v.—oz. .54
Rhebber extract fr. fruit Piper Cubeba, L. alli., by ether.—Sol. A., E.—Antiseptic, Expector.—Uses: Gonor., bronch., & diseases of muc. mem.—Dosage 5-30 ml. (.3-1.8 Gm.).

Oloresin, Ginger.—U.S.P. c.v.—oz. .90
Rber. extr. fr. rhizome Zingiber officinalis, Roxb.—Sol. A., E.—Carmin.—Stim.—Uses: Dysent., colic, dyspep., chills, colds, &c.—Dos. 1/4-3 ml. (.060-0.12 Gm.), highly diluted.

Oloresin, Lupulin.—U.S.P. c.v.—oz. .70
Rber. extr. of glandular prod. fr. strobiles of Humulus Lupulus, L.—Nat. Tone., Sec., Antispas.—Uses: Insom., nerv., delir. trem., & dyspep.—Dosage 5-6 grains (.32-0.29 Gm.).

Oloresin, Male Fern, Merck (Oloresina Aspidii, U.S.P.)—c.v.—oz. .22
Also in 1/2 % & 1/4 lbs. Rber. extr. of rhizome Dryopteris Filius-mas, Schott, & D. marginalis, Aea Gray.—Thick, brown liq. ; bitter, unpleasing taste.—Anthemelinic.—Dos. 60-150 ml. (0.7-7.4 Gm.).—Caut. On standing, deposit its active consist.; must be thoroughly mixed, before dispensed.

Oloresin, Matation c.v.—oz. .75
Rber. extr. fr. lvs. Piper angustifolium, R. & P.—Stim. Tonic, Astringent.—Uses: Externally, hemorrh., & in piles. Use: As a counter-irritant.—Dos. 3/4-1 ml. (.038-0.06 Gc.).

Oloresin, Mezereon.—c.v.—oz. .75
Rber. extr. of bark Daphne Mezereum, L. & o. sp.—Alter., Stim., Rubet.—Uses: Intern., eryth., scrof. affect., &c.—Extern., chiefly as a counter-irritant.—Dos. 1/4-1 ml. (.038-0.06 Gc.).

Oloresin, Pepper.—U.S.P. c.v.—oz. .17
Rber. extr. of fruit Piper nigrum, L.—Carmin., Stim., Antipyretic. Uses: As Adjutant to antipyretics & tonics; also for flatulence, dyspep., & ague.—Dosage 1/4-1 ml. (.015-0.06 Gc.).

Olfibanum.—lb. .25
(Indian Frankincense; Thym.)—Gum-resin fr. several species of Boswellia.—Expector.—Uses: Chiefly pharm., & as incense.—Dosage 10-30 grains (0.65-1.86 Gm.).

Ononid Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.25
(Ononis-Glycyrrhiza).—Neutral principle fr. root Ononis spinosa, L.—C2H4O2.—Dark yellow, amorph. pwd.; sty bitter, w. sweet after-taste.—Sol. W., A.

Ononin Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.00
Glucose fr. root Ononis spinosa, L. (Riet Harrow).—C2H4O2.—Wh., crys. pwd.—Sol., in hot w. & hot A.—Met 250°C.

Ophololyin Merck.—15 gr. vial 9.00

Opianyl.—see Meconin.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 178a.

Psoriasis.—Continued.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>500. Ichthyol...</th>
<th>1 part</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collodion...</td>
<td>8 parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ichthyol... | 500. Ichthyol... | 5 parts |
|
| Vaseline... | 6 parts |
| Soft-Soap... | 6 parts |

Rash in every fourth day after a bath of long duration. [Fournier.]

Fucosepsoriasis Ucerosa et Pelleciliae.

507. Ichthyol... | 0.5 g. |

Paint the aches and affected parts; allow to remain for a few hours, and then wash off with warm water.

Or:

507. Ichthyol... | 8 parts |

Spirit Ether... | 11 parts |

Paint! Apply once or twice daily (in alternative poro-epidermoma). [Raynaud.]

508. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Dihydrobenz-Oli... | 10 parts |

Spread upon linen! Use upon abraded surfaces.

In those cases where the parasites lie in the depth of the tissues, previous touching for a number of times with a saturated solution of potash upon a cotton swab, is indicated. The surfaces that are irritated are to be washed off, and then covered with Ichthyol-lactate phantast. [Raynaud.]

Rhagadene of the Nipples, Lips, etc.—See Lip Eczema and Mastitis.

Rheumatism Articularis.—See Arthritis.

Rheumatism Muscularis.—See also Arthritis.

510. Ichthyol... | 20 parts |

Spirit Chloroform... | 2 parts |

Externally! [Raynor.]

511. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Distilled Water... | 6 parts |

Externally! [Petrella; Tobold.]

512. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Borax... | 1 part |

It is also useful in lumbago and scrofula. [Raynor.]

513. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Chloroform... | 1 part |

Externally! [Raynor.]

514. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Vaseline... | 6 parts |

Inunction! Cover the parts with 202 Ichthyol cotton. [Raynor.]

In addition, use, in chronic cases, 2 to 4 Ichthyol Pills daily. [Dombrow.]

515. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Ether... | 7 parts |

Externally! Embrocation [Brockhaus; Cortonuad.]

516. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Alcohol... | 4 parts |

Prick in, and develop the parts in cotton-wool. [Guallau.]

Scabies.

517. Ichthyol... | 20 parts |

Distilled Water... | 4 parts |

Equal parts.

Externally! After 10 minutes, inspect the affected parts with green soap; give a warm bath of half-an-hour duration; then rub the salve in thoroughly. [Unterbrook.]

518. Ichthyol... | 20 parts |

Vaseline... | 4 parts |

Lanolin... | 40 parts |

Equal parts.

Ointment! Rub in evenings, and allow to sit through the night. [Bertarelli.]

Syringia.

519. Ichthyol... | 2 parts |

Chrysanthes... | 5 parts |

Superficial Toc- |

Sulphur... | 5 parts |

Vaseline... | 5 parts |

Oil Cade... | 1 part |

Ointment! Externally! Rub into a tatter. [Oetra; Petrella.]

520. Ichthyol... | 8 parts |

Precipitated Sulphur... | 8 parts |

Varnish... | 8 parts |

Zinc Oxide... | 6 parts |

Balsam... | 1 part |

Vaseline... | 1 part |

Purse! Use as injection. [V. Eberlein.]

Continued on page 180c.
Opium.

U. S. P.

Price

Trade

Concrete, milky exudation from the sap root of Papaver somniferum, L.; not less than 9% of its morphine (official assay) .

Sol. A. - Slight, Nac., Anta. Hup, Anod. "Use: Ison, nerve, colic, apophas, dysp, rheum, diabetes, pleurisy, peritonitis, cancer, tetanus, delir. trem., cholera, dys-

sterility, resu., constip., &c.; ease pain, give rest & sleep, check morbid secretions, relieve cough & Hay fever irritability.

Dose 1/2-2 grs. (0.013-0.03 Grm.). - Asid, eruct, stomach aching, warm drinks, arth, resi, atrophine, or strychnine hypoderm., & potas. permg.

Opium, DesodORIZED.

U. S. P.

Price

Trade

Opium, DesodORIZED, as Lacticum.

Opium, Powdered.

U. S. P.

Price

Trade

Not less than 125, nor more than 185, cryst. morphia.

Orocin Mercur.

Cryst.

C. v.-oz.

2.00

DI-THIOle-SULFIDE; Methylthio-merei; Orthio.

Phenol fr. Koles la. Fumarla & o. &c., CH,Na,OH+C,H,CH,Na,OH.

Orexine.

C. v.-oz.

4.00

B.p. (Phenyl-di-2-thioquinoline).-

Fr. quinoline, C,H,Na,= C,H,CH,CH,Na,OH. - Wh. pwd.-Sol. hot W.

Oxy-acanthine Mercur.

C. v.-oz.

3.00


Oxy-acanthine Hydrochlorate Mercur.

C. v.-oz.

1.50

C,H,Na,OH+HCl+4H,0.-8m. color. need.

Oxy-acanthine Sulphate

Mercur.

Cryst.

1.50

C,H,Na,OH+HCl+4H,0.-Wh. cr. pwd.-Sol. hot W.

Oxy-benzaldehyde, Ortho.

C. v.-oz.

9.00

(Para-benzaldehyde).-Fr. phenol, by chloroformic wa.

cetic acid & heat. - C,H,Na,OH+HCl+4H,0.(4:1).-Color.

Oxy-contine.

C. v.-oz.

1.50

Oxy-diphenylamine, Meta.

(Cainyl-methylphenol).-Obtained by heating resorcin w.

aniline & acetic chloride. - C,H,Na,OH+HCl+4H,0.

White, pearly scales.-Sol. A. C. B. -Med. 280 C. -Solid, about 450 C.

Oxy-hematin.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

(Oxy-heparin).-Red color. matter of blu i of vertebrata animals.

Oxy-hydrazin.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Hydrastin.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Hydrazine, Oxy.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxaldehyde.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxy-methylene.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Para.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Sym.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Para.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Sym.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Meta.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Ortho.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Par.

C. v.-oz.

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Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Sym.

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Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Par.

C. v.-oz.

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Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Sym.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Meta.

C. v.-oz.

1.00

Oxalic acid, Terephthalic, Ortho.

C. v.-oz.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 179a.

Typhilitis.—See Perityphilitis.

Typhus Abdominalis.

Ulcus Cruris.

Ulcera Cruris.

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Ulcera Cruris.

Ulcera Cruris.
Oxy-neurine. 

**MERCK’S 1896 INDEX.**

**Paper. Brazil.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2049, New York.

**Oxy-neurine Hydrochlorate.**—see Betaine Hydrochlorate.

**Oxy-quinaseptol.**—see Diapherin.

**Oxy-sparteine Merok.**—Pure, cryst. 15 gr. vial .75 Fr. sparteine, by slight cold:—C₄H₆N₂O₂. —Needle:—Sol. W., A., C. —Med. 84° C. —Cardiac Stimulation. —Uses: Heart failure. Tolerance is soon established for incr. doses.—Does 0.05-0.1 grm (0.006-0.01 Gm.), hypodermic.

**Oxy-sparteine Hydrochlorate Merok.** 15 gr. vial .65 C₄H₆N₂O₂.HCl. —Bread, transp. need:—Sol. W., A. —Med. 48-50° C. —Uses: Hypodermic in heart dis.—Does 0.05-0.1 grm (0.006-0.01 Gm.).

**Oxy-toluol-tropine.**—see Homatropine.

**Oxy-zymol.**—see Carvacrol.

**Palладиum Merok.**—Sheet, Wire, or Pwd.

15 gr. vial 2.00

**Metal.** —Pd. —Mall. dallt, hard, silver-wh. —Sp. Gr. 11.4-11.8.—Sol. nitric acid. —Uses: Techn.


**Palладиum Merok’s G. R.**—Merok’s Guaranteed Reagent.

**Wire or sheet.** 15 gr. vial 2.25

**Black.** 15 gr. vial 2.25

**Tests 1.**—(1) Drop iodine soln. (alcoh.) on Pd foil: allow evap. Black spot, dissap. w. heat: no spot on Pt. —(Cu, Fe) soln. in HNO₃+HCl, free fr. acid exc.; supernat. w. Amm. till ppt. rediss.; pass HCl gas: Pd ppt. as PdCl₄+HCl; Pd & Cu remain in soln.

**Palладиum Asbestos Merok.**—50%. 15 gr. vial 1.75

**Palладиum precip. upon asbestos.** —Uses: Anal. & techn.

**Palладиum Chloride Merok.**—Dry 15 gr. vial 2.50 (Palладиum Chloride). —PdCl₂, Dark brown, deliq. mass. —Sol. W.

**Palладиum Chloride Merok’s G. R.**—Merok’s Guaranteed Reagent.

**Dry.** 15 gr. vial 2.00

**Solut. (5% Pd).** 15 gr. vial .50 (Palладиum Chloride).

**Tests 1.**—See Q. D.

**Q. D.**—Precip. by KI; wash the pptd. PdI₄; ignite; weigh residue (Pd).


**Palладиum Nitrate Merok’s G. R.**—Merok’s Guaranteed Reagent.

**Dry.** 15 gr. vial 2.00

**Solut. (5% Pd).** 15 gr. vial .50

**Tests 1.**—As for "Palладиum Chloride Merok’s G. R."

**Palладиum & Potassium Chloride Merok.**—15 gr. vial 1.10 (Potassium Palладиum-chloride). —PdCl₂.KCl. —Prisms, red or green, as seen across or with axis of crys. —Sol. W. —al. in A.


**Palладиum & Sodium Chloride Merok’s G. R.**—Merok’s Guaranteed Reagent.

**Tests 1.**—As for "Palладиum Chloride Merok’s G. R."

**Pancreatin Merok.**—U. S. P.—Pure... c. v. oz. .79 Also in 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 lbs. Fermen. fr. the pancreas.—Yellowish poud. —Sol. partly in W. —Amylolytic, Proteolytic, Renaturing. —Uses: Aid to duodenal digestion. —Uses: B-15 grm (0.058 Gm.)—Incompl. alcohol. acids.

**do. Merok.**—Scales c. v. oz. .79 Also in 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 lbs. Perm. & perf. sol. prep.—Yellowish, transp. scales.

**Pancreatin, Saccharated, Merok.**—c. v. oz. .44 Pancreatin & milk sugar.—W. poud.—Sol. W. with turbid.

**Pancreatin-pepsin Merok.**—c. v. oz. .44 Pancreatin w. pepsin.—Yellow poud.—Sol. W. with turbid. —Uses: To digest in alkaline or acid medium.

**Papain.**—see Juice, Papaw.

**Papain Enzyme.**—see Papayotin.

**Papaverine Merok.**—Pure, cryst. 1/4 oz. vials... oz. 4.00 Fr. oxyp. C₂₀H₂₇NO₃. —Wh. prisms.—Sol. A., B., C., & hot B.; sol. cold B.—Med. 147° C.—Nar. —Uses: Diar. of children.—Does (child’s) 1/15 to 1/5 grm (0.004-0.008 Gm.).

**Papaverine Hydrochlorate Merok.**—1/4 oz. vials... oz. 4.00 C₂₀H₂₇NO₃.HCl. —Color. crys.—Sol. W.—Does (child’s) 1/15—1/5 grm (0.004-0.008 Grm.).

**Papaverine Nitrate Merok.**—1/4 oz. vials... oz. 4.00 C₂₀H₂₇NO₃.HNO₃. —Wh. poud.—Sol. W.

**Papaverine Phosphate Merok.**—1/4 oz. vials... oz. 4.00 (C₂₀H₂₇NO₃)₂.H₂PO₄. —Wh. poud.—Sol. W.

**Papaverine Sulphate Merok.**—1/4 oz. vials... oz. 4.00 (C₂₀H₂₇NO₃)₂.H₂SO₄. —Wh. poud.—Sol. W.

**Papayotin Merok.**—15 gr. vial .45 Also in 1 1/2 & 1 1/4 oz. vials.


**Paper, Brazil.**—quire 2.50 (Pernambuco, or Pernambuco, Paper).—Unsize, wh. paper, charged w. color. matter of wood Peltophorum dubium (Sprengel) Britton, & allied species.—Uses: Test-paper for acids. —Caut. Keep in dark.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

-181-
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 180a.

REPORTS ON ICHTHYOL.

INTERNAL ACTION GENERALLY.

Professor Zuckerk, of Berlin, (Monatsh. f. prakt. Dermat., 1886, No. 12,) reports experiments upon human subjects, in which 1-11 dram of Ichthylol was given pro die in divided doses, and no permanent aversion to it was manifested by any of the subjects; on the contrary, when the remedy had been taken two or three days, most of them showed great inclination to take it further. The eruptions first caused soon passed off.

The solid constituents of the urine underwent a striking change; they fell from 2-2½ oz. to 14-1 oz. in 24 hours, showing an average reduction of 11 per cent. Simultaneously with this, the total nitrogen excretion fell about 14 per cent. While, in normal urine, the total sulphur excreted in 24 hours averaged 40 grains, it was but 36½ grains during administration of Ichthylol.

Practical trial of the remedy upon a number of patients in whom one symptom was malnutrition or emaciation, showed, in a striking manner that Ichthylol eminently favors the building up of albuminoid constituents of the organism, and limits their decomposition.

... Increase in weight was noted, together with an improvement of the general health, under administration of Ichthylol; and I agree with Professor Zuckerk, of Berlin, that by its use the disintegration of the albumin in the system is retarded, and their formation and accumulation favored."

Professor Baumann and Dr. Schottel showed that "heroic" doses of Ichthylol, of 150 to 180 grains, were repeatedly introduced into the stomachs of different animals, without the general condition being affected. Diarrhea regularly resulted from still larger over-doses (270 to 360 grains pro die in two portions), but the animals recovered completely and very rapidly in the course of a day or two.

Dr. A. Damiens (Thesis presented to the Faculté de Médecine de Paris, March, 1882), in experiments upon frogs and rabbits, under Professor Dujardin-Beaumetz, showed that, hypnotically given, Ichthylol does not produce any gastric or intestinal disturbance. The rectal temperature, taken after the injections, was lowered for about an hour. The respiration was not affected. The same with the nervous and muscular systems. It was thus made evident that the rabbit could readily tolerate doses of Ichthylol up to 800 grains, and that therefore no apprehension need be felt in administering the remedy subcutaneously to human subjects, where 1½ grain was the utmost given at a time.

Other experiments proved the beneficial effect of Ichthylol upon local congestive processes, and quite a series of clinical cases was recorded in proof of the anaesthetic action of the preparation.

The effects produced by the action of Ichthylol upon the skin were recorded by Dr. P. G. Unna on the basis of numerous observations which demonstrated these results:

1. Diminution of heat;
2. Reduction of swelling;
3. Paleness of the tissues;
4. Relief of pain.

Dr. Unna found that, in simple breaks of contiguity (smooth cuts), pure Ichthylol caused an instantaneous contraction and subsequent scarless union, which really represented the ideal healing of such wounds. A like favorable result was produced in extensive burns of the first and second degree when the blisters were small and unbroken.

Dr. Helmers (Virchow's Archiv. f. pathol. Anatomie u. Physiologie, 1894 Part I) made several series of extremal: circumscript experiments upon himself, and demonstrated that Ichthylol exerted upon metabolic change, and what became of the remedy in the organism. The habitual proportions of nitrogen and sulphur in the urine and feces were first determined and then compared with the elimination under a dosage of 60 to 75 grains of Ichthylol daily.

The results not only prove the innocuous character of Ichthylol, but even show that albuminoid degeneration is retarded. The extension of the observations over several days after Ichthylol administration had been discontinued, revealed the remarkable fact that the sulphur of the Ichthylol takes at least seven days to be completely removed from the organism. Hence the conclusion that the Ichthylol is not simply passed through with the food excretions, but is first absorbed into the system and then again secreted.

These investigations indicate, firstly, an intensive general action of the Ichthylol on its circulation throughout the body; and, secondly, a prolonged local action in the digestive apparatus.

TREATMENT OF PHTHISMA.

Excellent effect: always well borne.

A change of climate being impracticable for many persons affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, and the employment of cod-liver oil or eroseule being often unsuccessful—many patients cannot bear the latter, and the former frequently giving rise to intestinal

Continued on page 180a.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Congo, Red</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.75</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. congo red.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test-paper for free acids, &amp; for alkalies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Congo (Riegel)</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.75</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses: For detecting free hydrochloric acid in stomach.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Paper, Curcumina,**—see Paper, Turmeric. |

<table>
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<th><strong>Paper, Dahila.</strong></th>
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<th>.75</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Georgina Paper).—Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. color. matter of rosetta Dahila variabilis, Desfontaines.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test-paper for acids &amp; alkalies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Dimethyl-para-phenylene-diamine.</strong></th>
<th>bottle</th>
<th>2.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Wurster’s Ozone Paper [Red].)—Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. para-amido-di-methyl-aniline, accompanied by color scale &amp; directions for use.— <strong>Use:</strong> To detect ozone, sulphuretted hydrogen, turpentine, colophony, &amp;c., &amp; wood pulp in paper.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Paper, Georgina,—see Paper, Dahila.** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Griese’s Red.</strong></th>
<th>box</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. sulphanilic acid &amp; napthylamine sulphate.— <strong>Use:</strong> To detect nitrous acid &amp; nitrites in urine; also biliary &amp; alkalines.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Griese’s Yellow.</strong></th>
<th>box</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. sulphanilic acid &amp; metam-diamino-benzene.— <strong>Use:</strong> Delicate test for nitrites.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Paper, Helianthin,—see Paper, Methyl Orange.** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Hematoxylin.</strong></th>
<th>bottle</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, free fr. lime &amp; charged w. hematoxylin.— <strong>Use:</strong> Indicator for ammonia, alkali, alkali earths, &amp; certain metals.— <strong>Use:</strong> Keep well-sealed, in dark.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Indigo-carmine.</strong></th>
<th>box</th>
<th>.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. indigo-carmine &amp; sod. carbonato.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for sugar in urine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Laeomol.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. weak soln. of laeomol.— <strong>Use:</strong> Indicator in alkalimetry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Litmus, Blue.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. blue litmus.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for acids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Litmus, Neutral.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. neutral litmus.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for acids &amp; alkalies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Litmus, Red.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. red litmus.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for acids &amp; alkalies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Methyl Orange.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Helianthin Paper: Tropaeol. D. Paper).—Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. methyl orange.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for acids &amp; alkalies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Ozone, Thallium.</strong></th>
<th>bottle</th>
<th>.75</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper charged w. thallous hydrate.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for ozone; also indicator.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Palladium.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>5.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. palladious chloride.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for carbon monoxide, sulphuretted hydrogen, ozone, methane, ethane, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Phenolphthalein.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>4.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. phenolphthalein.— <strong>Use:</strong> Indicator in alkalimetry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Potassium Nitrate.—U. S. P.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsealed, wh. paper, dipped in 50% soln. potass. nitrate &amp; dried.— <strong>Use:</strong> Asthma: inhale fumes while paper is burning.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diamine.</strong></th>
<th>bottle</th>
<th>3.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Wurster’s Ozone Paper [Blue]).—Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diamine; w. color scale &amp; directions.— <strong>Use:</strong> Detecting ozone &amp; ononizes, as turpentine, pine-wood, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Paper, Tropaeolin D,—see Paper, Methyl Orange.** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Turmeric.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>1.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Curcumina Paper).—Unsealed, wh. paper, charged w. yellow color fr. root Curcumina longa, L.— <strong>Use:</strong> Test for alkalises, acids, &amp;c. Useful in detecting boric acid.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paper, Wax.</strong></th>
<th>quire</th>
<th>.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper rendered impervious to W., by charging w. wax or paraflin.— <strong>Use:</strong> Wrapping hygroscopic powders, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Para-chloroform Merck.</strong></th>
<th>c. v.—oz.</th>
<th>4.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By-product of chloroform. (Cl₂H₃Cl₂O₆).—Slm. tablets.</td>
<td>Mac. E., acetic acid; hot A.— <strong>Melt.</strong> 205° C.— <strong>Use:</strong> First considered hypnotic, but U. Mossos says it is emetic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Para-coloin,—see Cotoin, Para.** |

| **Para-diamido-benzene,—see Phenylene-diamine, Para.** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paraflnin, Hard.</strong></th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>.27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Paraflin Wax).—Higher members of paraflin series of hydrocarbons; fr. distill. of lignite, petroleum, &amp;c.—Wh., trasal, waxlike solid.—Sp. Gr. 0.87.—Sol. E. R. C. carbon disulphide, oils, turpentine, warm alc.— <strong>Melt.</strong> 74-76° C.— <strong>Use:</strong> Pharm., chem., techn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>do...</strong></th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>.25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melt. 55-58° C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>do...</strong></th>
<th>lb.</th>
<th>.20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melt. 46-48° C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Paraflnin, Liquid, or Paraflnin Oil,—see Oil, Paraflnin.** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paraflnin, Soft.</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paraflnin wax of low melting point.— <strong>Melt.</strong> 88-45° C.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **N. B.—** The name is somet. applied to Petroleum, which see. |

| **Para-glucin,—see Globulins, Para.** |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>**Paraaldehyde Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P.—e. b.—lb.</th>
<th>2.09</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Also in 5 1/2, 5 1/3 lbs., &amp; ozs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Polymeride of Acetic Aldehyd).—Fr. aldehyd, by hydrochl., or sulphuric. acid w. sulphur dioxide or zinc chloride.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C₂H₄O₂ = (C₂H₂O₂)₂. — Colorless fluid; erst. below 10.5° C; peculiar, arom., suffoc. odor &amp; warm taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.906 at 15° C.—Sol. A, E, oils, C; 8:10 W.— <strong>Melt.</strong> 10.5° C.— <strong>Bod.</strong> 124° C.— <strong>Hyd.</strong> Antisep. Amm. — Uses: Inom., &amp; as acid, for morplhine. Where small bulk is required, give in equal vol. oil sweet almonds.— <strong>Dose</strong> 30-60 Hh (1.5-5.5 Cr) well dill., w. elixir, sweet water, brandy, or rum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Paraclidine Merck.</strong></th>
<th>gr.</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Tri-imide; Melitt-imide; Meli-imide).—Fr. amm. mellitate at 100° C, by heat.—C₅H₇N₂O₄ = C₅H₄(CO₂)₂(NH)₂. —Wh. mass.— Sol., sulphuric acid.</td>
<td>vial</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| **2.**—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered. |
| **3.**—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances. |
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 181a.

disturbances and anorexia (particularly in summer)—Dr. M. Coen (Deutsche med. Woch., 1894, XX, p. 330) conceived the idea of trying Ichthylol, owing to its well-known antibacterial action and its favorable influence on the digestive functions. He has treated more than 100 cases with this remedy in a little over two years, and never has observed any ill-effects. The cure in cases in which the symptoms of the disease passed away after this treatment (which must be continued for at least a year), is attributed by the author less to the Ichthylol itself than to the remarkably increased nutrition brought about by this medication. He prescribed it as follows:

ICHTHYOL

| Water | Equal parts
|--------|--------------|

He began with 4 doses, 3 times daily, gradually increasing the dose to 40 drops; to children 5-12 years of age, half these doses were given. The remedy is best taken before the meals and some black coffee drunk after it, on account of its bad taste. The increase of the dose is about one drop for every day. The remedy should be taken well diluted with water (from a wineglass to half a tumblerful).

At a recent meeting of the Royal Academy of Turin, Dr. Scarpa (Brit. Med. Jour., 1895, No. 1787, p. 61) communicated the results obtained in 150 cases of pulmonary phthisis treated with Ichthylol between April, 1894, and January, 1895. He employed the drug in the pure state, dissolved in the proportion of one-third in distilled water or any suitable vehicle. Of this solution he gave from 20 to 190 or 200 drops, dissolved in water, in the course of the day.

The remedy was in all cases well borne. No other treatment was employed beyond attention to the hygienic environment and feeding up. Of the 150 cases 53 died; all these were in a desperate condition before the treatment was begun, but even in them the Ichthylol appeared to do good. Of the remaining cases 17 were apparently cured; in 50 there was notable improvement; in 23 there was some improvement; in 28, up to the date of report, the treatment had produced no effect.

The good effect of the Ichthylol shows itself first in the influence which it has on the symptoms produced by the local lesions—cough, expectoration, dyspnea—afterward on the general condition. Physical examination shows profound modifications in the lesions, especially in the circumscribed infiltrations of the early stage, but also not infrequently in those of the breaking-down stage.

ANTISEPTIC ACTION.

Dr. Julius Fenskea, assistant to Prof. von Nusebaum, published a volume of 180 pages, describing his experiments regarding the effect of Ichthylol upon the micro-organic activity. Having established the complete identity of the erysipelas cocci with that of ordinary suppuration (Streptococcus pyogenes), he cultivated it on bouillon to which various quantities of Ichthylol had been added. The result was that bouillon with more than 1 c.c.m. of Ichthylol to 1000 c.c.m. of liquid failed to serve as a nutrient medium for this bacterium. Similar effect, though less pronounced, was also observed upon staphylococcus aureus. The author confirmed these researches by clinical observations, in which Ichthylol was found to arrest the development not only of erysipelas, but also of other inflammatory processes caused by micro-organisms. It proves, indeed, an excellent general topical remedy in inflammation and suppuration.

At the International Dermatological Congress at Vienna, September, 1892, Professor Nusebaum stated that a 1-per-cent aqueous solution of Ichthylol destroys gonococci.

Diphtheria.
Dr. A. R., Professor Loeffler’s assistant, Quebec, Trithura, etc. (Centralblatt f. Bacteriologie, 1893, No. 13,) says: “In erysipelas and in the purulent discharges brought about by streptococcic Ichthylol can, as experience has taught, be most successfully employed. The bacilli of diphtheria is killed by dilute Ichthylol solutions in fresh cultivations; therefore, if Ichthylol should not be suitable for the therapy of diphtheria (where, however, it deserves a trial), it ought still to find employment as a prophylactic, both as a gargle and as an internal medicament. Ichthylol has also rendered good service in the treatment of typhus and of ozena.”

DERMATIC USES (GENERAL).

VARIOUS SKIN DISORDERS.

Dr. Unna, who first introduced Ichthylol into therapeutics, pointed out, in 1885, (Aern. Verein. f. Deutsch., No. 158,) that by adding some Ichthylol to the ordinary antiseptic remedies, excellent results were obtained; absorption was accelerated, especially in the weeping eczema of children. (Ichthylol has, moreover, the same beneficial influence as sulphur on all alterations of the epidermis, and especially on eczema, roacea, purigo, pityriasis, seborrhoea, ichthyosis, and desquamations after acute exanthemata; the same favorable effect is also produced in cases of psoriasis.)

Dr. Unna further recommends the internal use of Ichthylol in roacea and acne (8 to 30 grains daily). In roacea with eczematous tendency, it is preferable to combine its internal administration with the external use of ointments, pastes, or varnishes containing only a very slight percentage of Ichthylol; whereas, in those forms tending toward acne, Ichthylol can be applied externally with a free hand, as in these cases its action is only slowly developed through the thickened epidermis. Also nervous eczema is a favorable field for the internal and external use of Ichthylol, as shown in some of Dr. Unna’s cases in which both internal and collier treatment were unsuccessful. For erythema multiforme and lichen urticatus, Dr. Unna recom-

Continued on page 181a.

H-II-11
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2045, New York.

Para-mono-chloro-phenol.  
See Phenol, Monochlore, Para-

Para-morphine.  See Thebaine.

Para-naphthalene.  See Anthracene.

Paregoric.  See Tincture, Opium, Camphorated.

Paraldehyde.  See Salamidin.

Dosage: In cases of severe neuralgia.  5 gr. (0.26 Gm.) of the 50 per cent. solution, three times a day.

Parvaline Merc.  
15 gr. vial 0.65

Deriv. of propionic aldehyde: C_{5}H_{11}N-0H 0.25 gr. (0.0001 Gm.) in 30 c.c. of water.

Pearl Ash.  See Potassium Carbonate.  
Crude.

Pearl Oil.  See Amyl Acetate.

Pearl White.  See Bismuth Oxichloride.

Peccitine.  See Arabinose.

Pelletierine Merc.  
Pure.  15 gr. vial 2.50

Also in 1 oz., 5 gr. vials.

Pelletierine Acetate.  
Pure.  15 gr. vial 2.00

Pelletierine Nitrate Merc.  
Pure.  15 gr. vial 2.00

Pelletierine Salicylate Merc.  
Pure.  15 gr. vial 1.75

Also in 5 gr. vials.

Pelletierine Tannate Merc.  
Pure.  15 gr. vial 1.50

Also in 1 oz., 10 & 5 gr. vials.

Pelletierine Valerianate Merc.  
15 gr. vial 2.00

Brown liquid.  — Sol. A.

Pelletierine, Pseudo-, Merc.  
15 gr. vial 1.25

Pseudo-pelletierine.  
Fr. root bark Punica Granatum, L. (Pomegranate).  
C_{5}H_{11}NO+4H_{2}O.  — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W., C.  
Boll. 80° C.  — Not further.

Pelletierine, Pseudo-, Hydrochlorate, Merc.  
15 gr. vial 1.00

C_{5}H_{11}NO+HCl.  — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W.

Pelletierine, Pseudo-, Sulphate, Merc., 15 gr. v. 1.00

C_{5}H_{11}NO.H_{2}SO_{4}+4H_{2}O.  — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W.

Pental.  
10 gr. vial 0.75

(Trimethyl-ethylene; Beta-iso-amyline).  
Fr. amyline hydride, by water.  
Chloride.  — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W.

Penta-methylene-diamine Merc.  
C. P.  
15 gr. vial 2.50

(Peudaveridine; Animal Colline)  
Primary amine formed in albumi- 

ne by purification: C_{5}H_{11}N+CH_{3},CH_{3},CH_{3},CH_{3},CH_{2},CH_{3},CH_{3}.  
— Syrup. liq.; odor of piperidine & spermene;  

fumes & attracts carbon dioxide on exposure.  
— Sol. W., A.  
— Sol. E.  — Boll. 178-179° C.  — Remarks: Prod. of the comms baccillli; always found in cholera discharges; can be converted into piperidine.  

Penta-methylene-dihydrochloride Merc.  
15 gr. vial 2.50

(Caesarverine; Hydrochloride).  
C_{5}H_{11}N.HCl.  
— Sol. W., A.

Pentane Merc.  
100 gr. v. oz. 1.00

(Amyl Hydroxide).  
Fr. coal tar or petroleum: C_{5}H_{11}CH_{3},CH_{3},CH_{2},CH_{3}.  
— Sol. W., C.  
— Sol. E.  
— Sol. W.  
— Remarks: Used as an anesthetic.

Penicillin Merc.  
U. S. P. 1:3,000, powder.d  
C. b. — lb. 7.50

Also in 1/, 1/2 lb., & o.zs.

Enzyme from glandular tissue of fresh pig’s stomach.  
4.9 times its wt. of albumen (fresh coagulated egg-white).  
Wh., or yellowish-wh., amorphous, hygroscopic, pptd.  
— With acid or saline  

taste.  
— Sol. 100 W., with petroleum; dill. hydrocarb.  
— Protolytic.  — Uses: Intern.  
— Dyspepsia; peptonizing milk for invalids; digestive fluid.  
— Extern.  
— Digestion: enzyme for culinary use.  
— Incomp., alcohol, tannin, alkali carbonate, or chloride.

dose.  
U. S. P.  
Granular.  c. b. — lb. 7.50

Also in 1/, 1/2 lb., & o.zs.

dose.  
U. S. P.  
1:3,000, scales  
c. b. — lb. 7.50

Also in 1/, 1/2 lb., & o.zs.

dose.  
Ph. G. III. — Scipes. c. b. — lb. 5.60

Also in 1/, 1/2 lb., & o.zs.

Sol. W.

dose.  
Ph. G. III. — Powdered, soluble  
c. b. — lb. 3.10

Also in 1/, 1/2 lb., & o.zs.

N. B. — Other grades & strengths are likewise in the market.

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3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work include THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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mends the external application of undiluted Ichthyol or of strong solutions. For intertrigo, superfaeted soap or an ointment containing 10 per cent. Ichthyol was used, as well as in pityriasis and seborrhoea. For furuncles of the scalp the use of a 10-50-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment proved successful; or a combination consisting of equal parts of superfaeted potash soap and Ichthyol was preferred in some cases, because the formation of a lather by rubbing with the soapy ointment is cleaner, and can be used by day even on uncovered spots, such as in the beard and on the neck. As to psoriasis, Ichthyol is often useful, partly to avoid the production of erythema and boils, and partly as an intermediate treatment when the stronger remedies must be abandoned on account of symptoms of irritation. It is also useful by internal administration when arsenic has produced catarhal symptoms. In lupus, a 5-10-per-cent. ointment of Ichthyol is recommended for the after-treatment, as it bleaches the skin and disperses the soar. The formula preferred by Dr. Unna in sycoysis is: Superfaeted Potash-Soap, 2 parts; Oil of Cad., 2 parts; and Ichthyol, 1 part.

Among the cases which Dr. Unna presented to the Congress for Internal Medicine, held at Wies- ballen in April, 1885, was one of lepra tuberosa, in which a cure was effected by the use of strong Ichthyol preparations (50 per cent.), with simultaneous internal administration of Ichthyol.

Dr. Lorenz (Deutsche Med. Zeitung, Ulkera, 1887, No. 59) describes a case of itching and burning of the skin, diagnosed as prurigo, against which nearly the entire list of approved remedies had been vainly prescribed for over ten years. It was then treated by warm soaping and Ichthyol. On the next day the patient reported that she hardly any itching and could sleep well. The treatment was continued for a fortnight, and no relapse occurred during months after, as long as observed. Equal results were obtained in pruritus, especially when complicated with vulvitis, by a 10-per-cent. aqueous solution. The same did good service in indolent ulcers. In other instances ulcers were smeared with Ichthyol ointment (1:10), and left uncovered or protected with simple wool or oiled silk. A still better method was to spread the ointment thickly on lint or linen and lay on the sore, renewing once or twice daily.

Chilblains. Excellent results were obtained by Dr. Klon (Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, 1888, No. 9) in the treatment of chilblains with a liniment of equal parts Ichthyol and turpentine.

Dr. W. G. Macpherson, of the Army Medical Staff, writes (British Med. Jour., 1891, February 28th): “The unguentum Ichthyolyti (30 per cent., with lanolin or vaselin) relieves the excessive irritation in chilblains completely and rapidly, and its continued use will cure the condition.”

Chilblains.

Dr. Muehler used ointments from 5 to 20 per cent. (along with internal treatment) against nearly the whole range of skin diseases (Australas. Medical Gazete, 1890, September 15th), including cases of carbuncle; where, however, stronger preparations were used. One of the cases had enormous varicosity of both legs; one of which was covered with eczema, and was the seat of two fast-growing ulcers. After leeching and poulticing, a soft elastic cotton bandage was applied in 15 per cent. Ichthyol lotion, was applied tightly. The leg was placed on gouta percha, and the dressing kept constantly wet with the lotion. In twenty-four hours the violent pain was gone, the swelling greatly reduced, and the angry bluish color changed to a faint red. In a month the ulcers had healed, and the eczema was gone.

In pruritus pudendorum and prurigo, warm

Ichthyol.—Continued from page 182a.

“Tried a most surprising effect,” says E. W. Ziegler (Professor von Nüring, Monatshefte f. prakt. Dermat., 1886, No. 11), “in eczematous incrustation accompanied by great itching. The numerous remedies used by dermatologists had been tried for months without success. Under Ichthyol the itching subsided rapidly the first night, and the ulcer afterward healed within a short time.” An eczema of some years' standing, and extending over the entire leg, was rapidly improved under Dr. Ackermann's hands by the use of Ichthyol ointment.

Numerous skin diseases (Chicago Medical Journal, December, eczema, acne, sycoysis, herpes, prurigo and pruritus, psoriasis, seborrhoea, etc.—in which he had used Ichthyol ointment (3-50 per cent.). In the cases of acne, Ichthyol soap-base also proved useful, combined with the internal use of Ichthyol. In acne varioformis, he used successfully a 10-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment with an addition of 5 per cent. hydrargyl ammonium.

Similar results were chronicled by Dr. Lamou (Le Progrès médical, 1887, No. 11), who employed the remedy in eczema, lichen, urticaria, herpes, and pityriasis. Carbanucile:—Dr. Jules Felix (Arch. d. Méd. et d. Chir. prct., 1888), in carbuncles, applied a thick layer of 25-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment, with ung. camphora for a base, and an antiseptic dressing. Subsequently the small white points of suppuration were treated with caustic stick, and the ointment continued until the kernel could be removed. The cure generally required a fortnight. The inflammation and pain were always promptly reduced by the ointment.
Pepsin. Saccharinated, Merck.—U.S.P.—1:300

[Price not given] c. b. — lb. 1.50

Pepsin reduced w. sugar of milk until it digests 800 times its own weight of albumen under standard conditions. — Do not exceed 100 grains (5-6 Gm.).

Pepsin with Pancreatin.—see Pancreatin-pepsin.

Pepsin with Phytalin.—see Phytalin-pepsin.

Pepitone, Albumen, Merck.—Dried c. v. oz. 0.64

Fr. white of egg by pepsin w. a sm. quant. of hydrochloric acid at 60-65° C.—When, to light yellow ptd. — Sol. W. — Nutrient. — Uses: Food in some forms of dyspepsia. — Incomps., alcohol, tannin, & many metallic salts.

Pepitone, Beef, Merck.—Dried c. v. oz. 0.34

Also in 1/2 & 3/4 lbs.


Pepitone, Bismuthated.—see Bismuth, Peptonized.

Pepitone, Casein, Merck.—c. v. oz. 0.39


Pepitone, Para.—see Syntoin.

Pepitone Powder Adamkiewicz.—

25 gramme vials, each .65

91% peptone (containing 14.5% nitrogen). Of this, 75% is due to peptic digestion, & 15% to trypsin. (take & give peptone not present.) — Alm. w. ptd. — free fr. all bitter taste. — Sol. W. — Nutrient. — Uses: Tasteless character makes it of value with wine, beer, milk, cocoa, & other beverages. Excellent for gelatin, agar-agar, & bouillon nutrient media in bacteria cultivation. Also of great value in making baking- & nourishing prep. for convalescents & invalids.

Pereirinae Merck.—Pure.—15 gr. vial .75

Fr. bark Geisselemerum Vellozii, Alm. (Pau Pereiro Bark).


Pereirinae Hydrochlorate Merck.—15 gr. vial .75

C14H19NO5.HCL.—Brown, amorphous. ptd. — Sol. W. — Dose 8-20 grains (0.5-1 Gm.).

Pereirinae Valerianate Merck.—15 gr. vial .75

C14H19NO5.C6H8O7.—Brown, amorphous. ptd. — Sol. W. — A.

Petrolatum, Liquid.—U. S. P.


Petrolatum, Veterinary

Unfiltered, or imperfectly filtered, petroleum residuum. — Dark yellow, semi-solid mass. — Antiseptic, Emollient. — Uses: Veter., oint. base.

Petrolatum, White

Yellow petrolatum, deprived of color (Wh. Vaseline. Albo-

— Wh. semi-solid; oint. constance. — Melt. 40-45° C.

Petrolatum, Yellow, Hard (Hard Petrolatum, U.S.P.)

(Hard Petroleum Ointment.) — Melt. 45-50° C.

Petrolatum, Yellow, Soft (Soft Petrolatum, U.S.P.)

(Soft Petroleum Ointment (Vaseline: Baseline, Cosmoline, &c, are proprietary brands.).) — The purified residue fr. the distill. of petroleum. — Light yellowish or yellow semi-solid; oint. constance. — Sp. Gr. 0.880-0.860 at 40° C.—Sol. E., C.; oills. — Melt. 40-45° C.—Antiseptic. — Uses: Chapped hands, excoriated surfaces; base for oint., &c.

Petroleum, Crude


Petroleum Ether.—see Bezlin.

Petroleum Ether, Light,—see Canadol.

Pecudanin Merck.—15 gr. vial .75


Phacetaert


Phaeomannites,—see Inosite.

Phacetaert.—Cry. — oz. 1.00

(Para-acet-phenetidine; Aet-phenetidine; Oxy-ethyl-acetanilide). — C12H10O4N—C12H11NC6H6N(CH3)2 (1:2). — Wh. — Tast. crys.—Sol. 1 A., G.; 1000 W.—Melt. 135° C.—Antipyretic. — Analges. — Antirheumatism. — Uses: Interen., neural, rheumat. — Usefull. — Extern. — Painful nt.; hastens healing of wounds. Effect lasts 8 to 10 hours; maximum in four hours (Daunard-Battets). — Dose, antiper, 8-10 grains (0.08-0.60 Gm.); antineural., 15-34 grains (1.5-1.8 Gm.); children 21/2-5 grains (0.02-0.03 Gm.). — Cost. Use carefully in phth.

Phenacetol Merck.—1/4 oz. c. v. oz. 1.50


Phenacetin Merck.—C. P. — c. v. oz. 1.00

(Ortho-di-phenylene-ethylene.) — Constit. of coal-tar. — C6H6 (C6H5.CB) — Sm. colorless plates. — Sol. E., acetic acid, carbon disulfide. — Sol. A. — Melt. 100° C.

do. Merck.—Pure.—c. v. oz. .50

Phenanethrenequinone Merck.—c. v. oz. 2.00

Fr. phenanthrene by oxid.—C12H10.O = (C6H5.CO) — Orange nod. or prism. — Sol. E., B., acetic acid, hot A.—Melt. 300° C.

Test: Dark green color w. conc. sulphuric acid.

Phenazone.—see Antipyrene.

Phenetol Merck.—Pure.—c. v. oz. 1.00

(Phenethyl Ether of Phenol; Ethyl Phenate, or Carbolae.) — By heat. sodium sulpho-vinatic w. sodium phenylate. — C12H10.O = C6H5.OH.C6H5 — Oily liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.928 at 0° C.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 172° C.

Phenethol-carbamide, Para.—c. v. oz. 1.00


1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK !

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
baths and Ichthyol ointment locally (combined with internal treatment) effected gradual, steady, and complete cures.

The author considers Ichthyol superior to any remedy for lesions of the skin by heat. Though slightly painful at first when applied to the raw surface, the addition of a little powdered opium overcame this objection. Dressing was not required frequently, and new skin grew with surprising rapidity.

Dr. Chan. J. H. McLean (British Medical Journal, 1889, March 9th) used Ichthyol in the following classes of cases with marked success:

Eczematous
Erythematous
Purulent
Scabby

"Simple Erythematous Eczema." — Before the vesicles develop, I have found Ichthyol a superior remedy to any other. If the hands or face are affected, they should be washed as seldom as possible, and then only with warm soft water to which has been added a little soft oatmeal or glycerin. After washing and careful drying, I apply a little glycerin solution (3 j. in 3 j. of distilled water). I then apply Ichthyol solution, varying in strength as regards the position and the stage of the disease. In simple erythema a solution of 3 j. in 3 j. of distilled water is a proper strength, painted on with a camel’s-hair brush once in four hours. If the itching is very severe, the solution may be applied, say once in every two hours, for three applications; it will very soon allay the itching.

"Scaly Dry Eczema." — An ointment in this stage of eczema is preferable, as it softens the epithelium better; say 3 j. of Ichthyol to 3 j. of vaselin, or with a little lanolin added.

"Weeping Eczema." — If the Ichthyol solution is applied at the early stage of the 'weeping,' before there is much raw surface formed, it will control any further exudation; repeating in three or four hours until the part dries up; but if there is much tender surface it is better to apply the ointment for the first 24 hours or so, as then the solution causes some smarting.

"Simple Erythematous." — If caught in the early stage this is the best external application I know of; it allays the burning sensations, and either absorbs or limits the attack. The solution (3 j. in 3 j.) should be painted on every four hours, forming a complete protective layer over the part. I have used an ointment in some cases, but prefer the solution, as it dries quickly.

"Urticaria-like Eruptions." — To be of any good this remedy must be applied early, before there are many watery blebs formed; each area should be painted with the solution during the short congestive stage when the slight itching begins.

"Furunculosis." — Here I use a strong solution (3 j. in 5 j.) applied once every two hours for three of four applications, and then once every four hours; it always reduces the base of the boil in size, and often aborts it altogether if applied early.

With this external treatment I give sulphide of calcium in quarter-grain doses every two or three hours for 12 hours, and then three or four times a day.

Dr. Cameron C. Charles (London, 1891, September 26th), from an experience with Ichthyol of over three years, was convinced of its great advantages. He prescribed a 2-10-per-cent. ointment, with lanolin as base, in burns and scalds, as well as in the erythema eutropinum due to exposure to great heat. Acne, chilblains, intertrigo, herpes zoster, eczema, syphilis, mesial, psoriasis, pityriasis capitis, prurigo senilis, boils, and carbuncles were treated with Ichthyol ointments and lotions of varying strengths, as well as Ichthyol soap. Sometimes systemic treatment was found to be simultaneously necessary, and then Ichthyol was given internally also.

Users of Ichthyol:

Dr. Jos. Hartmann (Corresp. Blatt f. heiße Aquis, 1891), in ulcers of the leg, used highly diluted solutions of Ichthyol first, then more concentrated, and finally the pure Ichthyol. The parts, when painted, were covered with wool, over that an unstripped gauze bandage, and over all the stocking. The dressing is changed as soon as any unpleasant burning pain is felt; even the first time this is done the ulcer is found to present a cleaner and healthier appearance. As the case approaches cure, the dressing can be left on much longer, up to a week or fortnight. Best, of course, favors the cure, but the same result is eventually attained even though the patient may about. Dr. H. cases healed with a firm and lasting cicatrix, with the surrounding skin of fresh, normal appearance.

The same: Dr. L. Duncan Buley (Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1889, No. 10) states that an Ichthyol lotion (10-15 m. in 2 j.) exercises a remarkable effect upon ulcers of the leg. The affected part was kept moistened by the solution, and the dressing covered with a thickness of woolen material (not impermeable), to prevent too rapid evaporation. In eczemas (moist) he found light bathing with a weak solution of Ichthyol (10 m. in 2 j.), followed by a calamine and zinc lotion, gave better results than the latter alone. Eczemas of infants was remarkably benefited by continuous use of a zinc ointment, containing 20 m. of Ichthyol and 15 to 20 grains of salicylic acid per ounce.

The formula of Unna (see formula No. 283) is much approved in the treatment of ulcer cruris.

Dr. Malcolm Morris wrote (Clinical Notes in Aec. Records, Journal, 1892, November 16th), with respect to some rosaces: "Ichthyol acted well, bringing about a marked improvement after only a few days' administration. It regulates the bowels, prevents flatulence, helps the digestion, stops the reflex flushing, improves the circulation, and, in short, more or less quickly relieves all
Phenocoll

(Admido-acto-phenetidine).—Deriv. of para-actophenetidin (phenacetin).—C₄H₇O₅N₂H₂(OH)₂=CH₃CHOH(NHCOCH₂NH₂)⁺H₂O...—Wh., mastic nedd.—Sol. A: sl. in W.—Melt 88° C. —Antipyr., Anthem., Analg., Diaph.—Uses: Thrush, pharyngitis, pharyngitis, inunction, inculbase, malaria, &c. The sweating is checked by atropine.—Dose 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gm.).—Max. D. 75 grains (5 Gm.). p. day.

Phenocoll Hydrochlorate

.... 25 gram vials...—each 1.50 (Admido-acto-phenetidin hydrochloride).—C₄H₇O₅N₂H₂(OH)₂=CH₃CHOH(NHCOCH₂NH₂)⁺HCl...Color. need.—Sol. 15 W.—Use: Phenocoll. Salt most frequently used.

Phenocoll Saliylyate. 25 gram vials...—each 1.25 (Saliylyate).—Fr. salicylic acid, by phenocoll. C₆H₅O₇N₂H₂=CH₃CHOH(NHCOCH₂NH₂)⁺H₂O...—Fine need., sweetish taste.—Sol. hot W.—Antipyr., Antisept., Analg.—Uses: Rheum., gout, chorea, pleurisy, & fevers.—Dose 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gp.).

Phenol...—See Acid, Carboilc.

Phenol Benzoate Merck...—c. v. 1.00 (Phenol).—Fr. phenol, w. benzoic acid & phenylcarbyl alcohol.—C₆H₅O₂C₆H₅.—Monod. prisms.—Sol. A, E.—Bod. 314° C.

Phenol, Monobromo, Ortho, Merck...—c. v. 2.00 (Ortho-mono-bromo-phenol).—C₆H₅BrO=CH₂Br(OH)[2].—Oily, violet liq.; str. odor.—Sol. E, C, 100 W.—Bod. 196° C.—Antipyr., Analg.—Uses: Extern., wounds, injuries, crysyp., &c.—App. 1-2% in petrolatum, twice p. d.

Phenol, Monochloro, Ortho, Merck...—c. v. 0.64 (Ortho-mono-chloro-phenol).—Fr. ortho-phenol, by phenol, by placing NH₃, w. chlorine. C₆H₅ClO=CH₂Cl(OH)[2].—Color. liq.—Sol. A, E.—Melt 7° C.—Antipyr., Analg.—Uses: W. petrolatum as oint., crysyp., & o. skin dis.

Phenol, Monochloro, Para, Merck...—c. v. 0.64 (Para-mono-chloro-phenol).—Fr. para-phenol, by phenol, by placing NH₃, w. chlorine. C₆H₅ClO=CH₂Cl(OH)[2].—Crystals.—Sol. E, alc. ak.; sl. W.—Melt 87° C.—Bod. 77° C.—Antipyr., Analg.—Uses: Extern., crysyp., erythemat dis. of the ears, tuberc. dis. of throat, chronic swell., & hyperpl. of muc. memb. of mouth & throat: 5-30% soln. in glycercin w. bruah. In lbas, apply it heated to 40° C., & afterwards use 25% salve. After 12 hours this part is removed with cotton, & salicylated or iodin- form ointment substituted. This treatment is repeated every 2 days. Spengler recommends 2 solutions as the best remedy for disinfecting tuberculosis spu.

Phenol & Sodium Sulpho-ricinat Merck...—c. v. 2.00 (Phenol & Sodium Sulphuric Acid).—Yellow liq.; 20% crys., acetic acid & 80% p. petrol. sol. carb. acid.—Msc. W. Antipyr., Rubefacient.—Uses: 20% sq. soln. for painting false diphth. memb., tuberc. memb., skin dis., &c.

Phenol-bismuth...—see Bismuth Carboilc.

Phenol-mercury...—see Mercury Carboilc.

Phenol-phtalein Merck...—Pure...—c. v. 1.04 (Phenol-phtalein).—Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 ozs. (Di-oxy-triphenyl-phtalein).—Fr. phthalic anhydride, by conc. sulphuric acid. C₁₇H₁₁O₃ (C₆H₅OΗ), C₆H₅(C₆H₅CO), 8m., pale yellow crys., or mcrycrys. pwd.—Sol. A; sl. W.—Melt, about 200° C.—Uses: Indicator.


Phenosal...—c. b.—lb. 1.50 9 pts. carbolic acid, 1 pt. salicylic acid, 4 pts. lactis acid, & 0.1 pt. menthol mixed w. heat.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., conunctivitis, in 0.3-0.4% soln. ecz. in 1%. Phenol-oxycinnamine Merck...—C. P...—15 gr. vial...—C₇H₆O₂N₂=CH₂(C₆H₅CH₂)OH...Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. A.—Melt 140° C.—Anesthetic, Antisept., Nar.—Uses: Hypoderm. in migraine, sciatica, rheum., &c.—Dose 4 grains (0.26 Gm.).

Phenol-acetamide...—see Acetanilide.

Phenol Cyanide...—see Benzoiniil.

Phenol-formamide...—see Formamidin.

Phenyl Hydride...—see Benzene.

Phenyl-urethane...—see Euphorin.

Phenyl-acetyl-chloride Merck...—c. v.—oz. 4.50 C₇H₈O=C=CH₂CH₂COI.—Color, fum. liq.

Phenyl-allyl-sulpho-urea Cyanide (Allyl-phenyl-thiourea).—C₆H₅N₂S=CH₂CH=CH₂.—Color. liq.—Sol. A.—Melt 70° C.—Anesthetic, Antisept., Nar.—Uses: Hypoderm. in migraine, sciatica, rheum., &c.—Dose 4 grains (0.26 Gm.).

Phenyl-glucosazone Merck...—15 gr. vial...—0.60 Fr. phenyl-phenylhydrazine hydrochlorate, by dextrine w. heat. C₇H₅N₂(OH)₂.—Fine, yellow need.—Sol. hot W.—Melt 314-320° C.

Phenyl-hydrasact Merck...—C. P...—g. v. 1.07 (Fr. aniline by diazo-reaction & submo. reduct. C₇H₅N₂=CH₂NH.—Color, to yellowish liq.; faint arome. odor; absorbs oxygen & air & reddens.—Sol. A, E, sl. in W.—Melt 314-320° C.—Bod. 341-345° C at 750 Mm.—Uses: Reson. for sugars which reduce Fehling’s solu.—Out. Keep well stop pered.

Phenyl-hydrasact Merck's G. R...—g. v. 1.32 (Fr. aniline by diazo-reaction & submo. reduct. C₇H₅N₂=CH₂NH.—Color, to yellowish liq.; solidifies in cold; melts 38° C; boils 38° C.

Teas.—Verify abv. properties.

Phenyl-hydrasact Merck M. P...—g. v. 1.57 C₇H₈N₂C₆H₅O₂.—Mus. W. Melt 314-320° C.

Phenylnhydrochlorate Merck...—C. P...

Phenylnlactosazone Merck...—15 gr. vial...—0.75 Phenylhydrasact & lactose. C₇H₅N₂(OH)₂.—Yellow, granul. crys. mase.—Sol. 60-90 of hot W.—Melt, about 100° C.

Phenyl-methylketone...—see Hyponene.

Phenyl-methyl-pyrazole Merck...—15 gr. vial...—0.60 (Fr. phenyl-phenylhydrazine, by aceto-acetic ether. C₇H₅N₂=CH₂(NCOCH₂)NH(C₆H₅CO), W., cryst. pwd., or prisms.—Sol. A; hot W.—Melt 187° C.

Phenyln-thio-carbamile Merck...—C. P...—c. v. 1.29 (Fr. phenyl-sulpho-carbamile).—Fr. phenyl mustard oil, by amno. C₇H₅N₂=NH₂(NH=C₆H₅CO), Color, need; v. bitter taste.—Sol. A; sl. in W.—Melt 54° C.

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—185—
ICHThYOL.—Continued from page 184a.

Three, 5, and 10 per-cent. solutions were applied two to four times a day by means of a brush to the pustules and adjacent skin. This treatment hastened the drying of the pustules, checked excessive suppuration, and prevented pitting.

Infantile Eczema. Prof. J. Scudder Davis, Chicago, Ill., etc., says (Esoteric Medical Journal, 1892, No. 3): "Ichthylol has given considerable satisfaction in infantile eczema. In moist eczema Ichthylol should be used in lotion, either alone or in combination with zinc oxide, while an ointment is the most valuable in the dry forms. In lichen urticatus of children the itching was subdued by applications of a solution of Ichthylol and extract of hamamelis, one to four. A formula for ointment which can be strengthened or weakened according to indications, and one that will be found beneficial in any dry eczema, is the following: Ichthylol, 1 dr.; zine oxide, 11 dr.; resorcin, 6 gr.; vanillin, q. a."

Dr. Morgan Dockrell (Medical Press and Circular, 1892, December 7th), in a case, prescribed steaming for half an hour, washing with warm water and Ichthylol soap, and application of a 40-per-cent. Ichthylol collodium or varnish. (Here with, internal administration of Ichthylol was combined.) In the first stage of acne rosacea it was sufficient to cover the face with the latter of a superfatted Ichthylol soap, allowing it to remain all night. In the second stage Dr. D. used resorcin (40-per-cent. varnish or paste) and then, when acute dermatitis had been set up, Ichthylol solution (2½—10 per cent., according to sensitiveness) was resorted to with satisfactory results. In some forms of dermatitis, due to ordinary applications (chrysarobin, resorcin), Ichthylol was found useful as an adjunct to the irritating agent.

Among eczemas, the best results were attained in recurrent vesicular eczema, especially such as occurs on the back of the hands. The vesicles, before rupturing, were touched with the pure remedy and painted over with 40-per-cent. Ichthylol varnish. This was removed at the end of forty-eight hours, and 30-per-cent. Ichthylol gelatin applied. This gradually rubbed off in a week, and the surface was found well. To prevent recurrence, the use of 10-per-cent. Ichthylol soap proved useful. When the vesicles had already ruptured, the remedy was applied in a weaker form, best combined with oxide of zinc (see Unna's formula, p. 30). In erythematosus eczema of the face, improvement was rapidly effected by application of Ichthylol (20 per cent.), oxide of zinc (10 per cent.), and balsam in (70 per cent.).

Among the many classes of cases described by the author as benefited by the use of Ichthylol, are Albright's keloid and elephantiasis arubam; in the former, marked shrinking, diminution in area, and general softness were brought about by persistent application of 30-per-cent. Ichthylol gelatin...
Phenylenediamine, Meta-, Merck.—Pure.

**c. v. oz. 2.00**

Phenylenediamine, Meta, Hydrochlorate, Merck.

—Pure.

**c. v. oz. 1.50**
(Hydrochloride of Meta-phenylenediamine, or of Meta-di-amido-benzol [or -benzene]). C₆H₅(NH₂)₂.HCl. Color., sol. W. —Nett. 68° C. —Boll. 88° C. —Uses: Test for nitrites in water; also tech.

Phenylenediamine, Meta, Sulphate, Merck.

**c. v. oz. 1.00**
C₆H₅(NH₂)₂.H₂SO₄. Crystals. —Sol. W. A.

Phenylenediamine, Para, Merck.—Pure.

**c. v. oz. 1.50**
(Para-phenylenediamine; or -benzene).—Crystallizable by ultrafiltration & reduction. w. tin & hydrochloric acid. C₆H₅(NH₂)₂.HCl. Color., sol. W. A. —Nett. 68° C. —Boll. 88° C.

Phenylenediamine, Para, Hydrochlorate, Merck.—C. P.

**c. v. oz. 1.00**
Pr. para-di-nitro-benzene by reduction. w. tin & hydrochloric acid. C₆H₅(NH₂)₂.HCl. Color., sol. W. A. —Nett. 68° C. —Boll. 88° C.

Phlorizin Merck.—Cryst.

15 gr. vial. 60 (Phloridzin; Phlorizin).—Fru. prunus domestica, bork. pale yellow, cryst. scales.—Sol. al., alkalies, prop. A. —Nett. 68° C. —Boll. 88° C. —W. decomposition.

Phloroglaucin Merck.—C. P. —Nett. 210° C.

**15 gr. vial. 35**
(Tetra-oxybenzoic acid; or -benzaldehyde; Glucoglaucin).—Crystallizable, by fusion w. caustic soda. C₆H₅(OH)₄ + H₂O = C₆H₅(OH)₂ + 3H₂O. Yellowish cryst. free fr. di-soln.—Sol. W. A. —Uses: Micro. stain & reagent.


**15 gr. vial. 30**
Melt 210° C.

**Tests:— (Dissolve, dr. c.) Melt. as abv., or lower (to 100° C. w. slow heat, up to 93° w. quick heat. Eas. sol. W, A. R. W. or thl. yellowish, cryst. pwd. (These character's are evidence of sufficiency).**

Phloroglucinolvanillin Merck.—c. v. oz. 1.50
Mixt. phloroglucinol vanillin. —Uses: See solution, Gening's.

Phlorol Merck.—c. v. oz. 3.50
(Ortho-ethyl-phenol).—Fr. ortho-amido-phenyl-ethane by the diazo-reaction. C₆H₅.CH₂.NH₂. Colori. sol. w. —Nett. 110° C. —Boll. 211° C.

**Phorone Merck.** c. v. oz. 5.00
(Di-isopropyl-dimethyl-amine; or acetone).—Pr. acetone by quicklime or conc. hydrochloric acid. C₆H₅CHO.O = CO(C₆H₅)(CH₃).Larger, yellowish prisms. —Inol. W. —Nett. 28° C. —Boll. 100° C.

Phosphonium Iodide,—see Iodo-phosphine.

Phosphorus.—U. S. P.—lb. 1.00

Phosphorus, Amorphous, Merck.—lbs. 2.00
As in 1/2 1/2 lbs. &c. (Red, or Allotropic, Phosphorus).—P.—Brown to red pwd.; not spontaneously inflam. in air. —Inol. in ordinary solv. of phosphorus. —Does not melt. —Not poisons. —Uses: Tech., safety matches.

Phosphorus Iodide Merck.—g. v. oz. 1.57
(Phosphorus Di-iodide).—P₃I₅, red cryst. —Nett. about 110° C. —Inol. W.

Phosphorus Oxychloride Merck.—g. v. oz. 0.57
(Phosphoryl Chloride).—POCl₃ = Stry. fum., clear, color. liq.; pung. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.687 at 14-15° C. —Boll. about 110° C. —Inol. & A.

Phosphorus Pentaboromide Merck.—g. v. oz. 0.67

Phosphorus Pentachloride Merck.—Pure.

—g. v. oz. 0.57
(Phosphoric Chloride or Phosphor).—PCl₃, fum., yellow, cryst. masses; decomp. w. air or W. —Subl. (without melt), below 100° C. —Uses: Org. chem. —Inol. W.

Phosphorus Pentasulphide Merck.—Cryst.

—g. v. oz. 0.57

Phosphorus Pentoxide, —see (Aquo) Phosphoric Anhydride.

Phosphorus Tribromide Merck.—g. v. oz. 0.67
(Phosphoric Bromide).—PBr₃, fum., color. liq.; v. penetrating odor.—Sp. Gr. 2.9584 at 0° C. —Decomp. by W.

Phosphorus Trichloride Merck.—g. v. oz. 0.57
(Phosphoric Chloride).—PCl₃, clear, color. fuming reactive liq.; quickly decomp. in moist air. —Sp. Gr. 1.8197 at 0° C. —Misc. E., C, carbon disulphide, B. —Boll. 76-78° C.

Phosphorus Triphosphide Merck.—g. v. oz. 0.77

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 185a.

TREATMENT OF Erysipelas.

Ichthylol collodion.  Dr. Unna (Dermatologische Studien, 1886) recommended the formula No. 101. Ichthylol collodion (1 part of the remedy with an equal volume of ether and 2 parts of collodion) was used by Dr. von Braun (Therap. Monatsschr., 1889, No. 5) with complete success.

—Dr. A. Bülow (Mosk. med. Rund., 1888), among others, records a case in which the entire leg of a child was involved; Ichthylol collodion was painted over all the affected skin, and about an inch beyond, and the member was enveloped in wool. The night was passed quietly, and the next day the child could be taken from bed; the disease did not progress, and a cure was soon effected.

Ichthylol ointment.  Professor von Nussbaum (Dermatologische Monatsschr., 1886, November 11th, and Allg. Wiern. med. Zeitung, 1887, No. 1) first disinfected the area and provided a complete and effective discharge of the matter. Then the seat of disease was painted with a 50-per-cent. ointment of Ichthylol, and covered with 10-per-cent. salicylated wool. Under this treatment the erysipelas rapidly disappeared. All his cases treated with Ichthylol terminated satisfactorily.

—Dr. C. Kové (some journal) used a thick layer of 30-50-per-cent. Ichthylol-lanolin ointment spread on lint. In four cases cure was effected within two or three days, while in five others five or six days were needed. In no case did the inflammation spread in any considerable degree after beginning the treatment.

—Dr. W. N. Roberts (Mosk. med. Rund., 1888) describes erysipelas occurring as a sequela to carbuncula. Ichthylol ointment (50 per cent.) was rubbed into the reddened edges of the affected skin, and on the evening of the same day the febrile temperature fell to normal, and the other subjective symptoms were likewise alleviated.

Ichthylol colloid.  The combination of Ichthylol and colloid was used by Dr. W. L. Schade (some journal) and by Dr. J. Jelen (some journal) in a number of cases; though occasionally they found the colloid preferable, especially in the treatment of the face. The disease had in their various cases, attacked different parts of the bodies of the patients; but in each instance the application of Ichthylol was followed first by arrest of the morbid process and then by rapid healing.

Ichthylol solution.  Dr. M. Lorenz (Deutsche Med.-Zeitung, 1887, No. 59) describes the excellent results of Ichthylol treatment in erysipelas of considerable extent and severity, involving the head and neck. The treatment consisted simply in painting with a mixture of 2 parts of Ichthylol with 1 part each of ether and glycerin.

From an elaborate study of the results yielded by treating erysipelas: (1) with ice, (2) with tar, and (3) with Ichthylol colloid, Dr. C. Ulmar concluded (Hospitals Tidende, 1889, October) that the last-named was unmistakably the best in almost every respect. The fact that relapse did not occur under the Ichthylol treatment, while it was not infrequent in those cases treated with ice or tar, indicates a greater anti-parasitic power on the part of the Ichthylol.

Specific action.  Dr. S. Klarz, assistant to Professor Stolinikow, used Ichthylol in form of 50-per-cent. vaselin ointment in the treatment of erysipelas, during over two years, in 31 cases, of which 18 were severe. His conclusions are (Berl. klin. Wochenschr., 1891, No. 39):

1. Ichthylol has undoubtedly a restraining effect upon the development of the erysipelas coccon, either by an immediate influence on the microorganisms or by its reducing action on the tissues, or by both together.

2. It shortens by a half the average duration of the attacks.

3. The duration of the treatment amounts to three or four days.

4. The disease runs a much milder course under Ichthylol, as seen in the altered type of fever and often in the fall of temperature."

All cases ran less than four days.

Dr. T. Cramer Thoreau (Lower, 1891, September 28th) usually had first a brisk purgative given; then the affected surface was well washed with Ichthylol soap and hot water, and covered for three hours with lint soaked in corrosive sublimate lotion. After this, the inflated area and some part of the surrounding healthy skin was smeared with equal parts of Ichthylol and lanolin, and enveloped in salicylated cotton. In some of his cases, the remedy was also given internally at the same time, and a 30-per-cent. ointment applied. The patients always became well in four days.

Acute solution.  Prof. Ernst Schwimmer (Wiern. med. Wochenschr., 1892, Nos. 29, 30), had an aqueous solution (Ichthylol 1 part, water 3 parts) exclusively used in the treatment of the disease, including the seros form. The inflamed and swollen parts, with some portion of surrounding tissues, were painted two or three times daily with the lotion. Where the face was affected, the oedema of the eyelids and swelling of the cheeks rapidly diminished, as did also the redness and general febrile temperature. In his conclusions Professor Schwimmer subscribes to Ichthylol as a true specific action upon the erysipelas cocci, and thereby upon the course of the disease.

Margarial application of pure Ichthylol.  Dr. Morgan Dookeran (Medical Press, 1892, December 7th) applied pure Ichthylol along the margin of the affected
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others especially on all new discoveries or applications, is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

**Phytotoxic.**

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Pilocarpine.**

**Phytotoxic.** (Phytotoxic) — Nitro-cellulose, fr. nitrating-wood-pulp.—Sol., mixt. equal parts A. & E. — Use: Surgery in 8% soln. inst. of collodion.

**Phtyalamide.**—see Phtyal-diamide.

**Phtyal-diamide.**

**Phtyal-diamide Merck.** c. v. — oz. 4.54

(Amylaldehyde of Ortho-oxymethyl-benzoic Acid).—Fr. phytal chloride, by fusion w. hydrobolic acid.—C₆H₄O₇: C₂H₅Cl. (CH₃)CO. — Color, ruddy; odor like cinnamon.—*Mel. 78°C.*

**Phtyal-diamide Merck.** — boil. 230°C.

**Phtyal-diamide Merck.** c. v. — oz. 1.29

Fr. anm. phytale, by heat.—C₂H₄NO₇: C₂H₅Cl: (CO₂)NH. — Color, prussian.—Sol. E. — Mel. 228°C.

**Phtyal Chloride Merck.** c. v. — oz. 2.00

Fr. phyalic acid, by phosphorous acid w. heat.—C₂H₅ClO₂: C₂H₅Cl: (CO₂)NH. —Oily liq.—Sol. E. — boil. 275.6°C at 728 Mm.

**Phtyal-diamide Merck.** c. v. — oz. 1.54

(Phtyal-diamide; Phtyalamide).—Fr. phylal-malic ether, by amm. — C₁₂H₁₇NO₃: C₂H₅Cl: (CO₂)NH. — Giltts, microcryst. pwd.—Insol. cold. w. A., E.—*Mel. 219-220°C.*

**Physostigmine.**—see Eserine.

**Physostigmine, Pseudo Merck.** 5 gr. vials.—each 5.00

Fr. Cell nuts or false Calabar bean (seed of a Staphylium).—C₁₃H₁₇NO₄(F).—Wht., cryst. pwd.—Sol. E. — Const. Keep fr. light.

**Physostigmine, Pseudo Merck.** c. v. — oz. 0.75

Alcoh. residnl fr. root Physostigma decandra, L. (Poke-root).—Sol. A. — Emetic, Purg., Narc. Alter. — Use: Chronic rhum., cancer, & syph.—*Dose 1-8 grains (0.056-0.43 Gm.)*

**Picro Merck.** c. v. — oz. 1.50

(Alpha-methyl-pyridline : Alpha-picolinol).—Fr. dry distilled of bones or coal.—C₂H₅N= C₂H₅(NH₂). — Color, liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.928 at 10°C. — W. A. — Neru Sedative.—Use: Lesens the heart's action when diseased.

**Picro.**


**Picro-phosphide Merck.** — 15 gr. vial. — 0.50

Fr. phosphidolotoxin, by alc. soln. of lime.—Sol. A. & C. — Emetic, Cath.—Use: As phosphide, but v. sm. doses. Active purg. ptnr. (f) in phosphide. Unless given in oil, action is weak.

**Picrotoxin Merck.** — U. S. P. — ½ oz. c. v. — oz. 5.00

**also in 1, ½, ¼ oz. & 15 gr. vials.** (Cocculus). — Neutral, prinl. fr. seed Anamaria paniculata, Colebrooke (Cocculus indicus).—C₂₀H₂₄O₁₂ (E. Schmidt). — Color, shin. prisms, or microcryst. pwd. v. bitter taste.—Sol. alkales & acids: 9 A., 600 W. —*Mel. 309°C.* — Anesthetic, Nervine, Antispasmt.—Use: Nerve-w. of phth., paral., epilept., chores, flatulent dyspeps., & dysmanor; also antid. to chloral.—*Dose 1/16-1/4 grain (0.0000-0.0024 Gm.).* — Antid., emetics, stomach spphon., chloral hydane, & stimulants.—*Const. Poison!*

**Pilocarpine.**

**Pilocarpine.**

Fr. Lycopodium Sasa-reus, Lam. (Pilgian).—C₁₀H₁₉N₂O₁ (f). — Yellowish, transp. mass; unpleas. odor.—Sol. W., A., C. — E. — Emetic, Drastic Cath., Anthelm.. — Antispasmt.—Use: Asthma, constip., malaria, &c. —*Dose 1/4-1/2 grain (0.01-0.02 Gm.).*

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 188a.

area, extending an inch toward the center and a similar width over the unaffected skin; the rest of the inflamed surface was painted over with 30-per-
cent Ichthyal oil. In his eight cases no spreading
took place after the application, and the patients
got speedily better.

Dr. S. T. RICHARDS, Washington,
(Therapeutische Gattung, 1892, No. 5) says:

three days after treatment was begun, the
improvement was manifest, and the fever never rose after the second day,
but gradually declined. The Ichthyal is not at all
unpleasant. It does not stain the skin, and is easily
washed off. Any spot of it on the garments is
easily removed by washing. The best form is an
ointment of equal parts Ichthyal and vaselin or
lanolin; or equal parts of Ichthyal, lanolin, and
water will often be better where a large surface
is under treatment. I have this applied uniformly
over every part of the erysipelatous inflammation
(even ears, eyelids, etc.), and repeat this at least
twice daily (without washing). In three days, on
washing with a little tepid water, and with or
without a little lather of fine soap, it will be found
that the swelling has subsided, and the erysipela-
tous process has been arrested, except perhaps on
the extreme borders, when it will suffice to apply
the Ichthyal only to the outer skin. But a better
plan is to continue the application (without wash-
ing) until the sixth day, or until all traces of the
disease externally have disappeared. This will not
be the fifth or sixth day."

Subcutaneous and other External Uses.

Dr. Unna stated, as early as 1886, that
Ichthyal could be left in wounds without
any danger whatever; that, on the con-
trary, it exercised a beneficial effect as a desiccant
and astringent. He made use of it for furthering
union in abscesses, hydroceles, etc. It was found
preferable to tincture of iodine, in being absolutely
harmless, and in causing hardly any pain.

Simple fissured wounds of the scalp could be
be treated by merely brushing them over with
untinted Ichthyal; without the use of sutures or
bandages, the wounds healed well and promptly
without the least pain or inflammation. By paint-
ing untinted Ichthyal over sutured wounds,
scarcely visible cicatrices were produced. In
sprains, contusions, blisters, etc., weak aqueous
solutions of Ichthyal (10 to 45 p. m. to § ") were used
with benefit; in compresses firmly applied, kept
moist by frequent additions of the solution, and
protected by impermeable tisane.

Bathing; 

Dr. M. LORVZ (Deutsche Med.-Z ledge,
1887, No. 66) detailed traumatic cases
in which the best results were obtained
by rubbing in a 10-15-per-cent. Ichthyal ointment
with petrolatum. A 1-per-cent. ointment was used
in the chafing of infants, and for burns of slight
intensity; more severe burns were treated with
2-10-per-cent. aqueous solutions, which aggravat-
ed the pain at the outset, but soon entirely re-
moved it.

Coryza was benefited by 1-10-per-cent. ointments
with petrolatum, which were applied to the nose
both externally and internally. Stronger mixtures
were found necessary in boils, ulcers of the finger,
etc.; pain was always alleviated, and the course of
the trouble hastened toward cure.

Dr. C. CHALMERS applied 50-per-cent.
alcohol-etheral solutions of Ichthyal, twice daily,
to severe contusions of the face and shoulders.
The result was most satisfactory, pain rapidly dis-
appearing, as well as the swelling.

—Dr. ACKERMANN, in contest of the ankle, had
the part first shampooed with Ichthyal ointment,
and then dressed with cotton moistened with the
preparation. In a few hours the intense pain had
disappeared, and two days later the patient had
recovered the use of the foot.

Prof. von NURHÄM, in painful
White Swelling—tumor of the knee with pronounced
parasynovitis, local heat, and pain, ordered Ichthyal
ointment to be painted on, and a dressing (10-per-
cent salicylated cotton) to be applied. All previous
treatment had proved futile; but, by the second
day of the Ichthyal application, pain had disap-
peared; on continuing treatment, the affection
gradually improved, and the pain never recurred.

Peritonitis.

Dr. GüNTHER (Corresp. Med.
Ztschr. für
schweizer Aerzte, 1892, No. 8) reports a bad case of
typhoid and peritonitis, in which, from prema-
ture exposure, a subacute peritonitis surrived.
He says: "In the course of a few hours the body
was swollen to the size of a cask; a marked gen-
eral meteorism developed, the stools were retained,
and no flatus passed; the pulse rose to 130, the
temperature to 108° F.; respiration was rapid
and superficial, the condition drowsy, vomiting
was not to be allayed, and partly feculent in
character; there were characteristic prostration,
and tenderness over the whole abdomen. After
this condition had persisted for several days in spite
of opium and ice treatment, I made the suggestion
that the whole abdomen should be painted with
pure Ichthyal by means of a soft brush, and pro-
ected from external evaporation by a coating of
gutta-percha. This was done; all other treatment
being avoided. After a few hours the patient felt
calmer; she slept that night and next morning; 24
hours after the application the abdomen was com-
pletely reduced to normal proportions; the tumor of
the periphititis, which the day before could not be
felt on account of the colossal meteorism, could now
be distinctly seen; the irritability of the abdomen
was confined to the vicinity of the navel; vomiting
ceased; stools and flatus passed spontaneously;
the pulse fell from 130 to 85, and there was a cor-
responding improvement in general condition."
Pilocarpine Valerianate Merck.—Cryst....

Phosphate... 5 gr. vial... 1.00

Pilocarpine Valerianate Phosphate... 0.38
(Pilocarpine Valerianate)... C₂H₆O₃.C₂H₇O₂.C₂H₇O₂... Wh. cryst.
—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Doses, &c.: As pilocarpine hydrochlorate.

Pilocarpine-physostigmine, — see Eserine-pilocarpine.

Pinecone Merck... C. v.—oz. 5.00
(Hezylene-glycer; Tetra-methyl-ethylene-glycer).—Fr. aqueous acetone, by sodium amalgam... C₆H₁₀O₂.C₂H₅OH.C₂H₅OH... Solm. color, need.—Sp. Gr. 0.9857 at 15° C.—Sol. A., B.; el. carbon diphylde & W.—Melt. 68° C.—Bdlt. 171-172° C.

Plene Merck... C. v.—oz. 1.25
(Antisulene; Laurene; Mentune; &c.): Constit. of many essential oils. Chief const.: of oil of turpentine... C₂H₅OH... Sol. W.—Melt. 104-105° C.—Bdlt. 145° C.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, & rheum.; good sol. of uric acid.—Dose 2-8 grains (0.130-0.58 Gm.) several t. p. d.; hypoderm., 1/4-1/3 grain (0.056-0.1 Gm.)—Q. D.—Cauf. keep. fr. air.

Piperazine.—Pure, cryst... & ¼ oz. v.—oz. 4.25
(Fynzaline Hexazedril; Diethylene-diamine; Pipedrazidine; Rhizylene-laine).—Fr. ethylene bromide, or chloride, by ammonia... C₆H₁₂N₂.C₂H₅OH.C₂H₅OH... Color., transp., delq. need; absorb carbon dioxide fr. air.—Sol. W.—Melt. 104-105° C.—Bdlt. 145° C.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, & rheum.; good sol. of uric acid.—Dose 2-8 grains (0.130-0.58 Gm.) several t. p. d.; hypoderm., 1/4-1/3 grain (0.056-0.1 Gm.)—Q. D.—Cauf. keep. fr. air.

Piperidone Merck... C. v.—oz. 1.04
Fr. pasta, paster.tone, lime... C₂H₅OH.C₂H₅ONH... Liquid; odor of pepper & ammonia; caustic taste.—Sp. Gr. 0.903 at 0° C.—Sol. W.—Melt. 105-106° C.

Piperidone Hydrochlorate Merck... C. v.—oz. 1.54
(Piperidene Muriale)... C₂H₅ONH... Wh. cryst. & Sol. W.—Melt. 197° C.

Piperin Merck... U. S. P. C. v.—oz. .64
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs.
Neutral prin. fr. unripe fruit Piper nigrum... L. (Black Pepper)... C₂H₅ONH... Lustr. faintly yellow prisms; tasteless, w. burning after-taste.—Sol. 30 A.—Melt. 180° C.—Antipyr. Antiper.—Uses: Substit. for quinine in remitt. & intermitt. fevers.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.060-0.4 Gm.)—Q. D.—Cauf. keep. fr. air.

Piperonal.—see Heliotropin.

Piperoxate Fr. Piper ovatum, Vahl... C₂H₅ON₂... Sol. A.; el. sol. W., dil. acid & alkal. —Depressant of motor & sensory nerves, Heart Poison. Produces tonic spasm like strychnine.—Clinical data wanted.

Pitch, Burgundy... U. S. P. C. v.—lb. .06
Best of Pine Abies, L. = Picea excelsa, Link.—Rubefacient.—Uses: Plaster in chronic rheum. & chronic pectoral affect.

Platinum Merck.—Wire or foil... 15 gr. vial... 1.00
Metal.—Pt.—Wh. mail, dullite metal; softer than silver; grayish tinge.—Sp. Gr. 21.48-21.50.—Sol. aqua regia.—Uses: Techn.

do. Merck.—Black... 15 gr. vial... 1.00
(Platinum Monot.)—Fr. reducing platinum soln. by zinc, magnesium, &c. = Black pwd.; metal-like & lustr. when rubbed.—Sp. Gr. 15.3-17.5.—Uses: Chemical.

Platinoid Chloride, Platino, Merck (Platinic Chloride: Platini-chloride).—PtCl₄.4H₂O (Stagel).—Brown solid, or red crys.—Sol. W.

Platinoid Chloride, Potassium, Merck (Platinic Chloride: Platinit-collormide).—PtCl₃.10H₂O.—Brown psw.—Sol. water, hydrochloric acid in absence of air.

Platinum Cyanide Merck... 15 gr. vial... 1.25
(Platino Cyanide).—Pt(CN)₂.—Greenish-yellow solid.—Sol. alkali cyanides.

Platinum Iodide, Dinitro-iodide, Merck (Di-iodo-tetrachloro).—PtI₂.—Heavy black pwd.

Platinum Nitrate Merck... 15 gr. vial... 1.00
(Platinic Nitrate).—Pt(NO₃)₂.—Brown pwd.

Platinum & Ammonium Chloride, Platino, Merck (Chloride Platino-ammoniac...).—PtCl₂.2NH₃.—Very large, red prism. or thin plates.—Sol. hot.

do. Merck.—Microcryst. ("dry").—15 gr. v. 1.00

Platinum & Ammonium Chloride, Platino, Merck (Chloride Platino-ammoniac...).—PtCl₂.2NH₃.—Very large, red prism. or thin plates.—Sol. hot.

Platinum & Sulphocyanate, Platino, Merck (Sulphur-cyan-platino...).—Pt(CN)₂.2NH₃.—Carmin-red crys. or thin plates.—Sol. hot.

Platinum & Barium Chloride, Platino, Merck (Sulphur-cyan-platino...).—PtCl₂.2NH₃.—Brown psw.—Sol. hot.

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 187a.

Dr. WEILBERGEN (Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde, 1893, No. 17) employs Ichthyol for troublesome anal fissures and sores. "A brush dipped in Ichthyol is introduced into the anus once daily; the application is not painful, and within one or two weeks a complete cure is effected, even in cases where various other remedies have been tried without success."

Dr. H. STAUFFER (Semi. med., XIV, p. 230) has obtained rapid disappearance of pain and swelling in mumps by means of inunction with 50-per-cent. Ichthyol-lanolin ointment, mornings and evenings. He employed for each inunction a lump as big as a hazelnut.

TREATMENT OF RHEUMATISM, GOIT, Etc.

Dr. UNNA (Deutsche Med. Zeitung, 1883, No. 17) says: "In my opinion we have not, up to the present time, possessed so effectual a remedy for this dreadful disease (rheumatism), and it is fair to consider Ichthyol an anti-rheumatic of the first rank."

From an experience with Ichthyol extending over three years, Drs. HOFFMANN and LANDEI stated (Therap. Monatshefte, 1892, No. 5) that in inflammations of the joints, whether traumatic or rheumatic, excellent results were obtained by the following method: The operator's hand was rubbed in with Ichthyol soap, and the affected joint carefully and repeatedly embrocated with the lather; then fairly hot water was poured over five or six times, the superfuous moisture taken up with a sponge, and Ichthyol applied with a spatula so that the entire joint was covered with a dark-brown, smooth Ichthyol layer. Over this a thick layer of wool was applied without any considerable pressure. In all cases the pain was reduced in half an hour. The dressing was renewed in from six to twelve hours.

The parts were painted with 50-per-cent. ointment, and 2-5 pills of 1g grain each prescribed three times a day. Very encouraging results were obtained locally, and the weights of the patients increased markedly and speedily. In other cases, more severe, a lotion of Ichthyol, spirit, and other (equal parts) was rubbed in, and capsules of 4 grains each were given internally (up to 6 daily). By a fortnight later the joints were reduced in size and less painful, and in four weeks they could be used somewhat. Similarly satisfactory results were obtained in arthritis deformans.

Several years later, Dr. CRANTON CHARLES (Lancet, 1891, September 26th) witnessed most marked and rapid relief, in five cases of chronic rheumatic pains of joints or muscles, upon thorough friction with 30-per-cent. Ichthyol ointment.

In other cases, washing of the painful spots was made the preliminary to embrocation with pure Ichthyol or with a mixture of lanolin and Ichthyol (equal parts). The application was made twice daily.

The author also describes two cases of acute rheumatism in which Ichthyol was successfully used externally and internally at once. For the topical application in the one case the remedy was dissolved in alcohol and other (parts Ichthyol to

Continued on page 199a.
Platinum & Barium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Barium Platinum-cyanide) — Pt(CN)\textsubscript{2}Ba[CN]\textsubscript{2} + 4H\textsubscript{2}O. — Large, dichroic crystal; green or sulphur-yellow acc. direction of light.

Platinum & Barium Sulphocyanate Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Barium Sulpho-cyanato-platinum; Barium Platinum-sulpho-cyanide) — Pt(SCN)\textsubscript{2}Ba(SCN)\textsubscript{2} — Red needl. — Solid. W., A.

Platinum & Calcium Chloride Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Calcium Platinum-chloride) — CaC\textsubscript{2}PtCl\textsubscript{4} + 8H\textsubscript{2}O.

Platinum & Calcium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Calcium Platinum-cyanide) — CaPt(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O.

Platinum & Calcium & Ammonium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
PtC\textsubscript{2}N\textsubscript{2}Cl\textsubscript{2} + 4NH\textsubscript{3}.

Platinum & Cerium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Cerium Platinum-cyanide) — Ce[Pt(CN)\textsubscript{2}] + 6H\textsubscript{2}O.

Platinum & Copper Cyanide, Platina, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Platinum-cuprocyanide; Copper Platina-cyanide) — Pt(CN)\textsubscript{2}Cu(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 4H\textsubscript{2}O.

*Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride Merck —
\( g. s. v. - o z. \) 8.57
Also in\( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{6}, \frac{1}{12} \) oz. & 15 gr. vials.
(Chloroplatinic Acid; Platinichlorhydric Acid; mis-called "Platinum Chloride"). — H\textsubscript{3}PtCl\textsubscript{6} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O = PtCl\textsubscript{4}[HCl] + 3H\textsubscript{2}O. — Reddish-yellow crystal; deliql. mass. — Solid. W., A. — Uses: Chemical.

Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride Solution, see —
Solution. Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride.

Platinum & Lead Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 1.50
(Lead Platinum-cyanide) — PbPt(CN)\textsubscript{2}, or possibly PbCN\textsubscript{2}Pt(CN)\textsubscript{2}.

Platinum & Lithium Chloride Merck.—Cryst. 1.25
(Lithium Platinum Chloride; Lithium Platinum-chloride) — PtCl\textsubscript{4}LI\textsubscript{2} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O. — Orange-yellow crystal; effervesces in air. — Solid. W., A.

Platinum & Magnesium Cyanide Merck.—Large crystal 15 gr. 2.25
(Magnesium Platinum-cyanide) — MgPt(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 7H\textsubscript{2}O. — Large, square-based, dichroic prisms; the sides showing brittle green & the ends blue or purple.

Platinum & Potassium Bromide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Bromoplatinate of Potassium; Platinobromide of Potassium) — PtBr\textsubscript{4}2KBr. — Red crystal.

Platinum & Potassium Chloride, Platino, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
(Chloroplatinate, or Platinitchloride of Potassium) — PtCl\textsubscript{4}—2KCl. — Green, yellow crys. — Solid. bot W.

do. Merck.—Dry 15 gr. vial 1.00
Yellow pwd.

Platinum & Potassium Chloride, Platino, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial .75
(Chloroplatinate or Platinit-chloride of Potassium) — PtCl\textsubscript{4}—2KCl. — Large, ruby-red crys. — Solid. W.

Platinum & Potassium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25
(Potassium Platinum-cyanide) — KPt(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O. — Clear, yellow, effervesces, rhomboe prisms; blue in direction of principal axis. — Solid. bot W. — Uses: Analysis.

Platinum & Potassium Iodide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Iodo-platinate, or Platinit-iodide of Potassium) — PtI\textsubscript{4}. — Black crys. — Solid. W.

Platinum & Potassium Per-chlorooyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Potassium Per-chloro-Platinit-cyanide) — PtCN\textsubscript{2} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O. — Large, rhombic, tricl. v. efferoses, platelets. — Solid. W., A. — Cauf. Keep fr. air.

Platinum & Potassium Sesquicyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.25
KPt(CN)\textsubscript{3}[K(CN)\textsubscript{2}].

Platinum & Potassium Sulpho-cyanate, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Potassium Sulpho-platinate-cyanide, or Platinit-thio-cyanate) — Pt(CN)\textsubscript{2}ScKCN. — Deep carmine-red cryst. — Solid. W.

Platinum & Potassium & Lithium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 2.00
(Potassium & Lithium Platinum-cyanide) — PtK\textsubscript{2}Li\textsubscript{2}CN.

Platinum & Potassium & Sodium Cyanide Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.75
(Potassium & Sodium Platinum-cyanide) — PtKNa(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O.

Platinum & Sodium Chloride, Platino, Merck.—Dry 15 gr. vial .75
(Sodium Platinum-chloride, or Chloren-platinate) — PtCl\textsubscript{4}2NaCl + 6H\textsubscript{2}O. — Yellow pwd., or yellowish-red crys. — Solid. W., A.

Platinum & Sodium Chloride, Platina, Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Sodium Platinitchloride, or Chloro-platinate) — PtCl\textsubscript{4}2NaCl + 4H\textsubscript{2}O. — Dark red cryst.

Platinum & Sodium Cyanide, Merck.—Cryst. 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Sodium Platinum-cyanide) — Pt(CN)\textsubscript{2}2NaCN + 8H\textsubscript{2}O.

Platinum & Strontium Cyanide, Merck.—Cryst. w. 5 aq. 15 gr. vial 1.80
(Strontium Platinum-cyanide) — PtSr(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O.

do. Merck.—Cryst. w. 4 aq. 15 gr. vial 1.50
PtSr(CN)\textsubscript{2} + 4H\textsubscript{2}O.

Platinum & Yttrium Cyanide Merck.—Large crystal — 2.50
Y\textsubscript{2}Pt(CN)\textsubscript{3} + 6H\textsubscript{2}O (Cleve & Hoeghndt).
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 183a.

7 of the solvent), and applied to the inflamed joints, which were then enveloped with cotton-wool and oiled silk. In the other case an ointment of the same strength was used. Pain was early alleviated and a rapid cure effected.

The application of Ichthylol and soft paraffin proved most beneficial in three cases of gouty swelling of the joints of the hands. In one of them repeated application of a 5-per-cent. hot aqueous solution did good service.

In another instance a mixture of Ichthylol 20 parts, ether 10 parts, and glycerin 10 parts was applied to the affected joints, and these then enveloped in cotton-wool. After a week of this treatment, a collodion (Ichthylol and ether 23 parts; collodion 20 parts) was painted on. Terebene and colchicin were prescribed internally, and a rapid cure effected.

Vaselin ointment. Dr. ALFRED CARGIOLO (Riforma Medica, 1894, February 28th) undertook a series of trials of the internal use of Ichthylol in chronic articular rheumatism, beginning with a daily dose of 15 minims, increasing to 45 and even 75 minims. He has been very well satisfied, and on account of its harmlessness prefers Ichthylol to salicylates.

The external application of compresses moistened from time to time with an aqueous solution containing 5-10-per-cent. Ichthylol, and well covered, is often of great service in articular rheumatism.

GYNECOLOGICAL USES.

In all inflammatory conditions. Dr. H. W. FAKNID, physician to the Women's Wards of the Strassburg University Hospital, states (Berl. Klin. Wochenschrift, 1892, Nos. 41 and 45) that Ichthylol is so capable of yielding astonishingly rapid and complete cures in chronic parametritis, chronic and subacute metritis with exudation, chronic metritis, inflammation of the ovaries and tubes, erosion, and protrusion of the external genitals.

The remedy was employed at once internally and locally. Internally in the form of pills (1 gr.), sugar-coated, at first three daily; later, dose doubled. Locally, a mixture of Ichthylol, 1 dr.; glycerin, 2 oz.; was applied on cotton-wool tampons. For more energetic treatment the remedy was rubbed into the abdomen as an ointment (with equal parts of lanolin) or as a soap (Ichthylol 1 part, soft soap 8 parts); further, it was often given by suppository with cacao butter, each containing 1 to 4 grains of Ichthylol. In erosions, the pure drug was painted on with very rapid success.

"During the internal treatment," says the author, "favorable influence of the remedy upon the general well-being was almost always observed. Above all, the appetite increases in a very satisfactory manner, while digestion is improved and the action of the bowels regulated. The remedy did not exhibit unpleasant effects in any case."

As instances of the remarkable power of Ichthylol to cause absorption of exudations, a number of cases are cited, of which this is a typical one: The patient suffered from the sequelae of a gonorrhoeal salpingitis, both tubes having been transformed for years into large hard immovable tumors. Under the energetic application of Ichthylol the peripheral inflammatory products disappeared, the right tube entirely emptied itself, and the left could be easily made out to be free from the uterus. No less remarkable was the anodyne action of the remedy, which was especially conspicuous in inflammation of Douglas's pouch and in such cases of metritis as produced tenesmus ani.

Dr. F. is careful to point out that often the pain may be too severe to be treated by intravaginal applications with previously employing locally narcotic remedies. If the conditions favored local treatment the author was accustomed to begin with a tampon of chloral-hydrate glycerole (2-5 per cent.) and proceed to the use of Ichthylol only after the excessive superficial sensibility was reduced. When by means of Ichthylol all exudation had then been absorbed, deciduities softened, and the uterus rendered movable, massage was resorted to; as also, in some cases, electropathic treatment. In no case was a rational diet neglected. It is the author's opinion that every practitioner ought to try Ichthylol in inflammatory affections of women before resorting to surgical measures.

Prof. E. MOREN (Annalen de la Policeine de Bordeaux, 1892, No. 11) recommends, for the treatment of metritis, tampons soaked in Ichthylol 1; glycerin 10.

Dr. REITMANN and SCHÖNACKER, assistants in Prof. C. von Braun's clinic at Vienna, report (Wien. klin. Wochenschr., 1890, No. 33) good results in a large number of cases from vaginal tampons impregnated with a 10-per-cent. solution of Ichthylol in glycerin, or from this solution painted on the affected parts. Besides, in extensive pelveo-peritoneal exudation, a 20-per-cent. ointment of Ichthylol with lanolin or vaselin was gently rubbed in over the abdomen; and the patients complaining of poor appetite and indigestion, Ichthylol pills (14 minims each) were given, 4 to 10 a day. One hundred cases kept under special observation, and the results obtained, are tabulated as follows:

Continued on page 180a.
Platosammonium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst.—
15 gr. vial 1.25
P(NH₃)₄SO₄•H₂O.—Wh. cryst., or semi-cryst. mass.—Sol. hot W.

Podophyllin.—see Resin, Podophyllum.

Podophyllum Pernicosa Merck.—1/2 oz. vial.—oz. 6.00
1/15 g. (0.004-0.008 Gm.).

Populin Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50
H₂O. 4S—O₂H₂O—C₅₂H₇₂O₇•H₂O—Wh. light, pwd.—v. bitter taste, like licorice.—Sol. acetic acid, dil. mineral acids.—Med. 180° C.—Antipyretic.—Uses: Fever.—Dos. 3-4 gr. (0.13-0.96 Gm.).

Porphyrine Merck.—14 gr. vial 4.50
Fr. bark Astilona constricta, F. Muell. (American fever bark).—C₂₁H₈₂N₄O₂ (Hesse).—Wh., amorph. subct.; acid soln. its florescent blue. Med. 97° C.—Antipyretic.

Potassa.—see Potassium Hydrate.

Potassa, Sulphurated, Merck.—U. S. P.—
Pure.—
c. b.—lb. 1.34
Also in 1/4, 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
(Liver of Sulphur; socalled “Potassium Sulphide”).—Fr. pure potassa, carbonate w. sublimed sulphur, by fusion.—K₂S, with K₂SO₄ & K₂SO₃.—Hard, brittle, brownish subct.; fast sulphureted hydrogen odor; alkaline, bitter taste.—Sol. W. at 15° C.—Ant. Acidic, Acidic, Local irritant.—Uses: Intern., intern. doses; increase frequency of pulse; large doses, action on viscera, stomach, skin diseases, asthma, &c.—Extern. lotions in parasitic skin diseases; antidote lead & mercury poison.—Dos. 2-10 grs. (0.15-0.65 Gm.).—Antid. emetics, stomach spasm, lead or zinc acetate, brassy.—Inj. powders, acids, alcohol, &c. Even carbon dioxide precipitate sulphuric acid soln.

* do. Merck.—Pure.—
c. b.—lb. 0.89
Also in 1/4, 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. purified potassa carbonate & sulphur.

* do. Merck.—Crude.—
c. b.—lb. 0.27
Also in bulk & 1 lb. cans.
Uses: For baths in skin affections. 1/4 to 1/2 oz. (100-150 Gm.) to one bath.—Out. Avert metal bath-taps, metal spouts &c. in water &c. much carbon dioxide wash.

Potassio- & Ammonio-ferric Tartrate, see—Ammonium Tartrate with Iron & Potassium Tartrate.

Potassio-mercuro-iodide, see—Mercurg & Potassium Iodide.

Potassium Merck.—1/4 oz. g.s.v. & tin case—oz. 2.25
Metal.—K.—Sm. balls, consistence of wax; fresh cut surface has silvery lustre, rapidly passes to bluish gray.—Med. 98° C.—Uses: Chem. —Out. Keep covered with B., benzin, or liquid free fr. oxygen.

Potassium Acetate Merck.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. 0.65
Also in 1/4, 1/8 lbs., & ozs.
K₂CO₃•H₂O.—Wh., cryst., hygroscopic pwd., or scaly masses w. sublye impregnated.—Sol. W. 0.26 W. 11.6 A. at 15° C.—Ess. Aper. Cath.—Uses: Great, ulcers, scrofulous, dropsy, &c. &d & c. Do. 10-60 grs. (0.55-4 Gm.).—Out. Keep well stoppered.

*Potassium Acetate Merck.—U. S. P. c. b.—lb. 0.38

* do. Merck.—Pure; fused.—
c. b.—lb. 1.84

Potassium Aceto-tungstate Merck.—
c. b.—oz. 0.34
(Kalium Aceto-wolframatum).—Double salt prep. fr. potassa, tungstate & potassa acetate.—Wh., iustr. crystal.—Sol. W.

Potassium Amyl-sulphate Merck.—c. b.—oz. 0.39
(Kalium iso-amyl-sulphate).—4KCO₃•SO₃•H₂O.—Warty cryts.—Sol. W.; &c. A.

Potassium Amyl-xanthogenate Merck.—c. b.—oz. 0.39
(Kalium Amyl-oxid-dithio-carbonate).—KC₅H₂(C₂O₃)₂—Yellowish, scaly pwd.; pung. odor.—Sol. W.—Antisaltpetre.

*Potassium Anhydrothiosulphate, see—Potassium Pyrosulphate.

Potassium Anthranilate Merck.—15 gr. vial 0.75
(Kalium Anthra-amido-benzate).—K₂C₅H₇O₄•H₂O.—Sol. W.

Potassium Antimonate.—Pure.—c. b.—oz. 0.29
(Add Potassium Metantimonate or “Pyro-antimonate”.)—K₂H₈SbO₄•H₂O.—Sm., cryst. gran.—Sol. W.—Uses: Anaesthesia.

* do. Merck.—Purified, washed.—
c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in 1/4, 1/8 lbs. (Diaphoretic Antimony: “White Oxide of Antimony”).—Mist. neutral & acid potass. antimonates w. antimony antimonate & oxide.—Chedly K₂SbO₃.—Wh. pwd.—Diaphoretic.—Uses: Hemorrhage of lungs, purpura, & fever.—Dos. 8-9 grs. (0.58-1.5 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Crude.—
c. b.—lb. 0.34

Potassium Antimonate Merck’s G. R. c. b.—
Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Also in 1/4, 1/8 lbs., & ozs. (Acid Potassium Metantimonate or “Pyro-antimonate”).—K₂H₈SbO₄•H₂O.

Testa.—(Na₂O₂, &c.) soln. neutral to litmus paper; add equal volume H₂SO₄ & pour on PW₂O₅; no colored zone; to fresh soln. add NaCl: cryst. ppt.; no ppt. w. KCl or NHCl.

*Potassium Arsenate Merck.—Pure, cryst.—
c. b.—oz. 0.14

Also in 1/4, 1/8 & 1/4 lbs. (K₂H₃AsO₃.—Colori. cryst.—Sol. W.—Antiper. Alter.—Uses: Skin &a. malarial.—Dos. 1/10-1/5 grain (0.006-0.020 Gm.).—Max. D. 1/10 grain (0.006 Gm.), single 1/4 grain (0.002 Gm.), p. day.—Aid. see Arsenious Acid,—Uses: Keep dry. Very poisonous.

* do. Merck.—Crude.—
c. b.—oz. 0.13

Also in 1/4, 1/8 & 1/4 lbs.

*Potassium Arsenite Merck.—Pure, c. v.—
c. b.—oz. 0.18

Also in 1/4, 1/8 & 1/4 lbs. (K₂H₃AsO₃.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Dos. 1/10-1/5 grain (0.006-0.004 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Crude.—
c. b.—oz. 0.16

Also in 1/4, 1/8 & 1/4 lbs.

Potassium Bezoine-diazophosphate Merck.—
c. b.—oz. 0.04
C₂₁H₂(SO₄K)₃.—Thin, white plates.

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1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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1909.
ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 189a.

The authors agree with Dr. Freund that ICHTHYOL is most commendable for its convenience of application and its reliability.

Dr. R. Bloch, assistant to Professor Hofmoski, Vienna, uses ICHTHYOL in the following manner (Wien. med. Wochenblättr., 1890, Nos. 50, 51): First, the parts are cleansed with dry antiseptic cotton, and then ICHTHYOL-glycerin (1:10) or undiluted ICHTHYOL is applied by means of a catheter covered with a thick layer of antiseptic ointment impregnated with the remedy. His results are described as most gratifying, the pain being very quickly relieved.

Dr. ALBANZOLLETTI, physician to the Maria Vittoria Hospital at Turin, in endometritis, has used ICHTHYOL mostly mixed with equal parts of glycerin, and applied by means of a Braun's syringe (Giornale della R. Accademia di Medicina, 1891, No. 6). The medicament was always very efficacious, without causing any irritation whatever. In parametritis and perimetritis, tampons soaked with 10 per cent. solution of ICHTHYOL were employed. Never was any injurious effect observed. The author prefers ICHTHYOL to iodine on this account.

Prof. EDGAR KURTZ, director of the Chirurgico-gynecological Polyclinico at Florence, (Deutsche med. Wochenblättr., 1891, No. 42) at first used ICHTHYOL according to Dr. Freund’s directions; but later on the doses were increased, particularly in torpid cases. Externally, pure ICHTHYOL was rubbed in over the abdomen; locally, tampons saturated with 10 to 20 per cent. ICHTHYOL-glycerin were employed; and internally, three to five ICHTHYOL pills, containing 1 grammin each, daily. For some cases undiluted ICHTHYOL was also applied to the vaginas and the vulva; but not repeated in rapid succession, as the vagina then easily gets too dry, thereby rendering introduction of the speculum difficult. For endometritis the uterus was first dried, and then pure ICHTHYOL was applied by pencil covered with cotton. The results are designated as decidedly superior to what could be expected from any other remedy thus far employed for similar purposes.

Dr. P. I. KöTCHHAU has used ICHTHYOL promptly in aqueous as well as glycerin solution. He found the latter more prompt (Frokman's Sammlung klinischer Forträge, 1891, No. 81). The out-patients were ordered to apply tampons soaked with 10 per cent. ICHTHYOL-glycerin, to be renewed once every 12 to 24 hours; the vagina was washed with warm boiled water before introducing a fresh tampon. The patients called at the clinic two or three times a week, when the parts were each time thoroughly cleansed and pure ICHTHYOL applied. In eight severe cases of cervical cancer the author was better satisfied with this treatment than with any other. Besides, he has cured 27 cases of chronic endometritis by means of intra-uterine applications of ICHTHYOL. Of 68 cases of inflammation of the adnexa, 42 were cured by painting with ICHTHYOL and then introducing tampons two or three times a week. Sometimes baths and lotions were also prescribed.

The author gives additional evidence of the efficacy of ICHTHYOL in promoting the absorption of exudations. In 18 cases of chronic parametritis, the tumor was pressed as far as possible downward into the vagina, and injected by means of a long needle. In cases of extensive character, 5 c.c., equal parts ICHTHYOL and distilled water, were injected every two or three days; half as much in less severe instances. The exudations were invariably absorbed after five or six injections. Although the injections were not always painless, the pain soon passed off, and could readily be kept within bounds by a Prieonin bandage.

Dr. Bocker Bell (meeting of the British Gynaecological Society, 1891) said: “In the treatment of disease of the adnexa, which persists after the health of the uterus has been restored, the tampon, which in my hands has proved most beneficial, is one soaked in a 10 per cent. solution of ICHTHYOL in glycerin and boracic acid, the latter being employed just as in the case of the glycerin of alum, to enable the tampon to be retained for three days without becoming offensive. In ICHTHYOL we possess a most powerful resolvent, in pelvis cellulitis and inflammatory disease of the adnexa, either with or without hyperplasia. I have also seen it of immense service in promoting absorption when hematocele was present. Upon this agent great reliance is placed by me in the treatment of inflammatory affections of the pelvis and its contents. I further maintain that no one is warranted in resorting to surgery in disease of the adnexa until he has exhausted, without success, every other acknowledged method.”

Conclusions: Dr. Rom. Polacco, surgeon to the gynecological department of the General Hospital at Milan, (Annali di Ostetricia e Genicol., 1891, March, and 1892, August) records an experience of 972 cases, from which he formed the following conclusions:

“1. ICHTHYOL is the most powerful analgesic remedy hitherto known and used in gynecological practice.

Continued on page 190a.
Potassium Bicarbonate Merck...c. v.—oz. 1.64
\[ \text{K}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4 \]—Trinit. cryst. —Sol. ab. 100 W.

Potassium Bisulphate Merck...c. b.—lb. .74
(Add. Potassium Sulphate; Potassium Hydrogen Sulphate).
\[ \text{KHSO}_4 \]—Colori., more or less moist, rhombid. plate.—Sol. W.—Aper. —Uses: Constip. w. weak appetite; give w. equal wt. Pot. bicarbonate. —Dose 10-100 grains (0.61-6.4 Gm.).

de. Merck.—C. P., fused...c. b.—lb. .99
Wh., dilq. plate. —Ouch. Keep fr. air.

* de. Merck.—Pure, crist.—c. b.—lb. .66

* de. Merck.—Pure, crist.—c. b.—lb. .64

* de. Merck.—Crude...c. b.—lb. .49
(Sal Endium; Potash Salt Cake).

Potassium Bisulphite Merck’s G. R.
—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Cryst. —c. b.—lb. .89

Tests: —(H, H, &c.) sq. sol. 1:30; clear; (pt. 1) add 5 Hg 8 sq.; (pt. 9) add Ams. w. Ams. 9; no chg. —(Cl) sq. sol. 1:36; add AgNO\(_3\) ; no chg. —(As) March test: none.

Potassium Bisulphite...c. b.—lb. 2.00
(Add. Potassium or Potassium Hydrogen Sulphate).—\[ \text{KHSO}_4 \]—Wh., need., or large, transp. cryst.; sulphurous acid odor & taste.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic. —Dose 5-50 grains (0.32-3.2 Gm.).

Potassium Bitchartrate Merck...c. b.—lb. .90
(Add. Potassium Bichartrate; Cream of Tartar).—\[ \text{K}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \]—Colori., or sly opaque, cryst.; pleas. acld. taste.—Sol. 800 W.; solub. of borax or boric acid.—Cath., Dian. —Aper. —Uses: Drop. & as refrigerant drink in febrile aff.—Dose 1:8 drams (3-8 Gm.).

de. Merck.—C. P., powder...c. b.—lb. .99

* de. Merck.—Pure, crist.—bulk.—lb. .29

* de. Merck.—Pure, powder.—bulk.—lb. .30

Uses: —Techn.

Potassium Borate Merck...c. v.—oz. .24
(“Kaliun Bichartrici”; Potassium Tetraborate or Pyroborate).
\[ \text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O} \]—Wh. pwd.; alakld. taste.—Sol. W.

Potassium Borate, Meta, Merck...c. v.—oz. .19
(“Kaliun Borricum”).—\[ \text{K}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \]—Wh. pwd.

Potassium Boro-sulphate Merck...c. v.—oz. .38
30% each of potas. bichartr. & sulphate.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.

Potassium Boro-tartrate Merck...c. v.—oz. .39
Equal parts of potassium boroate & potassium bitartrate.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol., sl. in W.—Antiseptic.

Potassium Bromate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz.—.44
\[ \text{KBrO}_3 \]—Cryst. pzd.—Sol., hot W.—Uses: Volumetric anal.

Potassium Bromate Merck’s G. R.
—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: —See Q. D.

Potassium Bromate Merck...c. v.—oz. .54

* de. Merck.—Cryst.—c. b.—lb. .32

* de. Merck.—Powder.—c. b.—lb. .34

Potassium Biphosphate, see Potassium Phosphate, Monobasic.

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ICHTHYOL.—Continued from page 190a.

"2. ICHTHYOL possesses an undoubtedly resolvent action in affections of an exudative character.

"3. In its manifold effects as an analgesic and resolvent, ICHTHYOL is the most important development of modern therapy for females."

As an abactericidal agent. | Prof. Jules Chéron, of the St. Lazare Hospital in Paris, reports on his experiments with ICHTHYOL in the treatment of tumors (Tumours phénoméniques adhérentes) in the Revue des Maladies des Femmes, Feb. 25, 1895, and states that a quick improvement is obtained by the use of ICHTHYOL in form of tampons soaked in a mixture of Glycerin and ICHTHYOL in the proportion of 100:5-7, applied daily, combined with an emboceation to the abdomen of the following ointment: ICHTHYOL, 5 parts; Glycerin, 2 parts; Soft-soap, 4 parts; Vaselin, 20 parts; Lanolin, 20 parts. Leave on only during the night, in order to avoid irritation from the soap.

TREATMENT OF GONORRHEA, ETC.

Unpublished. | Dr. Jadassohn (Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, 1893, Sept., p. 292) published details of experiments made in the dermatological department of Professor Neisser, University of Breslau, upon both male and female patients. Solutions of 1-5 per cent. strength were quite well borne by the anterior portion of the male urethra, and up to 10 per cent. by the posterior male urethra, and by the urethra and cervical canal of women. Subsequently solutions up to 71 per cent. were used for the anterior urethra, and up to 20 per cent. for the posterior urethra; while in women the undiluted substance was applied to the urethra and cervix, without producing any severe pain.

The 1-per cent. solutions exercised a very notable antigoenorrhoeic influence. In the great majority of cases gonococci disappeared very rapidly, more so than when other customary antiseptics were used (resorcin, weak corrosive-sublimate solution, potassium permanganate). In a strikingly large number of cases this effect was permanent. The ICHTHYOL converted the purulent secretion into a thin, serous discharge; in later stages a large number of epithelia appeared in the preparations, which is a favorable symptom. The odor of the dilute solutions is so slight that it never proved a drawback even in private practice. The author formed the opinion that all of the remedies which have hitherto been tried against gonorrhoea only silver nitrate is equal to ICHTHYOL in efficiency, while the nitrate has the disadvantage of being often strongly irritating even in quite dilute solutions.

ICHTHYOL did excellent service also in the urethritis of women.

"The injections were but very slightly painful, and on employment of very weak solutions (1- and 2-per cent.) practically painless; the bladder, glands, and testicles were not disturbed. According to individual symptoms, I made three to five injections daily; toward the end of the treatment I gradually reduced their number. In all cases the results were very favorable, in acute cases prompt, in chronic cases rather slower, especially if the urinary tract had already been accustomed to other stronger injections. The greatest advantage of ICHTHYOL solutions (1-, 2-, and 3-per cent.) for injection into the urinary tract is that they cause no complications."

In the Sanitary Report on the Bavarian Army for the Period from April, 1899, to March, 1899, it is reported by the Station for Syphilis Patients in the Munich garrison, that "careful trial proves that ICHTHYOL is one of the few medicaments which kill gonococci quickly and safely without increasing the inflammatory catarrhal process or affecting the mucous membrane itself injuriously. Twice daily, irrigations were made with 3-per cent. ICHTHYOL solution. These never caused inconvenience, while the antigoenorrhoeic effect cannot be doubted. In acute gonorrhoea ICHTHYOL is a prompt remedy, and in chronic forms it renders excellent services in many cases where other treatment has failed."

Further | Dr. H. Lohwstein (Allgemeine medi-| detailen ärztliche Central-Zeitung, 1893, No. 103) arrives at the following conclusions:

"1. ICHTHYOL 0.5- to 2-per cent. warm irrigations are excellent in acute urethritis, especially when the mucous membrane is hyper-sensitive.

"2. In acute urethritis anterior, especially when superficially circumscribed, ICHTHYOL applied locally by the endoscope renders great benefit.

"3. In infiltrated chronic urethritis, ICHTHYOL alone does not appear to be sufficient; but when combined or alternated with mechanical treatment it is excellent."

Utrecht | At the International Congress at Rome, 1894, in the Dermatological Section, Dr. Jullien, surgeon to the St. Lazare Hospital in Paris, recommended formula No. 146. The same mixture serves for tampons, which, in the vagina, act as a separatory wall between urinary tract and uterus.

Utrecht | According to Dr. R. Villetto, assistant to Professor Ciocantini (Reports of the Institute of Experimental Pharmacology of the Royal University of Rome, 1894), ICHTHYOL urethral or vesical injections yield prompt results in ordinary urethritis and cystitis, and in infectious urethral catarrh; particularly in the acute period, when the pain with micturition is intense, and vesical tenesmus is very violent. His directions are: "Inject a 2-per cent. aqueous solution five or six times daily,Continued on page 190b.
Potassium Bromide Merck.—C. P., cryst. c. b.—lb. .84
KBr.—Colorless, or wh., gran. pwd. or medium-grained crystals; puny., saline taste. —Sol. 1.6 W., 4 G., 800 A.—Anti-epileptic, sed. Hypno. —Uses: Epilepsy, neurasthenia, convuls., delir. trem., tetanus, strychnine poison, syph., scrof., semi-insomniac, night sweats, fever, lodof. poison. —Dose 20-40 grains (1.8-4 Gm.) in solution. In tetanus or strychnine poison, up to 1/2 oz. (15.5 Gm.).

*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.—bulk.—lb. .49
*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Gran.—bulk.—lb. .54
*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Powder.—bulk.—lb. .59

Potassium Bromide Merck’s G. R. — Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —
Cryst. .c. b.—lb. 1.34
Tests: —(Br3O5 + CO2) molten pwd. on porcelain w. dll. H2SO4; not at once, yellow; w. molten red. Lutens paper; not at once, blue.—(HbSO4, H.M., Bo) sq. soln. 1:80; (pt. 1) add H2SO4; (pt. 8) Ba(NO3)2; (pt. 8) dll. H2SO4; no chg.—(KCl, K2CO3 same soln.; add few drops FeCl3 soln.; shake; not violet.—(KCl) see "Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck’s G. R." for HCl.

Potassium Bromide, EFFERVESCENT.—N. F. 115 parts. bromide, Wh., gran. pwd.; effervesce. with W.—Uses: Soporific & pleasant drink in headache. —Dose 60-120 grains (4-8 Gm.).

Potassium Bromide with Coffee, EFFERVESCENT.—N. F. 115 parts. bromide, & 1.15 caffeine. Wh., gran. pwd.; effervesce. with W.—Sedative. —Uses: Headache, insomnia, nervousness, &c.—Dose 90 grains (0.6 Gm.) in W.

Potassium Brome-arsenite Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50 Mixture of potassium bromide & arsenic bromide, in molecular prop.—Wh. to gray-yellow pwd.—Sol. W.—


Potassium Butyl-sulphate, iso. Merck.—c. v.—oz. .79 KC6H5SO3.—Sol. W.

Potassium Butyrate Merck.—C. P.—g. s.—oz. .87 KC10H8O4.—V. deliq. cryst.—Sol. W.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Potassium Butyrate, iso. Merck.—g. s.—oz. .57 KC6H5O2.—Deliq., wh. cryst.—Caut. Keep fr. air.

Potassium Camphorate Merck.—Cryst.—c. v.—oz. 1.54 KC,H2O2.—Wh. deliq. cryst. —Sol. W.—Antispasmod. —Uses: Night sweats of phthis., bronch., cyst., pyelitis, gonorr., sore throat, ulc. mouth, &c.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.625-1.8 Gm.)—Caut. Keep dry, & fr. air.

Potassium Cantharidate Merck.—15 gr. vial. 1.25 KC,H2O4—H2O.—Wh., amorph. pwd., or cryst. mass.—Sol. W.—Uses: Hypoderm, in v. attenuated soln. for tubercle (Liebreich).•

Potassium Carbamate Merck.—c. v.—oz. .24 C6H5OK.—Wh., radiated, cryst. v. deliq. sticks,—Sol. W.—Antispasmod. —Uses: Diarr., dysent., &c.—Dose 1-6 grains (0.005-0.08 Gm.)—Caut. Keep fr. air.

*Potassium Carbonate Merck. — U. S. P.—

**Potassium Carbonate Merck. — C. P.—

Fr. potas. oxalate, by heat.—K2CO3.—Wh., deliq. cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Mult. Bright red heat.—Antacid, Solv.—Uses: Intern., acid stom., lithiasis, dropsy, jaundice.—Extern., as 160 ml. or bath to cutan. affects.—Dose 10-20 grains (0.625-1.25 Gm.) several t. d.—Acid., emetics, acids, fixed oils.—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.—c. b.—lb. .54 (Salt of Tartar). •

*do. Merck.—Crude, 90-92%.—c. b.—lb. .25 (Crude Carbonate of Potash). —Potash. Fr. ash of plants, & spec. of beet-root.—K2CO3.—Wh., deliq., gran. pwd., or large, wh. plates.

*do. Merck.—Crude, 80-84%.—c. b.—lb. .23

Potassium Carbonate Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. .69

Ab. 98.

Tests: —See "Potassium Hydroxide, C. P., Merck’s G. R."—

Potassium Chlorate.—U. S. P.—C. P., cryst. —c. b.—lb. .49 (Chlorate of Potash). —KClO3.—Transp., colorless, slimy, prisms or plates; cooling, saline taste. —Sol. 16.7 W. at 15° C.—Antiseptic. —Uses: Intern., all forms of stomatitis, diphth., merc. ptyalism, &c. of mucus, mem. —Extern., astrin. soln., w. laudanum, per enema, for painful hemorrhoids; powder on ulcer & badly healing wounds. It should never be given on an empty stomach.—Dose 10-20 grains (0.625-1.25 Gm.) in lozenges, tablets or chalk mixture.—Incompat., iron lactate, tartaric acid.—Caut. Do not triturate w. sulphur, phosphorus, or organic or combustible compounds. Infamines or explodes w. sulphuric acid & any organic pwd. Keep carefully, in dry place.

*do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Powder.—c. b.—lb. .49

*do. Merck.—Granular.—c. b.—lb. .34

Also in bulk & lb. cartons.

*do. — Cryst. —c. b.—lb. .29

Uses: As a source of oxygen; pyroehy.

*do. — Powder.—c. b.—lb. .27

Potassium Chlorate Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. .59

Test: 1—(Gen’t) sq. soln. clear & neutral.—(M. E., Chloride) sq. soln. 1:80; (pt. 1) add H2SO4; (pt. 8) Oxal.; (pt. 8) AgNO3; no chg.—(NO3) 1 Gm. heat w. 5 Cc. sq. NaOH; also w. 0.5 Gm. each Zn filings & Fe pwd.; no Amm. odor.—(Ac.) see “Acid, Chloric, Merck’s G. R.”

Potassium Chloride Merck.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. .44

KCl.—Wh., cubical cyst.; saline taste.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.

*do. — Crude.—c. b.—lb. .25

Uses: Techn.

Potassium Chloride Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. .59

Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests: 1—(Pres Acid) sq. soln. neutral.—(O. Tests) see "Sodium Chloride, Merck’s G. R."—

Potassium Chloro-chromate Merck.—c. b.—lb. .84

KCICrO3.—Red crystal; evolve chlorine w. heat.—Sol. W., with decom.—Uses: Oxidizer.—Incompat. W.
ICHTHYOL — Continued from page 191a.

and gradually increase the strength to 5 per cent., according to the patient's tolerance. As the patient improves diminish the number of injections to one in the morning and one in the evening. In acute cystitis, where the usual treatment during the febrile period is internal, the application of 30-per-cent. Ichthyl ointment is very useful to assuage pain. When that passed, irrigation should be begun. Inject slowly a quart of half-per-cent. aqueous solution of Ichthyl at 80° O. (98° F.). Irrigate twice during the first few days, and later on but once. In chronic cystitis use a 1-per-cent. Ichthyl solution, once daily."

TREATMENT OF PROSTATITIS.

Dr. Schmeltz (Der kautische Ristkopfer, 1892, No. 10) used Ichthyl in inflammation of the prostate. A small syringe full of a 10-per-cent. aqueous solution was injected per os after three or four times daily, and always with the most satisfactory results. The inflamed glands returned to their normal size, and entire absence of pain was reported. In forty cases not one abscess was formed.

With equally good results, Dr. K. Ullmann (Wien. med. Central Anzeiger, 1893, Nos. 5 and 6), used suppositories as per formula No. 253.

Dr. A. Freudenberg (Centralblatt für klinische Medizin, 1893, No. 26) found Ichthyl suppositories, as per formula No. 255, a most valuable remedy, especially in the chronic forms, and without any drawbacks. It was nearly always well tolerated; the desire to defecate, which at first presents itself, was overcome in five to twenty minutes, especially if a restful position be maintained. As a matter of precaution he always commences with 5 grains, and rarely goes above 10 grains, to 30 or 40 cases-butter. It is very important that the Ichthyl be equally distributed throughout the mass of the suppository.

TREATMENT OF INFLUENZA AND AMOXIN.

Ichthyl being recommended by Professor Ewald in diseases of the throat, Dr. Lorenz (Berlin. klin. Wochenschrift, 1890, No. 15) employed inhalations of the steam spray of a 2-per-cent. aqueous Ichthyl solution, twice daily, in "grip," in 110 cases, 30 of which were cured in two days, while in the remaining 80 the symptoms were promptly alleviated from the first inhalation. The solution, besides being inhaled as above, was pretty constantly sprayed into the atmosphere of the rooms. Expectoration ceased on the second day, and the cough after six to ten inhalations. Excretion from the nose was lessened from the first, and ceased entirely after about ten or a dozen inhalations.

Two to five 1-grain Ichthyl pills, twice daily, were at the same time prescribed for all those patients that complained of dyspepsia. Appetite was regained within two or three days, in severe cases after four or five days.

The attacks were shortened by the Ichthyl treatment; the patients did not suffer relapses, nor pass through long convalescence. They appeared to emerge from the struggle unweakened.

Dr. L. Haas (Wien. med. Wochenschrift, 1893, No. 9) employed 2-per-cent. aqueous solution of Ichthyl as a gargle in the Army Hospital at Pilzen in all cases of angina, with the exception of angina follicularia. He not only ordered the patients to gargle often, but also to swallow a portion of the solution, so that it might come in contact with the lower parts of the throat. The Ichthyl did not cause any irritation or inconvenience. The pain was relieved very soon, and often within 24 hours the swelling was so much decreased that the patients could eat. This was a great success, as only severe cases are treated in the hospital.

Dr. E. Sonnerebo (Therap. Blätter, 1894, p. 106) has tried Ichthyl in 40 cases of ordinary sore throat, with excellent results, all the symptoms disappearing in about 24 hours. The patients gargled every 10-15 minutes with a 2- or 3-per-cent.

solution.

Dr. T. Passmore Berken (Monch. Eye and Ear Hosp. Rep., 1896, II, p. 94), in a lengthy paper, speaks of the encouraging results he has obtained from the use of Ichthyl in the treatment of the pharyngitis and laryngitis sicca so frequently occurring in cases of atrophic rhinitis. Pure Ichthyl may be applied directly to the parts affected, by means of the cotton applicator. As a rule the author makes applications to the nose three times weekly, and to the pharynx and larynx only when they are excessively dry or cause much discomfort to the patient. After the scabbing is under control the patient should be given an ointment containing 10 per cent. of Ichthyl and 5 per cent. of eucalyptol, with vaselin as the base; this ointment to be used as a part of the toilet twice daily, by inserting it freely into each naris and forcibly inhaling until it is felt in the pharynx. Of 78 cases treated by this means 38 were much improved, 24 improved, and 15 unimproved. These latter were very irregular in attendance at the hospital, frequently remaining a month with no treatment whatever. The application of Ichthyl was discontinued after two to four months, according to the severity of the disease; but the ointment, as described above, was still used as part of the toilet, to prevent a recurrence of the disease.

Dr. P. Schmidt (Amer. Medico-Surg. Bull., 1896, VIII, p. 291) considers Ichthyl as a very valuable remedy in a wide range of morbid conditions, if fairly tried. From the various reports and my own experience, Ichthyl seems to prove efficacious in all diseases dependent upon hyperemia and capillary dilatation. It has been tried unsuccessfully here and there in certain affections dependent upon atrophic conditions.
NEW INFORMATION on articles enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK’S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

*Potassium Chromate Merck.—C. P.—c. b.—lb. 0.69
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(Neutral, or Yellow, Chromate of Potassium).—K₂CrO₄.—Yellow
Also techn. — Caut. Poison!
  * do. — Purified.......................... c. b.—lb. 0.56
  do. — Commercial........................ c. b.—lb. 0.49
  Uses : Techn.

Potassium Chromate Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. 0.79
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
— Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Tests : (Genl.) sq. soln. clear, only fdy. alkali. — H₂
SO₃ & (Cl) see "Potass. Bichromate, Merck’s G. R."
(Also following).—(KNO₃ & (Cl) 5 Gm. heat in resorcin w.
6 Gm. dil. H₂SO₄ (1:1); test dist. aq. soln. Indigo solut. &
H₂SO₄ no: no alk., Ag₂SO₄ no: no chg.

Potassium Chromate Mer..—15 gr. vial. 0.75
K₂Cr₂O₇(NO₃)₂.—Plat., rhomboidal crystal. — Sol. W.

Potassium Chlorate Merck.—Pure. c. v. — oz. 2.00
(Potassium Chlorate Anhydride). — KClO₃.— Pink pwd.;
str. aromatic odor. — Sol. W.

Potassium Citrate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure.. 0.63
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs.
(Citrate of Potash).—K₂C₂H₃O₂·H₂O.—Colorless crys., or wh.,
delq. pwd.; cooling, saline taste. — Sol. 0.6 W. at 15° C; sl.
in A.—Diaph. Refrigerant. — Uses : Rehm., lithium. ferves,
bronch. affect., &c.—Dose 30-90 grains (1.0-15.0 Gm.). — Max. D.
490 grains (15 Gm.) p. day.

Potassium Citrate, Effervescent.—U. S. P.
Mixt. citric acid, potass. bicarbonate & sugar.—Wh. pwd.;
drink in ferves, rehm., lithium, bronch., &c.—Dose 90-300
grains (3.0-10 Gm.).

Potassium Cyanate Merck.—Pure. c. v. — oz. 1.60
KCN.—Sm., wh., odorol. crys.—Sol. W.

Potassium Cyanide Merck.—C. P....g. s. b.—lb. 3.39
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Fr. saturas, hydrocyanic acid w. pure potass. — KCN.—Dusty
powder. — Uses : Reg. organic synthesis, &c.
do. Merck.—Pure, 98-100% c. b.—lb. 0.77
Also in 1/4 & 1/2 lbs.
do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Medicinal.—99% lump.s 0.74
Fr. potas. ferrocyanide. — KCN.—Wh., amorphi. deliq.
pieces; odor: hydrocyanic acid.—Sol. 2 W. at 15° C; sl. in
somnia, asthma, phthis, catarrh, whoop cough, &c.—Extern.—0.2-0.8%
aq. solut., neural. & local pains; 0.1-0.2% aq. solut., rem.
oves silver nitrate stains fr. conjunctiva. —Dose 1/4 grain
(0.25 mgm.).—Anidig., chlorine water, chlorinated sox solut.
ammom., cold affusion, 10 grains iron sulphate with 1 dram
triturate of iron in ounce of water. — Incomp., morphine
salts, acid syrups, & silver nitrate. — Caut. Keep well stoppered.
do. Merck.—Medicinal.—99% granular c. b.—lb. 0.82

* do. Merck.—Fused plates, 405 c. b.—lb. 0.64
Also in 100, 50, 25, 10, & 5 lb. tins.
do. Merck.—Fused plates, 205 c. b.—lb. 0.49
Also in 100, 50, 25, 10, & 5 lb. tins.

Potassium Cyanide Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. 3.89
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
— Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Tests : (Sulphides) add solut. Lead Acetate: pure wh.
ppt. — (SO₄) see "Potass. Hydrate, Merck’s G. R."
(Gum. HCN liber. on evap.)(—(CO₃)² Cl. &c.) compl. sol.
In hot aq. soln., to alkoh. solut. add HCl: no CO₂,—(Ferro-
cyandite & KSCN) supersat. aq. soln. w. HCl; add FeCl₃
not blue, nor red.—(K₂SO₄) same solut. add BaCl₂
no chg.—(Cl) heat to reduce 2 Gm. w. 8 pints KNO₃ & 10
pints K₂CO₃; diss. in W., supersat. w. HNO₃; add AgNO₃
no ppt.
Q, D. 1.-8 Gm. diss. to 500 Cc.; take of this 10cc.; add 5
drops dil. KOH, titr. w. 1/10 norm. AgNO₃.

Potassium Dithio-carbaminate Merck.. 1.07
K₂N₂C₃H₄.

Potassium Dithio-carbonate Merck. g. s. v.—oz. 0.97
K₂(C₂O₄)₂.—Delqi. orange-red. crust. pwd.—Sol. W.; sl. A.—
Antisp., hermic. — Uses : Extern., ers., timea internas &
on. a. skin dis., in 5 or 10% oint.; in pectoris, 80% oint.

Potassium Ethyl-sulphate Merck.—c. b.—lb. 2.00
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(Potassium Sulphoethylate).—K₂H₂SO₃.—Large, deliq. crys.

Potassium Ferriyanoide Merck.—Pure.. 1.29
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(Potassium Ferricyanide: Red Prussiate of Potash). — K₃
Fe(CN)₆.—Large, red prisms. — Sol. W. — Uses : Chem. &
do. Merck.—Pure, pwd. c. b.—lb. 1.34
-do. — Commercial........................ c. b.—lb. 0.69
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

Potassium Ferriyanoide Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. 1.84
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
— Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Tests : (FeSO₄ & Ferrocyan) solut. 1:80; add FeCl₃;
no blue; same solut. add BaCl₂: no chg.

*Potassium Ferrocyanide Merck. — U. S. P. 0.64
— Pure, cryst. c. b.—lb. 0.64
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(=Yellow Prussiate of Potash). — K₃Fe(CN)₆·H₂O.—Lemon-
yellow to amber yellow crys.; mild, saline taste; efflores.
on. exp. — Sol. 4 W. at 15° C; Sed., Astring. — Uses : Night
sw. of phth. Largely techn.—Dose 10-15 grains (0.65-1 Gm.).
— Commercial........................... c. b.—lb. 0.39
Transl., or yellow, flat crys.—Source, formula, solubility, &c.,
as in preceding. — Uses : Techn.

Potassium Ferrocyanide Merck’s G. R. —c. b.—lb. 1.09
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
— Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Tests : (Fe₂O₃ & K₂CO₃) solut. 1:80; add BaCl₂; no chg. —
(Fe) equal pts. Pot. Ferrocyan- & KNO₃ burn on porcelain
diss. w. W.; add dil. HNO₃ & AgNO₃: no react.

Potassium Filitate Merck.—15 gr. vial. 1.00
KCl·H₂O.
Ethyl Bromide Merck.
(See page 95.)
Absolutely Harmless, Reliable, and Agreeable Anesthetic.
Specially adapted for minor surgical operations and dental surgery, etc. No heart or respiratory poison.

Ethyl Bromide (Monobromomethane), C₂H₅Br, occurs as a clear, colorless, or almost colorless, volatile, not readily inflammable liquid, of an agreeable, sweetish chloroform-like odor; specific gravity 1.45 to 1.50; boiling-point between 38° and 40° C; miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, chloroform, or fatty and ethereal oils; almost insoluble in water.

Ethyl Bromide Merck has been recommended by Drs. L. Szumann, Gilles, C. E. Diehl, C. Eschricht, H. Hamecker, J. Åsch, J. Fessler, T. Kolliker, Rogli, and numerous other surgeons and surgeon-dentists as an agreeable, reliable, and absolutely innocuous inhalation-anesthetic. From 2 to 6 fl. dr. (½ to 1 oz. av.) suffice to produce profound narcosis.

CAUTION.—Stress is laid on the necessity of employing a chemically pure article, such as Merck’s; and it is deemed advisable to procure the Ethyl Bromide only in original, hermetically sealed tubes containing 1 oz. av. (6 fl. dr.), because any measuring out or subdividing of the preparation may induce decomposition in it! Ethyl Bromide should be kept in a cool, dark place (in summer preferably in a refrigerator), since it is exceedingly prone to decompose under the conjoint action of air and light. The contents of a tube once opened should be used immediately, and any portion thereof not so used should never be stored away again for future service, but rejected! A brownish, poorly volatile article is not fit for use.

Ethyl Bromide Merck is to be had of all druggists, in 1-oz. hermetically sealed tubes.

MERCK & CO., New York.
H-H-H

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE
GROSVENOR & RICHARDS CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

MEDICINAL AND SURGICAL PLASTERS.
ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS.
ABSORBENT AND MEDICATED COTTONS.
HOSPITAL AND SURGEONS’ SUPPLIES.

Sole proprietors of Dr. Grosvenor’s IMPROVED-BELLADONNA PLASTER.

Also the celebrated and inimitable American Surgeons’ Plaster Adhesive

Send for catalogue, mentioning Merck’s Index.
Potassium Fluoresceinate Merck.—Pure.

Potassa salt of fluorescein (C_{16}H_{10}O_{7}) · K_{2}C_{16}H_{10}O_{7} — Yellowish-red pwr. — Sol. W. — Diss. To detect corneal ulcerations. See Fluorescein.

*Potassium Fluoride Merck.—C. P. — b. — lb. 2.00

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.


do. Merck.—Commercial.—c. b. — lb. 1.00

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

Grayish-wh. pwr. — Diss. — Tech.

Potassium Formate Merck.—c. v. — oz. 0.44


Potassium Glycercate Merck.—c. v. — oz. 5.00

K_{3}C_{6}H_{5}O_{7}. — Wh. pwr.

Potassium Glycine-phosphate Merck.—c. v. — oz. 1.00

K_{3}PO_{4} · C_{6}H_{5}O_{7} · H_{2}O. — Sol. W. — Nerive Tonic. — Uses: Deficient nervous nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dia., phosphatemia, convulsions, fr. influenza, &c. Doses: 3-4 grains (0.3-0.50 Gm.) daily in W. cont. sod. chloride.

Potassium Hip purate Merck.—c. v. — oz. 2.00

K_{3}C_{6}H_{5}O_{7} · H_{2}O. — Wh. cryst. pwr. — Sol. A.; boil. W.

Potassium Hydrate Merck.—C. P., abs. free fr. Alumina, Silica, & Sulphuric Acid.

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.


do. Merck.—Purified by Alc. — (Potassa, U. S. P.). — c. b. — lb. 0.8

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

Wh. sticks; cryst. fracture. — Sol.W., A. — Escharotic, Antacid, Diamine. — Uses: Intern., lumbago, gonorrhea, cataract, dyspepsia, &c. — Dose: 3 grains (0.05 Gm.) q.d. — Antidote, vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, oil, milk; opium, if pain, &c. in depression. — Caut. — Keep well stopped.

*do. Merck.—Purified. — c. b. — lb. 0.44

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

Sticks.

Potassium Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

— c. b. — lb. 2.84

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

Wh. cryst. pieces.

Tests: — 5 gm. in 10 cc. W. — Diss. — (AIO_{4}.) 6 gm. In 10 cc. W., supersat. w. Acetic Acid; add Amm. In sol. exc. — 100 cc. — heat 1/2 hr. on W., till only faint odor Amm.; if none, add 3 drops Amm. No fleck or pt. for hrs. — (Ca & Fe. M.) to above sol. alkali. solut. add Amm. 8; also Amm. Oxal: no chg. — (SO_{4}.) 6 gm. w. dil. HCI; evap.: dry res at 100°C for 1/2 hr.; rediss. in 200 cc. W. cont. 9 cc. HCI; solut. clear. — (HFO_{2}.) 8 gm. diss. in 50 cc. W.; supersat. et. w. HCI; boil; add NaCl, no chg. for hrs. — (Cl) · soln. 1:100; acidify w. HNO_{3}; add AgNO_{3}; al. opal. only. — (NIO_{2}.) (a) 8 gm. diss. in 10 cc. W.; super.

sat. w. dil. H_{2}SO_{4}; add 1 drop dil. Indigo solut. (1:8) & 10 cc. conc. H_{2}SO_{4}; no diss. for hrs. — (K) 50 mm. diss. in 200 cc. W.; add 5 gm. Zn pwr. (As-free) & 6 gm. Fe (reduced by H); put in retort (cap. 1000 cc.), connect w. receiver cont. 10 cc. dil. H_{2}SO_{4} (1:100), leave for some hrs.; then distill care. 15 cc. in 1/4 h.; make alkali. w. KOH (absolutely C. P.); add 2 cc. Neusser Reag. yellow opal. only (no boiled ppt., CO_{4}.) 8 gm. diss. in 25 cc. 30% alc.; clear, colorless. — (HFO_{2}.) 8 gm. diss. in 25 cc. W.; add exc. HNO_{3}; add solut. Amm. Molybdate in HNO_{3}; keep warm; no ppt. in 3 hrs.

Potassium Hydrate, alcohol-purified, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

— Sticks — c. b. — lb. — 0.94

Lumps — c. b. — lb. — 0.99

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

Tests: — 10 g. in 10 cc. W. — Diss. — (KIO_{4}.) 2 gm. diss. in 10 cc. W.; supersat. w. H_{2}SO_{4}; add drop dil. Indigo solut. (1:8) & 10 cc. conc. H_{2}SO_{4}; no diss. — (CO_{4}.) see "Potassium Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R." (a) 5 gm. even w. dil. HCI; dry res. at 100°C; rediss. in 100 cc. W. — al. turb. only. — (CO_{4}.) 2 gm. diss. in 10 cc. W. pour into mixt. of 8 cc. HCI (Sp. Gr. 1.18) & 8 cc. W.: no effervesc.

Potassium Hydrate, purified, Merck's G. R.

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

— Sticks — c. b. — lb. — 0.54

Lumps — c. b. — lb. — 0.49

Solut. 20%. — c. b. — lb. 1.00

Tests: — (KIO_{4}.) 2 gm. diss. in 10 cc. W.; supersat. w. H_{2}SO_{4}; add drop dil. Indigo solut. (1:8) & 10 cc. conc. H_{2}SO_{4}; no diss. — (CO_{4}.) see "Potassium Hydrate, C. P., Merck's G. R." (a) 5 gm. even w. dil. HCI; dry res. at 100°C; rediss. in 100 cc. W. — al. turb. only. — (CO_{4}.) 2 gm. diss. in 10 cc. W. pour into mixt. of 8 cc. HCI (Sp. Gr. 1.18) & 8 cc. W.: no effervesc.

Potassium Hydrate with Lime.—(Potassa with Lime, U. S. P.)—Powdered. — c. b. — lb. — 0.64


*do. Merck.—Lumps — c. b. — lb. — 0.79

Grayish-wh. lumps.

*do. Merck.—Sticks — c. b. — lb. — 0.74

Fused sticks: 4 pt. potassa hydrate, 1 calc. hydrate.

*Potassium Hypophosphite Merck.—c. b. — lb. — 1.49

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

KPHO_{2}. — Wh., granul. deliq. pwr., or opaque, wh. cryst.; pung., saline taste. — Sol. 0.6 W. 7.3 A. — Nerve Stimulant. — Uses: Pituit., acroft., &c., in cases of deficient nerve power. — Dose: 10-30 grains (0.66-1.66 Gm.). — Caut. Explodes violently on trituration or heating w. any nitrate, chloride, or oxidizer.

*do. Merck.—Purified — c. b. — lb. — 1.59

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

*do. Merck.—C. P. — c. b. — lb. — 1.54

Also in y, 1/2 lb., & ozs.

Potassium Hypophosphite Merck.—c. v. — oz. 1.00

(Potassium Dithionate). — Colorless, hexagonal cryst. — Sol. W.

Potassium Hypophosphate, — see Potassium Tribasic Phosphate.
Physical, Chemical, and Electrical Apparatus.

Physicists' Medical Induction Coil, complete with battery...


LABORATORY APPARATUS A SPECIALTY.

ZIEGLER ELECTRIC CO.,
(Successors to A. P. Gage & Son and Ziegler Bros.)
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS,
141 Franklin, cor. Federal St.,
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When writing or ordering, please mention Merck's Index.

Sterilized Dressings
for operations delivered in sealed cylinders, ready for immediate use.

Much care is used in the preparation and sterilization of our Cagut Kangaroo Tendon, Silk, Silk-worm Gut, and Sponges.

An inspection of our Sterilizing Laboratory is cordially invited.

SECTION OF STERILIZING LABORATORY.

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SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

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120 Park Ave. and 61 East 41st St.

When writing, please mention Merck's Index.

New York.

Physiological Manikins, Articulated Skeletons.
Potassium Indigo-disulphonate Merck. c.v.-oz. .75
(Potassium Sulphindigotate, or Indigo-sulphate). - KI,Cl,

Potassium Indigo-monosulphonate Merck. c.v.-oz. .55

Potassium Iodate Merck. c.v.-oz. .55
KIO₃. - Wh. intrans. - Sol. W. - Anti-sep. - Uses: Diphth., gangr. stomatitis, & ptyalism, inst. of paste. chloride. Also anal. - Does 4-8 grs. (0.35-0.83 Gm.) - Caut. Poison !

Potassium Iodate Merck's G. R. c.v.-oz. .75
- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Testes: -(KI.) sq. solt., acidi. w. dil. H₂SO₄, shake w. CS₂ or chlorof., no color.

Potassium Iodide Merck. c. P. c. b.-lb. 3.84
Also in ½, ¼ lbs. & ozs.

Testes: -(KI.) sq. solt., acidi. w. dil. H₂SO₄, shake w. CS₂ or chlorof., no color.

Potassium Iodide, Alkaline, Merck's G. R. c. b.-lb. 4.09
- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Testes: -(Mg. H₂SO₄, CN) sq. solt. 1:30; (pt. 1) add H₂S₂O₃ sq. no. chol. & H₂SO₄, & H₂O, boil & cool.; add H₂SO₄, & I₂, sq. solt. & dil. H₂SO₄, at once, blue; -(I₂O₅) 1 Gm. heat 5-30 min. add 5 Gm. Zn filings & 0.5 Gm. Fe. pwd.: no Amm. odor. -(Cl, Br) sq. solt., add AgNO₃ till compl. ppt.; add exc. Amm.; shake; filter; superacer. w. HNO₃; no ppt.

Potassium Iodide Neutral, Merck's G. R. c.v.-oz. .75
- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Testes: -(K₂CO₃) pwd. on moist red Litmus paper: not at once blue. -(O. Taste) see "Potassium Iodide, Alkaline, Merck's G. R."

Potassium Iodo-purple Merck. c. P. c.v.-oz. 5.00

Potassium Lactate Merck. c.v.-oz. .50
KC₂H₃O₂ sq. - Faint, amber. syrupy liq.-Sol. W.

Potassium Lacto-phosphate Merck. c.v.-oz. .55
(Potassium Phosphate-lactate). - Potas. phosphate w. 51.8% potas. lactate. - Wh., or syrup. - Caut. - Sol. W.

Potassium Malate Merck. c.v.-oz. 1.50

Potassium Manganate Merck. c. b.-lb. 0.30

Potassium Metamionate -see Potassium Antimonate.

Potassium Methyl-sulphate Merck. c.v.-oz. .44

Potassium Molybdate Merck. c.v.-oz. .44
(Potassium Molybdenate). - K₂MoO₄·12H₂O. - Microcryst., white pwd. -Sol. W.

Potassium Myronate Merck. c.v.-oz. 2.50
Alm. black mustard seed. - KC₆H₄(NO₃)₂·6H₂O, w. wh. prisms; bitter taste. -Sol. W. - Dil. A.

Potassium Nitrate Merck. c. v.-oz. 5.00
K₂C₆O₃·H₂O. - Light yellow needle; blue lustr. & detonate violently when heated. -Sol. W. - Hot.

*Potassium Nitrate Merck.- U. S. P. - C. P. - c. b.-lb. .47
(Salt petre: Nitre). - KNO₃. - Transept. color. prisms, or wh. cryst., pwd. & cooling, saline. -P. W. - Dil. A.

Potassium Nitrate Merck.- U.S.P.- Pure, pwd... c. b.-lb. .34

Potassium Nitrate with Potassium Sulphate.
Fused, drops... c. b.-lb. .49
(Sal Prunelle). - Mixture of potassium nitrate w. 8% potassium sulphate. -Sm. wh., flat drops; crys. fracture. -Sol. W. - Anti-sep. - Diuretics. - Uses: Fever, droupy, asthma, rhin. & dis. of muc. mem. - Uses of burning potassium nitrate paper are inhaled for asthma. Also chem.-Dose 10-40 grs. (0.65-0.6 Gm.)

Potassium Nitrate Merck.- U.S.P. - Pure, pwd... c. b.-lb. .34

Potassium Nitrate Merck's G. R. c. b.-lb. .52
Testes: -(Ca. H₂O, Al, Mg) 2 Gm. dis. in 30 cc. W.: clear & neutral. -(pt. 1) add Amm. Oxal. & Amm. S.; no chqg. -(pt. 2) al. 2 Gm. W. & HCl: add H₂O sq. no chqg. -(H₂SO₄) sq. solt. 1:30; add AgNO₃; no chqg. -(1 Gm. best dark red; dis. in 20 cc.; add few drops HNO₃ & AgNO₃; no chqg. -(H₂SO₄) 3 Gm. dis. in 60 cc. W. & add BaCl₂; no chqg. for hrs.; kept warm.

Potassium Nitrate Merck.- C. P., sticks. c. b.-lb. 1.59
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

Potassium Nitrate Merck's G. R. c. b.-lb. 1.84
Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK can be ordered directly and specified by the MERCK. They are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK.

2. The quality marked thus: will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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*New information on articles here enumerated, and others especially on all new discoveries or applications, is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT." - A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL. - $3.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P.O. Box 2649, New York.
SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

(See page 230.)

Antiseptic, Astringent, and Alterative.

Since antisepsis became recognized as an integral part of therapeutics, being indispensable in the treatment of wounds, the chief representatives of the group of antiseptics, corrosive sublimate, carbolic acid, and, in recent years, iodoform, have enjoyed an almost universal application. Experience has taught, however, that these chemicals are not only not indifferent in their action upon the human organism, but often injurious,—nay, even poisonous, especially when large quantities are used. Furthermore, these substances were frequently employed with great reluctance in individuals manifesting an idiosyncrasy toward their action or to whom the odors were repulsive.

For this reason, the demands from the medical world for a readily soluble antiseptic embodying the favorable properties of the above-named substances, but devoid of their objectionable features, became greater and greater day by day, until 1887, when they were satisfied by the introduction of the Sozoiodole Salts, manufactured by the chemical firm of H. Trommsdorff, of Erfurt, which in every respect fulfill these requirements. These salts, constructed upon a scientific basis, satisfy all the demands which can be made upon a perfect antiseptic; for they are readily soluble in most of the known solvents, are wholly odorless, are not decomposed by light (in which respect they differ from most of the iodine preparations), and, excepting the mercury salt, are absolutely non-toxic. Besides, these preparations possess the advantage of cheapness, especially the potassium salt, as compared with iodoform, an economic advantage to state and municipal hospitals, but chiefly to the poor, because, as a rule, 10 to 25% triturations of it have at least the same therapeutical effect as pure iodoform.

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PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE
SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

Since, as is known, carbolic acid readily diffuses into the blood, and, not meeting in the organism sufficient sulphuric acid for combination, produces carbolic-acid intoxication, it was but rational to at once employ the phenolsulphonic acids as antiseptics. The antiseptic properties of

Continued on page 196a.
Potassium Nitroprussiate. — Cryst... g. v. oz. 1.07

Potassium Osmate. — See Potassium Perosmate.

Potassium Oxalate Merck. — C. P., neutral. c. b. — lb. .59

* do. Merck. — Pure, neutral... lb. cartons — lb. .27
Uses: Photography.

Potassium Para-tungstate Merck. — Pure, crystalline. c. v. oz. .75
(Potassium Para-wolframate) — Sb₂O₅WO₄.14H₂O. — Wh., rhombohedral cryst. — Sol. W.

Potassium Perbromate Merck. — Cryst. c. v. oz. 2.00
KBrO₃. — Wh. cryst. — Sol., sl. in W.

Potassium Perchlorate Merck. — Pure... c. v. oz. .44
(Hyper-chlorate of Potassium) — KClO₃. — Wh. cryst. — Sol., sl. in W. — Antipyrine, Antiper, Sed. — Uses: Pernicious fever & intermit. or remitt. fevers. Also in pyrotoxin. — Dosage 5-15 grains (0.3-0.9 gm.).

Potassium Perchlorate Merck’s G. R. c. v. oz. .54
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

* Tests: — See “Potassium Chlorate Merck’s G. R.”

Potassium Periodate Merck. — c. v. oz. 2.00
KIO₄. — Grn. wh. cryst. — Sol., sl. in W.

*Potassium Permanganate, U. S. P. — Large cryst. lb. cartons — lb. .32
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.


— Uses: Anesthetic, dysmenorrho, premen. after labor, inflammation & atrophy of uterus, diphtheria, symptomaticlies. — Morphine poison. — Injection in general, gleet & leucorrhoea. — As wash in cancer, gangr. & foul-smelling ulc., abscesses, otitis & as general germicide. — Injects should be 15 sqm. — Remove stains w. oxalic, or hydrochlor. acid. — Dosage 1-4 grains (0.065-0.16 gm.), in soln., or pills made w. kaolin or petrolatum, or w. cacao butter, after meals. — Incomp., all oxidizable subst., particularly organic ones.

* do. Merck. — Small cryst. lb. cartons — lb. .31
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

do. Crude. — c. b. — lb. .30
Brownish-green lumps.


Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Tests: — (Cl.) 0.5 Grm. dose in 2 Cc. alc. & 50 Cc. W. boll. filter: colorless; add H₂SO₄ & AgNO₃; sl. opal. only. — (H₂SO₄) 3 Grm. heat w. 100 Cc. W. & 15 Cc. A. till compl. discoll.; filter; add new drops Acetic Acid & BaCl₂: no chg. for hrs. — (H₂SO₄) hot aqu. soln. 1:10; add solnt. Oxal. Acid till discoll; filter; lako 3 Cc. of filtrate, mix w. 3 Cc. H₂SO₄ & pour on 1 Cc. soln. FeSO₄: no colored zone.

PotassiumPermanganate, pure, Merck’s G. R. — Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: — (Cl.) 0.5 Grm. dose in 2 Cc. alc. & 25 Cc. W. boll.: color; filter; add H₂SO₄ & (pt. 1) BaCl₂; chg. for hrs. — (H₂SO₄) 1:10; add solnt. Oxal. Acid till discoll; filter; lako 3 Cc. of filtrate, mix w. 3 Cc. H₂SO₄ & pour on 1 Cc. soln. FeSO₄: no colored zone.

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these are sufficiently know. Reasoning a priori, by the union of iodine with these phenolsulphonic acids, a body possessing the antiseptic qualities of the latter in a far greater degree must be obtained. Actual experiment confirmed these views and led to the production of diiodophenolsulphonic acid, tersely called Sozoiodolic Acid, the formula of which is:

\[
\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{I}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{I}_2\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{C}_4\text{H}_2\underset{\text{SO}_4\text{H}}{\text{OH}} + \text{I}_2\text{H}_2\text{O}
\]

This compound contains 56% of iodine and 23.3% of phenol residue.

The extraordinarily intense antiseptic action of the compound is explained by the fact that, as seen by the accompanying structural formula, both iodine atoms are in immediate proximity to the hydroxyl group.

With metals, sozoiodolic acid forms acid and neutral salts, of which, because of their stronger antiseptic properties, the former only are employed.

The four following Sozoiodole Salts have been shown to possess especial antiseptic properties:

1. Sozoiodole-Potassium (Potassium Sozoiodolate),

\[
\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\underset{\text{SO}_4\text{K}}{\text{OH}}
\]

a fine, white, light, odorless powder, soluble in 70 parts of water at ordinary temperature, insoluble in alcohol.

2. Sozoiodole-Sodium (Sodium Sozoiodolate),

\[
\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\underset{\text{SO}_4\text{Na}}{\text{OH} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}}
\]

colorless, odorless needles, soluble in 12 parts of water at ordinary temperature, in alcohol, and in glycerin on warming. Sozoiodole-Sodium is the preparation always understood when "Sozoiodole" is spoken of without any further designation.

3. Sozoiodole-Zinc (Zinc Sozoiodolate),

\[
\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\underset{\text{SO}_3}{\text{OH}} + \text{Zn + 6H}_2\text{O},
\]

\[
\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\underset{\text{I}_2}{\text{OH}}
\]

delicate, colorless, odorless, prismatic needles, soluble in 25 parts of water

Continued on page 198a.
Potassium Pyrosulphite Merck—c. v.—oz. 0.30
K₂SO₃.—Sol. el. W.

Potassium Ruthenate Merck—15 gr. vial 4.00
K₂RuO₄.—Brownish-black pwd.—Sol. W.

Potassium Salicylate Merck—c. v.—oz. 0.29
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.
KC₇H₆O₄.—Wh., elys‘ deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Antirheum., Antisp., Analg.— Uses : Rheum., pleurisy, pericarditis, lumbago, muscular pains, &c.—Dosage 5-15 grains (0.4-1.0 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Potassium Salicylate Merck—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Potassium-salicylaldeide) — KC₇H₆O₄+H₂O.—Yellow, v. deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Antirheum.— Uses : Rheum., lumbago, muscular pain, &c.—Dosage 5-15 grains (0.3-1.0 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stopped.

*Potassium Santoninate Merck.—Pure, dry... c. v.—oz. 2.50
KC₃H₈O₄.—Wh., crys., deliq. pwd.—Sol. W., A.

do. Merck.—Syrupy... c. v.—oz. 1.00
Amber, syrupy lq.—Sol. W.

Potassium Selenate Merck—15 gr. vial 0.85
K₂SeO₄.—Colorless. crys., or wh. pwd.—W., hot W.

*Potassium Silicate Merck.—Pure, dry... c. v.—oz. 2.00

do. — Crude, dry... c. v.—oz. 0.50

Potassium Silicate, Liquid.—see Solution, Potassium Silicate.

Potassium Silicofluoride Merck—c. v.—oz. 0.44
K₂SiF₆.—Fine, wh. pwd.—Sol. W., hot W.

Potassium Sodo-iodololate... g. s. v.—oz. 1.15
(Potassium Di-Iodo-para-phenol-sulphate).—Fr. phenol-para-sulphonic acid in aqueous hydrochloric acid, by solnt. of potash, iodide & lodozone.— KC₂H₅O₂I₂.—Gilt., wh., crys. pwd.; el. sour taste.—50.8% of iodine; 50% of phenol; & 5% of sulphur.—Sol., hot W.; el. in cold W.—Mol. 290°.—Antisp., Antisept., Bactericidal.— Uses : Extes., scabies, ecz., herpes tectum, impetigo, syph., ulc., diphth., burns, &c.; ozena, otitis, & rhinitis; for injn. The solodoidal salts quickly destroy the Kiesche-Loeffler bacillus of diphth., & scabies of 2½ s. sufficient to kill scarlet scab in 30 minutes.—Junct., mineral acids, ferric chlorides, silver salts, &c. (Str. sulphuric acid or heat drives off iodine vapor).

Potassium Stannate Merck.—Pure... c. v.—oz. 0.44
By fusing tin dioxide w. potash.—K₂SnO₃+H₂O.—8m., colorl. crys.; alkal. taste.—Sol. W.

Potassium Stearate Merck.—Pure... c. v.—oz. 2.00
K₂C₁₇H₃₅O₂.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., S., part. decomps.; hot A.

Potassium Succinate Merck.—Neutral... c. v.—oz. 0.54
K₂C₂H₅O₂.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses : Delirium tremens.—Dosage 5-10 grains (0.33-0.67 Gm.).

Potassium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., crys.—lb. cartons.—lb. 0.40
K₂SO₄.—Colorl. transp. crys.; bitter, saline taste.—Sol. 9.5 W.—Cath., Diur., Aper.— Uses : Constip. & as antispasmt. Dosage 15-50 gran. (0.9-8.75 Gm.) several t. d. or in solut.

Potassium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., powder... c. b.—lb. 0.49
do. Merck.—Twice purified, crys. or powder... lb. cartons.—lb. 0.22

*Potassium Sulphate Merck’s G. R. c. b.—lb. 0.59
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Tests : (Cl, Molal, &c.) sq. sol. sol. 1:20 : neutral; add H₂O sq. no chg. nor w. Amm. Oxal., nor AgNO₃.—(Na₂SO₄) heat on Pt wire : flame at most a flash of yellow.

Potassium Sulphate Merck’s G. R. c. b.—lb. 1.59
Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.—
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Tests :—Clearly soluble: trifing residue.

“Potassium Sulphide”, (so-called).—see Potassa, Sulphurted.

Potassium Sulphadigitate.—see Potassium Indigodialphonate.

Potassium Sulphite Merck.—Pure... c. b.—lb. 2.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
K₂SO₃+H₂O.—Wh., opaque crystal, or elys‘ deliq., wh. pwd.—Sol L 4 W. at 15° C; el. sol. in A.—Antisept., Las.— Uses : Acid ferment. of stom. & gastric-ulc.—Dosage 10-50 grains (0.64-3.3 Gm.).

* do. Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. 1.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.

Potassium Sulphobenzoate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 0.79
KC₇H₇O₂SO₃.—Clear, colorl. crys.—Sol. W., A.—Antisept.— Uses : In baths & enem. surf. in 0.4 to 0.55 surf.

Potassium Sulphocarbamate Merck.—c. v.—oz. 0.15
KC₇H₇O₂SO₃.—Wh. crys.—Sol. W., A.—Med. 400° C.—Antisept., Antiparasite, Germicidal.—Uses : As an antiphlo- xerine, check ravages of grape-vine parasite.

*Potassium Sulphocarbonate Merck.—Pure, crys.—c. v.—oz. 0.24
(Di-Thalacarbophosphate).—K₂C₈S₃.—Yellow, deliq. crys.—Sol. W.

do. Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. 0.49
Uses : In baths for skin dis.; also chem. & techn.—An antiphlo- xerin.

*Potassium Sulphocyanate Merck.—Pure, crys.—c. b.—lb. 1.09
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
(Potassium Thiocyanate or Rhodanide or Sulphocyanide).—
KC₅N₃S.—Colorl. crys.—Sol. W., A.—Antisept., Antiinflamm. Asnd.— Uses : Pith., cough, catarrh, dyspepsia, mania, &c. ; also as chem. reg.—Dosage 1/2-1/3 grains (0.005-0.01 Gm.); Max. D. 4/1 grains (0.08 Gm.), single; 4 grains (1.5 Gm.), p. day.

do. Merck.—Purified... c. b.—lb. 0.89
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs.
Colorl. scales.
do. Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. 0.79
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Colorl. to reddish crys.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The Prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 196a.

at ordinary temperature, readily soluble in alcohol or glycerin.

4. Sozoiodole-Mercury (Mercury Sozoiodolate),

\[
\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}^+\text{SO}_3^-\text{Hg},
\]

an extremely fine, orange-yellow, neutral powder, containing 40.7% of iodine and 32% of mercury; insoluble in water. Upon addition of common salt it is readily soluble.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES
OF THE SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

The labors of Langgaard, Lübbert, Spierig, Dräer, and Müller have demonstrated that the Sozoiodole Salts are capable of destroying in the shortest possible time even the most resistant bacteria; e.g., staphylococci, streptococci, anthrax spores, the micro-organism of green pus, Löffler’s diptheria bacillus, cholera spirilla, itch mite, etc., whereby their powerful antiseptic powers are amply proved. According to the preceding experiments, the antibacterial action of sozoiodole mercury is equal to that of corrosive sublimate; at the same time, it is far less toxic than the latter.

Further researches of Langgaard, Seifert, Stern, Cohn, Buffalini, Dräer, Lübbert, and others show that the Sozoiodole Salts do not liberate iodine within the organisms of warm-blooded animals, but pass through the body unaltered. Herein is found a scientific explanation of the observations of Langgaard, Lübbert, Schwarz, Dräer, Vossen, and others, which demonstrate that the Sozoiodole Salts may be administered internally in relatively large amount without injury. This explains the fact that intoximations have never been observed during the employment of the Sozoiodole Salts. Feeding-experiments upon animals have shown that these salts do not irritate the kidneys; on the contrary, the urine always remains free from albumin.

1Dr. A. Langgaard, Lecturer at the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin.—Therapeutische Monatshefte, 1888, Sept.
2Dr. A. Lübbert, Imperial Staff Physician (from the laboratory of Dr. Lehne, Berlin.)—Fortsschritte der Medizin, 1886, No. 22 and 23.
3Dr. Spierig, Assistant to Prof. Sahli, Bern.—Zeitschrift für Hygiene u. Infektionskrankheiten, 1893, XIII, No. 7.
4Dr. Arthur Dräer, of the Hygienic Institute of Königsberg, Prussia.—Centralblatt für Bakteriologie u. Parasitologie, 1893, No. 5.—Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, 1894, No. 27 and 28.
5Dr. O. Müller, Monatshefte für praktische Dermatologie, VIII, No. 7.
6Dr. A. Langgaard, Privatdocent at the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin.—Therapeutische Monatshefte, Sept., 1888.
7Dr. Otto Seifert, Münch. med. Wochenschrift, No. 47, 1888.
8Dr. Karl Stens, Inaugural Dissertation, Düsseldorf, 1890.
9Dr. Max Cohn, Inaugural Dissertation, Berlin, 1888; published by Gustav Schade.
10Dr. Arthur Dräer (from the Hygienic Institute, of Königsberg, Prussia).—Centralblatt für Bakteriologie u. Parasitologie, 1893, No. 7; and Deutsche med. Wochenschrift, 1894, No. 27 and 28.
11Dr. A. Lübbert, Imperial Staff Physician (from the laboratory of Dr. Lehne, Berlin.)—Fortsschritte der Medizin, 1886, No. 22 and 23.
12Dr. O. Vossen, private communication.

Continued on page 196a.

H-11-11
Potassium Sulphocyanate.—

**Potassium Xanthogenate Merck.**

- Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.
- **c. b.**—lb. 1.40
- (Potassium Ethyl-di-thio-carbonate or Ethyl-xanthogenate or Xanthate).—Fr. carbon disulphide w. alcoh. solut. potas. hydrate.—KC,H,S,0.—Light yellow crust.—**Sol. W.**—Insecticide.—**Uses:** As an antiphlyloxerin.

Potassium & Aluminum Sulicylate


Potassium & Ammonium Chromate Merck

- **c. b.**—lb. 1.44
- (NH)CrO, Cr, CrO,

Potassium & Ammonium Citrate Merck c.b. lb. 2.50

NH,K,C,H,0,—Trime. prisms, or groups of silky need. —**Sol. W.**

Potassium & Ammonium Fluoride Merck—

- **Pure.**—c. b. lb. 3.75
- NH,F,K.P.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

Potassium & Ammonium Malate—

- **Pure.**
- NH,K,C,H,0,—Wh., cryst. masses.—**Sol. W.**

Potassium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck—

- **c. b.**—lb. 2.09
- (Potassium Ammonium Hydrogen Ortho-phosphate).—K,NH,—HPO,—Wh. p.w.—**Sol. W.**

Potassium & Ammonium Tartrate Merck.

- **c. b.**—lb. 1.59
- Fr. cream of tartar w. amm. carbonate.—NH,K,C,H,0,—Transp. color. cryst.—**Sol. W.**—Cathartic.

Potassium & Antimony, Sulphurated, Crude. Merck—

- **c. b.**—lb. 0.39
- (Liver of Antimony).—Antimony oxide & sulphide, w. potas. sulphide & sulphate. —Brownish-gray masses. or mass.

Potassium & Antimony Tartrate, see Antimony & Potassium Tartrate.

**Potassium & Sodium Boro-tartrate Merck.**

- **c. b.**—lb. 1.09
- A in ½ & ⅔ l. (Soluble Cream of Tartar. Borated Tartar).—71.55 pottas. bitartrate, & 28.45 borac. Wh., deliq. p.w. or gran.—**Sol. W.**—Cath., Antiseptic.—**Uses:** Constip. & diar. due to ferment changes in intest.—**Dose:** 30–60 grms. (14–28 Grms.)
- Wh., lustr. scales.—**Sol. W.**

Potassium & Sodium Tartrate Merck. U.S.P.

- **C. P.**—powdered.—**b.**—lb. 0.34
- (Rochelle, or Belgnette, Salt).—KNa,C,H,0,–H,0.—Pure, wh., cryst. p.w.—**Sol. W.**—At 15° C.—Purg. Refrigerant.—**Uses:** Constip., headache, rheum., dropcy. Pref. as lax. in hemorrhoids.—**Dose:** 4–8 dr. (10–30 Grms.)

**de. Merck.**—U.S.P.—C.P.—Cryst.—c. b. lb. 0.34
- Color., transp. cryst.

**Propenyl Oxide.**—see Allyl Oxide. Dr.©
THERAPY OF THE SOZOIODOLE SALTS.

The first practical experiments with the Sozoiodole Salts were made in 1887 by Dr. Henry Wagner, of Berlin, now professor in San Francisco; and, at the latter's suggestion by Prof. Dr. Lassar, of Berlin. The extra-ordinarily favorable results obtained by these gentlemen induced a number of prominent physicians to further test the Sozoiodole Salts as to their practical value. The large number of publications which resulted, gave the subjoined indications for the use of the Sozoiodole Salts. Here it should be remarked that it is by no means immaterial which one of the four commonly employed Sozoiodole Salts is used. It should be remem-bered that each salt has its specific action, indicating its employment in certain distinct forms of disease. Carbonates and alkalis, e.g., limewater, leadwater, ammonia, borax, etc., should not be prescribed in combination with the Sozoiodole Salts, because they give, with these, decomposition-products,—that is, they destroy the therapeutical action of the salts.

Sozoiodole-Potassium is primarily a substitute for iodoform, and, as has already been stated, is non-toxic, odorless, and soluble. Even when employed in substance it does not irritate the skin, and when the latter is inflamed it leads to a mild and reactionless exfoliation. It is less expensive than iodoform or any of its substitutes, because, as a rule, at least the same effect is obtained with 10 to 25% triturations of it with chalk, sugar of milk, boric acid, starch, zinc oxide, vaselin, lanolin, etc., as with pure iodoform. Frequently it is much more effective in action than iodoform, and manifests its superiority in instances where the latter is inert. According to the observations of Professors Schwimmer, Lassar, Albert, Wagner, Elischer, Kuhn, Lossen, Schmidt, Bresgen, Fritsche, Koch, Ostermayer, Schwarz, Nitschmann, Stern, Matschke, Herzog, Meyer, Gaudin, Hopmann, Grazzi, Seifert, Suchanek, Rosinski, Glässner, Vossen, Reissert, Dunn, Hartmann, and many others, it is applicable in all instances where the custom has been to employ iodoform, e.g., in operations, burns, scalds, and traumas in general; in rhinology and laryngology, syphilidology, dermatology, otology, and dentistry. The salt acts as a desiccant, and is used in powder or saline form in concentrations of 1 to 10, to pure. (For further particulars see the subjoined Formulary.)

Sozoiodole-Sodium, like the potassium salt, is nontoxic, odorless, but more soluble than the latter. Aside from the specific uses mentioned below, its general application is the same as the potassium salt. It is to be preferred in all instances where antiseptic solutions are called for. It has been warmly recommended by Drs. Schwarz, Dräer, Willerding, Böhm, Luedecke, in diphtheria, and by Drs. Tarnowski, Matschke, Koch,
Propano-amide. Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50
Fr. ethyl propionate, by ammonium. C₃H₅NO=CH₂COO.NH₃. — Color. cryst. — Sol. W. — Med. 78° C. — Bod. 218° C.

Propane.—see Di-ethyl-ketone.

Propionyl chloride Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50
Fr. propionic acid w. phosphorus trichloride & heat. C₃H₅Cl = CH₂ClCH₂Cl. — Liquid. — Sp. Gr. 1.5588 at 0° C. — Bod. 86° C.

Propyl acetate Merck. c. v. oz. 2.00
C₃H₇O₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . Liq. like ethyl acetate; odor of pears. — Sp. Gr. 0.900 at 0° C. — Bod. 182° C.

Propyl Aldehydes.—see Aldehyde, Propionic.

Propyl, iso-Bromide, Merck. c. v. oz. 2.25
(iso-propyl Bromide). Fr. iso-propyl iodide by addition of bromine. C₃H₇Br = CH₂BrCH₂Br. — Liquid. — Sp. Gr. 1.5588 at 0° C. — Bod. 60° C.

Propyl, normal, Bromide, Merck. c. v. oz. 2.25
Fr. normal propyl alc. by hydrobromic acid. C₃H₇Br = CH₂BrCH₂Br. — Sp. Gr. 1.5588 at 16° C. — Bod. 71° C.

Propyl butyrate Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50
(Propyl Ether of Normal Butyric Acid). C₃H₇O₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . — Sp. Gr. 0.879 at 16° C. — Bod. 148° C.

Propyl carbamate Merck. c. v. oz. 2.25
(normal Propyl Carbamic Acid; Propyl urethane). C₃H₇NO₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . — Color. pastes. — Med. 58° C. — Bod. 150° C.

Propyl chloride Merck. c. v. oz. 2.25
(normal Propyl Chloride). Fr. chlorinating normal propyl alcohol. C₃H₇Cl = CH₂CH₂CH₂Cl. — Color. mobile liq. — Sp. Gr. 0.9156 at 0° C. — Bod. 66.5° C.

Propyl Chloro-carbonate
Fr. propyl alcohol, by carbonyl chloride. C₃H₇ClO₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . — V. pungent liquid; irritates the eyes. — Sp. Gr. 1.094 at 15° C. — Bod. 113.4° C.

Propyl formate Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50
(Propyl Ether of Formic Acid). C₃H₇O₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . — Color. pleasant smelling liq. — Sp. Gr. 0.919 at 0° C. — Bod. 81° C. — 88° C.

Propyl carbinal.—see Alcohol, Butyl, Primary.

Propyl, iso-Iodide, Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50

Propyl, normal, Iodide, Merck. c. v. oz. 2.25
Fr. propyl alcohol, by iodine w. phosphorus. C₃H₇I=CH₂I. — Color. liq. — Sp. Gr. 1.747 at 15° C. — Sol. W. — Bod. 103.5° C.

Propyl proponate Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50

Propyl valerianate Merck. c. v. oz. 2.50
(normal Propyl Ether of Normal Valeriac Acid). C₃H₇O₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . — Color. liq. — Sp. Gr. 0.850 at 0° C. — Sol. E. — C. — Bod. 187.5° C.

Propylamine Merck. True, normal, anhydrous. c. v. oz. 5.00
By heat. propyl nitrate w. alcoholic 10% ammonia. C₃H₇N=CH₂=CH₂ . — Alkal. liq.; st. ammoniacal odor. — Sp. Gr. 0.7888 at 0° C. — Sol. W. — Bod. 46°-50° C. — C. — Bod. 80° C. — C. — Bod. 150° C.

Propylamine, seeSolution, Tri-methylamine.

Propylamine hydrochlorate Merck. True, normal. 1/2 oz. vias. — 4.00
C₃H₇N.HCl. — Monoc. cryst. — Med. 198° C.

Propylene Bromide Merck. c. v. oz. 2.00
(Propylene Di-bromide; 1, 2-dibromo-propene). CH₂=CHBr = CH₂BrCH₂Br. — Sweet smelling liq. — Sp. Gr. 1.0617 at 0° C. — Bod. above 141.5° C.

Propylene butyrate Merck. c. v. oz. 1.00
C₃H₇O₂ = C₃H₇O₂ . — Sp. Gr. 0.924 at 16° C. — Med. 70° C. — Bod. 78° C. — Bod. 150° C.

Propanol Merck (not identical with Cerebrin). 15 gr. vias 3.00

Protein, from Albumin, Merck.—C.P.—c. v. oz. 2.00

Protein, vegetable, Merck. c. v. oz. 3.50
Proteid fr. grain gluten

Protopine Merck. Pure, precip. 15 gr. vias 12.00

Pruina, see Cerasin (Elettia).

Psaissance Blue, see Iron Ferro-cyanide.

Pseudo-acoinitine, see Aconitine, from Aconitum Ferox.

Ptelein. c. v. oz. 2.20

Pthyalin Merck. c. v. oz. 1.29
Amyloytic ferment of saliva.—Yellowish pwd. — Sol. G.; partly in W. — Uses: Dyseps; also for convert. starch into dextrin & maltose sugar. — Does 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Grm.).

Pthyalin Glycerite. c. v. oz. 0.39
Sol. of pthyalin in glycerin. — Amber liq.
Dräer, Mihocinovic, in soft chancre. The results obtained by these gentlemen overshadow those obtained with all other preparations. The mortality rate in diphtheria ranged from 3 to 10%. In alternation with Sozoiodole-Zinc, it rendered excellent service in gonorrhea. It enjoys the widest application in affections of the nose and throat, and in ophthalmology. The salt acts as a desiccant and is mostly employed in the form of powder, in 1:10 concentrations, or pure; or in 1:12–50 solution. (See Formulary.)

Sozoiodole-Zinc is likewise odorless and readily soluble. Caution should be exercised in its employment, since the application of too strong concentrations may be followed by escharotic action. According to the observations of Profs. Kuhn and Schwimmer, Drs. Schmitt, Suchanek, Seifert, Herzog, Stetter, Fritsche, Schwarz, Bresgen, and others, this salt manifests superior therapeutic properties in affections of the nose and throat; while Drs. Grazzi, Krause, Stetter, Riedlin, Friedländer, and others employ it with excellent result in affections of the ear. Judging from the reports of Profs. Schwimmer, Tarnowski, Neisser, Nitschmann, Koch, Schwarz, Gaudin, Aumer, Mihocinovic, and others, its action in gonorrhea is most satisfying. (See also Sozoiodole-Sodium.) Prof. Albert, Dr. Schultze, Witthauer, Gaudin, Friedländer, Stern, and others laud its action in dermatology and syphilidology. It has also found application in frost-bite, ozena, and in gynecological practice. The salt increases secretion, and is in these cases employed in concentrations of 1:5–100, in powder form, as salve, or in solution. Here it should again be mentioned that strong concentrations exert escharotic action. (See Formulary.)

Sozoiodole-Mercury is insoluble in water, but is made readily soluble by addition of common salt. As in the case of the zinc compound, care should be exercised in the use of this salt, since it too is caustic when employed in concentrated form. It is the only Sozoiodole salt that is poisonous. However, the medicinal doses employed are so small that they are wholly devoid of injurious effects. This salt is especially indicated in all conditions where other mercury salts have heretofore been exhibited. In syphilis and cutaneous affections eminent results have been obtained with this salt by Profs. Schwimmer, Tarnowski, Albert, Fritsche, Herzog, Matschke, Mihocinovic, Grazzi, Seifert, Suchanek, Koch, Schwarz, and others. Dr. Klamann lauds its action in aural polypi, while many others have secured good results in ozena, fungous affections of the joints, fistula (also tuberculous), abscesses, and tuberculous ulcers. It is employed in concentrations of 1:200, in powder form, as salve, or in solution. Attention must again be directed to the possible escharotic action of this salt if used in too concentrated form. (See Formulary.)
Pyralin—see Pellitorine.

Purple of Cactus—see Gold Purple.

Pyotoania, Blue, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

Also in ½ & ¼ oz. vials.

(Penta- & Hexa-methyl-para-rosaline Hydrochloride; C. P. Methyl, Dahlia, or Paris, Violet). Fr. pred. of oxidn. of dimethyl-aniline. \( \text{C}_5\text{H}_5\text{NCl}_2 = (\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NCl})_2 \text{Cl} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{NCl} \; \text{HCl} \).

Pyotoania, Blue, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

Also in ½ & ¼ oz. vials.

(Imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane Hydrochloride; Apronone; C. P. Anamine). Fr. heat tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane w. sulphanilic acid in ammoniac gas-current.

Pyotoania, Yellow, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

Also in ½ & ¼ oz. vials.

(Imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane Hydrochloride; Apronone; C. P. Anamine). Fr. heat tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane w. sulphuric acid in ammoniac gas-current.

Pyotoania, Yellow, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

Also in ½ & ¼ oz. vials.

(Imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane Hydrochloride; Apronone; C. P. Anamine). Fr. heat tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane w. sulphuric acid in ammoniac gas-current.

Pyotoania, Yellow, Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.50

Also in ½ & ¼ oz. vials.

(Imido-tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane Hydrochloride; Apronone; C. P. Anamine). Fr. heat tetramethyl-diamido-diphenyl methane w. sulphuric acid in ammoniac gas-current.

Pyrocanth—see Pyrocanth.

Pyrochrome—see Pyrochrome.

Pyroctoin—see Pyroctoin.

Pyroglut—see Pyroglut.

Pyrosulfur acid Chloride Merck—c. v.—oz. 0.67

(Diisopropyl Sulphide; Pyro-sulfurous Acid Chloride; Chloropropionic Acid). Fr. sulfurous acid by phosphorus pentachloride. \( S_2O_3Cl_2 = ClSO_2Cl \). Colorless, mobile, v. reactive. Fam. Hl. Sp. Gr. 1.2246 at 0°C. Decomp. by W. Boll 146°C.

Pyrophosphate—see Pyrophosphate.

Pyrone—see Pyrone.

Pyroxylin—U. S. P.—c. v.—oz. 0.30

(Collodion Cotton; Collodion; Soluble Gun Cotton; Xyloil; Collodion Wool). Fr. purified cotton, by nitric & sulphuric acids; chiefly mixture of d1 & trl. nitro-cellulose. \( \text{C}_5\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_7\). Wh. Somewhat subtile; poss. physical appearance of ordinary cotton. Sol. mixture of A & E. Uses: Surg., photo., & techn. Can be shipped with safety only when wet.

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Pyrosulfuric Chloride Merck—g. v. 0.67

(Diisopropyl Chloride; Pyro-sulfurous Acid Chloride; Chloropropionic Acid). Fr. sulfurous acid by phosphorus pentachloride. \( S_2O_3Cl_2 = ClSO_2Cl \). Colorless, mobile, v. reactive. Fam. Hl. Sp. Gr. 1.2246 at 0°C. Decomp. by W. Boll 146°C.

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In general, before employing the Soziodole preparations, it is advisable to thoroughly cleanse the affected parts, when they are accessible, by washing with warm water and soap, or by irrigation with lukewarm water.

When the sals are to be used pure, or in trituration, it is absolutely necessary to reduce them to the finest possible powder; otherwise the minute, pointed, crystalline fragments may give rise to undesirable irritation.

In the preparation of aqueous solutions, care should be taken to heat the water only, and then dissolve the salt in it by stirring. Long continued or too violent heating of the salt may cause the latter to decompose, with liberation of iodine. Watery solutions should not be kept for any considerable length of time, especially if exposed to light, since decomposition readily takes place. For this reason, when dispensing, brown or blue glass bottles should be used.

THE SOZIODOLE FORMULARY.

Abcess, Deep-seated.—See also Bubo.
1. Soziodole Mercury
   1 part
   Glycerin
   8 parts
   Powdered Aracna
   4 parts
   Distilled Water
   80 parts
   Inject 10 to 30 minims every 3 or 4 days! [Wittwaehr.]

Acne.
2. Soziodole Potassium
   1 part
   Lanolin
   9 parts
   Embrocation

Adenitis, Ulcerative.
3. Soziodole Potassium
   1 oz.
   Dust on the parts! [Kocl.]

Angina Catarrhalis.
4. Soziodole Sodium
   2 to 3 parts
   Distilled Water
   To make 100 parts
   [Schwarz.]

Angina Diphtheritica.
In children up to 3 years:
5. Soziodole Sodium, fine powder
   1 part
   Flowers Sulphur
   8 parts
   Insufflate the oral and nasal cavities every 4 hours by means of a freshly prepared paper tube. If possible, deposit the medicament directly upon the affected parts!

In children up to 5 years:
6. Soziodole Sodium, fine powder
   Flowers Sulphur
   Equal parts
   Insufflate the cavities of the throat and nose every 4 hours by means of a freshly prepared paper tube. If possible, deposit the medicament directly upon the affected parts!

In older children and adults:
7. Soziodole Sodium, fine powder
   1/4 oz.
   Insufflate the cavities of the throat and nose every 4 hours by means of a freshly prepared paper tube. If possible, the powder should be blown directly upon the affected parts! [Schwarz; Böhm; Willering; Lはどう; Bresgen; Dries.]

Angina Tonsillaris.
8. Powdered Soziodole Sodium
   Flowers Sulphur
   Equal parts
   For insufflation, in children! [Schwarz.]

Antrophores, Soziodole.—See Soziodole Antrophores.

Aphthae.—See also Stomatitis Parasitica.
9. Soziodole Sodium
   1 part
   Distilled Water
   9 parts
   Paint
   [Schwarz.]

Arthritis Fungosa.
10. Soziodole Mercury
    1 part
    Glycerin
    8 parts
    Powdered Aracna
    4 parts
    Distilled Water
    80 parts
    Inject 15 to 30 minims every 3 or 4 days! [Wittwaehr.]

Barber’s Itch.
11. Soziodole-Sodium
    1 part
    Vaselin
    1 part
    Lanolin
    1 part
    Ointment
    [Larhar.]

12. Soziodole Mercury
    1 part
    Talcum
    To make 100 parts
    Dusting powder
    [Osternarw.]

Bedsores.—See Decubitus.

Bladder Affections.
13. Soziodole Sodium
    1 part
    Distilled Water
    100 parts
    For irrigating the bladder! [Schwimmen.]

14. Soziodole Zinc
    1 part
    Distilled Water
    200 parts
    For washing out the bladder! [Ours.]

Biennorrhoea Neonatorum (Ophthalmia Neonatorum).
15. Soziodole Sodium
    1 part
    Distilled Water
    10 parts
    Collyrium
    [Nirschmann.]

Biennorrhoea Urethrae.—See Gonorrhoea.

Biennorrhoea Vaginum.—See Fluor Albus, and Vaginitis.

Bruises.—See Wounds, Contused.

Bubo, Open.
16. Soziodole Potassium
    2 parts
    Talcum
    5 parts
    Dusting powder
    [Schwarz.]

17. Soziodole Potassium
    4 parts
    Vaselin
    1 part
    Lanolin
    9 parts
    Ointment
    [Schwarz.]

18. Soziodole Potassium
    1 to 2 parts
    Lyropodium
    To make 10 parts
    Dusting powder
    [Schwimmen.]

19. Soziodole Sodium
    1 to 2 parts
    Lyropodium
    To make 10 parts
    Dusting powder
    [Schwimmen.]

Burns.—See Combustiones.

Caries.
20. Soziodole Mercury
    1 part
    Glycerin
    8 parts
    Powdered Aracna
    4 parts
    Distilled Water
    80 parts
    Inject 15 to 30 minims every 3 or 4 days, after previous use of cocaine! [Wittwaehr.]

Catarrh, Retrornasal.—See also Rhinitis.
21. Soziodole Potassium
    1 part
    Talcum
    3 parts
    For insufflation
    [Hershe.]
MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

Quassin. Surinam, Merck.—C. P., powder—15 gr. vial 2.25
Bitter principle of Quassia massena, L. f. (Surinam Quassia),—Light brown pwd.—Sol. A. & C.

Quebrachamine, Quebrachomerck — 15 gr. vial 5.00
Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht.—Wh., cryst., bitter scales.—Sol. in Al. in A. & C.—Melt. 142° C.

Quebrachamine, Sulphate, Quebrachomerck — 15 gr. vial 5.00
Wh. cryst.—Sol. W. A.

Quebrachamine, Quebrachomerck — Cryst. 15 gr. vial 3.50
Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht.—C$_5$H$_9$N$_2$O$_4$—Cryost.—Color to yellowish brown.—Darken by exposure,—bitter taste.—Sol. C., hot A., hot E., amyl alc.—Melt. 184-186° C.—Antiper., Antisp., Tonic.—Uses: Asthma & dyspepsia fr. heart dis.—Dose 1-2 grains (0.0005-0.015 Gm.).

Quebrachamine Hydrochlorate, Quebrachomerck — Cryst. 15 gr. vial 3.50
C$_5$H$_9$N$_2$O$_4$.HCl.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W. A.—Dose 1/4-1/2 grains (0.008-0.01 Gm.).

Quebrachamine, Hydrochlorate, Quebrachomerck — Fr. bark Aspidosperma Quebracho-blanco, Schlecht.—C$_5$H$_9$N$_2$O$_4$.HCl.—Yellow, or brownish, amorph., bitter pdd.;—agglutinates in masses.—Sol. A., E., C.—Melt. 80° C.

Quebrachomerck, Hydrochloride, Quebrachomerck — 15 gr. vial 1.00

Quercetin Merck.—15 gr. vial .56
(So-called "Acorn Sugar")—Consist. of sucrose.—Wh., well-formed cryst.—Sol. W.—Melt. 204° C.

Quercetin, see Acid, Quercetanic.

Quercetin Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
(Quercelmin).—Glucose fr. bark Quercus tinctora, Bartram (Black Oak).—C$_6$H$_5$O$_5$.H$_2$O.—8 gm., yellow need. or plates.—Sol. A., amyl alc., alkal. soln., aq. eq. soln.—Melt. 116° C.—Antisp., Tonic.

Quickster.—see Mercury.

Quinaldine Merck.—C. P. v. oz. 3.00
(Alpha-methylquinoline; Chinodil);—Fr. aniline w. para. dehyde & hydrochloric acid, by heat.—C$_5$H$_5$N=CH$_2$.CH(N=C=CH).CH$_2$.CO$_2$.H.—Oily liquid.—Color of quinoline.—Sp. Gr. 1.064 at 30° C.—Sol. E., G.;—in W. —Bdlt. 240-246° C.

Quinaldine Sulphate Merck.—c. v. oz. 4.00
C$_5$H$_5$N$_2$SO$_4$.—Deliq., color. pds.—Melt. 211-218° C.—Osm. Keep well stopped.

Quinaiger.—v. oz. 1.00
(Amalg. Ortho-ethoxy-ana-mono-benzoyl-amido quinoline; Benzalgin).—Deriv. of ortho-oxo-quinoline.—C$_5$H$_5$N.O$_2$=C$_7$H$_4$.CO.H.NH.CO.H.—15% color. cryst.—Sol. hot A., all. mineral acids;—insol. W.—Melt. 203° C.—Antipyr., Antisp., Tonic.—Uses: Neural, rheum., febrile dis.—Dose 7-13 grains (0.45-1 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Max. D. 75 grains (4.9 Gm.).

Quinetum Merck.—Pure c. v. oz. 1.00
(Chloretum).—Bitter principle of alkaloids from Quinaiger.-Favor.—Amorph., grayish-white pdd.;—50 to 70% of chlorecine.—Sol. in dil. acids;—in W. —Antiperiodic.—Uses: Malaria & intermit. fevers.—Dose 1-8 grains (0.005-0.02 Gm.).

Quinetum Sulphate Merck.—c. v. oz. 1.50
Neutral sulphate of preceding.

Quinhydron
React. prod., aqu. soln. quinone & hydquinone.—C$_5$H$_4$.O$_2$;—Long, thin, green prisms;—red brown by transmitted light;—metal. lustre;—odor like quinine;—pungent taste.—Sol. in hot W., E., amyl. alc.—Sol. W. cold W.

Quinidine.—Pure, c. v. oz. .55
(Chinodine; Convulmine).—Fr. some spec. of Convulca bark.—C$_5$H$_9$N.O.H$_2$.C$_6$H$_5$.O$_4$;—Color., instrm. pressn.;—effloresce on exp.—Sol. A., E., 2,000 W.—Melt. 168-170° C.—Antiper., Antisp., Antisp., Tonic.—Uses: Bitem., & intermit. fevers, espec. of children. Substit. for quinoline. Salts less agree. to take, but more prompt in action.—Uses: Children, 14-15 grains (0.032-0.032 Gm.) adults, 3-8 grains (0.032-0.032 Gm.), in suspension in syrnp.—Max. D. 40 grains (0.8 Gm.), single.

Quinidine Bisulphate Merck.—c. v. oz. .50
(Acid Sulphate of Quinidine).—C$_5$H$_9$N.O.H$_2$.C$_6$H$_5$.O$_4$.H$_2$.SO$_4$—Long, colorless prds.;—bitter taste.—Sol. W., with fluoresc.—Dose 5-60 grains (0.034-0.4 Gm.).

Quinidine Citrate Merck.—c. v. oz. .55
C$_5$H$_9$N.O.H$_2$.C$_6$H$_5$.O.$_2$.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A.—Dose 1/2-1/2 grains (0.1-0.6 Gm.).

Quinidine Dihydrobromate
C$_5$H$_9$N.O.H$_2$.B$_2$.HBr.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.—Dose, as t. c.;—1/2-3 grains (0.003-0.009 Gm.) 4 p. d.;—as antidote: 50-90 grains (1.6-4.6 Gm.), for a cold: 5-10 grains (0.032-0.05 Gm.).

Quinidine Hydrobromate Merck.—c. v. oz. .55
C$_5$H$_9$N.O.HBr.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Quinidine Hydrochlorate
C$_5$H$_9$N.O.HCl.H$_2$.O.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Quinidine Sulphate Merck.—U.S.P. c. v. oz. .43
(Neutral Sulphate of Quinidine).—C$_5$H$_9$N.O.H$_2$.SO$_4$;—2H.$_2$.O.—Wh. need.;—v. bitter taste.—Sol. A., 14 C., 100 W.—Antiper., Antisp., Antisp., Tonic.—Uses: as t. c.;—3 grains (0.008-0.009 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.;—as antidote: 50-90 grains (1.6-4.6 Gm.), for a cold: 5-10 grains (0.032-0.05 Gm.).

Quinidine Tannate Merck.—c. v. oz. .45
Amorph., yellow pdd.;—taste.—Sol. partly in A.—Dos. Interm., dyspeps., albumin., album., Peyer, crysplt. of swine.—Dose 0-12 grains (0.039-0.039 Gm.) in pwd.

Quinine Merck.—C. P., precipit. c. v. oz. .78
Fr. Chinchona bark.—C$_5$H$_9$N.O.H$_2$.SO$_4$—Balky, wh., amorph., in crystal. pds.;—in W..—bitter taste.—Sol. E. C., B., carbon disulphide, benzain, oils, 6 A., 500 G., 1,900 W.—Melt. 97° C.—Antipyr., Antisp., Antisp., Rammn., elctonic, Tonic.—Uses: Reduces fever & hectic in pthnt., yellow fever, typhus, & typhoid, remit. & intermit. fevers, malaria, album.—antiseptic for intest. canal;—laxetn labor & as general bitter tonic. The salts are now prescribed. For hypodermic use, the bismuthate, ethyl-sulphate, quinate, hydrobromate, or carbaminolated hydrochlorate is to be preferred.—Dose 2-15 grains (0.13-0.1 Gm.)—Max. D. 35 grains (1.5 Gm.), single; 50 grains (0.35 Gm.), p. day.—Caut. Keep in dark, well-stopped bottles.

* de. Merck.—U.S.P.—Pure, precipitated.

...
THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 200a.

Cauterisation Wounds.
22.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Dusting powder 6 parts [Klischner; Ostermayer; Freitsch.] 23.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Milk sugar 9 parts Dusting powder [Klischner; Ostermayer.]
24.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Vaselin 6 parts Lanolin 8 parts Ointment [Klischner; Ostermayer.]

Cervical Catarrh.—See also Endometritis.

25.—Sozoiodole Sodium, fine powder, or Sozoiodole Potassium, fine powder 1 dr. To be blown directly upon the parts! Cover with a dry cotton tampon. [Nitschmann.]

Chafing.—See also Excoriations.

26.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Talcum 8 parts Dusting powder [Schwabe.]
27.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Vaselin 6 parts Lanolin 8 parts Salve [Schwabe.]

Chancres, Urethral.—See also Ulcus Molle, and Ulcus Durum.

28.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Distilled Water 1 part Glycerin Jelly 8 parts Make into Bougies [Matschke.]
29.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Distilled Water 1 part Glycerin Jelly 8 parts Make into Bougies [Matschke.]

Chronic Obstructive Rhinitis.—See also Rhinitis.

30.—Sozoiodole zinc 7 parts Menthol 1 part Milk sugar 8 parts Snuff! To make 100 parts Snuff! When possible, the nasal mucous membrane must not to be coagulated. [Buchhauer.]

Collodion, Sozoiodole.—See Formula No. 71.

Combustiones (Burns).

31.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Talcum 9 parts Dusting powder [Klischner; Plenzoff; Nitschmann; Ostermayer; Plenzoff.]
32.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Milk sugar 9 parts Dusting powder [Klischner; Plenzoff; Nitschmann; Ostermayer; Plenzoff.]
33.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Vaselin 6 parts Lanolin 8 parts Salve [Schwabe; Klischner; Corn; Nitschmann; Ostermayer; Plenzoff.]
34.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 to 9 parts Lycozodium 1 to 9 parts Dusting powder [Schwabe.]
35.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 to 9 parts Lycozodium 1 to 9 parts Dusting powder [Schwabe.]
36.—Sozoiodole Sodium, fine powder, or Sozoiodole Potassium, fine powder 3 oz. Apply after removal of shreds of skin! [Lomke.]
37.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Talcum 9 parts Dust on after removal of shreds of skin! [Schulze; Wittmann.]
38.—Sozoiodole Sodium 4 parts Zinc Oxide 9 parts Wheat Starch 9 parts Vaselin 18 parts Apply after removal of shreds of skin! [Schulze; Wittmann.]
39.—Sozoiodole Zinc 1 part Vaselin 9 parts Lanolin 17 parts Apply after removal of shreds of skin! [Thoma; Albert.]

Condylooma.
40.—Sozoiodole Mercury 1 to 9 parts Wheat Starch 1 part Dusting powder [Schwabe.]
41.—Sozoiodole Mercury 1 part Vaselin 19 parts Ointment [Schwabe.]

Conjunctivitis, Acute.

42.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Distilled Water 15 parts Instill into the eye! [Nitschmann; Corn.]

Conjunctivitis Catarrhalis.

43.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Distilled Water 94 parts Instill 1 drop in the eye 3 times a day! [Nitschmann; Corn.]

Conjunctivitis Blephorrhagica.

44.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Distilled Water 14 parts Collyrium! [Nitschmann; Corn.]

Conjunctivitis Purulenta.

45.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Distilled Water 14 parts Collyrium! [Nitschmann; Corn.]

Coryza.—See also Rhinitis.

46.—Sozoiodole Zinc 7 parts Menthol 1 part Milk sugar To make 100 parts Snuff! If possible, the nasal mucous membrane should be previously coagulated. [Schwabe.]

47.—Sozoiodole Sodium, fine powder 14 oz. Insert into after careful coagulation of the mucous membrane. In copious watery secretion use pure Sozoiodole Potassium in fine powder! [Reeser.]

Cystitis.—See Bladder Afections.

Decubitus (Bedsores).

48.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Talcum 9 parts Dusting powder [Thomsen-Hepp.]
49.—Sozoiodole Potassium 1 part Lanolin 9 parts Salve! [Thomsen-Hepp.]

Dentistry.
a.—Pulp Exposed by Excavation.

50.—Sozoiodole Sodium, fine powder, or Sozoiodole Potassium, fine powder 8 parts Glycerin 1 part To make a paste [Reisert; Dunn; Hartmann.]

b.—Mouth-Wash.

51.—Sozoiodole Sodium 1 part Distilled Water 60 parts [Reisert; Dunn; Hartmann.]

c.—Periodontitis.—See Periodontitis.
d.—Stomatitis.—See Stomatitis.
e.—Root-Filling Material for Dead Teeth.

52.—Sozoiodole Sodium, fine powder, or Sozoiodole Potassium, fine powder 8 parts Glycerin To make paste [Reisert; Dunn; Hartmann.]
f.—Tooth-Powder.
Quinine Acetate. — c. v. — oz. .58
C₆H₅N₂O₂C₂H₂O₂ — Fine, wh. need.; acetic acid odor. — Sol. 7 A. & hot W. — Does 1-15 grains (0.005-1 Gm.). — Cont. Keep well stoppered.

Quinine Aluminate Merck — c. v. — oz. .30
Wh. to yellowish-wh., bulky scales. — Sol. dill. hydroch. acid, acid perspin W. — Use: Agrees w. feeble patients; nutritious as well as medicinal. — Does 1-15 grains (0.005-1 Gm.).

Quinine Aminate Merck — c. v. — oz. .10

Quinine Antimonic Merck — c. v. — oz. .10
Wh. pwd.

Quinine Arsenate Merck — c. v. — oz. .58
C₁₂H₁₀N₂O₂AsO₄·3H₂O — Wh. crys. — Sol. dill. hot W. — Antiperiodic. — Uses: Persistent intermittent. fever. — Does 1/15 — 1/1 grain (0.004-0.006 Grm.). — Max. D. 1/4 grain (0.006 Gm.), single. — Activ., emetics, stomach siphon, hot milk & water w. mustard, then milk w. magnesia, ascarctized iron oxide, dried alum, &c. — Cont. Poison!

Quinine Arsenite Merck — c. v. — oz. .10
Wh. pwd. — Uses & Antidote: As the arsenate. — Cont. Poison!

Quinine Benzotate Merck — c. v. — oz. .70
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂C₂H₃O₂ — Fine, wh. crys. pwd. — Sol. A., 550 W. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate. — Does 2-30 grains (0.13-1.8 Gm.).

Quinine Bithydroxy. —&c., see Quinine Dihydroxy, &c.

Quinine Bisulphate. — U. S. P. — c. v. — oz. .39
(Acid Sulphate of Quinine). — C₆H₅N₂O₂H₂SO₄·H₂O. — Colorless, inat. crys. effloresces rapidly & becomes opaque on expos. — Sol. 10 W., 82 A. — Uses: Intern. as the sulphate, but used also subcut. — Extern. chiefly in solut. for irrigating nose in hay-fever. — Does 1-30 grains (0.005-0.2 Grm.). — Nasal Jyls. in hay fever. 0.35 sq. mm. solut. do. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .59

Quinine Bittartrate Merck — c. v. — oz. .58
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂C₂H₃O₄·H₂O — Crystals.

Quinine Borate Merck — c. v. — oz. .65
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂H₂BO₂·3H₂O — Wh. crys. — Sol. W. A. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Bromate Merck — c. v. — oz. .10
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂H₂BrO₂ — Wh. crys. — Sol. W. A. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Camphorate Merck — c. v. — oz. .85
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂C₂H₅O₂·H₂O — Wh. pwd. — Sol. A. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Carbonate Merck — c. v. — oz. .80
(Quinine Phenolate, or Phenate; Phenol-quinine). — C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂C₂H₂O₂·H₂O. — Wh. pwd. — Sol. 80 A. 400 W. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Chlorate Merck. — U. S. P. — c. v. — oz. .10
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂ClO₃·H₂O — Wh. crys.; quite combustible; explodes at h. temp. — Sol. W. A. — Uses: Malarial & o. fevers w. anginal symp.

Quinine Cinamate Merck — c. v. — oz. .58
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂C₂H₃O₂·H₂O — Wh. with-white yellow crys. — Sol. A. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Citrate Merck — c. v. — oz. .65
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂H₂ClO₄·H₂O·2H₂O — Wh. crys. — Sol. A. — hot W. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate. — Does 2-30 grains (0.13-1.8 Gm.).

Quinine Citrate with Iron Pyrophosphate Merck — c. v. — oz. .35
Yellowish-brown Bakes. — Uses: Malarial affect. w. chlorosis, anaemia, &c.

Quinine Citro-hydrochlorate Merck — c. v. — oz. .125
Wh. pyr. pwd. — Sol. W. A. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Citro-hydrofluorurate Merck — c. v. — oz. .125

Quinine Citro-saliclyate Merck — c. v. — oz. .90

Quinine Dichromate Merck — c. v. — oz. .73
(Acid Hydrobromate, or Dihydrobromate of Quinine). — C₆H₅N₂O₂·2H₂SO₄·H₂O — Yellow crys. — Sol. 3 W. — Uses: Hyperdern. in severe malarial fever. — Does 2-30 grains (0.13-1.8 Gm.).

Quinine Dihydrobromate Merck — c. v. — oz. .73
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂·2HBr·5H₂O — Wh. crys. — Sol. W. A. — N. B. Well adapted to subcut inj., on account of solubility.

Quinine Dihydro-lodate Merck — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .95
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂·2H₂SO₄ — Yellowish, wh. crys. — Sol. W. A. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Ethyl-sulphate Merck — c. v. — oz. .86
(Qinine Sulphovinylate, or Sulpho-ethylate). — Fr. hot alcohol. solut. of sodium sulphovinylate & quinine sulphate. — C₆H₅N₂O₂·C₂H₅·Na·H₂SO₄·H₂O — Wh. crys. — 7/10 quinine. — Sol. 3 W. — Uses: Hyperdern. in severe malarial fever. — Does 2-8 grains (0.19-0.56 Grm.), hyperdern.

Quinine Ferri-, or Ferro-salts. — see Iron & Quinine, &c.

Quinine Ferricyanide Merck — c. v. — oz. .65
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂Fe(CN)₆·1/3H₂O — Yellow crys. — Sol. W. sl. W.

Quinine Ferrocyanide Merck. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .64
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂Fe(CN)₆·1/2H₂O — Yellow pwd. — Sol. A. — In solut. — Uses: Substit. for the sulphate & potass. ferrocyanide in fever & night sweats of phthis. — Does 5-10 grains (0.30-0.56 Grm.).

Quinine Formate Merck. — c. v. — oz. .150
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂C₂H₂O₄ — Wh. crys. — Sol. W. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Hydrobromate Merck. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .68
C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂Br·H₂O — Silky, wh. lightneed. — Sol. 0.8 A. 6 E., 12 C., & 54 W. — Mtll. ab. 100° C. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate. — Cont. Keep dark & well stoppered.

Quinine Hydrochlorate Merck. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .60
(Qinine Muriaze). — C₁₃H₁₈N₂O₂HCl·H₂O. — Wh. crys.; quite combustible; explodes at h. temp. — Sol. 8 A. 9 C. — Blat. 100° C. — Uses, &c. As the sulphate.

Quinine Hydrochlorophosphate Merck — c. v. — oz. .100

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
The Sozoiodole Formulary.—Continued from page 20 ia.

53. Sozoiodole-Sodium, fine powder...... 1 part
Chalk...... 40 parts
[Rehent; Dunn; Hartmann.]

Diphtheria.—See Angina Diphtherica.

Diphtheritic Ulcers.—See Ulcus Diphthericum.

Dressing, Permanent.
54. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Milk sugar or Taculum...... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Thoman; Albert.]

Ear, Suppuration of.—See also Otitis, and
Myringitis.
55. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 1 part
Taculum...... 40 parts
For insufflation! [Kraus.

Eczeuma.
56. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Taculum...... 2 parts
Dusting-powder! [Lassan.

57. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Taculum...... 1 part
Dusting-powder! [Lassan.

Salve! [Lassan.

58. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 1 part
Vaseline...... 17 parts
Launlin...... 1 part
Dusting-powder! [Thoman; Albert; Gaudin.

59. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 1 part
Vaseline...... 5 parts
Launlin...... 44 parts
Ointment! [Hersoug.

60. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 1 part
Taculum...... 99 parts
Dusting-powder! [Wittnauer.

61. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 1 part
Taculum...... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Wittnauer; Friedland.

Eczeuma, Moist.
62. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 1 to 2 parts
Decylon Ointment (Hebra)....... 50 parts
Salve! [Schwarz.

63. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 1 part
Taculum...... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Schulte.

Eczeuma, Dry.
64. Sozoiodole-Sodium...... 4 parts
Whet Starch...... 18 parts
Zinc Oxide...... 18 parts
Dusting-powder! [Schulte.

65. Sozoiodole-Sodium...... 4 parts
Zinc Oxide...... 9 parts
Whet Starch...... 9 parts
Vaseline...... 36 parts
Paste! [Schulte.

Eczeuma, Marium.
66. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 1 part
Launlin...... 5 parts
Introduce into the nose on cotton! [Techmann.

67. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 2 to 5 parts
Taculum...... To make 10 parts
Insufflate into the nose! [Stern.

Endometritis.
68. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 7 parts
Distilled Water...... 98 parts
Inject into the uterus, and after a short interval soak up. The solution must be injected lukewarm, otherwise crystals will be deposited. [Nicthenmann.

Erythema.—See Chafing, and Excoriations.

69. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Taculum...... 8 parts
Dusting-powder! [Wagner.

70. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 3 parts
Vaseline...... 1 part
Launlin...... 8 parts
Salve! [Wagner.

71. Sozoiodole-Zinc...... 1 part
Ether...... 1 part
Colloid...... 2 parts
Sozoiodole-colloidion! (in facial varicosities) [Gaudent.

Exanthema.
72. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Vaseline...... 1 part
Launlin...... 8 parts
Salve! [Schwimmer.

73. Sozoiodole-Sodium...... 1 to 2 parts
Lycodidum...... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [Schwimmer.

74. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 to 2 parts
Lycodidum...... To make 10 parts
Dusting-powder! [Schwimmer.

75. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 2 parts
Tincture with sufficiency of water.
Add: Potassium iodide...... 4 parts
New ad:
Distilled Water...... To make 25 parts
Filter! For subcutaneous injection! Once a week inject 1 Ce. (16 min.) into the gluteal region, changing from right to left side, or vice versa, as case may be. Five or six minutes previous to injection! Ce of 4 or 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate should be injected into the point where the medicament is to be introduced! [Schwimmer.

Exanthema of the mucous membranes, E. maculosis, E. papillosis, E. muculopapillosis, E. muculosum with mucous patches, and E. muculopapillosum with mucous patches,—use the same subcutaneous solution as given above. [Schwimmer; Janovski; Endiliz.

Excoriations.
76. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 1 part
Launlin...... 40 parts
Salve! [Hersoug.

Excoriations of Nostrils.
77. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 1 part
Launlin...... 40 parts
Anoint the parts! [Hersoug.

Excoriations in Little Children.
78. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Taculum...... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Gliessen.

79. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Vaseline...... 1 part
Launlin...... 8 parts
Salve! [Gliessen.

80. Sozoiodole-Sodium...... 1 part
Dusting-powder! [Gliessen.

Fissured Nipples.—See also Rhagades.
81. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Vaseline...... 1 part
Launlin...... 8 parts
Salve! [Vossen.

82. Sozoiodole-Potassium...... 1 part
Cold Cream...... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Gliessen.

Fistula (also Tuberculose).—See Fistula.
83. Sozoiodole-Mercury...... 1 part
Glycerin...... 8 parts
Powdered Aracis...... 4 parts
Distilled Water...... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 min. every 3 or 4 days.
[Wittnauer.

Continued on page 50a.
Quinine Hydrochloro-sulphate Merck... c.v.-oz. .70
(C₈H₁₅NO₃H₂PO₄), H₂O. Fine, wh. – Sol. 1 W. – Uses: Especially sub-cutan; does same as the sulphate.
Less injurious to the body, than any of the salts of quinine.

Quinine Hydrofluorurate Merck... c.v.-oz. .150
C₈H₁₅NO₃HF. Color, cryst. of inc. const. form. – Sol. A.

Quinine Hydro-iodate Merck... c.v.-oz. .97
C₈H₁₅NO₃I. Deliq., yellowish pwr. – Sol. A. – Uses: Chronic scrof. affect., on account of alter. properties of iodine.

Quinine Hydro-silico-fluorate Merck... c.v.-oz. .150
C₈H₁₅NO₃IP₃H₂O. Fine, wh., light need. – Sol. A.

Quinine Iodate Merck... c.v.-oz. .200
C₈H₁₅NO₃I₂O₅. Wh. need. – Sol. A.

Quinine Iodo-hydro-iodate Merck... c.v.-oz. .97
C₈H₁₅NO₃I₂O₅H₂O. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate. Thy's employed extem. by injunct.; mix readily w. oil. & is easily absorbed.

Quinine Sulfate Merck... c.v.-oz. .95
(C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A., boll. W.

Quinine Sulphate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.

Quinine Sulphate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(1-C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.

Quinine Sulphate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.

Quinine Sulfate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(1-C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.

Quinine Sulfate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.

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Quinine Sulfate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(1-C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.

Quinine Sulfate... U. S. P., Pure... c.v.-oz. .37
(C₈H₁₅NO₃)₂SO₄. – Sol. A. – Uses: As the sulphate.
THE SOZIOLODE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 208a.

Flor Albus.—See also Endometritis.

84. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part Distilled Water. 40 parts
For Impregnation of vaginal tampons. [THOMONDORP.]

Frostbite.
85. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part Talcum. 6 parts
Dusting-powder. [THOMONDORP.]
86. — Soziodole-Potassium. 2 parts Vaselin. 1 part
Laonolin. 7 parts Ointment. [THOMONDORP.]
87. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part 2 parts
Vaselin. Laonolin. To make 30 parts Ointment. [THOM; ALBERT.]

Gingivitis.
88. — Soziodole-Sodium. 1 part Distilled Water. 40 parts
Mouth-wash. [THOMONDORP.]

Gonorrhoea Acuta.
89. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part 2 parts
Distilled Water. To make 100 parts
Injection 3 or 4 times a day. If the result desired is not obtained within a short time, change to:

90. — Soziodole Sodium. 1 part 2 parts
Injection. [SCHWEMMER; TARNOWSKY; NEUMANN; MAYER; SCHWARTZ; GAUDIN; AUM; KOCZ; MIHOCOVIC.]

Gonorrhoea Chronica.
91. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part Distilled Water. 50 parts
Sydenham’s Landau. 1 part Injection. [SCHWARTZ.]
92. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part 2 parts
Distilled Water. 2 parts Tincture Opium. To make 100 parts
Injection. [SCHWEMMER.]
93. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part 2 parts
Distilled Water. 1 part Bi-Muth Salicylate. To make 100 parts
Injection. [SCHWEMMER.]
94. — Soziodole Antiperurese, Soziodole Bougies, etc.—
See under S.

Hemorrhoids.
95. — Soziodole-Sodium. 30 gr. (6 Gm.)
Tallow. 1 part To make 10 suppositories
Externally. [SCHWARTZ.]
96. — Soziodole-Potassium. 30 gr. (6 Gm.)
Tallow. 1 part To make 10 suppositories
Externally. [THOMONDORP.]

Herpes Squamosus.
97. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part
Talcum. 8 parts Dusting-powder. [LASSAN.
98. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part
Vaselin. 1 part Laonolin. 8 parts Salve. [LASSAN.

Herpes Tonsurans.
99. — Soziodole-Mercury. 1 part Vaselin. 10 parts
Laonolin. 80 parts Ointment. [KOCZ.
100. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part Vaselin. 1 part
Laonolin. 8 parts Salve. [LASSAN.
101. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part Talcum. 9 parts
Dusting-powder. [LASSAN.

Impetigo.
102. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part
Talcum. 40 parts
Dusting-powder. [LASSAN.
103. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part Vaselin. 1 part
Laonolin. 8 parts Salve. [LASSAN.
104. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part
Vaselin. 1 part Laonolin. 8 parts Ointment. [GAUDIN.]

Impetigo Syphilistica.
105. — Soziodole-Mercury. 2 parts
Distilled Water. Sufficient
Add. Potassium iodide. 4 parts
Distill Water. To make 25 parts
Mix and filter. Externally. Once a week inject 1 Cc.
(15 min.) into the glans region, changing from left to right side, or vice versa, as occasion may require.
Five or six minutes before injection, inject 1 Cc.
of a 4 or 5 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochloride into the point receiving the medication.
[SCHWEMMER; JANOVSKY; ENDLITZ.]

Laryngitis Acuta et Chronica.
106. — Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder
Flowers Sulfur. Equal parts
To be given upon the affected parts every 4 hours.

Laryngitis Sicca.
107. — Soziodole-Zinc. 7 to 90 parts
Vaselin. To make 100 parts
Inhalation. [SCHMIDT; FRIESE; RIEDEL; SCHRANK.]

Laryngitis Tuberculosa.
108. — Soziodole-Sodium. 1 to 2 parts
Milk-sugar or Talcum. 5 parts
Inhalation. [BERG; SCHWARTZ.]
109. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part
Milk-sugar or Talcum. 90 parts
Inhalation. [STETTER; SCHWARTZ.]
110. — Soziodole-Zinc. 7 to 90 parts
Milk-sugar or Talcum. To make 100 parts
Inhalation. [SCHMIDT; SCHWARTZ.]

Leucorrhoea. — See Cervical Catarrh, and Endovaginitis.

Lupus and Tuberculosis (Nasal, Laryngeal, and Pharyngeal).
111. — Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder
1 oz.
Inhalation. [BERG.]

Metrifis Chronica.
112. — Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder, or
Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder. 1 oz.
Inhalation. Follow with cotton tampon.
[GAUDIN.

Myositis.
113. — Soziodole-Potassium. 1 part
Vaselin. 1 part
Laonolin. 8 parts Salve. [LASSAN.

Myringitis.
114. — Soziodole-Zinc. 1 part
Distilled Water. 40 parts
Instill into the eye! [STETTER.

Myringitis Chronica Sicca (Sclerosis Myringitis).
115. — Soziodole-Acid. 1 part
Glycerine. 30 parts
Distilled Water. 40 parts
Oil Olive. 40 parts
Instill into the ear. Shake well before using! [STETTER.

Continued on page 208a.
**Quinoline Tartrate.**

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications) is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & CO., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

**Quinoline Sulphonate Merck.**—Dry. C. v. v. oz. .25.

**Quinoline Tartrate.**

Quinoline Sulfate Merck. C. v. oz. .25.

Amorphous, yellow or brownish pbd.—Sol. partly in A.—Antipy. Antiper. Astring. Tonic.—Use: Intern., dyspep., diarr., & albuminur.; internat. & retreat. fever. —Vet.: A. hog cholera.—Does 2-12 grains (0.13-0.8 Gm.) ; voter, 34 grains (1.5 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Quinoline Merck. C. P. C. v. oz. 1.00.

(Cinchone; Lecinole.)—A tertiary aminé, naturally fr. coal tar, or artificially fr. amylamine, w. nitrobenezene, glycercin, sulphuric acid & heat.—CIG, N—(CH3)2—N(CH3)—Colorless, liq.; yellow w. age or expos.; pecul. odor; absorbs moisture fr. air.—Sp. Gr. 1.081 at 0°.—Mol. 164.4.—Antiseptic, Antipy. Anthymerotic.—Use: In alcohol soln., as gargle in diphth.; as a tooth wash, intox.; antiseptic in disytem.; & as preserv. for anatomical & o. specimens.—Does 15-30 fl (1-2 Cc.).—Cont. Keep well stop. per.

**Quinoline Tartrate.**

**Quinoline Sulphonate Merck.** C. v. oz. 1.00.


Quinoline Blue.—see Cyamine.

Quinoline Chloro-iodide Merck. C. v. oz. 1.00.

G.H.N.C.I.—Sm., w. need.—Mol. 160° C.

Quinoline Chloro-iodide-methyl-chloride Merck.

G.H.N.C.I.—Large, yellow plates.—Mol. 112° C.

Quinoline Citrate Merck. C. v. oz. 1.00.

G.H.N.C.O.—Wh. pbd.

Quinoline Hydrochlorate Merck. C. v. oz. 1.00.

G.H.N.H.Cl.—Deliq. pbd.—Sol. W., A., C.—Mol. 108.94° C.

Quinoline Methyl-chloride Merck. C. v. oz. 3.00.

G.H.N(CH3)2—H.—Large cryst.—Mol. 73° C.

Quinoline Nitrate

G.H.N.N.O.—Colorl. need.—Sol. W., A.

Quinoline Salicylate Merck. C. v. oz. .75.

G.H.N.H.O.—Wh., cryst. pbd.—Sol. A., E, oila, G., W.—Antiseptic, Antithecum.—Uses: Intern., whoop. congh.—Does 8-15 grains (0.5-1 Gm.) —Extern., inj. for gonorrhea.—App.: 0.7 sq. soln.

Quinoline Sulphonate Merck. C. v. oz. .90.


Quinoline Tartrate Merck. C. v. oz. .50.

(Maritime of Quinoline).—Wh. pbd.—Sol. W., A.

Quinoline Tartrate Merck. C. v. oz. .50.

(Cig, N(CH3)2—H.—V. wh. cryst. pbd.; pung. odor: sharp taste.—Sol. 80° W., 100 A., 800 E.—Mol. 129° C.—Antipyretic, Antiseptic.—Uses: Internat. fever, the dose being given three hours before paroxysm; in gonorrhea, inj. 0.7 sq. soln.—Does 5-15 grains (0.32-1 Gm.)—Max. D. 30 grains (1 Gm.), single dose 10 grains (0.6 Gm.), p. day.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

—204—
Operations.

116. - Soziodole-Potassium ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 9 parts
   Dusting powder: [Fritzsche; Nitschmann; Hoffmann; Thomas; Albert; Schwabe; Mathiers.]

117. - Soziodole-Milk Sugar ............... 1 part
   Dusting powder: [Fritzsche; Nitschmann; Hoffmann; Schwabe; Thomas; Albert; Mathiers.]

118. - Soziodole-Goat's Milk ............. 1 part
   Lanolin ................................ 4 parts
   Salve: [Hoffmann; Schwabe; Thomas; Albert; Mathiers.]
   [Fritzsche; Nitschmann; Hoffmann; Schwabe; Thomas; Albert; Mathiers.]

119. - Soziodole Cotton, Soziodole Gauze, etc.—See under S.

After treatment in Operations on the nose and throat:

120. - Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder, ..., 1/2 oz. Insufflate pure. [Teichmann.]

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—See Biennnhorn's Neonatorum.

Osteomyelitis.

121. - Soziodole-Mercury ............... 1 part
   Glycerin .............................. 6 parts
   Powdered Acacia ..................... 5 parts
   Distilled Water ...................... 85 parts
   Inject 15 to 30 min. (1 to 5 Cc.) every 3 or 4 days. [Wittmauer.]

Otitis Interna Chronica.

122. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 8 parts
   Insufflation: [Reidlin; Schmalz.]

Otitis Media Chronica.

123. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 9 parts
   Insufflation: [Friedlander.]

Otitis Media Purulenta.

124. - Soziodole-Sodium ............... 1 part
   Distilled Water ...................... 40 parts
   For irritation: Follow by insufflation of pure Soziodole-potassium. [Graef.]

125. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 9 parts
   Insufflation: [Krause.]

126. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Berte Acid ........................... 1 to 2 parts
   To make 10 parts
   Insufflation: [Aumerek.]

Otitis Purulenta.

127. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 99 parts
   Insufflation: [Stetter.]

Otornhea.

128. - Soziodole-Sodium ............... 1 part
   Distilled Water ...................... 50 parts
   Irrigation: Follow by insufflation of pure Soziodole-potassium. [Graef.]

129. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 49 parts
   Insufflation: [Gleimn.]

130. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 9 parts
   Insufflation: [Friedlander.]

Ozena.

131. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 7 to 90 parts
   Talcum ................................ 8 parts
   To make 100 parts
   Insufflation: [Kuhl; Schmidt; Heberk; Fritzsche; Schuchanek.]

132. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Talcum ................................ 9 parts
   Insufflation: [Krause.]

133. - Soziodole-Sodium ............... 1 part
   Powdered Cubebes .................... 9 parts
   or Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Powdered Cubebes .................... 10 parts
   Insufflation: [Schwabe.]

135. - Soziodole-Mercury ............... 1 to 5 parts
   Talcum ................................ 10 parts
   Insufflation: [Fritzsche.]

136. - Soziodole-Mercury ............... 1 to 5 parts
   Vasein ............................... 5 parts
   Insufflation: To make 50 parts
   Apply in the nostril by repeated introduction of cotton tampons. Follow by irrigation with a warm wash of 15 to 20 solution of Soziodole-zinc. [Friedlander.]

137. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 7 to 10 parts
   Talcum ................................ 100 parts
   Insufflation: After disappearance of the odor, and when the secretion has become lessened, insufflate Soziodole-sodium, in fine powder. [Bienesen.]

Parasites in the Nasal Cavity.

138. - After removal of the parasite by mechanical means, insufflate with finely powdered Soziodole-sodium. [Bienesen.]

Pericocitis.

139. - Soziodole-Sodium, or Soziodole-Zinc .................. 1/2 oz.
   Apply to the affected part by means of the moistened sponge. During the night apply by means of pledgets of cotton. [Bucheknecht; Reimsch.]

Permanent Dressing.—See Dressing.

Pertussis.

140. - Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder .................. 1/2 oz.
   For deep nasal and pharyngeal insufflation for 4 hours. [Gutmann.]

141. - Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder .................. 5 parts
   Flowers Sulphur ..................... 5 parts
   Insufflate the nose and throat every 4 hours. [Friedlander.]

Pharyngitis Acuta.

142. - Soziodole-Zinc .................. 1 part
   Distilled Water ...................... 10 parts
   Paint the parts every 2 hours. If painful, irrigate with pure water. [Cohn; Nitschmann; Suchanek.]

Pharyngitis Chronica.

143. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 7 to 20 parts
   Talcum ................................ 10 parts
   Insufflation: [Schmidt.]

144. - Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder .............. 3 parts
   Milk sugar ......................... 10 parts
   Insufflation: [‘Wittweber-Kalender,” Vienna, 1860.]

Phimosis, after Circumcision.

145. - Soziodole-Potassium ............... 1/2 oz.
   Dusting-powder: [Roch.]

Polypli Aural.

146. - Soziodole-Mercury ............... 1/2 oz.
   Insufflate in small quantities, and after 1/2 hour remove by syringing. Until the next treatment instill with:

147. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 part
   Distilled Water ...................... 40 parts
   Insufflation: [Klaumann.]

After-treatment to avoid recuralence:

148. - Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder .............. 1/2 oz.
   For insufflation: [Teichmann.]

Pruritus.

149. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 1 to 2 parts
   Distilled Water ...................... 5 parts
   To make 50 parts
   Paint the solution to be gently heated: otherwise crystals will separate. [Nitschmann.]

150. - Soziodole-Zinc ............... 3 parts
   Wheat Starch ....................... 25 parts
   Dusting-powder: ['‘Wittweber-Kalender,” Vienna, 1860.]

do. merck. — 10 % quinoline. — 0.75

Quinoline-hydroquinone merck. — Cryst. — c. v. — 2.75


Quinoline-resorcin merck. — c. v. — 2.25

Gray crystal. pwd. — Antipyre, Antiseptic.

Quinone merck. — c. v. — 3.50


Quinotaxol (Diquinotyl-dimethyl-sulphate). — CₓHₓNₓSO₄, CₓHₓNₓOₓSOₓ.

Radmonse merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 0.50


Reagents, merck's guaranteed, will be found under their respective titles, in the proper alphabetical places.

Realgar, — see Arsenic Sulphide, Red.

Red Lead, — see Lead Oxide, Red.

Red Precipitates, — see Mercury Oxide, Red.

Rennet Powder. — 1: 100,000. c. b. — 1.25

Enzyme fr. stom. of calf. — Grayish-white to yellowish-white. pwd. — coagulating 100,000 times its own weight of milk. — Sol. partly in W. — Uses: To coagulate milk & make it more easy of as- similation. — Given to diabetics to convert the glucosae of their food into lactic acid. — Does 10-20 grs (0.65-1.95 Gm.)

do. — 1: 20,000. c. b. — 1.59

Coagulates 50,000 times its own weight of milk.


Resin, copalina. — U. S. P. — 1lb. — 1.25

Residue fr. distill. balsam copalina. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Gonor., cystitis, & dia. of muc. memb. of gen. uro-gen. org. — Does 10-20 grs (0.65-1.8 Gm.)

Resin, Indian hemp, — see Cannabis.

*Resin, Jalap, merck. — U. S. P. — True, brown, sticks. — c. v. — 0.54

(Heavy Jalap Resin). — Fr. powdered root Ipomoea Jalap, Nutall. — Contains convulvin. — Sol. all prop. A.; partly sol. K. — Hydrogogue, Cathartic. — Uses: Chronic constip. dropsey, &c; n'y w. o. remd. — Does 5-8 grs (0.13-0.28 Gm.)

do. merck. — U. S. P. — True, brown, pow- der. — c. v. — 0.69

Resin, Jalap, White, — see Convulvin.

Resin, Kava kava, alpha, merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 0.75

Fr. root Piper methysticum, Forst. — Sol. A. — Local Anesthetic, Antiseptic. — Uses: Extern., inst. of cocaine, & also for gonorr., leucorr., & o. inflamed condit. of muc. mem. The alpha- resin is the most potent.

Resin, Kava kava, beta, merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 0.40

Uses: As preceding; effects less pronounced.

Resin, Kava kava, mixed, merck. — 15 gr. vial. — 0.55


Resin, Poppybium, merck — C. P., perf. & clearly soln. in Alcohol & in Ammonia. — c. v. — 0.60

(Poppybium). — Fr. rhizome & root Poppybium petiolum, L. (May apple; Mandrake). — Light-yellow pwd., or sm., yel- lowish, bulky, fragile lump; faint odor; acrid, bitter taste. — Irritates muc. mem. — Hydrag. Cathartic. — Uses: With o. cath. to increase their energy. — Habitual constip. sm., continued doses act best. — In acute constipation, fr. 54-114 grains (0.00-0.1 Gm.) can be given at a dose. — Does 15-30 grains (0.00-0.26 Gm.). — Tests: One pt. dose. In 2 pt. alc. remains clear on adding 10 pt. W.

* do. merck. — U. S. P. — Perf. & clearly soln. in Alcohol & in Ammonia. — c. v. — 0.35

Resin, scammmony merck. — White, powder. — c. v. — 0.85

(Scammonia). — The brown resin decolorized.

* do. merck. — White, lumps. — c. v. — 0.75

* do. merck. — U. S. P. — Brown. — c. v. — 0.54

Fr. scammorny by extr. w. alc. & precip. with W. — Mol. wt. A., B., oil turpentine. — Hydrogogue Cathartic. — Uses: With o. cath. to increase their power. — Does 4-8 grs (0.26-0.66 Gm.)

Resin, thapsia merck. — c. v. — 1.00


Resinene merck. — c. v. — 0.29


Resopyrin. — React. prod. fr. mix. eq. sol. resorcin & antipyrin in molecular prep. — Wh., opaque mass, or wh. pwd. — Sol. A., B., C. — Antipyre, Analg., Antiseptic. — Uses:Extern., as a febrile & painful condit. where antipyrine & resorcin are ind. — Does 5-10 grains (0.32-0.66 Gm.)

Resorcin merck. — C. P., resublimed, medi- cinal. — c. v. — 0.66


Resorcin merck. — C. P., resin. — U. S. P. — True, brown, powder, — c. v. — 0.69

Resorcin, Jalap, White, — see Convulvin.

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3. - The Priced Quotes quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
THE SOZOLODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 804a.

Psoriasis.
151.----Sozolodole-Mercury 1 part
Tallow 4 parts
Lanolin 45 parts

Inunction:
["Weltliche-Kalender," Vienna, 1885.]

Rhinorrhea Catarrh.—See Catarrh, and Rhinitis.

Rhagades (Fissures).
152.----Sozolodole-Mercury 1 part
Tassel 6 parts
Lanolin 8 parts

Salve! [Hasegoff.]

Rhinitis Atrophica.
153.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar To make 100 parts
For inunction [Pfirschke.]
and:
154.----Sozolodole-Sodium 1 part
Milk-sugar 3 parts
The strength may be increased until pure Sozolodole-
sodium is used. [Pfirschke.]
155.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar To make 100 parts
For inunction [Scheffet; Souchanek; Steyer.]

Rhinitis Atrophica Fusiata (Ozena, which
also see).
156.----Sozolodole-Zinc 1 to 2 parts
Yassellin 8 parts
Lanolin 8 parts
Liquid Paraffin To make a soft ointment
[Platoth.]

Rhinitis Chronic, with abundant secretion.
157.----Sozolodole-Phosphate 1 to 2 parts
Milk-sugar 3 parts

[Sniffr; Bohn; Gonts; Pauw; John; Bremson; Schmidt; Teichmann.]

or:
158.----Sozolodole-Sodium, fine powder 1 to 2 parts
Milk-sugar 3 parts
For inunction or as snuff! [Bohm; Gonts; Pauw; Bremson; Schmidt; Teichmann.]

159.----Sozolodole-Sodium 1 part
Powdered Cubeb 6 parts
Inunction [Schrake.]
160.----Sozolodole-Sodium 1 part
Talcum 4 parts
For inunction [Steinmayers.]
161.----Sozolodole-Sodium, fine powder 1/2 oz.
Inunction every 2 or 3 days; if indicated, twice weekly.
[Bremson.]

Rhinitis Chronic, with slight secretion.
162.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar To make 100 parts
Snuff! [Richter; Schmidt; Siefert; Bohn; Teichmann; Gonts; Herbold.

163.----Sozolodole-Zinc 1 part
Powdered Cubeb 6 parts
Snuff! [Schrake.]

Rhinitis Chronica Muco-Purulenta.
164.----Sozolodole-Potassium 1 part
Talcum 2 parts
For inunction [Souchanek; Teichmann.]

Rhinitis Chronica Purulenta.
165.----Sozolodole-Potassium 1 part
Talcum 2 parts
Inunction [Souchanek; Teichmann.]

Rhinitis Fibrinosa vel Pseudo-membranosa.
166.----Sozolodole-Zinc, fine powder 1/2 oz.
For inunction. [Teichmann.]

Rhinitis Hyperplastica.
168.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar To make 100 parts
For inunction! [Siefert; Teichmann.]

Rhinitis Hypertrophica.
169.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Milk-sugar To make 100 parts
and:
170.----Sozolodole-Sodium 1 part
Milk-sugar 3 parts
Inunction in alternation with former. Increase the strength, if necessary, even to pure Sozolodole-
sodium. [Pfirschke; Souchanek; Steyer; Teichmann; Riedler.]

Rhinitis Densa.
171.----Sozolodole-Zinc 1 part
Talcum 80 parts
For inunction! [Breyten.]

Rhinitis Scrofulosa.
172.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Talcum To make 100 parts
For inunction! [Souchanek.]

Rhinopharyngitis, with tenacious secretion.
173.----Sozolodole-Zinc 7 to 20 parts
Talcum To make 100 parts
For inunction! [Kuhn; Schmitz; Steyr; Pfirschke.]

Rhinopharyngitis, with liquid secretion.
174.----Sozolodole-Sodium 1 part
Talcum To make 100 parts
For inunction! [Kuhn; Steyr; Schmitz; Pfirschke.]

Rhinopharyngitis Catarhalis.
175.----Sozolodole-Zinc 1 part
Vaselin 10 parts
Glycerine 10 parts
Paint! [Schwimmer.]

Scrofulous Disease of the Scalp.
176.----Sozolodole-Mercury 1 part
Tallow 10 parts
Olive Oil 10 parts
Ointment! [Weitlauer.]

Sclerosis.
177.----Sozolodole-Mercury 1 part
Lanolin 10 parts
Vaselin 10 parts
Ointment! [Koch.]

Sclerosis Myringitis.—See Myringitis Chronicia Struma.

Sosotodole Antipruritis.
178.----Sozolodole-Zinc, sufficient to make antipruritis of the strength of 5%. 179.----Sozolodole-Sodium, sufficient to make antipruritis of the strength of 5%.

Sosotodole Bubargle.
180.----Sozolodole-Zinc, sufficient to make, with glycerine jelly, bougies of the strength of 5%. 181.----Sozolodole-Sodium, sufficient to make, with gly-
erine jelly, bougies of the strength of 5%.

Sosotodole Collodion.—See Formula No. 71.

Sosotodole Gause, 10g.
182.----Sozolodole-Sodium 2 parts
Distilled Water 2 parts
Ointment! [Koch.]

Sosotodole Snuff.
183.----Sozolodole-Sodium, fine powder, 1/4 oz.

For inunction.

Continued on page 200a.
Resorcin. | MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

stomach. — Dose, in sea-sick, chronic gastric catarrh, cholera morbus, or cholera morbus: 11/4-21/2 grains (0.1-0.16 Gm.) every 1-2 hours in solution or powder; ordinary: 3-4-30 grains (0.18-0.36 Gm.) several t. p. d. —Appl., solut. 5-30T. — Mor. D. & grs. 5 grains (0.3 Gm.), single; 150 grains (10 Gm.), p. day. — Caut. Keep well stopped, dark amber.


Also in 1/3, 1/2, & 3/4 lbs.

dc. Merck. — C. P., fine pwd. — c. v. — oz. .38

Also in 1/3, 1/2, & 3/4 lbs.

Use: — For inunction.

dc. Merck. — Purified, pwd. — c. v. — oz. .16

Yellowish, coherent pwd.; tends to form balls. — Uses: Veterinary.

Resorcin Merck & Co. — Resubl. — c. v. — oz. .79

— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Tests: — (Res.) 0.9Gm. evap. no ros. (Amylum, Acids, & Phenol) aqu. solut. color: no action on Litmus paper; no odor of Phenol w. heat.

Resorcin-eucalyptol Merck. — c. v. — oz. 1.60


Resorcin-phtalin. — See Fluorescein.

Resorcin-salol Merck. — c. v. — oz. 3.00

Fr. resorcin by phenyl salicylate. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Intest. inflam., diarr., dysent., typhoid fever, rheum., &c. — Dose 3-9 grains (0.2-0.6 Gm.).

Resorcinol (Petrol. spiritus extractum &c.). — 1.00

(Ne simple Resorcin, called also Resorcinol). — Fr. resorcin, by melting with equal part isoderm. — Amorph., brown pwd.; iodine odor; taste like isoderm. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Extern., sury. dress. in wounds, chancre, ulc., &c.; scabies, pruritus, eczema, erysip., &c. skin dis. — Appl., dust. pwd., 30-50G w. starch; or 7-15G w. lard.


Resorcin Merck & Co. — Commercial. — c. v. — oz. .39

Retene Merck. — C. P. — c. v. — oz. 1.25

Centra. of wood-tar. — C{sub 6}H_{12} = (CH{sub 2}){sub 4}H_{2}C{sub 4}H_{2}C{sub 4}H_{2}C{sub 4}H_{2}CH{sub 2}CH{sub 2}CH{sub 2}CH{sub 2}CH{sub 2}CH{sub 2}CH{sub 2}C{sub 6}H_{12}. — Wh., cryst. plate. — Sol. A., E., carbon disulfide. — Med. 80.5° C. — Boll. 80° C.

Rubidium Merck. — c. v. — oz. 1.37

— Commercial.

Rubin Merck. — c. v. — oz. .65

(Rosin Oil). — Fr. colorophy by distill.; Thick, viscid, yellow, oily liquid. — 8-Gr. 800-0. — Sol. E., oils, A., turpentine, 0., &c. — Belal, above 80° C. — Antiseptic. — Uses: Intern., venereal affect. — Extern., oint. or linim. in skin dis. & inf. for gonorrohea; also solv. of phosphorus, salol, camphor, naphthal. salt, carbolic acid, &c. — Incom. as expedit. for phosphorus.

Phosphorus

(Formerly called Iso-dulcit, as it was supposed isomer. w. "dulcit"). — Fr. quercitron, sorbiritin, quinacrin, &c. glicosides, by dial. sulphuric acid. — C{sub 6}H_{12}O{sub 5} = C{sub 6}H_{12}O{sub 7} = CH{sub 3} — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W. — Med. 100° C.

Rhein Merck. — 15 gr. vial. 1.50

(Rhine Acid; True Chroomalic Acid; Rheinhart Yellow). — Color-matter fr. root Rheum officinales, Ballion (Rheinaria).

C{sub 6}H{sub 12}O{sub 4} = C{sub 6}H_{12}(CH{sub 2}OH)O{sub 2}. — Yellow pwd., or golden-yellow need., or scales. — Sol. C., B., carbon disulfide. — Med. 178° C. (Herse). — Antiseptic. — Uses: Oint. in skin dis., inst. chroasarin. — Caut. Keep fr. light & away fr. eye.

Rhodact Merck. — Powder — 15 gr. vial. 15.00


Rhodium Chloride Merck. — 15 gr. vial. 12.00

(Rhodium Sesquichloride; Rhodo-chropic Chloride). — RhCl{sub 3}. — Brownish-red pwd.

Rhubarb Yellow, — see Rhine.

Ricin Kobert-Merck. — 15 gr. vial. 2.50

Albuminoid fr. seeds Ricinus communis, L. — Wh., v. poisons. — Sol. W. — Caut. Handle very carefully; small particles in abrasions, eye or nose, may prove fatal.

Robin Merck


Rochele Salt. — see Potassium & Sodium Tartrate.

Rosaniline Merck. — c. v. — oz. .75

(Tri-amido-di-phenyl-tolyl-carbinol). — Base fr. mixt. antihist., ortho-toluindine, & para-toluindine, by cold. — C{sub 6}H{sub 12}N{sub 2}O{sub 6} = (C{sub 6}H{sub 12}N{sub 2}O{sub 6} = C{sub 6}H{sub 12}N{sub 2}O{sub 6}). — Color.-, bluer crystal. — Sol. E. — Aniline. — Uses: Tecnim.

Rosaniline Acetate, or Rosaniline Hydrochloride. — See Fuchsin, Medicinal, or (Dye) Red, Fuchsin.

Rosarine, — see Aold, Rosoile.

Rothene Merck. — 15 gr. vial. 2.50

Base, or mixt. (70) of base, fr. Scopolia japonica, Maxim.

Rotterlin. — see Kamalin.

Rubidium Merck. — Pure. — 15 gr. vial. 10.00


Rubidium Acetate Merck. — C. P. — 15 gr. vial. .50

RubC{sub 2}H{sub 3}O{sub 2}. — Cryst. plates. — Sol. W.

Rubidium Bichromate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. v. .40

RubCr{sub 2}O{sub 7}. — Orange-red cryst.

Rubidium Bitaltrate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. v. .40

RubHC{sub 2}O{sub 7}. — Colored, trimet. primae.

Rubidium Bromide Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. v. .40

RubBr. — Color-.—transp., square cryst., may look together. — Sol. W. — Sed. Antiperl. — Hypo. — Use: Epilepsy, daira. trem., headache, & inom. — Dose 5-10 grains (.08-.06 Gm.).

Rubidium Carbonate Merck. — 15 gr. vial. .50


Rubidium Chlorate Merck. — 15 gr. vial. .50

RubClO{sub 4}. — 8m. trimet. cryst. — Sol. W. — Heart Stimulant. — Uses: Disturbed cardiac compensation. — Dose 5 grains (0.08 Gm.).

Rubidium Chloride Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial. .50

RubCl. — Glint. cryst. cubes. — Sol. W.

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—206—
THE SOZIOIOLOE FORMULAY.—Continued from page 505a.

183.—Sozioiodel-Zinc……………….. 7 parts
210.—Sozioiodel Potassium………… 1 part
Milk-sugar………………………….. 92 parts
If possible, the nasal mucous membrane is first to be
occluded [KUHN; SCHMIDT; SCHRAWE; HEBR.]
HERBERG; SCHUMANN; STRUMF; BOREN; GÖRTZ. ]
5.—In acute and chronic corza with copious secre-
tion:
184.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 5 parts
Milk-sugar………………………….. 100 parts
Menthol……………………………… 1 part
Snoff [SCHRUMF; BOREN; GÖRTZ; PARAD; SCHUMANN; SCHRAWE; STERN; MAYER.]
Sozioiodel Suppositories.
185.—Sozioiodel-Potassium………… 1 part
Cacao Butter………………………… 14 parts
Make suppositories weighing 45 grm. each.
186.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 5 parts
Distilled Water…………………….. 19 parts
Cotton………………………………… 10 parts
Sozioiodel Healing-salve.
187.—Sozioiodel-Potassium………… 1 part
Vaseline…………………………….. 1 part
Laonolin…………………………….. 8 parts
Sozioiodel Dusting-powder for Wounds.
188.—Sozioiodel-Potassium………… 1 part
Talcum…………………………….. 9 parts
189.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 1 part
Milk-sugar………………………….. 9 parts
Stomatitis.—See also Aphthe.
190.—Sozioiodel Zinc………………….. 1 part
Distilled Water…………………….. 9 parts
Paint the parts every 2 hours, and if painful, wash
out with pure water. [NÖRIGMANN.]
191.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 1 part
Distilled Water…………………….. 40 parts
Paint [NÖRIGMANN.]
192.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 1 part
Milk-sugar………………………….. 9 parts
Distilled Water…………………….. 40 parts
Month-wash [NÖRIGMANN.]
Stomatitis Parasitica.—See also Aphthe.
193.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 1 part
Rose Honey………………………… 10 parts
Paint [SCHRUMF.]
194.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 1 part
Milk-sugar………………………….. 100 parts
Sorchar……………………………… 1 part
Dusting-powder [SCHRUMF.]
Stomatitis Ulcerativa.
195.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 8 to 4 parts
Distilled Water, To make 80 parts
Sycosis.
196.—Sozioiodel Mercury……………… 1 part
Laonolin…………………………….. 99 parts
Spread on linen to the thickness of the back of a
knife, and apply over night.
"Wittmaishefer-Kalender," Vienna, 1890.
Syphilis.
197.—Sozioiodel-Mercury……………… 2 parts
Distilled Water…………………….. 8 parts
Potassium Iodide…………………… 4 parts
Triturate thoroughly, then add: 
Distilled Water…………………….. 8 parts
If necessary, to make 25 parts
Filter [SCHRUMF.]
Inject 1 Cc. (45 min.) into the gluteal region once a
week, changing from right to left side, or vice versa,
as occasion may demand. Five or six minutes be-
fore injecting into the parts 1 Cc. of a 4 to 5% solution
of cocaine hydrochlorate. [SCHRUMF; JACOBSON; TARNOWECKI; endup; MÍKOCHITCH; MACHLER.]
198.—Sozioiodel-Mercury……………… 15 grm. (1 Grm.)
Treponem Oplum…………………… 8 min. (0.3 Grm.)
Extract Gentian…………………… 5 parts
One pill noon and night [SCHRUMF; SCHRAWE.]
199.—Sozioiodel-Zinc………………….. 1 to 10 parts
Talcum…………………………….. 9 parts
For infiltration [SPRUNG; STRUMF; SCHRUMF; SCHRUMF.]
200.—Sozioiodel-Zinc………………….. 7 to 20 parts
Talcum…………………………….. 9 parts
For infiltration [SPRUNG.]
201.—Sozioiodel Mercury……………… 2 parts
Triturate with Distilled Water. A sufficiency
Add:
Potassium Iodide…………………… 4 parts
Triturate well, then add:
Distilled Water…………………….. 8 parts
Filter [SCHRUMF.]
Inject 1 Cc. (45 min.) into the gluteal region once a
week, changing from right to left side, or vice versa,
as occasion requires. Five to six minutes before,
inject into the parts 1 Cc. of a 4 to 5% solution
of cocaine hydrochlorate. [SCHRUMF.]
202.—Sozioiodel Mercury……………… 1 to 2 parts
Wheat Starch………………………. 30 parts
For infiltration [CHAP.]
203.—Sozioiodel Mercury……………… 1 part
Sodium Chloride…………………… 1 part
Distilled Water…………………….. 95 parts
Paint ["Wittmaishefer-Kalender," Vienna, 1890.]
Thrush.—See Stomatitis Parasitica, and Aph-
the.
Tooth-powder.—See Formula No. 53.
Tooth-wash.—See Formula No. 51.
Tuberculous Wounds and Fistulas.—See Fistula.
Tussis Convulsiva.—See Pertussis.
Ulcers.
204.—Sozioiodel-Potassium………… 1 part
Talcum…………………………….. 9 parts
Dusting-powder [LASSAR.]
205.—Sozioiodel-Potassium………… 1 part
Vaseline…………………………….. 1 part
Laonolin…………………………….. 8 parts
Salve [LASSAR; SCHRUMF.]
206.—Sozioiodel-Potassium, or Sozioiodel-So-
dium………………….. 34 grm.
Dusting-powder [COKC.]
207.—Sozioiodel-Potassium………… 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium………………………… 10 parts
Dusting-powder [SCHRUMF.]
208.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 1 to 2 parts
Lycopodium………………………… 10 parts
Dusting-powder [SCHRUMF.]
209.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 3 parts
Wheat Starch………………………. 9 parts
Dusting-powder [SCHRUMF.
210.—Sozioiodel-Sodium……………… 2 parts
Zinc Oxide………………………… 9 parts
Dusting-powder [SCHRUMF.
211.—Sozioiodel-Zinc………………….. 1 part
Distilled Water…………………….. 9 parts
Dusting-powder [SCHRUMF.]
212.—Sozioiodel-Zinc………………….. 1 part
Vaseline…………………………….. 1 part
Laonolin…………………………….. 1 part
Salve [SCHRUMF.]
Rubidium Chromate. — Neutral, cryst. ........................................ 15 gr. vial .40
\[ \text{Rb}_2\text{O}, \text{CrO}_4 \] — Yellow, trinitrate, cryst.

Rubidium Hydrate Merck. — 15 gr. vial .75
\[ \text{RbOH} \] — Greyish-wh., degr. mass. — Sol. W., A. — Cool. Keep
fr. air.

Rubidium iodide Merck. — Cryst. g. s. v. — oz. 1.00
\[ \text{RbI} \] — White, cubical cryst. — Sol. W. — Alternative: Use as
sod. or potash. iodide. Does not demage stom. — Does 1-8
grams (0.093-0.36 Gm.).

Rubidium Nitrate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .40
\[ \text{RbNO}_3 \] — Color. cryst. or prisms. — Sol. W., Conc. nitric acid.

Rubidium Sulphate Merck. — 15 gr. vial .50
\[ \text{Rb}_2\text{SO}_4 \] — Large, rhombic cryst.; taste like that of potas.

Rubidium Tartrate Merck. — 15 gr. vial .50
\[ \text{RbC}_3\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \] — Color. cryst. — Sol. W. — Bed. Antisple.
ptic. — Uses: Nervous palpitation. — Does 3-5 grams (0.38-0.93 Gm.).

Rubidium & Ammonium Bromide Merck. — 15 gr. vial. oz. .25
\[ \text{RbBr}_2\text{NH}_4\] — Wh., or yellowish-wh., powd.; cooling w.
— Uses: Splenoly, & as soporific, inst of potas. bromide.
— Does, as anti-spleen, 50-100 grams (4-6.5 Gm.), daily, in solut.
in hypn., 60-75 grams (4-5 Gm.).

Rubidium & Ammonium Chloride Merck. — 15 gr. vial .25
\[ \text{RbCl}_2\text{NH}_4 \] — Wh., cryst. powd. — Sol. W.

Rumin (Eccetico) — c. v. — oz. .60
— Does 1-8 grams (0.093-0.36 Gm.).

Rutheum Merck. — 15 gr. vial 5.00
\[ \text{Mone} \] — Hard, heavy, wh., lustre, brittle.

Ruthenium Chloride Merck. — 2.50
\[ \text{Ruthenium Sesquichloride} \] — Ruthenous Chloride. — \[ \text{RnCl}_3 \]
— Deliq. cryst. mass.

Ruthenium Oxy-chloride Merck. — 1.5 gr. vial .75
\[ \text{Rn(OH)Cl}_2 \] — Blackish powd. — Sol. A. — Uses: Bacteria stain.

Rutheum Red
\[ \text{Rn(OH)Cl}_2\text{N(OH)}_2\text{Cl}_2 \text{NH}_4 \] — Uses: Microc. stain. & reagent.

Sabadilline Merck. — Pure. — 15 gr. vial .75
Alkaloid fr. seeds Asparagus officinalis. — Lindsey. — Sabadilla officinalis,
Brandt. — \( \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2 \) (prob.; Hesse). — Wh. to yellowish-wh., amorph. powd.; sharp taste; str. alkal. react.

Sabadilline Sulphate Merck. — 15 gr. vial .75
Wh. to yellowish-wh., amorph. powd. — Sol. W. A.

Sabadilline Merck. — Cryst. — 4.00
Alkaloid fr. seeds Asparagus officinalis. — Lindsey. — Sabadilla officinalis.
Brandt. — \( \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2 \) (Merck). — Wh. need. — Sol.

Sabadilline Hydrochlorate Merck. — Cryst. — 2.50
\[ \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2\text{HCl} \] — Wh. need. — Sol. W., A. — Mol. 388-389° C.

Sabadilline Nitrate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .250
Color. cryst. — Sol. W., A.

Sabadilline Sulphate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .250
\[ \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2\text{S} \] — Sol. W., A.

Sabadilline Sulphate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .250
Alkaloid fr. seeds Asparagus officinalis. — Lindsey. — Sabadilla officinalis.
Brandt. — Discovered in laboratory of E. Merck. In 1890. — \( \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2 \) — Need. — Sol. W., A., E., & C.

* de. Merck. — Amorph. — 15 gr. vial .250

Sabadilline Bisulphate Merck. — 15 gr. vial .150
Wh. need. — Sol. W.

Sabadilline Hydrochlorate Merck. — Cryst. — 15 gr. vial .150
\[ \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}_2\text{HCl} \] — Wh. cryst. — Sol. W., A.

Sabbatic — 15 gr. vial .150
Glucoide fr. Sabbatia Echolotti, Stendel (Quinelle Flower). —
Antiper. Antiper. — Uses: Substit. for quinelle in internit. &
remitt. fever.

* Saucorphin. — c. v. — oz. 1.15
(Anhydro-ortho-sulphamine-benzole Acid; Benzyl sulphonic
Imide; Giussi; "Neo-saucorphin.") — Fr. tolhol or fr. thia-
saliclyc acid. — \( \text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{ON} \) & \( \text{C}_7\text{H}_6(\text{CO SO})_2 \) NH. — Wh. powd.
Intens. sweet taste; 800 times as sweet as cane sugar. — Sol.
8.3 E., 30 A., 720 W. Alkal. carbonates increase sol in W.
— Mol., about 280° C, w. decomp. — Antisple. — Uses: Cres-
titis; sweeten food of diabetics; cover taste of bitter & acid
remed. — &c. One part saccharin to 1,000-2,000 p. glucoce
renders latter as sweet as cane sugar. — Does 2-5 grams (0.18-0.52
Gm.) several t. p. d. in solut. w. sod. bicarbonate.

* de. — 1:5000 — c. v. — oz. 1.75
Also in 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

Safflower Carmine. — see Carthamin.

Safranine. — (See dye Red, Safranine.

Safral. — c. b. — lb. 1.00
Consist. of oils saffranos & camphor tree. — \( \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{12} \) — \( \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_{12} \text{Cl}_2 \) — Color. lq.; pure saffranos odor. — Sp. Gr. 1.106

Sal Acetosella, — see Potassium Binoxalate.

Sal Ammoniac. — see Ammonium Chloride.

Sal Prunellell, — see Potassium Nitrate, with Potas.

Sal Sod., — see Sodium Carbonate.

Sal, — others than above, — see under Salt.

Salacetel. — c. v. — oz. .75
(Salicyl-acetol; Acetol-salicylic Ether). — Artif. glucoide fr.
mono-chlor-acetone with sodium salicylate & heat. — \( \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_4 \)
= \( \text{C}_7\text{H}_6(\text{OBO})_2\text{Cl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Cl} \) — Fine, wh., min. leaflets; bitter
taste. — Sol. 15 A., 30 olive oil, cold W., &c. — Mol. 71° C.
dysent., rheum., gout, &c. — Does 15-40 grains (1-8 Gm.),
in castor oil, if desired.

1. — This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the
MERK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these,
please specify: MERK !

2. — The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. — The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind
of containers is stated in most instances.

—307—
THE SOZIOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 206a.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>213.</th>
<th>Soziodole-Potassium</th>
<th>1 part</th>
<th>Tanum</th>
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233. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Milk-sugar | 9 parts | For insufflation | [HOFMANN] |
| 234. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Milk-sugar | 9 parts | For insufflation | [HOFMANN] |
| 235. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [SCHWARZ] |
| 236. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [SCHWARZ] |
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Ulcers, Varicose.

239. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 10 parts | [KÖHLER] |
| 240. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 10 parts | [KÖHLER] |
| 241. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 10 parts | [KÖHLER] |

Ulcers, Diphtheritic. — See also Diphtheria.

245. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [KÖHLER] |
| 246. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [KÖHLER] |
| 247. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [KÖHLER] |
| 248. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [KÖHLER] |

Ulcers, Scrofulous.

238. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 10 parts | [KÖHLER] |
| 239. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 10 parts | [KÖHLER] |
| 240. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 10 parts | [KÖHLER] |

233. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Milk-sugar | 9 parts | For insufflation | [HOFMANN] |
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| 237. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [SCHWARZ] |
| 238. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Leolin | 9 parts | For insufflation | [SCHWARZ] |

Ulcers, Tuberculous.

231. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 to 2 parts | Tanum | To make 100 parts | [HOFMANN] |
| 232. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 to 2 parts | Tanum | To make 100 parts | [HOFMANN] |

Ulcers, Tuberculous, of Nose and Throat.

232. — Soziodole-Potassium | 1 part | Tanum | 9 parts | For insufflation | [HOFMANN] |

Continued on page 206a.
THE SOZOIODOLE FORMULARY.—Continued from page 307a.

Ulcer Durum (Hard Chancree).

262. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder, 
Or: 
Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder

Dusting-powder! [Koch.]

263. —Yellow Wax ........................................ 70 parts
Common Turpentine ................................ 10 parts
Mix together in a vapor-bath; when suffi-
ciently cooled, mix with
Soziodole-Mercury ................................... 4 parts

Olive Oil ........................................... 10 parts

Make plaster. Place upon the ulcer. [Gaudin.]

Ulcer Malle (Soft Chancree).

264. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder ........................ 3/4 oz.
Dust under the edges of the ulcer! [Kaprelin; Kaiser; Tarnowsky;]

265. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder, 
Or: 
Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder

Dusting-powder! [Mayer.]

266. —Soziodole-Mercury ................................ 1 part
Vaseline ........................................... 10 parts

Lanolin ........................................... 80 parts

Salve! [Koch; Minocynov.]

Urethritis Gonorrhoea.—See also Gonorrhoea.

267. —Soziodole-Zinc .................................. 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water ...................................... To make 100 parts
Inject 3 or 4 times daily. [Nitschmann.]

Should the desired effect not be obtained within a short period, alternate with the following:

268. —Soziodole Sodium ................................. 1 part
Distilled Water ...................................... 8 parts
For injection! [Nitschmann.]

Vaginitis.

269. —Soziodole-Zinc .................................. 1 to 2 parts
Distilled Water ...................................... To make 20 parts
Paint! [Nitschmann.]

Vaginitis.

270. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 6 parts
Dusting-powder! [Kleiche.]

271. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder ........................ 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 6 parts
Dusting-powder! [Nitschmann.]

272. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder ........................ 1 part
Vaseline ........................................... 1 part
Lanolin ........................................... 12 parts

Ointment! [Nitschmann.]

Varicos Ulcers.—See Ulcers, Varicose.

Veneral Warts.—See Condylomata.

Vulvae.—See Cervical Catarrh, and Endome-
tritis.

Whooping-cough.—See Pertussis.

Wounds.

a. —CAUSTIC WOUNDS.

263. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 6 parts
Dusting-powder! [Kleiche.]

264. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 6 parts

Milk-sugar ........................................ 8 parts
Dusting-powder! [Ellischer; Osternayer.]

265. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Vaseline ........................................... 1 part
Lanolin ........................................... 8 parts

Salve! [Ellischer; Osternayer.]

b. —COMBUSTIONES.—See Burns.

c. —SUPPURATING WOUNDS.

266. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 9 parts

If infected, if purged of Soziodole-potassium:

Dusting-powder! [Romani; Matthes.]

d. —CONTUSED WOUNDS.

267. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 7 parts

Dusting-powder! [Nitschmann; Glaesner.]

268. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Milk-sugar ........................................ 5 parts
Dusting-powder! [Nitschmann.]

269. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Vaseline ........................................... 9 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 8 parts

Salve! [Nitschmann; Glaesner.]

270. —Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder .............. 1 oz.
Dusting-powder! [Koch.]

271. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder .................. 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Glaesner.]

272. —Soziodole-Zinc .................................. 1 part

Distilled Water! [Mayer.]

Salve! Saturate cotton, and apply. [Pashow.]

c. —INCISED AND LACERATED WOUNDS.

273. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Nitschmann; Glaesner.]

274. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Milk-sugar ........................................ 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Glaesner.]

275. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Vaseline ........................................... 9 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 8 parts

Salve! [Schwimmer; Nitschmann; Glaesner.]

276. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 to 2 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 8 parts

Dusting-powder! [Schwimmer.]

277. —Soziodole-Sodium .............................. 1 to 2 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 8 parts

Dusting-powder! [Schwimmer.]

278. —Soziodole-Sodium, fine powder .............. 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Mayer.]

279. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Mayer.]

280. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 1 part
Vaseline ........................................... 9 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 8 parts

Salve! [Mayer.]

281. —Soziodole-Potassium, fine powder .............. 1 oz.
Dusting-powder! [Koch.]

282. —Soziodole-Sodium .............................. 1 part
Talcum ........................................... 9 parts
Dusting-powder! [Glaesner.]

f. —SEVERE INJURIES.

283. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 2 to 3 parts
Talcum ........................................... To make 50 parts
Dusting-powder! [Schurck.]

284. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 2 to 3 parts
Milk-sugar ........................................ To make 50 parts
Dusting-powder! [Schurck.]

285. —Soziodole-Potassium ........................... 2 to 3 parts
Vaseline ........................................... 2 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 2 parts

To make 50 parts
Salve! [Schurck.]

g. —TUBERCULOUS WOUNDS.

(1.) Cavernous Wounds.

286. —Soziodole-Mercury ........................... 1 part
Glycerin ........................................... 6 parts

Powdered Acacia ................................... 4 parts

Distilled Water .................................... 88 parts
Inject 15 to 30 min. every 3 or 4 days. [Witzmann.]

(2.) Accessible Wounds.

287. —Soziodole-Mercury ........................... 1 part
Talcum ........................................... To make 50 parts
Dusting-powder! [Witzmann.]

288. —Soziodole-Mercury ........................... 90 parts
Lanolin ........................................... 10 parts

Olive Oil ........................................... 10 parts

Innoculation! [Witzmann.]

289. —Soziodole-Cotton ............................... Soziodole Gauze. [Mayer.]

Wound-salve.—See Soziodole Wound-salve.

Continued on page 307a.
Santonin-oxim Merck...... 1/2 oz. vials.—0z. 2.75
Fr. santonin, by an alcohol solv of hydroxylamine hydrochloride w. soda.—C₆H₅NO₂.(NO₂)₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd.; less toxic (acc. to Coppola) than santonin.—Sol. A, E, M.-Mel. 188° C.
—Anthem., Ansect.—Uses: Vermifuge.—Uses: Children, 3-8 years, 1/4 gr. (0.006 Gm.); 4-9 years, 1/2 gr. (0.01 Gm.); 6-9 years, 1 gr. (0.02 Gm.); adults, 2 gr. (0.04 Gm.), divided into two doses & taken at intervals of 1 or 2 hours, followed by a cathartic. Repeat for 2 or 3 days. Given in wafers or suspended in water.

Saponigen Merck...... 15 gr. vial 1.60
Fr. saponin by boll. w. dil. acids.—C₉H₁₆NO₂ (Hesse).—Stoil. groups of need.—Sol. A, E.
Saponin Merck.—C. P., perf. white.—0z. 2.00
• de. Merck.—Crude.—C. v.—0z. 0.45
Chiefly quilliac acid & saponin (Kobert).

Sapotoxin Merck...... 15 gr. vial .75
Colloid fr. inner bark Quillaja Saponaria, Molina.—Wh. pwd.; b'ly poison.—Sol. W.—Consf. Poison !

Sarcine Merck...... 15 gr. vial 5.00
(Rhopalanthine; Sarcine).—Consist. of the animal organism. Usually prep. fr. ext. of root.—C₆H₅NO₂. Wh., microcryst. pwd.—Sol., acids, alkalises, W., & A.

Sarcine Hydrochloride Merck...... 15 gr. vial 5.00
C₆H₅NO₂.C₂H₅NO₂.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Sarcosin Merck...... 15 gr. vial 1.00
(Methyl-amido-acetic Acid; Methyl glycocholic).—Deriv. of creatine.—C₆H₅NO₂.CH₂NO₂.—Det., transp., rhombic cryst.; sweetish taste.—Sol., W., A.—Mel. 210-215°C.

Scamomin.—see Resin, Scammony, White.

Scammony
Resin-exudate fr. root Convolvulus Scammonia, L.—Cathartic.
—Uses: Dropsey, & in cerebral dia. w. o. rem.d.—Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-1.9 Grm.).

Scheelite’s Green.—see Copper & Hydrogen Arsenite.

Scheelitunrth Green.—see Copper Aceto-arsenite.

Solilla
Glucose fr. bulb of Urginea Scilla, Steinheil.—Light yellow, cryst. pwd.—Sol., W., A.

Solipiller Merck...... 15 gr. vial .35
Bitter prin. fr. bulb of Urginea Scilla, Steinheil.—Yellowish-wh., amorph., hygro, bitter pwd.—Sol. W.—Diss. —Class: Dropsey, cardiac & nephritic affect, &c.—Dose subcut., 1/4-1 grain (0.008-0.060 Gm.) once daily.

*Solillicis Merck.—Dry—15 gr. vial .50
Also in 1/2, 1/4, & 1/8 oz. vials.

Bitter prin. fr. bulb of Urginea Scilla, Steinheil.—Diss. —Uses: Dropsey due to dia. of heart & kidneys.—Dose 1/4-1/16 grain (0.008-0.006 Gm.)

de. Merck.—Soft—15 gr. vial .40

Solittiner Merck...... 15 gr. vial 2.00
(Urginilia).—Glucose fr. bulb of Urginea Scilla, Steinheil.—Yellowish or whiteish, amorph. pwd.—Sol., A.—Diss. —Uses: Nephritis & o. urin. org. dis.—Dose 1/4-1/8 grain (0.008-0.002 Gm.) several t. p. d.—Max. 1/4 grain (0.006 Gm.), p. day.

Scoparin Merck...... 15 gr. vial .65
Bitter prin. fr. tops Cytisus Scoparius, Link.—C₃H₇NO₂.—Pale yellow cryst., or amorph. pwd.; odor.; taste.—Sol., Al., hot W., alkalises.—Intoxic. —Uses: Carcin & nephritic dropary.—Dose 8-10 grains (0.09-0.1 Gm.)—Inj. 1/4-1 grain (0.028-0.056 Gm.), dissolved in W. with a trace of ammonia, or in glycerin 1 part, W. 8 parts.

*Scopolamine Hydrobromate Merck.... 15 gr. vial 4.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Salt of alkaloid fr. root Scopolia atropoides.—C₃H₇NO₂.Br—8H²O.—Colonial, hygro. cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Hydr. Sedat. —Uses: Extern., in ophthalm.; subcut. for the insane.—Inj. 1/60-1/4 grain (0.0025-0.001 Gm.); 1/60-1/5 solut. —Antid. emetica, stomach pump, mucinaria, tannin, animal charcoal, cathartics, &c.

Scopolamine Hydrochloride Merck... 15 gr. vial 4.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
C₃H₇NO₂.HCl.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Scopolamine Hydroiodate Merck..... 15 gr. vial 4.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
C₃H₇NO₂.HI—Uses, Doses, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Scopolamine Sulphate Merck..... 15 gr. vial 4.75
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
(C₃H₇NO₂.H₂SO₄)—Uses, Doses, &c. As the hydrobromate.

Scuttellaria Merck...... 15 gr. vial .75
Non-toxic prin. fr. root Scutellaria lateriflora, L.—C₃H₇NO₂.—Flat, yellow seed.—Sol. A., E, & alkalises.—Mel. 109°C.—Tonic, Nerve Sed.—Uses: Chorea & insomnia.—Dose 1/4-1 grain (0.008-0.036 Gm.)

Sedatin (NOT ‘Sedatine’ = Antipyrine !)
(Valleri)-phenetidinole.—Fr. pana-amido phenetidole, by valeric acid.—Wh., cryst. body.—Sed., Antineural.—Uses: Nervous & painful affect.

Selenium Merck.—Crystal.—15 gr. vial 1.25
Non-metal. element.—Se.—Sm., dark red, tranal. cryst.—Mel. 217° C.
• de. Merck.—Precipitated.—oz. 2.50
Red, amorph. pwd.
• de. Merck.—Sticks.—oz. 2.50

Selenium Oxides, Hydrates, or Hydroxides,—see Acid Selenio or Seleninos.

Senecon.—C. v.—0z. 0.90
Sclerotic resinoid fr. Benzoin vulgaris, L.—Brown pwd.—Sol. A.—Emmen. Emetic, Astring.—Uses: Anemien, dysmenor., hepatitis, & hemoptysis.—Dose 1-3 grains (0.063-0.3 Gm.)

Senecio Merck...... 15 gr. vial .75
(Polygalic Acid).—Saponine-like glucoside fr. root Polygala Senega, L.—C₃H₇NO₂.H₂O (Hesse).—Yellowish wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Expector., Diur., Emetic.—Uses: Catarrh, croup, dropary, &c.—Dose 1/4-1/8 grain (0.028-0.018 Gm.)

Scurvy Albumin,—see Albumen from Blood.

Scurvy Sublimiate Lister-Merck.—Scales —C. v.—oz. 1.00
Dried blood serum, cont. 10% mercuric chloride.—Yellowish to gray-yellow, tranal. scales.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.—Uses: To make antiseptic gauze.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated in the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: Merck !
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SOZIOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 208a.

REPORT ON SOZIOIODOLE.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.

Dr. A. Luebert, of Berlin, in a most exhaustive and learned paper (Fortschrritte der Medicine, 1899, Nos. 22 and 23), writes as follows:

"In order to obtain reliable data as to the physiological action of Sozioiodole upon the animal body, I injected a number of rabbits subcutaneously with the different Sozioiodole preparations in varying amounts. All the animals, twelve in number, bore a single injection without any manifestations whatever.

"The salts in large doses were also applied directly to wound-surfaces; and with the exception of the mercury salt, toxic effects were not noted. When taken into the stomach, the mercury salt appears to be as harmless as the sodium salt; for a dog of 5 kilos (11 lb.) received 4 times daily 0.1 Gm. (1/4 grn.), and for 7 days in succession 0.5 Gm. (7/4 grn.), without manifesting any symptoms of disturbance."

Dr. Georg Müller, of Dresden, from a series of experiments with Sozioiodole-Mercury (Monatschrift für prakt. Derm., 1899, VIII, p. 310), draws the following conclusions:

1. Sozioiodole-Mercury, applied internally, subcutaneously, and upon wound-surfaces, is decidedly less toxic than the remaining mercury preparations, a statement which is proved by the fact that he administered to an old, exhausted horse 30 Gm. (1 oz.) of the salt, in pill form, without in the least injuring the animal.

2. In dogs the remedy is absorbed into the blood-channels from both the digestive tract and subcutis. In the first instance, the substance appears in the urine after the expiration of 10 to 15 hours; in the latter, after 35 to 42 hours. Furthermore, it appears that absorption takes place more rapidly when the salt is administered subcutaneously, in a soluble than when in an insoluble state.

3. Absorption does not take place from the skin.

4. Sozioiodole-Mercury is very promptly absorbed from granulating wounds when it is applied in large amounts as a permanent dressing; while only very small proportions appear to enter the circulation from open wounds.

BACTERIOLOGY.

In a series of experiments conducted for the purpose of studying the bactericidal properties of the Sozioiodole preparations, Dr. A. Langgaard, of the Pharmacological Institute, Berlin (Therap. Monatshefte, 1888), found that the development of the Streptococcus pyogenes was totally suspended through the presence of Sozioiodole-Sodium in the strength of 2%. The culture plates always remained sterile.

Dr. Max Cohn (Inaugural Dissertation, Berlin, 1889, pp. 27, 28), in a series of experiments upon rabbits, made under the direction of Prof. Liebreich, showed that Sozioiodole-Sodium in 1% solution exercises an inhibiting influence upon the development of the pyogenic cocci. Therefore he concludes that this preparation should be given the preference over iodoform in the treatment of wounds of all kinds, since its use is unattended by symptoms of either local or general intoxication.

Dr. Arthur Dröer (Deutsche med. Wochenchrift, 1894, Nos. 27, 28) reports experiments undertaken with a view to determine the disinfecting power of the Sozioiodole salts upon the diphtheria bacillus. He found that Sozioiodole-Mercury (1:10000) kills a fully developed pure bouillon culture of diphtheria bacilli in 5 minutes. Even half this strength (1:20000) sufficed to destroy such cultures within the short space of one hour.

He says: "The disinfecting properties of Sozioiodole-Mercury are in every respect equal to those of sublimate, formerly the strongest disinfecting agent used in practice. I am therefore convinced that Sozioiodole-Mercury may be used in diphtheria, in powder form, with the same confidence with which sublimate is employed, and with much less danger."

He also tested the effects of the various Sozioiodole salts upon himself, and never
Siliver Chromate Merck.............. c. v.–oz. 2.04
Ag₂CrO₄.—Dark red cryst., or a red pwd.

Silver Cinnamate Merck.............. c. v.–oz. 2.54
Ag₂C₂H₃O₂.—Heavy. pwd. —O caut. Keep dark.

Silver Citrate Merck................. c. v.–oz. 2.54
Ag₂C₂H₃O₂.—Wh. pwd. or need. —Sol. W.

Silver Cyanide Merck................. U. S. P. c. v.–oz. 2.04
AgCN.—Wh. pwd.; odor.; taste.; turns dark on expos. to light. —Sol. potassium cyanide, ammonia, boiling dil. nitric acid, sodium thiosulphate. —Antipyr.; Seds.—Uses : In making hydrocyanic acid; sometimes employed in epilepsy & chorea. —Uses : 40 ml. (0.001-0.005 Gm.) in pills. —An’id., ammonia, chlorite, mixt. of persulphate & protosulphate of iron, astr., respiration, stomach aphon. —Ouat. Great care! Polo’n.

Silver Fluoride Merck.............. c. v.–oz. 4.54
AgF.—Yellow, transp. crystal, with sol. W.

Silver Iodide Merck................. U. S. P. c. v.–oz. 2.54
AgI.—Light yellow pwd.; odor.; taste.; pern. in light, if pure. —Sol., solut. potassa. iodide or cyanide, amn. thiosulphate. —Alterative. —Uses : Gastralgia & syph. —Uses : 1/1 grain (0.018-0.085 Gm.) in pills. —Ouat. Keep fr. light.

Silver Lactate Merck.............. c. v.–oz. 2.54
Ag₂C₂H₃O₂.—Slight, milky need. —Sol., hot W., 20% cold W.

Silver Monochloraceteate
Ag₂H₂C₂O₄.—Pearly scales; turn dark on expos. to light. —Sol., hot W.—Defragates between 110-120° C.

*Silver Nitrate Merck.............. U. S. P. —Cryst. —c. v.–oz. 0.57

Also in 2, 3, 4, 8, & 16 oz. bottles.

AgNO₃.—Color., rhombic plates; odor.; bitter, cacitic, metal. taste; rapidly reduced by org. matter in light. —Sol. 0.5 W., 85 A., 1/2 boil. W., & boil. A. —Malt. 100° C.—Antiep., Alter., Stim., Escharotic, Irritant.—Uses : Intern., epilepsy, locomotor ataxia, tabes dorsalis, typhoid fever, chronic disr., subacutu gastritis, catarh of gall duct, gastric ulcer, &c.—Extern., in 25 solt. as inj. in gonor. Extensively used in photo. & as a reg. by chemist. —Uses : 1/1 grain (0.003-0.009 Gm.). When given long internally, skin bec. blue-black. —An’id., solut. common salt, sal ammoniac, mucilaginous drinks, emetic, stomach aphon, white of egg, milk, &c.—Incorp., org. matter, hydrochloric acid, chlorides, phosphates, arsenites, opium, extracts, woods, essential oils, tannin, &c.—Ouat. Keep in the dark, with care. Polo’n.

Silver Nitrate Merck’s Guaranteed
— Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.

Cryst. —c. v.–oz. 1.80

Sticks. —c. v.–oz. 1.80

Uses: —(KNO₃ & AgCl) 0.5 Gm. diss. in 0.5 Gm. W.; add 80 Co. abe. A.; shake for some m.; clear solut. —(Impurely gentle) 9 Gm. diss. in 60 Co. W.; heat to 70° C.; put slowly W. HCl settle; filter; warm filtrate; evac. & inclin.: only trace residu.

Silver Nitrate, diluted, Merck.—67% c. v.–oz. 0.49

50% —c. v.–oz. 0.37
(Mitigated Lunar Caustic, No. 8).

Merck.—U. S. P. 50% c. v.–oz. 0.36
(Mitigated Lunar Caustic, No. 4).

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3.—The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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observed symptoms of irritability arise in either the respiratory or the intestinal tract.

The same author (Centralblatt f. Bakteriologie u. Parasitenkunde, 1893) publishes a full account of the influence of the Sozioidole preparations upon the growth and development of the cholera bacillus, in which the results are fully as convincing as in the case of the diphtheria bacillus above mentioned. The bactericidal action was most pronounced on use of Sozioidole-Mercury, though the zinc, sodium, and potassium salts manifested it in no small degree. Tribromphenol-bismuth, even in double the proportion, does not approach the Sozioidole preparations in activity.

ANTISEPTIC IN SURGERY, GYNECOLOGY, ETC.

Dr. Nicolaus Thomau (Wien. klin. Wochenschr., 1889, No. 38), of Prof. Albert’s clinic, speaking of the use of the Sozioidole preparations in the treatment of wounds, says:

“We can employ one and the same preparation for disinfecting the instruments, the hands of the operator, and field of operation; for irrigations, for impregnation of the dressings; in short, for all manipulations demanded in antiseptic treatment.”

The author was not only able to carry out the antiseptic treatment with Sozioidole in three clinic patients, in whom the use of both carbolic acid and sublimate was attended by reactive eczema, but one case of eczema extending over the greater part of the lower extremity, and induced in the manner described, was cured within a short time by application of a 5% ointment of Sozioidole-Zinc.

Sozioidole-Sodium was used in equal parts with talcum as dusting-powder, with cocoa butter as bougie, and with collodion. The readily soluble Potassium preparation was employed in 2½ watery solutions for disinfection of instruments and of the hands of the operator, for the toilet of the operation field, for irrigations during operation or change of dressings, and for saturation of the absorbent gauze used in bandaging. In addition, gauzes impregnated with 10g Sozioidole-Sodium or Sozioidole-Potassium were used for direct application to the wound-surface and for drainage; the former, because of its slighter solubility, appears to be better adapted for permanent dressings. The Zinc and Mercury preparations were applied in form of salve (with vaselin); the latter in the strength of from 2 to 5%, the former 5 to 10%.

In Abscesses, Fistulas, Ulcers, and Wounds.

Prof. Lossen, of Heidelberg, writes under date of March 27, 1899, that during the summer and winter of 1888 he employed Sozioidole-Zinc, Sozioidole-Mercury, Sozioidole-Sodium, and Sozioidole-Potassium.

All four preparations, applied pure in powder form, were tried in the following affections: Tuberculous abscess cavities, chronic fistula, tuberculous ulcers of the skin, in granulations after burns, and in operation-wounds. The first two * were not well borne in the pure state—they produced violent local irritation. The last two were well borne throughout. They gave rise, as a rule, to beautiful, healthy granulations; for example, after burns; but, applied to tuberculous ulcers of the skin, they manifested no especial influence.

Harmless Sucedaneum for iodiform in all cases.

According to Dr. Nitschmann of Berlin, as elicited in a paper read at the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin, 1890, the Sozioidole salts find employment chiefly in all cases in which iodiform has previously been used. Over the latter, however, they possess the following great advantages: they are nontoxic; they can not only be employed in powder and salve form, but also in solution; they can, because of their variety, exert the most varied action upon skin and mucous membrane, according to the wishes of the physician; they can be administered internally without harm; and, last, not least, they are wholly odorless, rendering neither the physician nor the sick-room repulsive to the patient.

Excellent in Burns; Painless, Harmless.

Dr. Ostermayr reports (Deutsche med. Wochenschr., 1890, No. 41) his experience with Sozioidole-Potassium, 10g with starch or talcum, in the treatment of burns. It is odorless, anodyne, antiseptic, and absolutely nontoxic. The author first punctures the vesicles, dries with sterilized

footnote: *According to the experience of other observers these salts must be used in dilution. In this form their action is favorable and unattended by pain. Sozioidole Mercury should only very rarely be used pure, and then only when a casusec action is desired.
Silver Nitrate. 

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Sodium Acetate.**

NEW INFORMATION ON articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARCHET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2664, New York.

Silver Nitrate, moulded (fused), Merck.—

**U. S. P.—White.**

c. v.—oz. 0.63

(Moulded Silver Nitrate; Lunar Caustic).—Cryst. silver nitrate fused w. 15 of official hydrochlor. acid.—Wh., hard solid; Softer fracture; odor.; bitter, metal., caustic taste. Darkens on exposure.—Sol. W., nitric acid, A., &c.—Med. 218° C.—Uses: Extern, gonorr., conjunctivitis, cystitis, chronic diar., stricture of ureters, excrescences, warts, fungous growths, chancres, ulcers, supp., syphilis, hyperco., felon, hydrocoele, small-pox pitting, laryngitis, tuberc. disorders, &c.; applied directly or in soln.—Dose 1/10—1/5 grain (0.008-0.035 Gm.) eye wash: 1-2 fl. oz. in W.; enemas: 1-6 fl. oz.

**do. Merck.—** U. S. P.—Cones..
c. v.—oz. 0.73

Cont. ab. 56 AgCl.

—Do. Cones, Wetmore, mounted... doz. 0.75

90's silver nitrate.

—Do. Merck.—Pencils, mounted... doz. 2.00

Moulded into pencils & mounted in wooden holders.—AgNO₃...—Sol. W., A., &c.—Extern., as powerful escharotic & irritant.

Silver Nitrite Merck.—

**C. P.—c. v.—oz. 2.54**

AgNO₂.—A microcryst. yellowish pwd.—Sol. 800 W.; boll. W. with partial decom.—Uses: Organic & anal. chem.

Silver Oxalate Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 2.54**

Ag₂C₂O₄—Wh., cryst. pwd.; decomposes w. heat.—Sol. nitric acid.

Silver Oxide Merck.—

**U. S. P.—c. v.—oz. 2.29**

Ag₂O.—Hard, brownish-black pwd.; odor.: disagree. metal. taste.—Alum., Antisept., Irritant.—Uses: Syph., epilepsy, napeo, chorea, pyrosis, cardialgia, dysent., night swe., leukor., uter. Inflamm., venereal sores, gonorr., &c.—Dose 1/15—1/4 grain (0.005-0.01 Gm.), best, mixed w. some chalk & put up in capsules.—Incomp. with ammonia water, creosote, tanin, acids. —Caust. Should not be triturated w. oxidizable matter, may cause explosion.

Silver Permanganate Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 2.04**

Ag₂MnO₄.—Dark violet, monoc. cryst.; easily decom.—Sol. 110 cold W.—Caust. Dark-colored bot.

Silver Phosphate Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 2.04**

(Normal Silver Orthophosphate).—Ag₃PO₄.—Yellow pwd.; turns brown w. heat.

Silver Sulphate Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 1.79**

Ag₂SO₄—Sm., lustr., rhombo. prism.—Sol. 90 boll. W.; 97 cold W.

Silver Sulphide Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 2.54**

Ag₂S.—Dark, heavy pwd.

Silver Sylvate Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 2.04**

Silver Tartrate Merck.—

**c. v.—oz. 2.54**

Ag₂C₂H₃O₆—Figs., wh. pwd.

Silver Trichloro-phenate (Silver Trichloro-carbolute).—AgCl₃H₂ClO₄—Yellow pwd.—Caust. Keep fr. light.

Silver & Ammonium Nitrate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.50

AgNO₃—Transp., sl. gray cryst.; decom. v. easily.—Sol. W.

Silver & Potassium Cyanide Merck.—

**C. P.**

c. v.—oz. 2.04

Ag₂KCNO—Wh., cryst.; perm't in the light.—Sol. 4 W. at 20° C; 35 A. (0.005).—Bactericide, Antisept.—Uses: One part in 50,000 destroys anthrax bacilli.—Incomp., acids.—Caust. Very poisonous!

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Silver & Sodium Chloride Merck.—

**Cryst.**

c. v.—oz. 2.54


Silver & Sodium Thiosulphate Merck c. v.—oz. 2.54

Ag₃(S₂O₃)₂—Wh., scaly cryst.; sweet taste.—Sol. W.—Uses: Techn.

Spatol Merck—

**1 1/2 gr. vial 1.00**

(Beta-methyl-indole; Scatol).—Constit. of human faces: can be prod. by fusing egg-albumen w. potash. hydrate.—CH₂N=C₂H₄(C₂H₅)₂.CH.NH.—Wh., thin slices; v. disagr. odor.—Soln., hot W., A., C., & B.—Med. 30—50° C.

Smilacina Merck.—

**Amorph.**

15 gr. vial 2.00

(Parslin; Sambeparin; Paraffin Acid).—Glucose fr. root Smilax officinalis, Kunth, & o. ep.—Wh. to yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Alum., Expector., Emmetic.—Uses: Syph., colds, &c.—Dose 1-8 grains (0.005-0.03 Gm.).

**do. Merck.—**

**Cryst.**

15 gr. vial 2.26

Glucose fr. root Smilax officinalis, Kunth, & o. ep.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. A.

Soda, see Sodium Hydrate.

Soda, Baking—see Sodium Bicarbonate, Powder.

Soda, Lime—see Sodium Hydrate with Lime.

Sodium Icthyol-sulphonate, see Ichthyol, Sodium.

Sodium Oleate, see Oleate, Sodium.

Sodium Ortho-di-nitro-cresolate, see Antoinonin.

Sodium Mercuric... 1 oz. g. s. v. & tin.—oz. 0.40

Also in 1, 3/4, & 1/2 lbs.

Metal.—Na.—Light, soft, ductile, mail. metal; silver-wh. lustre, where freshly cut; dull gray when oxidized by air.—Caust. Must be kept under a liquid free fr. oxygen, such as naphtha or benzine.

Sodium Mercuric's G. R... 1 oz. g. s. v. & tin.—oz. 0.50

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.


*Sodium Acetate Merck. — U. S. P.—C. P.,

**cryst.**

c. b.—lb. 0.31

Na₂CO₃+H₂O.—Colorless, monoc. cryst.; effor. on expos.—Sol. 14 W., 80 A., 0.5 boll. W. & 2 boll. A.—Dec.Uses: Cryt. drops, & o. dis. of urin. org.—Dose 15—120 grains (1-8 Gm.).

**do. Merck.—**

**Techn.**

**cryst.**

c. b.—lb. 0.29

**do. Merck.—**

**Pure, fused**

c. b.—lb. 0.74

Gray sticks of radiated cryst.

Sodium Acetate Merck's G. R. —

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

**Cryst.**

c. b.—lb. 0.41

Tests:—(Meltes, H₂O, On, Iron, Cl. ) aqu. soln. 1:20: no chg. by H₂SO₄: nor Ba(NO₃)₂: nor Amm. Oxal.; nor, on add. equal vol. W., little HNO₃, & AgNO₃: 20 Cc. same soln. add 0.5 Cc. Potasa. Ferroxyalide: no chg.
cotton, and then applies the above-mentioned powder and a bandage, which remain in position for 24 hours. He states that the healing process is completed in a remarkably short space of time; besides, the patient is unconscious of pain. There is no danger of intoxication.

It has been observed that persons burned in the face with hot caustic potash, or even monobromacetic acid, are almost painlessly cured within a very short period by the employment of Soziodole-Potassium. The disfiguring scars, of such frequent occurrence after wounds of this nature, did not result.

Dr. Rinke, of Wronke (Therap. Monatshefte, 1898, p. 599), reports the case of a man who had received a simple fracture of the upper third of the tibia. When the plaster dressing was removed two weeks later, two necrotic foci were found. The fracture having healed well, these points were disinfected and a tightly fitting iodoform-gauze bandage applied. On changing this, the necrotic process was well advanced, especially along the tibia. There were profuse sanguineous secretion and raspberry-shaped granulations at the inner margins of the sinus. A profusely secreting necrotic focus had likewise developed above the heel. In spite of the most careful antisepsis and daily change of bandages, the discharges could not be arrested. A sinus running along the outer longitudinal aspect of the tibia discharged a large amount of putrid secretion, threatening erosion of the tibialis anticus.

As the patient could no longer tolerate the iodoform treatment, Soziodole-Potassium was resorted to. After thoroughly cleansing the sinus with sublimate, this Soziodole salt was applied compactly, the parts being well tamponed. Improvement was marked and rapid. The secretions lessened, the foci above the instep and heel became clean and filled with healthy granulations, and manifested a pronounced tendency to return to the normal. After fifteen changes of dressings the process was entirely dissipated, a slight thickening of the tibia only remaining.

The author further states that, since this experience, he has applied Soziodole after previous use of the Paquelin cautery, in all cases of severe chronic ulcers of the leg, with the best results; and that he never observed any untoward symptoms, such as are often seen with the iodoform treatment.

Prompt Cica-
trizant and
Antiphlogisti-
cal
Dr. Hermann Sus-
chanek, of Zurich (Corresp.-Bl.
für schweiz. Aerzte, 1889), recommends Sozo-
iodole-Mercury, in concentration not exceeding 1:20 to 1:10, applied directly to the affected part with a brush or cotton swab only.

Tuberculous ulcers are amenable to treatment with Soziodole-Sodium in powder form, and dry affections of the larynx yield to Soziodole-Zinc in powder mixtures. In the various cutaneous affections—such as acute and chronic eczema, the different forms of herpes, impetigo, and ulcers—Soziodole-Zinc paste has a most soothing and curative action. Soziodole-Potassium, 5% with talcum, was employed with success in varicose ulcers of the leg, and in ointment form (1:10) in inflammatory and parasitic conditions of the skin.

Furthermore, a Soziodole-Sodium-lanolin salve was found of value in exciting healthy granulations in indolent wounds; while local application of a 7% solution of Soziodole-Zinc (more accurately, 1:15 distilled water) cures purulent conjunctivitis and blennorrhoea neonatorum. In primary vaginitis the introduction of tampons medicated with 10% Soziodole-Sodium salve was followed by improvement of a permanent nature; and in purulent cervical catarrh, insufflations of Soziodole-Sodium and introduction of tampons behind the cervix uteri were resorted to with success. Even endometritis was eradicated by intra-uterine irrigations with a 7% solution of Soziodole-Zinc.

Excellent Re-
results in
Chronic
Ulcers, Can-
cer, etc.

Dr. K. Wittlauer, of Halle, writes (Münchener med. Wochenschr., 1892, No. 34) that he obtained most decided and excellent results with Soziodole-Mercury in the treatment of chronic indolent ulcers of the foot and leg. He employed the following ointment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soziodole-Mercury</th>
<th>1 part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanolin............</td>
<td>100 parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Oil...........</td>
<td>10 parts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This was thickly spread upon linen strips of appropriate width, which were then applied directly to the ulcerated surface. Over this came cotton-wool and a bandage applied so as to exert slight pressure. The leg
SODIUM ACETO-TUNGSTATE.

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**SODIUM ACETO-TUNGSTATE.**

**Sodium Aceto-tungstate Merck.** c. v. - oz. .29

(Sodium Aceto-wolframate).—Wh., cryst. mass.—Sol. W.

**Sodium Alizarin-sulphonate Merck.** c. v. - oz. .54

Sodium salt of acid prod. by acting upon alizarin w. fumaric acid. — Na₂C₃H₄O₆(SO₃H)₂H₂O.

**Sodium Amalgam Merck.** lb. 2.00

Fr. adding sodium in sm. pieces to mercury heated to 180° C.—4 ½ sodium. — Silver-wh., cryst. mass.—Dep. by W., hy- drogen being slowly generated.

**Sodium Amalgam Merck's G. R.** c. b. - lb. 2.50

—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

Gray, dry mass; ab. 28 Na; in W., causes quiet, steady evolut. of H.

**Sodium Amyl-sulphate Merck.** c. v. - oz. .44

2Na₂H₇SiO₃H₂O.

**Sodium Amyl-xanthogenate Merck.** c. v. - oz. .39


**Sodium Anisate Merck.** c. v. - oz. 1.04

2Na₂C₃H₄O₆H₂O—Sm. color. scales.—Sol. W.—Antipyr., Antirheum., Analg.—Uses: Subst. for sod. salicylate in sciatica, rheum., &c.—Does 5-15 grains (0.3-1 Gm.).

**Sodium Anthranilate Merck.** c. v. - oz. 1.04

(Sodium Ortho-amido-benzoate).—NaC₃H₄NO₄.

**Sodium Anthra-quinone-sulphonate Merck.** c. v. - oz. 1.29

NaC₃H₄SO₃H₂O.—Wh. leaflets.—Sol. W.

**Sodium Antimoniate.**—See Sodium Pyro-antimonate.

**Sodium Arsenate Merck.** U. S. P. — Pure, cryst. c. b. - lb. .59

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

(Sodium Arseniate).—NaH₂AsO₄+Na₂O.—Clear, color., monocl. prism.; mild, alkali. taste.—Sol. w. 60 boiling A. & G. —Alter, Toxic., Antisept., Antiper. —Uses: Intern., for malaria, ague, debility, anemia, cholera, & nervous dis.—Also in baths for rheum. & gout, 30-90 grains (0.5-1.5 Gm.) for a bath; in cigarettes for asthma & phthis.;—Does ⅛-¼ v. 10-15 grains (0.001-0.008-0.006 Gm.). —Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, fresh ferric hydrate, diazyl iron, ferric hydrate & magnesia, deum lac, stimulant, warm., &c.—Cauf. Poison!

**do. Merck.**—Cryst. c. b. - lb. .31

**do. Merck.**—Dry c. b. - lb. .31

(Anhydrous Sodium Arsenate).—Na₂H₂AsO₄.—White, gran. pwd.

**Sodium Arsine Merck.**—Pure c. b. - lb. .84

Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.


**do. Merck.**—Crude c. b. - lb. .59

Gray lump.

**Sodium Asparagusin Merck.** c. v. - oz. 1.54

(Sodium Amylo-oxycetic).—NaC₃H₇NO₄H₂O.—Rhombic needles.—Sol. W.

**Sodium Benzeno-sulphonate Merck.** c. v. - oz. .54

(Sodium Benzo-sulphonate).—NaC₃H₄SO₃.

**Sodium Benzene-sulphonate Merck.** c. v. - oz. .29

(Sodium Benzoe-sulphonate).—NaC₃H₄SO₃.

**Sodium Benzene-sulphonate Merck.** U. S. P. — Fr.

Natural Benzoic Acid c. v. - oz. .24

Also in ½, ¼ lbs.

NaC₃H₄O₂.—Wh., lumpy pld.; color.; sweetish, astring. taste.—Sol. 1: W.; 40 A. & 13: boil.; 90 boil. A.—Antil.), Antipyr., Antisept.—Uses: Rheum., gout, nephritis, cystitis, lithiasis, tonsillitis, gravel, phth., purpural fever, & malaria, med. to dry up secretions of coryz or bronch. of a cold quickly.—Does 10-40 grs. (0.6-2.4 Gm.).


Also in ½, ¼ lbs., & ozs.

**Sodium Biborate.**—See Sodium Borate.

**Sodium Bicarbonate Merck.** U. S. P. — C. P., powder. c. b. - lb. .20

(Anhyd. Sodium Carbonate; Baking Soda).—NaHCO₃.—Wh., opaque pld.; cooling, mildly alkali. taste.—Sol. 15 W.—Antisept., Antipyr., Antisept.—Uses: Acid stoma., pneum., diphth., membr. gr. & phth., lithiasis, cystitis, &c.; also largely chem. & tech.—Does 10-40 grs. (0.6-1.5 Gm.).—Cauf. Should not be given as acid antidote, as it evolves large quant. of carbon dioxide.

**do. Merck.**—C.P., cryst. c. b. - lb. .27

Wh., cryst. lumps.

**do. Merck.**—Pure, powder c. b. - lb. .18

**Sodium Bicarbonate Merck's G. R.**—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

**Cryst.** c. b. - lb. .46

**Pbd.** c. b. - lb. .40

**Tests:** (U. S. P., S₂O₃, H₂O, H₂PO₄.) 1 to 2 grm. diss. & test as "Sodium Carbonate, Merck's G. R." (Anm.) best in test tube: no odor; moist Turmeric paper unchng. —(T. Thio sulphonate, As ) sq. sol. 1: 50: supernat. w. Acid Acet. ; add AgNO₃; v. el. wh. opal, at most.—(Na₂CO₃ sq. sol. 1: 20 made below 18° C. without shak. ; add 3 drops solut. Phthyal.: not red at first (if it red, disapp. w. 0.3 Cc. norm. HCl.).

**Sodium Bichromate Merck.**—Fused c. b. - lb. .33

(Sodium Dichromate, Acid Chromate).—Na₂Cr₂O₇.—Thin, red, deliq. prism.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Oxidizer.

**Sodium Binoxalate Merck.** c. b. - lb. .84

(Sodium Acid Oxalate).—Na₂C₂O₄.—Wh., monocl. cryst.—Sol. 80 W. at 12° C.—Uses: Tech., Cauf. Poison !

**Sodium Biphosphate Merck.**—Pure c. b. - lb. 1.19

(Mono-sodium Ortho-phospho-acid).—NaH₂PO₄H₂O.—Large, transp. cyc., acid react.—Sol. W.

**Sodium Bisulphate Merck.**—Pure, cryst. c. b. - lb. .59

(Anhyd. Sodium Sulphate).—Na₂H₂SO₄.—Large, color. cryst.—Sol. W.

**do. Merck.**—Pure, fused c. b. - lb. .64

**Sol. W.**

**do.**—Commercial c. b. - lb. .19

Grayish-wh. crys. or mass.—Uses: Tech., Cauf. Poison !

**Sodium Bisulphate Merck's G. R.**—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

**Cryst.** c. b. - lb. .84

**Tests:** (doe " Potassium Bisulphate Merck's G. R." 84

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3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

—212—
SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 211a.

was elevated, the patient lying in bed or upon a sofa. In the beginning this dressing was changed daily; later on, it was left in position four or five days.

Under date of Aug. 15, 1894, the same author writes that the high opinion he has always entertained of the Sozoidole preparations remains unaltered. He makes extensive use of them, particularly in his private practice. As after-treatment following cauteryization, he has recently employed Sozoidole-Sodium, either alone or combined with alcohol tampons, in a number of cases of inoperable cancer of the uterus. The results were entirely satisfactory.

He has also successfully used Sozoidole-Potassium and Sozoidole-Sodium as dusting-powders in burns and moist eczemas.

Sozoidole-Mercury, in 1% salve or powder, is prized very highly as an application in ulcers of the leg, and as a wound salve. In the author's surgical practice, the Sozoidole preparations are prescribed very freely. They have also been of service in affections of the nose and larynx.

Prof. F. Elischner, of Budapest, writes, under date of Oct. 23, 1894, that in surgical and gynecological practice he can fully confirm the results obtained by his colleagues Mayer and Ostermayer. The researches upon carcinomata and ulcers are still in progress. The remedy in his hands appears to at least have replaced iodiform.

Dr. Benckiser, of Karlsruhe, reports that he has used Sozoidole-Zinc in a series of gynecological cases. When used pure, it appears to act very well as a caustic in certain ulcerative conditions. He has observed a number of such ulcers rapidly heal under the use of Sozoidole-Zinc, dusted on the parts in the pure state.

Dr. O. Parow, of Weimar, writes that he has observed good effects follow the use of insufflations of Sozoidole-Zinc in a case of simple chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh. Most pronounced action of this salt was noted in a case of contused wound of the tibia which manifested no disposition to heal after many weeks of treatment with wet dressings of creolin solution. On employment of wet dressings of a 2% solution of Sozoidole-Zinc, cure was accomplished within a few days.

Dr. Otto Vossen, of Aix-la-Chapelle, reports that he has used 5 to 10% Sozoidole-Potassium ointments, made with lanolin, cold cream, or white-precipitate ointment, in cutaneous eruptions of all kinds; likewise in fissured nipples of nursing women. The results were always most gratifying.

Continued on page 215a.

H-H-H
Sodium Bisulphite Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, c. b.—lb.  0.59
(Lemonogen).—NaHSO₃ + H₂O.—Opaque prisms, or gran. pwd.; faint sulphurous odor; disagree. taste.—Sol. 4 W, 72 A; 3 boiling W, Antiseptic. —Uses: Intern., sour mouth, diphth. yeasty vomiting.—Extern., skin dis. Also chem. & tech.—Dose 10-50 grains (0.65-3 Gm.).—Incorp., acids do. Merck.—Pure, dry, c. b.—lb. .48
* do. Merck.—Commercial, dry, c. b.—lb. .31
90% NaHSO₃—Antiseptic.—Uses: Disinfector & bleach.

Sodium Bisulphite Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—c. b.—lb. 3.09
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Tests (As.)—5 Gm. evap. w. conc. H₂SO₄; rediss. (pt. 1) add H₂SO₄; no chg. (pt. 3) add soll. Amm. Molybdate (cont. HNO₃); warm &.—not yellow.

Sodium Bitartrate Merck.—Cryst. c. b.—lb. 1.19
Na₂C₄H₄O₆·4H₂O.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. 8 W; 1.8 boiling W.—Uses: Chieftly reagent.

*Sodium Borate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, c. b.—lb.  .75
(Borax; Sodium Pyroborate; so-called "Sod. Bicarbonate").—Na₂B₂O₄·10H₂O.—Hard, wh. cryst.; sweetish, alkal. taste.—Sol. 16 W, 0.8 boll. W, 1 G at 80° C.—Antiseptic, Emmen., Anti-epil.—Uses: Intern., amnem., dysmenorr., epil. urea acid diathése, diph., skin, diph., conjunc. tivit., urethritis, &c. In aphth. & spur. in infants, give w. honey.—Also techn.—Dose 30-40 grains (0.2-0.6 Gm.).
do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, powder c. b.—lb.  0.80
Wh pwd.—Uses: Tech.
do. Cryst.—c. b.—lb. 0.30
Clear, color. crys.—Uses: Tech.
do. Powder.—c. b.—lb. 0.31
Wh. pwd.—Uses: Tech.
do. Merck.—Fused—c. b.—lb.  1.09
(Borax Glass).—Na₂B₂O₄.—Wh., glass-like plate; bec. opaque on expo. to the air.—Sol. W.—Uses: Anal. & tech.
do. Merck.—Calcin. c. b.—lb.  0.75
Na₂B₂O₄.—Wh., light pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: As the official borax.

Sodium Borate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—c. b.—lb. 1.34
Calcin. c. b.—lb. 1.09
Tests (as. solv. solv. clear, al. alkali.; acidulat. w. HCl, buns Turmeric paper. (W. & E.) solv. solv. 1:30; add HCl & H₂O, evag. chg.; same solt. add Na₂CO₃, inc.; no chg. (CO₂, H₂SO₄, C) solv. solv. 1:30, add w. H₂O, (no effect); add (Na₂SO₃), & AgNO₃; only al. opal.

Sodium Borate, Meta-, Merck—C. P.—c. b.—lb. 2.59
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. (Normal Sodium Metaborate).—Na₂B₂O₄·4H₂O.—By fusing borax w. sod. carbon, or caustic soda.—Wh. masses, or transp., monocl. prisms.—Sol. W.

Sodium Borate, Neutral, Merck—c. b.—lb. 2.09
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. Na₂B₂O₄.—Transp., fragile, splinterly, glass-like masses.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., dis. of nose & ear; a cold, sitar. soll. used for bandages.

Sodium Boroborate Merck—N. F. c. v. —oz. .54
Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Antitussive.—Dose: Rheum., gravel, & pyr. fever.—Dose 80-190 grains (5-6 Gm.).

Sodium Borocitrate Merck—c. b.—lb. 1.89
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs. Mixt. sodium citrate & borax.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antitussive, Diur.—Uses: Lithia & lithi. gravel.—Dose 10-50 grains (0.65-3 Gm.).

Sodium Borosaliclyate Merck—c. v. —oz. .50
(Boracil).—React. prod. sodium salicylate, boric acid & W.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Antitussive, Analgie.—Uses: Rheum., gout, warts, pleurisy, &c. Also tech.—Dose 5-15 grains (0.32-0.8 Gm.).—App. w. glycerin, lanolin, vaselin, &c.

Sodium Borosulphite Merck—c. v. —oz. .29
Mixt. sod. sulphite & borax.—Wh. v. deliq. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Germicidal.—Uses: Tech.

Sodium Borutarate Merck—c. v. —oz. .34
Mixt. sod. tartrate & borax.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Diur.—Lithia & lithi. gravel.—Dose 80-190 grains (5-6 Gm.).

Sodium Bromate Merck—C. P.—c. v. —oz. .84

Sodium Bromate Merck's G. R.—c. v. —oz. .94
—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.—Tests: see "Potassium Bromate, Merck's G. R."

Sodium Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.—c. b.—lb.  .93
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Uses: Color. or wh. exud.; saline, flb. bitter taste; abs. moist. fr. air without being deliq.—Sol. 1 W, 18 A, 0.5 boll. W.—Sol. Alter, Diur.—Uses: EPILEPSY, HEADACHE, HYPERP. & P. T., DEUTER., INSOM., NERVOS., HYST., ECF., CON. M. EXTR. FROM POTASS. BROMIDE, & IS LEAST DEPRESSING.—Dose 5-40 grains (0.32-0.4 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Sodium Bromide, Hydrated, Merck—c. b.—lb.  .93
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Uses: Colord., or wh. exud.; saline, flb. bitter taste; abs. moist. fr. air without being deliq.—Sol. 1 W, 18 A, 0.5 boll. W.—Sol. Alter, Diur.—Uses: EPILEPSY, HEADACHE, HYPERP. & P. T., DEUTER., INSOM., NERVOS., HYST., ECF., CON. M. EXTR. FROM POTASS. BROMIDE, & IS LEAST DEPRESSING.—Dose 5-40 grains (0.32-0.4 Gm.).—Caut. Keep well stopped.

Sodium Butyl-sulphate, Iso-, Merck—c. v. —oz. .59
Na₂C₂H₅SO₄.—Color. crys.—Sol. W.

Sodium Butyrate Merck—Pure—c. b.—lb. 1.79
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & ozs.
Na₂C₂H₅O₂.—Deliq. crys.—Sol. W.

Sodium Camphorate Merck—c. v. —oz. .129
Na₂C₅H₇O₄.—Wh. deliq. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic

Sodium Canterbury Merck—c. v. —oz. .125
Na₂C₅H₇O₄.—Wh. cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Antitu.

—Uses: As an inj. in laryngeal tuberculosis.

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SOZIOIDOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 218a.

Internally, he has prescribed Sozioidole-Sodium 0.5 to 1.0 Gm. (7/10 to 15 grn.) 3 times daily, in wafer form, with or after meals. In two cases of carcinoma, the results were of such a nature as to make it highly desirable for others to follow out the same line of treatment.

Excellence in Veterinary Practice.

Dr. E. WALLMANN, Imperial Veterinarian, of Erfurt, reports by letter to Mr. Trommsdorff that he has had very good, indeed often surprising, results with the Sozioidole preparations. In two cases in which he employed Sozioidole-Potassium (powder) in the treatment of operation wounds (neurectomy) in the horse, perfect healing was obtained without any sign of suppuration, an achievement which was never noted by him after the use of other remedies.

Sozioidole-Zinc, in 1 to 2% solution, was used in 40 conjunctival catarrhs and in otitis media, with the best effects. A more rapid and complete healing was noted than in the treatment with other medicaments.

The author was agreeably surprised by the action of Sozioidole-Mercury in a case of parasitic skin eruption in a dog, which had been ineffectually treated with other remedies for more than half a year. After two infusions with a salve (1:20), such pronounced improvement took place as to warrant a strong hope of completely curing the animal within a short time. Although more than one-third of the body constantly received injection, toxic symptoms were never developed.

SOZIOIDOLE IN RHINO-LARYNGOLOGY.

Dr. FR. BÖHM, of Niedervern, writes as follows:

"Having used Sozioidole in many cases of affections of the nose and throat with the most signal success, I feel it my duty to make you the following report of the results obtained. Before, however, I undertake to point out the uses of your preparation in an individual case, the description of which may gain in value, since it has reference to my own person, I may perhaps be permitted a few preliminary remarks.

"There are on the market four preparations of Sozioidole—namely, Sozioidole-Sodium, Sozioidole-Potassium, Sozioidole-Zinc, and Sozioidole-Mercury. It is thus the duty of physicians to determine, upon the basis of accurate observation, those conditions in which each individual salt appears to be indicated. Whoever undertakes their administration without bearing this plan in mind will scarcely be satisfied with the effects; on the contrary, he might meet with failure, and perhaps attribute to the medicament what was in reality the result of his own unskilful management.

"I was busy with the determination of the method of their employment and the results, when a paper upon the same subject by my colleague, Dr. Seifert, Lecturer in the University, Würzburg, appeared in the Münchener med. Wochenchrift. Upon the basis of my own experience I am in a position to wholly confirm the views there expressed. Of the various favorable results obtained it will suffice to give the following:

"As a result of exposure to stormy weather and the rapid changes of temperature between the sick-room and out-of-doors, I acquired a naso-pharyngeal catarrh, to which at first but little attention was paid. It gradually became more intense and took on a chronic character. The constant tainting sensation of dryness in the throat, the absence of secretion, the constantly recurring obstruction of the nose, difficulty of respiration, and occasional occurrence of asthma, and the enforced abstinence from favorite habits (such as smoking) caused me, after I had tried the ordinary remedies, to seek the advice of a friend who is a specialist. But faithful adherence to the advice here obtained, and even cauteryization by means of electro-cautery, were not followed by an improvement worthy of the name. I then read of the newly discovered Sozioidole preparations, and decided to give them a trial. I commenced with insufflations of Sozioidole-Sodium (1:1 milk-sugar); but, as a favorable action was not noted, I resorted to Sozioidole-Potassium (1:1), but here also my expectations were not realized; on the contrary, I observed an increase in the dryness of the nose and pharynx. I next tried Sozioidole-Zinc (1:9), and found in it the right remedy. Even after the second insufflation of this preparation, an intense secretion from the mucous membrane followed; the dry, disagreeable, burning sensation in the throat disappeared, as a rule,

Continued on page 216a.
Sodium Carminate Merck............15 gr. vial. 
NaCl, C₂H₃O₄

Sodium Cetrate
Na₂C₂H₃O₄
Whitish, cryst., micro-acicular pwd.—Sol. W. 
Tonic. —Uses: Phthis., debility, & dyspepsia. —Does 2-10 grs. (0.18-0.36 Gm.).

Sodium Chenocholate Merck........15 gr. vial 1.00
Na₂C₂H₃O₄

Sodium Chlorate Merck.—C. P., cryst. —c. b.—lb. 89
NaClO₃
Crystal, odor; cooling, saline taste. —Sol. 1.1 W. ; 0.5 boll. W.; 5 G., 100 A.—Deodorant, Antiseptic, Alum. —Uses: Intern., diphth., anginal scarlat., pharyngeal & laryngeal infam., stomatitis, urethritis, mercurial pyaemia, hemorrhoids, &c.—Extern., as wash, gargle or infl. —Also chem. & tech. —Does 5-15 grs. (0.26-0.85 Gm.). —Incorp., organic matters, easily oxidizable subste. —Caust. Must not be triturated with sulphur or phosphorus, or any combustible subste.; severe explosion occurs. Gl. &t. bot.

Sodium Chlorihydrate Merck........ Dry
C. v.—oz. .49
By evap. solut. of sod. phosphate in hydrochl. acid.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.

Sodium Chloride Merck.—U. S. P., cryst. —c. b.—lb. 39

Sodium Chloride Merck’s G. R. —Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent —
c. b.—lb. 54

Sodium Carbonate, Dry, Merck’s G. R. —c. b.—lb. 89
Na₂CO₃
Dried under pressure, to be used in the dry state.

Sodium Carbonate, Anhydrous, Merck’s G. R. —
c. b.—lb. 1.34
Na₂CO₃
Contains 2 ½ sq.

Sodium Carbonate, Dried, Merck’s G. R. —c. b.—lb. 1.34
Na₂CO₃
Contains 2 ½ sq.

Sodium Bromate Merck............1.00 lbs. —c. b.—lb. 1.09
Mixt. boric acid, borax, sod. chloride, & sod. sulphate.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic, Preserv. —Uses: Typhoid fever, dysent., &c.; also techn.

Sodium Cholate Merck.—Pure.—c. v.—oz. .29
Also in 1 ½ & 1 ½ lbs. 
(Dried Purified Ox Gall).—Fr. ox gall, by removing mucic & coloring matters. —Yellowish-wh. pwd.; attracts moisture readily.—Sol. W.—Tonic, Lax. —Uses: Deficient bilary secret., chronic constip., &c.—Does 2-50 grs. (0.09-1.66 Gm.).

Sodium Chromate, Neutral, Merck.—Pure —
c. b.—lb. 1.59
Na₂Cr₂O₇
Also in 1 ½ & 1 ½ lbs., & ozs.

Sodium Chromate, Merck............15 gr. vial. 
Na₂Cr₂O₇

Sodium Chromate—Dried, Merck’s G. R. —c. b.—lb. 1.59
Na₂Cr₂O₇
Contains 2 ½ sq.

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within a short time after insufflation, and
gave place to a feeling of comfort. The
nasal mucous membrane secreted, and the air
entered freely and unobstructed through the
still somewhat narrowed nasal passages.

"After a fortnight's continued employment
of this method of treatment, I could already
notice a decided progress toward a cure of
the pathological condition. Re-establish-
ment and maintenance of the secretions were
accompanied by subsidence of the swelling
of the chronically thickened mucous mem-
brane and the disappearance of the disagree-
able symptoms. While I had been forced for
half a year to wholly forego the pleasure of
smoking, I could now humor this habit with-
out provoking any aggravation of the af-
fection. If any symptom appeared, insuff-
lations of the powder sufficed to almost im-
mediately dissipate it.

"After I had thus demonstrated upon my-
self the agreeable action of Sozoiodole-Zinc,
it was a pleasure to note the favorable in-
fluence of Sozoiodole-Potassium and Sozoio-
dole-Sodium upon my patients affected with
other forms of chronic disturbance of the
nasal and pharyngeal mucous membrane. In
my opinion both remedies are indicated
where abundant secretion is associated with
the original affection. Under their action
these affections are removed, and the results
already detailed soon become manifest.

"From accurately and carefully conducted
experiments upon myself and patients, I can
assert that, in affections of the nose and
throat, our materia medica has been greatly
enriched by the introduction of the Sozoio-
dole preparations, which will be warmly wel-
comed by both physician and patient."

Dr. Otto Seiffert, of Würz-
burg, draws attention (Münch-
ner med. Wochenschr., 1888, No.
47) to his observations on the
use of the Sozoiodole prepara-
tions in more than 50 cases of the most
varied affections of the nose, throat, and
larynx. Sozoiodole-Potassium, used in dilu-
tion of 1:2 or 1:1, is most admirably adapted
for the treatment of those forms of *chronic
rhinitis* characterized by abnormally profuse
secretion, be the latter watery, mucoid, or
muco-purulent. Insufflations of Sozoiodole-
Sodium, 1:1, were employed with very
satisfactory results in *tuberculous ulcerations
of the larynx*. This powder adheres
firmly to the ulcerated surfaces, where, be-
cause of its freely soluble nature, it exerts
a most intense antiseptic action.

The most extensive use was made of the
Zinc salt in those forms of chronic *rhinitis*
which are distinguished by a slight amount
of secretion, namely, the several phases of
*rhinitis hyperplastica* and the various
forms of *rhinitis atrophica*. In the first-
mentioned forms, not only was the secretion

Continued on page 215a.
Sodium Chlorate, Neutral, Merck.—Commercial. — c. b.—lb. .49
Sodium Cinnamate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29
NaH₂C₂O₄—Wh. powder. — Sol. W.
Sodium Citrate, Acid, Merck. — c. b.—lb. 1.84
Na₂C₂H₃O₂·H₂O—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Diss., Antipyr. — Uses: Fever. — Does 5-40 grains (0.33-0.46 Gm.) several t. p. d.
Sodium Citrate, Neutral, Merck. — c. b.—lb. 1.24
Na₂C₂H₃O₂·H₂O—Wh. crys.—Sol. W.—Diss., Antipyr. — Uses: Dia. of gen.-urt. org. & inf. — Does 10-60 grains (0.64-9 Gm.).
Sodium Citro-benzoate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .54
Sodium Coparivate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.04
Na₂C₂H₃O₂·H₂O—Yellowish powd. mass; absorb malodour easily.—Sol. W.—Antisept., Distr. — Uses: Gonorr. gleet, bronchitis, & dia. of mal. mem.—Does 10-60 grains (0.64-9 Gm.).
Sodium Cyanide Merck. — g. s.—oz. .67
NaCN + 1 (or less) — Wh., deliq. crys.—Sol. W.—Sedative. — Uses: Spasmodytic cough, & nervous irritability. — Does 1/8-1/4 grain (0.003-0.016 Gm.). — Antid. — ad., pell. of spleen, iron pernicious, & proteinuria mixed, chlorides & amm. inhalation, &c.—Use: Cold poison. Very poisonous.
Sodium D-iodo-salolylate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29
Na₂C₅H₇O₇·H₂O—Wh. leaflets or seed.—Sol. 80 W. at 20° C. — Analg., Antipyr., Antisept. — Uses: Extern., parasitic skin dis.
Sodium Dinitro-cresolate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29
Na₂Cr₂O₇·2H₂O—Orange pwd.—Uses: Tech.—Cont. Poison.
Sodium Dioxide. — g. s.—lb. 1.14
(Sodium Peroxide). — Fr. melted sod. w. dry air, followed by ignition in oxygen (Harcourt). — Na₂O₂—Wh. solid; yellowish w. heat.—Sol. W., develops great heat.—Uses: Tech.—Cont. Liable to cause ignition on contact w. alc. or. inflamm. liq. mixed w. W.
Sodium Dithionate.—See Sodium Hypophosphate.
Sodium Dithio-salolylate, Alpha, Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29
Na₂C₅H₇O₇·H₂O—Yellow-wh. pwd.—Sol. W.; less sol. than the Beta-salt. — Antisp., Germic. — Uses: Vet.—Foot & mouth dis.
Sodium Dithio-salolylate, Beta, Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.29
Na₂C₅H₇O₇·H₂O—Yellow-wh. pwd.—Sol. W.; more sol. than the Alpha-salt. — Antipern., Antisp.—Uses: Intern., scatica, rheum., gonorr. rheum., &c.—Uses: Vet.—2.5 to 5% wash for foot & mouth dis.—Does 1-10 grains (0.005-0.05 Gm.).
Sodium Ethylate, Liquid, Merck.—Ph. B. — c. v.—oz. .35
Cont. 1% of solid sodium ethylate (Na₂C₂H₃O₂)—Colorless, syrupy liquid; turns brown by keeping. — Sp. Gr. 0.987.—Excreted.—Uses: Wats., nv., &c. The alcohol produced by its decomposes the albuminous bodies exposed, & thus mitigates action. — Appl. with glass rod, pure.
Sodium Ethylate Richardson-Merck.—Cryst. — g. s.—oz. .50
(Caustic Alcohol). — Fr. absolute ethyl alc. at 10° C. by sodium.—CuH₂O₂Na—Whitish, pulverulent cryst.—Sol. W., A.—Caustic, Expectorative.—Uses: Extern., destroy warts & nev. 81/8% alc. solut. carefully applied w. glass rod. When a crust has formed, remove & apply anew. 1 in 4 of olive oil against pustules & o. skin dis.—Antid., chlorof. stops the caustic action.—Cont. Keep in rubber-apth. bot.
Sodium Ethylate, Dry, Merck.—g. s.—oz. 1.00
Wh. or brownish, hygro. pwd.
Sodium Ethyl sulfate Merck.—C.P.—c. b.—lb. 1.00
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & oez.
(Sodium Sulpho-vinate). — Na₂H₂SO₄·H₂O.—Wh., v. hygro., flat cryst.; cooling, arom. taste.—Sol. 0.7 W., A.—Cathartic.—Uses: Mild, pleasant remedy for constip. — Does 60-80 grains (4-90 Gm.).
Sodium Ferriyanyl Merck. — c. b.—lb. 2.94
Also in 1/2, 1/4 lbs., & oez.
Na₂Fe(CN)₆·12H₂O—Ruby-colored, deliq. prisma.—Sol. 5.3 cold W.; 1.8 boil. W.—Uses: Chem.
Sodium Ferroycyanide Merck.—Pure.—c. b.—lb. .94
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & oez.
Na₂Fe(CN)₆·12H₂O—Yellow, transp., monoc. prisma.—Sol. W.—Uses: Chem.
— do. — Crude. — c. b.—lb. .59
Yellow crys.—Uses: Tech.
Sodium Flouride Merck.—Pure.—c. b.—lb. 1.59
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & oez.
do. Merck.—Arsenic-free. — c. b.—lb. .89
Antiferment., Antisept.
do. Merck.—Commercial. — c. b.—lb. .87
Sodium Formate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .40
NaCHO₂·H₂O.—5m., wh., deliq. crys.—Sol. W., O.—Antisept., Antituberc. — Uses: Hypoderm. for surgical tuberculosis. — Does 1-3 grains (0.019-0.03 Gm.) in solut. every 4-6 times daily.
Sodium Glycerin-borate Merck. — c. v.—oz. .29
(Glycerine of Borax). — Fr. 40 p. box & 60 p. glycerin w. heat.—Trans. g., glassy, brittle mass, very hygroscopic.—Sol. W., A.—Melt. 150° C.—Antieptic.
Sodium Glycerin-phosphates Merck. — c. v.—oz. .79
Na₃PO₄·C₆H₁₂O₂(OH)·H₂O.—Sol. W.—Uses: Deficient nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, Addison's dis. ; phosphaturia, convalesc. fr. influensa, &c.—Inj. 3-4 grains (0.19-0.26 Gm.) daily in solut. sod. chlorid. daily.
Sodium Glycocolate Merck. — 15 gr. vial 1.00
Na₂C₂H₄NO₂—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses: Chem.
Sodium Gnecordate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.54
Na₂C₂H₄NO₂—Yellowish-wh. pwd.—Sol. W., A.—Antisp.—Alter. — Uses: Leprosy.—Does 5-15 grains (0.381-0.47 Gm.) twice p. d. in capsules cont. 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) each.
Sodium Hippurate Merck. — c. v.—oz. 1.04
Na₂C₂H₄NO₂—Wh. pwd.—Sol., boiling W.—Uses: Like o. hippurates for dis. due to uric acid diathesis.

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2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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SOZOIODOLE SALTS. — Continued from page 214a.

...greatly augmented, but the volume of the mucous membrane, after 1 to 2 weeks' treatment (1 to 2 daily insufflations), was markedly reduced. In rhinitis atrophica, secretion is often excited and the fetor removed.

That in the presence of such favorable action the usually coexistent pharyngitis sicca is decidedly improved, need cause no surprise.

The Mercury salt was used (1:10) in tuberculous and syphilitic ulcerations of the septum narium,—cases in which a caustic action is indicated. In such instances the results were most gratifying, at least much better than after cauterization with chronic acid, upon which the author had previously placed so much dependence.

As a result of his observations, the author concludes that Sozoidole-Potassium and Sozoidole-Sodium are most admirably adapted to the therapy of certain forms of nasal affections.

Manifold and Great Advantages over Iodoform.

Dr. Riedlin, of Göbbersdorf, reports that the Sozoidole preparations have proved of great service in a large series of cases. This is particularly true of the zinc salt, which he successfully employed in appropriate cases of chronic laryngitis, chronic suppuration of the middle ear, chronic hypertrophic rhinitis, and in tuberculous ulceration of the larynx. The potassium and sodium salts render good service in chronic laryngitis accompanied by hypersecretion, intense infiltration of the mucous membrane, and violent fits of coughing.

The author expresses the conviction that, in consequence of their manifold and great advantages in comparison with iodoform, the Sozoidole preparations will continue to gain recognition, in laryngological therapeutics especially, and always find a position among treasured remedies.

Dr. Theodore S. Flatau, of Berlin, writes (Wien. med. Wochenschr., 1890, No. 8, p. 305) that he has used Sozoidole-Zinc in form of ointment, with advantage in the treatment of fetid atrophic rhinitis. Strips of 10 to 30% iodoform gauze are steeped, immediately before use, in liquid vaselin-lanolin mixture to which Sozoidole-Zinc has been added. These are used as mural tampons to line the nasal cavity, thus forming a hollow bandage. The saline used is composed of:

- Sozoidole-Zinc: 1 to 2 parts
- Vaselin: 1 part
- Lanolin: 1 part
- Liquid Paraffin: To make a soft ointment

According to the author, Sozoidole-Zinc when used in this form, never produces symptoms of irritation.

Most Gratifying Results in Ozema, Laryngitis, etc.

Dr. Moritz Schmidt, of Frankfurt-on-Main, writes to H. Trommsdorf that his own experience with Sozoidole-Zinc in the treatment of dry nasal and nasopharyngeal catarrh, ozema, and tuberculous laryngitis has been most gratifying. In the first-mentioned class of cases he employed a mixture of 1:10 sugar of milk, in the form of insufflations, in part through the nares; chiefly, however, from behind the velum. In ozema, after irrigation of the nose, the same mixture was used with favorable results. In tuberculous laryngitis it hastened granulation and arrested the advance of the disease, though complete cicatrization of the ulcerations was not attained. Consequently, the author has recently employed the remedy, during the 3 to 4 weeks interval between the cauterizations, with milk-sugar, and was then pleased with its action.

Dr. S. has also had opportunity to observe the desiccatant action of Sozoidole-Potassium; he considers this remedy a valuable addition to our list of antiseptics.

Preferable to Iodoform.—Neither Caustic nor Irritant.

Dr. Hopmann, of Cologne, states (in a private communication to H. Trommsdorf) that he has used Sozoidole, partly in pure powder form, partly in combination with boric acid in variable strengths, as insufflations into the nose, throat, and larynx, occasionally also into the trachea, in cases where he had previously employed iodoform. The Sozoidole readily adheres to the mucous membrane, but especially upon ulcer surfaces. Over iodoform it possesses the advantage of being absolutely free from odor and, as far as the author's experience goes, it produces no injurious effects. Its local action is stronger and more intense than that of iodoform—a property which makes it of value in stimulating the formation of healthy granulations.

Continued on page 215a.

H-I-I-I
Sodium Hydrate Merck.—(Soda, U. S. P.)—
   Purified sticks ... ... c. b.—lb. ... 0.42
   Also in ½ lb., & ozs.

Sodium Hydrate, with Lime, Merck.—Fr. Ice-
   land Spar. ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.94
   (Soda-lime).—Gray granules.—Use: Organic analysis.
   * do. Merck.—Crude. ... ... c. b.—lb. ... 0.59

Sodium Hydrosulphate, see Sodium Sulphhydrate.

Sodium Hypophosphite Merck. ... ... c. b.—lb. ... 1.49
   Also in ½ lb., & ozs.
   Na₂H₂PO₃·H₂O.—Szm. color., pearly plates, or wh., gran.
   pw., bitterish-sweet, saline taste.—Sol. 1 W., 30 A., 0.13 boll-
   ing W., 1 boiling A.—Tonic, Alter.—Use: Phth., arsen.,
   defects in bony structure, & wasting dis.—Dose 5–10 grains
   (0.55–2 Gm.).—Caust. liable to explode when heated.
   Well-stp. bot.
   * do. Merck.—Purified. ... ... c. b.—lb. ... 1.69
   Also in ½ lb., & ozs.
   * do. Merck.—C. P. ... ... c. b.—lb. ... 5.84
   Also in ½ lb., & ozs.

Sodium Hyposulphate Merck ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.54
   (Sodium Dithionato).—Na₂S₂O₃·H₂O.—Large, transp., right
   rhombic prisms; bitter taste; optically biaxial & positive.
   —Sol. W.; insol. A.

Sodium Iodide, see Sodium Thiosulphate.

Sodium Iodide-mercuric, see Lethythol, Sodium.

Sodium Indigo-sulphate, see Indigo Carmine.

Sodium Iodate Merck. ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.40
   * NaIO₃.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. 40 W. at 0° C., 3.9 bolling W.
   * do. Merck.—U. S. P. ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.40
   Also in ½ lb., & ozs.
   * NaI.—Wh. salt; s'ly bitter taste.—Sol. 0.6 W., 3 A., 0.38 boll-
   ing W., 1.4 boiling A.—Alter., Bialag.—Use: Rheum.,
   pem., tertiary syph., asthma, chronic bronch., scrof., &c.—
   Dose 5–30 grains (0.2–4 Gm.).

Sodium Lactate Merck.—Pure ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.39
   * do. ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.39
   Also in ½ lb., & ozs.
   * Na₂C₂H₃O₂.—Thick, syrupy liq.—Hypnotic.—Use: Insom-
   nia.—Dose 8–9 oz. (8–16 Gm.) in sweet water.

Sodium Lactophosphate Merck ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.44
   Suc., round, wh. balls.

Sodium Meta-borate, see Sodium Borate, Meta-

Sodium Metamitomate Merck.—Pure, cryst. ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.39
   (Acid Sodium Metamitomate).—Na₂H₂SO₃·3/2H₂O.—Wh.
   gran, crys.—Sol, v. stl. in hot w. —N. B. The only known
   insol. salt.

Sodium Meta-phosphate Merck ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.44
   Na₂PO₄.—Glaize, clear, color., transp. stairs.

Sodium Methyldithionate Merck.—Pure, dry. c. v.—oz. ... 0.39
   Fr. metallic sodium & methyl alcohol—CH₃ONO+CH₃OH.

Sodium Methyl-sulphate Merck.—Cryst. ... ... c. v.—oz. ... 0.39
   * Na₂CHO₂+H₂O.—Color., hygro. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

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   of containers is stated in most instances.
SOZIODEOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 215a.

Another excellent property is its decided antiseptic action. In the healing of operation wounds and as a therapeutic agent in syphilis, tuberculous and serofoul ulcerations, it is unexcelled even by iodoid form. Regarding the protracted action of iodoid form, the same effect can be secured with Soziodo-lle-Potassium, the latter manifesting neither caustic nor irritant action.

Dr. M. A. Fritsche, of Berlin, specialist in diseases of the nose, throat, larynx, and lungs, writes (in a private communication, Feb. 21, 1888) that he used Soziodo-lle on a number of patients in both private and hospital practice. He first employed the potassium and sodium salts, chiefly pure; recently, however, he employed Soziodo-lle-Zinc in 5 to 10%, and Soziodo-lle-Mercury in 10 to 30%, triturations with milk-sugar. The most varied diseased conditions were treated, the results being of a highly satisfactory character. The sodium and potassium salts were of especial value in all catarrhal states of the air-passages (nose, throat, larynx) in which the secretions manifested a tendency to become dry, forming firm, tenacious deposits; for example, in dry or atrophic nasal and naso-pharyngeal catarrh in its various forms; in ozena, with or without ulceration; in laryngitis sicca, and in related pathological states. The secretions became fluid, the odor accompanying the ozena disappeared more or less completely by virtue of the antiseptic properties of the Soziodo-lle, so that, after a comparatively brief period, a number of patients were discharged cured of their troubles. Likewise, in hypertrophic nasal and naso-pharyngeal catarrha, or so-called obstructive rhinitis, insufflations of Soziodo-lle-Sodium or Soziodo-lle-Zinc, were of the greatest assistance; the swelling of the mucous membrane was much reduced, and respiration correspondingly facilitated.

In the employment of the Soziodo-lle salts after operations upon the nose and pharynx, a decided tendency to heal was manifest,—no doubt, in consequence of the antiseptic action of the medicaments. Furthermore, on employment of the Zinc compound, tuberculous ulcerations and granulations in the larynx and throat made rapid progress toward healing.

Very beautiful results were obtained with Soziodo-lle-Mercury in cases of extremely chronic ozena which had resisted all other forms of medication; and the same can be said of its action in syphilis of the nose and larynx (even in tertiary forms), and of the tongue, in which the results were most brilliant.

Dr. Heinrich Schmaltz, of Dresden, writes that he employed the Soziodo-lle preparations in rhinological, laryngological, and otological cases as follows: in 25 cases, Soziodo-lle-Potassium; 5 cases, Soziodo-lle-Mercury; 20 cases, Soziodo-lle-Zinc.

He has never had occasion to complain of disagreeable effects following their use. On the contrary, his success was so great that he feels it is his duty to continue their employment. The mercury salt was especially valuable in syphilis of the nasal cavity, pharynx, and larynx; and the zinc compound in certain chronic inflammatory conditions of the mucous membrane of the middle ear.

Dr. Hermann Suchanek, of Zurich, reports (Corresp. b. f. Schweizer Aerzte, 1899) excellent results from Soziodo-lle-Potassium powder (1:2 t alcum) in 8 cases of chronic mucous-purulent rhinitis, 3 cases of chronic purulent rhinitis, and 2 of chronic serous rhinitis. Valuable service was rendered by Soziodo-lle-Zinc in hypertrophic rhinitis with abnormally scanty secretion, in serofoul rhinitis, and in ozena. Acute coryza can be overcome by one or two applications of Soziodo-lle-Zinc, after previous cocainization of the parts. If it is assumed that the etiological factor of coryza is a contagium viscum, then the prompt action of this salt in such cases is readily explained on the basis of its germicidal properties.

The Soziodo-lle salts have been employed by Dr. M. Tschmann (Therap. Monatsh., 1894, p. 150) in diseases of the ear and upper air-passages for more than a year. In affections of the ear he used the potassium salt in the form of pure powder. Its action is soothing, as, for instance, in diffuse inflammation of the external auditory meatus with strong secretion. It was beneficial in a large number of chronic cases with extensive tympanum-defects, in restricting or removing secretion in a comparatively short time, and in restoring the mucous membrane of the tym-
Sod. Molybdate.

SODIUM MOLYBDATE.

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.**

Sodium Molybdate Merck—C. P. — C. v. — oz. .49
Na₂MoO₄·2H₂O—6m. tablets; mother-of-pearl instrm.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reagent.

Sodium Naphthalate, Beta-, Merck—C. v. — oz. .75
(Microcind; Sodium-beta-naphthol; Sodium-naphthol.)—Mist, var. naphtol & phenol compounds.—75% sodium naphthalate.—Yellowish-gray, wh. pwd.—Sol. 3 W.—Germainide.—Uses: Surg. antiseptic for bandages, etc.—Used in 0-5 to 5% soln. acid.

Sodium Naphtho-sulphonate, Alpha-, Merck... .64
(Basic Sodium Beta-naphthal-ala-sulphonate).—NaC₂H₃SO₄·Ofeet, six-sided plates.—Sol. W., A.

Sodium Naphtho-sulphonate, Beta-, Merck... .64
(Basic Sodium Alpha-naphthal-sulphonate).—NaC₂H₃SO₄.—Wb., silvery plate.—Sol. W.

Sodium Naphthylinate-sulphonate Merck... .24
(Sodium Alpha-naphthylin-sulphonate; Sodium Naphthionate).—NaC₂H₃(NH₂)SO₄·3H₂O.—Monoc. prism.—Sol. W.

Sodium Nitrante Merck... .50
(Sodium Dinitro-di-oxynitrate).—Na₂C₆H₃NO₣.—Dichroic, monoc. crystal.—Melt. 146° C.

*Sodium Nitrate Merck.—U. S. P.—C. P., crystal... .34
(Cubic Nitre or Saltpetre; Chill Saltpetre).—NaNO₃.—Color., transp. rhomb.; saline, silly bitter taste.—Sol. 1 W., 100 K H₂O.—Paste., Diaph. Exs. : Infamm. cond. of intest., dysent., &c.; less active than salt-petre.—Ectern., rheumatism, 280 to 540 soln.—Uses: Dose 2-34 grns (0.06-0.15 Grm.).

do. C. P., powder... .36

do. Purified... .24

Colori. cryst.

do. Fused, powdered... .184

Uses: Techn.

Sodium Nitrate Merck’s G. R.—c. b.—lb. .21

Sodium Nitrate Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —

Tests: See "Potassium Nitrate Merck’s G. R."

Sodium Nitrite.

NaNO₂—Colori., transp., besag. cryst., mildly saline taste.—Sol. 1.5 W.; al. A.—Diaph., Antispas. Diaph.—Uses: Angina pectoris, dropsy, suppression of urine, & var. dis. of gen.-urin. org.; also as reag.—Dose ½-2 grns (0.002-0.15 Grm.).—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

* do. Merck.—Pure, sticks... .19

also in ½ & 1 lbs.

Wh., opaque sticks.

(do. Commercial, 94%... .39

Wh., cryst. pwd.—Uses: Techn.

Sodium Nitrate Merck’s G. R.—Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —

NaNO₂... .21

Tests: See "Potassium Nitrate Merck’s G. R."

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SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 216a.

panic cavity to the normal state. In the author’s opinion, this salt efficiently combats the tendency to relapses in the formation of polyip in the tympanic cavity without caries.

He also recommends the sodium salt in cases where the potassium salt is not tolerated. In obstinate cases of eczema of the nasal passages, Sozoiodole-Mercury is said to effect a prompt cure as 1 to 2% ointment with lanolin.

In the various forms of rhinitis the author employed chiefly the potassium salt, in pure powder form. He obtained most favorable results with Sozoiodole-Zinc in rhinitis fibrinosa. In the after-treatment of operations in the nose and throat, the potassium salt has completely replaced isoform.

The aqueous secretion and frontal headache accompanying a malignant tumor were considerably diminished by the use of Sozoiodole-Zinc.

Better Results than from the Older Remedies.

Prof. KUHN, of the Imperial University Aural Clinic, Strasbourg, writes (Jan. 28, 1889) that for some time past he has used the Sozoiodole preparations in nasal and naso-pharyngeal affections. In chronic inflammatory conditions of the nose and in ozena, they give much better results in overcoming the crust formation and odor than the various remedies heretofore employed. Whether true and permanent healing of ozena, for example, can be effected with the Sozoiodole preparations can only be determined after years of observation of these cases. However, they are the best of all remedies which have as yet been recommended in the treatment of such pathological states.

—Dr. ANTON JOHN, of Starkstadt, reports that he has employed Sozoiodole-Potassium in a number of cases of chronic rhinitis with profuse secretion, and is much pleased with the results. The advantage of the medicament (used as snuff) is that it dissolves slowly upon the mucous membrane, thus exerting an astringent action through hours at a time.

—Dr. GOETZ, of Grossachsenheim, writes (Feb. 13, 1889) that in dry catarrh of the nasal mucous membrane, as well as in obstructive naso-pharyngitis, Sozoiodole-Sodium insufflated in powder form has rendered him excellent service.

—Dr. STEINMAYER, of Braunsweig, reports most excellent and prompt action from insufflations of 10% Sozoiodole-Sodium in chronic nasal catarrh.

—Dr. G. APPING, of Wolmar, states (in a private communication to H. Trommsdorff, March 16, 1890) that he has used the Sozoiodole salts to good advantage in catarrhal and ulcerative processes of the nose.

Decidedly Beneficial. Prompt in Action.

Dr. STETTER ("Arbeiten aus dem Ambulatorium u. d. Privatklinik, Ohren-, Nasen-, u. Halsleiden," 1893, No. 1, p. 29) writes that he has obtained decidedly beneficial and efficacious in rhinitis hyperthrophia from the use of Sozoiodole-Zinc with talseum (1:100). After a comparatively brief period of application, the swollen mucous membrane was markedly reduced.

Sozoiodole-Mercury was of inestimable value in the treatment of syphilis. He reports a case of ulceration of the pharynx which was rapidly brought to healing by the local application of this remedy.

Excellent results were obtained by Dr. JOS. HERZOG (Therap. Monatshefte, 1889, No. 8) in affections of the nose and throat. He was much pleased with the action of Sozoiodole-Sodium, but more so with that of the potassium salt. These preparations were of great value in simple chronic rhinitis, as well as in retro-nasal catarrh. Not only were the semi-mucoid or muco-purulent secretions rapidly dissipated, but the swelling of the mucous membrane subsided within a short period to such an extent as to render nasal respiration free and unobstructed.

—DR. MORITZ SCHMIDT, of Frankfurt-on-Main, states that he is much pleased with the Sozoiodole salts, especially in dry catarrha of the naso-pharynx, larynx, and bronchi. They are also very effective in ozena. In tuberculous laryngitis they are useful adjuvants.

SOZOIODOLE IN VENEREAL DISEASES.

Most Pronounced and Rapid Action in Syphilis.

Prof. ERNST SCHWIMMER, of Budapest, writing upon the therapeutic value of Sozoiodole-Mercury in syphilitic affections (Wiener klin. Wochenschr., 1891, No. 26), says he is most favorably impressed with the results he has obtained. Such pronounced and rapid action as he observed following the
| Sodium Phosphate, Merck's G. R. | — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. | c. b.—lb. | 1.09 |
|—— Also in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. |
(Sodium Orthophosphate). **Tests** — (1. A. H., &c.) 2 Gm. as for "Sodium Carbonate, Merck's G. R."— (H₂SO₄ & CO₂) iq.s. solut. 1:20; super- sat. w. H₂SO₄: no effervesc.; add BaCl₂: no clg. for hrs. — (2.) Gram. mol. 1:19; solidify w. HNO₃; add AgNO₃; v. sl. opal. at most.— (3.) H₂SO₄ 2 Gm. diss. in 10 Cc. W.; super- sat. w. dill. H₂SO₄; add drop Indigo solut. (dil. w. 2 vol. W.) to 10 Cc. conc. H₂SO₄: no discol. for hrs.— (K') see "Sodium Carbonate, cryst., Merck's G. R." |

**Sodium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck. — C. P.** | — c. b.—lb. | 1.19 |
(Normal Sodium, or Trisodic, Orthophosphate). Na₃PO₄ + 10H₂O — Six sided, colorless. — Sol. 5.1 W. at 15° C. | 
| do. Merck. — Commercial. — c. b.—lb. | 0.59 |
Clear, colorless. — *Uses*: Techa. |

| Sodium Phosphate | — c. v.—oz. | 0.59 |
NaH₂PO₄ + 10H₂O — Wh., cryst. pwd. — Sol. W. |
| Sodium Phospho-molybdate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 0.79 |
| Sodium Phospho-tungstate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 0.74 |
| Sodium Pico-carminate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 0.84 |
| Sodium Plumbate Merck. — c. b.—lb. | 1.34 |
Na₂SnO₄ + 3H₂O — Yellow, amorph. masses, or occasionally cryst. — *Uses*: Techa. — *Incomp.* |
| Sodium Propionate Merck. — Pure. — c. v.—oz. | 1.04 |
Na₂CO₃ + SnO₂ — Sol. W., A. |
| Sodium Propyl-sulphate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 2.04 |
Na₂SO₄ + SnO₂ — Sol. W. |
| Sodium Pyro-antimonate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 1.04 |
(Sodium Ammoniate). — 4Na₂Sb₂O₅ + 7H₂O — Wh., gran. cryst. — Sol. sl. W. |
| *Sodium Pyrophosphate, Merck. — U. S. P.* | Pure. cryst. — c. b.—lb. | 0.69 |
| — Also in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. |
| Na₃P₂O₇ + 10H₂O — Wh., monoclin. prisms. — Sol. 9.1 W. at 90° C. 1.1 bolling W.—Cath. Hepatic, Slinm., Antilithic. — *Uses*: Lithiasis.— *Dosage*: 2-20 grains (0.13-1.3 Gm.). |
| do. Merck. — Pure, dried — c. b.—lb. | 0.79 |
| Na₃P₂O₇ — Wh., pieces.—Sol. W. |
| do. Merck. — Fused — c. b.—lb. | 0.89 |
(Anhydrous Sodium Pyrophosphate). — Na₃P₂O₇ — Wh., melted sticks.—Sol. W. |
| Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck’s G. R. — Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. — c. b.—lb. | 0.84 |
| — Also in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. |
| Tests — (NaH₂PO₄) iq. solut. add AgNO₃; pure wh. ppt. — (0. Tinte) see "Sodium Phosphate, Merck's G. R." |

**Sodium Pyrophosphate, Acid, Merck. — c. b.—lb. | 2.09 |
Na₃P₂O₇ + H₂O — Wh. masses.—Sol. W. |

**Sodium Rosaniline-sulphonate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 0.59 |
(Fuchsinate 8; Acid Fuchsinate, Rubine, or Magenta). — Fr. fuchsinate by fum. sulphuric acid.— Na₃C₂H₂N₃O₂S₃ — Cryst. or grains; green, metallic lustre.—Sol. W. (thulium-red soln.). — *Uses*: Techa. |

**Sodium Resolinate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 0.44 |
| Sodium Sacccharinate Merck. — c. v.—oz. | 2.00 |
(Crystallose). — Sodium salt of saccharin.—Cryst.; 400 times sweetening power of cane sugar.—Sol. W. — *Uses*: As Saccharin. |
| Sodium Saliyloate Merck. — C. P., cryst. — c. b.—lb. | 1.30 |
Algo in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. — Na₂C₂O₄ — Lustr., wh. scales; sweetish, saline taste.—Sol. 0.6 W., 6 A. G.—Antiseptic.—Antisp. — *Uses*: Rheum., neural., pleurisy, aural., chories, pericarditis, migranes, &c.— *Dosage*: 2-30 grains (0.13-2 Gm.). — *Max.* D. 60 grains (4 Gm.). — *Incomp.* ferric salts.—*Caust.* Keep well stoppered, dark, & cool. |

**do. Merck. — U. S. P. — Pure, powder. — 1 lb. cartons.—lb. | 1.05 |
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. |
White, nicely pwd. |
| do. Merck. — U. S. P. — Fr. Natural acid — c. v.—oz. | 1.04 |
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. |
Fr. acid of oil of wintergreen, or oil of sweet birch. |
| Sodium Santonate Merck (not Santoninate) — c. v.—oz. | 1.74 |
Na₂C₁₇H₁₇O₂ — Colori., stellige groups of need., or wh. pwd.—Sol., diffic. in A.—Antibelmintica. |
| Sodium Santonate Merck (not Santoninate) — c. v.—oz. | 0.44 |
2Na₂C₁₇H₁₇O₂ + 7H₂O — Stellate groups of need.; mildy saline & somewhat bitter taste; turn yellow on expos. to light.—Sol. 3 W., 13 A.; 0.5 boll. W.; 8.4 boll. A.—Antabel- 
| minthica.— *Uses*: Inst. of santoin for worms in intest. Less efficient than santoin, as it is dias. b.foe reaching the intestines. Is best given in keratinized pills. — *Dosage*: 1-1 grain (0.015-0.055 Gm.), for adults.—*Caust.* Keep fr. light in dark amber bottles. |
| Sodium Selenate Merck. — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. vials.—oz. | 6.00 |
Na₂SeO₄ + 10H₂O — Wh. cryst.—*Uses*: Reagent. |
| *Sodium Silicate Merck. — Pure, cryst. — c. b.—lb. | 1.09 |
Also in $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., & ozs. — (Doloidal Glass). — Na₂SiO₃ + 10H₂O — Wh. to grayish-wh. hard cryst., in flat pieces.—Sol. W.—*Uses*: Techa. |
| — Glassy masses. |
| — Crude, powder — c. b.—lb. | 0.29 |
Whitish-brown pwd. |
| — Jelly — c. b.—lb. | 0.34 |
Whitish-gray, jelly-like mass. |
SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 217a.

internal administration of this salt, in the primary stages of syphilis, could not have been secured in the same space of time with any other internal remedy. The injection method alone approaches it.

The author treated more than 200 cases with subcutaneous injections of Sozoiodole-Mercury. Arranged according to groups, they are: (1) Primary indurations with constitutional manifestations, 31; (2) affections of the skin and mucous membranes, with and without coexistent induration, 125; (3) broad, flat condylomata, 38; (4) gummy and ulcerating syphilides, 38. The great majority of these received no other form of treatment.

According to Prof. Schwimmer, the curative value of Sozoiodole-Mercury when administered subcutaneously is greater than that of any other remedy he has ever used against syphilis. He therefore unhesitatingly recommends it in the strongest terms.

The same author gives (Pharm. Post, 1892, No. 27) the following method of preparing the Mercury salt for subcutaneous injection: "Take 1 part of Sozoiodole-Mercury, moisten it with some distilled water, add twice the quantity of potassium iodide, and triturate the mass until a uniform, fluid mixture is obtained. Now add to this solution as much distilled water as is necessary for the quantity of the salt prescribed. (To 25 parts of menstruum 3 of Sozoiodole-Mercury and 4 of potassium iodide are used.) Prepared in this manner, the solution is clear and transparent; by filtering, a pure and wholly practical solution, of a somewhat yellow color and ready for immediate use, is obtained.

For hospital purposes, 50 Gm. of this solution may be prepared at a time, because such an amount can readily be exhausted under such circumstances; in private practice, however, 12 Gm., enough for 10 injections, are amply sufficient for individual cases.

Solutions prepared in this way remain stable for weeks, while solutions otherwise prepared are not only unfit for use from the beginning, but rapidly undergo decomposition.

Prof. Schwimmer writes, under date of June 16, 1895, that of late he first injects into affected parts 4 to 5 Ctg. (abt. 2/3 grm.) (Pravaz’s syringe) of a 4 to 5% solution of cocaine hydrochlorate (equal to 1 Cc. [16 min.]). After the expiration of six minutes, the solution of Sozoiodole-Mercury is injected.

Under such circumstances, the pain is scarcely worthy of mention; indeed it is stated that it is often entirely absent.

Prof. Schwimmer writes further, under date of June 22, 1895, that he very frequently employs Sozoiodole-Mercury internally in syphilis, in the following form:

Sozoiodole-Mercury .................. 1 Gm. (15 grm.)
Optium .................................. 0.2 Gm. (3 grm.)
Ext. Gentian. ......................... To make 50 pills
One pill noon and night.

The action, he says, is identical with the most commonly employed mercury preparations, such as the salicylate, bichloride, etc.

—Dr. Frolow (Vratch, 1893, p. 601) believes that, because of precipitates formed in aqueous solutions of Sozoiodole-Mercury made with the aid of potassium iodide, as in the formula proposed by Prof. Schwimmer (see above), the effect of this salt in syphilis can be studied only in preparations containing it in suspended form. F. Riedener (Pharm. Ztsch. f. Russl., 1896, p. 101) says that in all cases where Sozoiodole-Mercury is combined with potassium iodide in water, mercury biniode is obtained in solution.

—Prof. Schwimmer, replying to these objections, states that the precipitates formed are of insignificant importance and without influence upon the therapeutic value of this salt. Furthermore, he has now employed Sozoiodole-Mercury almost exclusively for four years, and can fully confirm the favorable results attained in his early experience with the remedy. His formula yields a beautiful clear solution, applicable for medicinal purposes and possessing reliable and positive antisyphilitic properties. Its rapid penetration into the organism is not only shown by its favorable action on the process of the disease, but also by the presence of mercury in the patient’s secretions within four hours after subcutaneous injection. A sufficient quantity of mercury, therefore, quickly enters the circulation.

Prof. Schwimmer’s statements have been confirmed by numerous observers; for example, by Janovsky, of Prague; Neumann, of Vienna; Merck, of Darmstadt; in the clinics of the late Prof. Lippe, of Graz; and by Dr. Endlitz, of Fournier’s clinic, Paris.

Sozoiodole-Mercury, therefore, unites the advantages of the sparingly soluble preparations without possessing their disadvantages; and Frolow’s assertion that its action cannot be studied in antisyphilitic treatment, be-
### Sodium Silicofluoride Merck—Pure... c. v.-oz. .34
Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, & $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
(Sodium Fluosilicate).—Na$_3$SiF$_6$—Wh., cryst. or gran. pwd. —Sol. 200 W.—Antisept., Germic., Deodorant, Styp.—Uses: Extern., wounds, various teeth, cystitis, gonorr., &c. Superior to cerasul in irrigating cavities & in gynecological practice.

### Sodium Sozo-iodolode Merck... g. s. v.-oz. .115
(Sodium Di-lodo-para-phenol-sulphonate).—Soso-iodolode-sodium: NaOC$_4$H$_7$IO$_2$SO$_3$H.—Color, long need.—Sol. 14 W., A. 30 G.—Altem, Antisept., Antipyr.—Uses: Intern., as intext, antisept., & in diabetes.—Extern., styph., cystitis, nasal catarrh, ulc., whoop, cough, &c.—Dose 5-30 grains (0.32-2 Gm.) per day. In whoop, cough, 3 grains per day, blown into nose.—App. Oint. 10 W. in lanolin, 1% soln. in 3/3% soln. in paraffin.

### Sodium Stannate Merck... c. b.—lb. .74
Na$_2$SnO$_3$+HgO.—Hexagonal plates.—Sol. 1.5 W. at 90° C.—Uses: Mordant in dyeing.

### Sodium Sulfonate Merck.—see Solution, Tia Oxide & Soda.

### Sodium Sulfate Merck.—Pure... c. b.—lb. 1.09
Na$_2$SO$_4$.—Needed or scales; soapy touch.—Sol. W.—Uses: Pharmaceutical.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. .25
Wh., coarse, pwd.; soapy touch.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Succinate Merck.—Pure, crystal... c. v.—oz. .24
Na$_2$C$_2$H$_2$SO$_3$—Wh., monoclinal prism.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—C. P. c. v.—oz. .64
(Sodium Para-amido-benzene-sulphonate).—Na$_2$C$_6$H$_5$(NH$_2$)$_2$.SO$_3$H.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial... c. v.—oz. .19

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial... c. v.—oz. .44
(Sodium Thio-antimonate; Schellpe's Salt).—Na$_2$Sb$_2$O$_4$.—Large, color, or yellow, tetrahedral crystal; alkal. react.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reag. for alkaloids.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—C. P., crystal... c. b.—lb. .27
(Ollier's Salt).—Na$_2$SO$_4$+4H$_2$O.—Color, monoclin. prisms, or gran. crystal; bitter, saline taste.—Sol. 2.8 W. at 15° C. G.—Cath., Aper., Diur.—Uses: Constip., dropy, torpid liver, cystitis, &c., & in artif. mineral waters & salts.—Mostly veter. prct.—Dose 90-400 grains (3-20 Gm.).—Cost. Keep well closed.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—C. P., dried... c. b.—lb. .34
Wh. pwd.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P., Pure... c. b.—lb. .22

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure, dried... c. b.—lb. .26

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Purified, crystal... c. b.—lb. .18

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Purified, dried... c. b.—lb. .20

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial, large crystal... c. b.—lb. .17

### Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .49
Na$_2$S+H$_2$O.—Color, delq. crys.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reag.; also tech.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure... c. b.—lb. .79

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. .74
Na$_2$S+Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .169

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Solut... g. s. b.—lb. .139

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, lbs., & ozs.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. .74
Na$_2$S+Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .17

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure, dry... c. b.—lb. .39

### Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .44

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Dry... c. b.—lb. .49

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Perf. white...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—U. S. P.—Prep. white...

Also in $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., & ozs.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Brown sticks.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure, dried... c. b.—lb. .49

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure... c. v.—oz. .44

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure... c. b.—lb. .99
Fr. pwd. sod. sulphate w. carbon disulphide.—Na$_2$CS$_2$O,—Coarse, brown pwd.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure... c. v.—oz. .29

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial, large crystal... c. b.—lb. .17

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial, small crystal... c. b.—lb. .17

### Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .39
Tests: (4 v.) 1 Gm. pwd., shaken w. 3 Cc. solnt. SCl$_4$; no col. in 1 h.—(C) u/t test w. AgNO$_3$.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .49
Na$_2$S+H$_2$O.—Color, delq. crys.—Sol. W.—Uses: Reag.; also tech.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Pure... c. b.—lb. .79

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.—Sol. W.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Commercial... c. b.—lb. .74
Na$_2$S+Poly-sulphides.—Brown sticks.

### Sodium Sulphate Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed Reagent...

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Cryst... c. b.—lb. .159

### Sodium Sulphate Merck.—Solut... g. s. b.—lb. .139

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!
2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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SOZIOIDOLO SALTS.—Continued from page 218a.

cause the Sozioiodole-Mercury is not sus-
pended, is not in accordance with facts.

Brilliant Re-
sults in Gon-
orhea, Chan-
cres, Buboes,

Dr. S. Schwarz, of Constan-
tinople, reports (Revue médica-
 pharm., 1889, No. 7), that in ca-
tarrhs of any of the mucous sur-
faces, the use of Sozioiodole-Zinc
was distinguished by most brilliant results.

The same is said of its employment in chronic and neglected gonorrhea, in which cure was attained in the remarkably short period of 3 to 10 days. The usual method was to inject 3 times daily a 1:1 to 2:5 solution. It should here be remarked that the employ-
ment of a stronger solution is liable to in-
crease the inflammatory process; on the other hand, a too weak solution has but little therapeutic value.

In chronic cases a little opium is added, as in the following:

Sozioiodole-Zinc……………………………………… 1 part
Distilled Water……………………………………… 50 parts
Wine Opium……………………………………… 1 part

The same holds good for catarhal angina
accompanied by profuse secretion of mucus.
As a gargle, in 1 to 5% solutions Sozioiodole-
Zinc is reported to be of great service in these

cases.

Sozioiodole-Potassium was used in 5 to 8% dusting-powders (with talcum or starch), or
salves (with vaselin or lanolin), in hard chan-
cres which manifested no tendency to heal, in
chronic syphilitic ulcers, in hard and sup-
purating buboes; and in all these conditions
cures were obtained in a comparatively short
time. With Sozioiodole-Potassium the dress-
ings must be renewed twice daily; with Sozio-
iodole-Sodium at least 3 to 5 times daily.

As an injection in 3% solution, or as 5% snuff with cubebes, Sozioiodole-Sodium ren-
dered excellent service in ozena. The offe-
sive odor always disappeared within 3 or 4
days of treatment. The same is true of Sozioiodole-Zinc when used as insufflation in
chronic nasal catarrh.

Since the author commenced the employ-
ment of the Sozioiodole preparations, he has
almost entirely given up the use of isoform;
indeed, he believes the time is not far distant
when the latter will be wholly replaced by
the Sozioiodole salts.

One of the Best Subcu-
aneous Anti-
syphilitics.

Dr. V. Janovsky, of Prague, pub-
lished (Curopia-Lekaru Cstich, 1892, Nos. 19, 21, 22) a report upon the treatment of syphilis by injections of Sozioiodole-Mer-
cury, in which he claims the following re-

Simple macular and papular exanthema,
and such associated with condylomata, usu-
ally disappeared after 3 or 4 injections.
In cases of the large form of papular ex-
anthem, 5 to 6 injections were necessary.
Primary affections, which for some time be-
fore the introduction of the injections had
been treated by local therapy, usually
healed after 2 injections. Affections of the
mucous membranes such as mucous patches
and fissures upon the lips, cheeks, and tonsils,
and inner surface of the labia, usually re-
quired 3 injections. In mild cases 2 injec-
tions sufficed. The action upon condylomata
was variable; a few small condylomata were
healed after 1 to 2 injections, but the great
majority of the cases required 3 to 4, and in
extensive, partially disintegrated forms
associated with great edema of the sur-
rrounding parts, 5 to 6 injections were neces-
sary; in one case 8.

In view of these favorable achievements,
the author believes Sozioiodole-Mercury de-
serves to be classed with the best of subcu-
taneous remedies.

Sozioiodole-Mercury Pref-
erable to
Corrosive Sub-
stance in
Syphilis.

Dr. M. Oro (Terapia Clinica,
1894, No. 1) instituted experi-
ments upon 100 patients to as-
certain the action in syphilis of
subcutaneous injections of Sozo-
iodole-Mercury. He used Prof. Schim-
mer's formula (see above). His investiga-
tions demonstrated the specific action of this
salt of mercury to be as follows: 2 to 3 in-
jections suffice to cause regression of the
condylomata, roseola, and rheumatism pre-
sent in such cases; 3 to 4 sufficient to overcome
papular syphilis; 4 to 6, for purpular forms;
5 to 10, for neoplastic and ulcerative forms.

He is of the opinion that Sozioiodole-Mer-
cury is to be preferred to the other soluble
salts because of the limited number of injec-
tions necessary for curative treatment.

The author's conclusions are as follows:
(1) Sozioiodole-Mercury is destined to be
come largely employed in the hypodermic
therapy of syphilis; (2) the injections may
be given either in the back or the buttocks, at
intervals of 5 to 10 days, combined, as in all
cases of syphilis, with buccal hygiene; (3)
it is no more painful than corrosive substi-
tuate, to which it is preferable, because of
the few injections (9 to 12) required; (4)
Sod. Sulphosalicylate.  

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to MERCK & Co., P. O. Box 2649, New York.**

**Sodium Sulphosalicylate, Acid, Merck.**  
-C.P.  
Cryst.  
0.69 g. v, oz.  
(Acid Salicylic-salicylate), NaC₆H₄(OOCCH₃)₂O₇.  
Wt.  
Cryst. pwd.  
Antiseptic, Antirheum.  
Uses:  
In rheumatism, neuralgia, neuritis, &c., as subcut. for sod. sulphydrate; less powerful, but free fr. the after-effects.  
Dose 10-30 grains (0.65-0.4 Gm.).

**Sodium Sulphhydrate Merck.**  
0.50 g. v, oz.  
(Sodium Hydrosulphate), Na₂H₂S‧aq. (usually H₂S).  
Colorless, crystal, when fresh.  
Uses: Analyses.

**Sodium Sulphurate Merck’s G. R.**  
Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.  
Cryst.  
0.75 g. v, oz.  
Na₂H₂S‧aq.  
Tests: — See "Sodium Sulphide Merck’s G. R."

**Sodium Sybrite Merck.**  
0.10 g. v, oz.  
Wt. pwd.  
Sol. W., A.

**Sodium Tannate Merck.**  
Dry, powder.  
0.29 g. v, oz.  
Na₂C₂H₇O₃‧Brownish-black pwd. Sol. W.

**Sodium Tartrate Merck.**  
-C. P., Cryst.  
0.10 g. v, oz.  
Na₂C₂H₅O₆‧Obs.  
Tests: — See "Sodium Tannate Merck’s G. R.”

**Sodium Tarrate Merck.**  
C. P.  
0.69 g. v, oz.  
Na₂C₂H₅O₆‧Obs.  
Fr. bleo of herbivora.  
Tests: — See "Sodium Tannate Merck’s G. R.”

**Sodium Thiosulphate, Commercial.**  
0.15 lb.  
Uses: Extern., in ringworm, scabies, & o. skin dise. — Exten- sively in photography.

**Sodium Thiosulphate Merck’s G. R.**  
Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent.  
Cryst.  
0.36 g. v, oz.  
Uses: — (Na₂S₂O₃, Na₂S₂O₃, Na₂S₂O₃) 5 Gm. diss. in 50 Cc. W.; add BaCl₂: no ppt. (Na₂SO₄); sq. soln. 1:10 clear; add Fe³⁺: not red (or v. stl).

**Sodium Tiglate.**  
Na₂C₂H₅O₃  
Fine needles.

**Sodium Triochloracetate Merck.**  
0.54 g. v, oz.  
Fr. chlorid hydrate, by sod. permangan.  
NaClO₂‧O₂‧H₂O.  
Crystals.  
Sol. W.

**Sodium Trihydro-carbolinate Merck.**  
0.04 g. v, oz.  
(Sodium Trihydro-carbonol), C₂H₄O₆‧Na.  
Wt. need., or cryst. pwd.  
Sol. hot. W.  
Antiseptic.

**Sodium Tungstate Merck.**  
Pure.  
0.83 g. v, oz.  
Uses: Reagent.

**Sodium Urate Merck.**  
0.79 g. v, oz.  
Na₂C₂H₇O₃‧H₂O‧Wheat.  
Grn. pwd.  
Uses: — See "Sodium Tarrate Merck’s G. R.”

**Sodium Uranate Merck.**  
0.43 g. v, oz.  
(Uranium Yellow), Na₂UO₂‧4H₂O.  
Orange-yellow, rhombic cryst.  
Tests: — (Cl & H₂SO₄); sq. soln. 1:20; boll w. HNO₃; filter (pt. 1) filtrate add MgNO₃; sl. turb. only; (pt. 2) add BaCl₂; sl. turb. only.

**Sodium Vanadate Merck.**  
0.54 g. v, oz.  
Na₂VO₃‧H₂O (Rosco).  
Wt. pwd.  
Sol. W.

**Sodium Wilframate.**  
0.29 g. v, oz.  
(Sodium Wilframate), Na₂WO₃‧H₂O.  
Colorless, thin, rhombic prism; bitter taste.  
Sol. 4 W.; 2 boll. W.  
Uses: Reagent.

**Sodium Xanthogenate Merck.**  
Pure.  
0.29 g. v, oz.  
(Ba Chelate of iron, &c. into a salt insoluble in water.  
Uses: — See "Sodium Tungstate Merck."

**Sodium & Aluminium Sulphate.**  
— See Aluminium & Sodium, &c.

**Sodium & Ammonium Oxalate Merck.**  
1.00 lb.  
Na₃H₂C₂O₄‧Wt. pwd. Sol. W.

---

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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220
SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 219a.

while it does not prevent recurrence any
time less than the other mercury salts, it is much
rarer after its use.
—Dr. Bayer (Jour. des Malad. cutan.,
1895, VII, p. 200) recommends the follow-
ing for the subcutaneous treatment of syphilis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sozoiodole-Mercury</th>
<th>0.05 Gm.</th>
<th>(4 gr.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sodium Chloride</td>
<td>0.06 Gm.</td>
<td>(4 gr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distilled Water</td>
<td>30 Gm.</td>
<td>(1 fl. oz.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The injections are made daily.
One of the great advantages in this method,
the author considers, is that the physician
has complete control of the treatment; he
thinks it an efficacious method.

Dr. Alfred Matschke, of
Bromberg, writes under date of
Oct. 27, 1894, as follows:

"The results which I have
obtained with the Sozoiodole preparations
are most excellent. I have employed the Pot-
asium and Sodium salts, in pure powder
form, in chancres, ulcers, and suppurating
wounds, and secured very rapid cleansing
and healing of the ulcers. In general, both
preparations were of equal value (about 75
persons were treated with them); perhaps
the results obtained with Sozoiodole-Potas-
sium were somewhat better, since the sodium
salt in crystalline form occasionally excited
irritation and caused enlargement of the
ulcers. However, my results were better
with finely powdered Sozoiodole-Sodium.

"The ulcers became clean, no slough
formed, as is the case with iodoform, under
which thick pus collects; on the contrary,
suppuration was slight and did not separate
granulations. In urethral chancreoids
good results followed the introduction of
bougies containing 10% of Sozoiodole-Potas-
sium or Sozoiodole-Sodium.

"Sozoiodole-Mercury was frequently
employed with good effect. The directions of
Prof. Schwimmer were carefully followed.
In fresh syphilitic affections, 8 injections
(every 4 or 5 days) usually sufficed to cause
all manifestations to disappear. In relapses,
sometimes 4, at most 6, injections were
necessary. At first I injected subcutaneously
into the thigh, arm, and back; but this was
extremely painful. Usually infiltration
occurred, and once an abscess about the size of
a 5c. nickel developed—not at the point of

Specific in
Soft Chancres,
Far Superior
To Iodoform—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specifics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft Chancres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dr. Trafesnikow, of St. Pe-
tersburg, reports (Therapeut.
Blätter, 1893, No. 2) that he has
used Sozoiodole, Mercury, Zinc,
and -Sodium; the two first in syphilitis
and gonorrhrea, the last in ulcus molle.
In day laborers affected with soft chan-
cres, who kept their parts in a most
filthy state, and in whom a number of ulcers
in close proximity to each other were met
with, success was most pronounced—one or
two applications of the pure salt sufficing for
a cure. Care should be taken to apply the
powder under the margins of the ulcer.
The same short period is required for the healing
of gangrenous and phagedenic ulcers.

When the healing process of ulcus molle
under iodoform, on the one hand, and
that under Sozoiodole-Sodium, on the other,
are compared, it is plain that the latter mode
of treatment is far superior to the former.
Indeed, the author goes so far as to consider
Sozoiodole-Sodium as a specific in the treat-
ment of these cases. In spite of its great
antibacterial properties, this salt never pro-
duced even the slightest symptoms of intoxica-
tion.

—Dr. Johannes Mihočinovic, Imperial
Regiment Physician, Croatian, writes, under
date of Nov. 16, 1894, as follows:

"My experience with Sozoiodole-Sodium
in chancreoids, gonorrhrea, and constituted
syphilitis, has brought me such a measure of
both gratitude and money from my patients
who feel obliged to thank the fate which
permitted me to enter upon the study of medi-
cine. When I recall the many disappoint-
ments which I experienced with the most
varied and much extolled trash recommended
as ‘specifics’ in the above named diseases
during my 30 years of active service as a
military physician, I thank Providence for

Continued on page 221a.
Sodium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck. —
C. P. 1.19 lb. 1.19
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
* do. Merck. — Commercial 0.99 lb. 0.99
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Sodium & Ammonium Phosphate Merck’s G. R. —
Merck’s Guaranteed Reagent. —
1.34 lb. 1.34
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Na₂H₂PO₄ + 4H₂O. — Colorless. cryst; clear & colorless. bead on Pt wire.
Tests — see "Sodium Phosphate Merck’s G. R."
Sodium & Ammonium Sulphate Merck c. b. — 1.09 lb. 1.09
(Nephrolalic N.) — C₆H₂N₂O₃.SNa — Sol. 50 W. — 7 boll. W. — Uses, Doses, etc. As Nephrolalic, L.
Sodium & Magnesia Borocitrate Merck —
0.39 lb. 0.39
Wh. pwd. — Antisept., Antitiphylatic, Cath. — Uses: Litholysis & dis. of gen-uina. org. — Uses: 0.05-0.5 grains (0.38-2.8 Gm.).
Sodium & Magnesium Lactate, Soluble, Merck —
0.49 lb. 0.49
Sodium & Magnesium Phosphate Merck —
0.44 lb. 0.44
Wh. pwd.
Sodium & Magnesium Tarrate Merck —
0.39 lb. 0.39
Na₂Mg(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + 10H₂O. — Wh. pwd. — Cathartic. — Doses 120-240 grains (7.8-15.6 Gm.).
Sodium & Potassium Carbonate Merck. — C. P. —
0.99 lb. 0.99
Na₂CO₃ + 10H₂O. — Wh. effloresc. gran.; uses more readily than either component.—Sol. 0.84 W. at 15° C. — Uses: Chem. anal.
Sodium & Potassium Phosphate Merck c. b. — 1.34 lb. 1.34
Na₂KHPO₄ + 7H₂O. — Wh. pwd.
Sodium & Potassium Sulphate Merck c. b. — 0.74 lb. 0.74
Na₂SO₄.7H₂O. — Wh. pwd. — Sol. W.
Soladin Merck — Pure cryst., free fr. Soladin-din.— 1.5 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Until December 31st, 1896. — 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Glucoide fr. sprouts of Solanum tuberosum, L. (Potato), & q. sp. of S. — Perf. free fr. soladinid.—C₁₄H₁₄NO₂. (Krantz). — Color., intract., fine need.; bitter taste.—Sol. hot A. Med. 500. — Anal.: Nitre. & sol. — Uses: Natural, omit. of pregnancy, bronch., symp. asthma, painful gastric aff., epilepsy, told tremor, locomot. ataxia, sclerosis of cord, etc. — Doses 1/10 grain (0.006 Gm.).
Soladin Hydrochlorate Merck — 1.5 gr. vial 1.50
Also in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
C₁₄H₁₄NO₂.HCl. — Wh. amorph. pwd. — Sol. A. — Uses & Doses: As the glucoide.

Solanin Merck — 15 gr. vial 2.50
Decomp. prod. of soladin; occurring also naturally. — C₁₄H₉N₂O₅. (Krantz). — Wh. — cryst. need.; rapidly turn yellow.—Sol. A. E. — Med. 20° C.

Solution, of any of Merck’s Guaranteed Reagents,—
see under the names of the respective Salts.

Solution, Acid, Arsenious. — U. S. P. — lb. 0.50
1 Gm. of arseneous acid in 100 Cc. — Alter. Antiper. — Uses: Lepros & o. skin dis. & in intern. or remit. fevers. — Doses 2-8 ml (0.13-0.5 Cc.) in solnt. — Acid, aid emacial by mustard or zinc sulphate, stomach siphon, saccharized or hydrated ferric oxide with magnesia. Repeat emesis, then give olive, or castor oil.

do. — Normal. — lb. 0.50
Solnt. of pure arsenious acid & potasce, or soda carbonate in dist. W. — 49.5 Gm. As₂O₃ in 1 litre.— Uses: With indigo solnt. for estimating available chlorine in bleach; also for estimating iodine.

do. — Deci-normal. — lb. 0.50
4.95 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Chloro-platinic, — see Solution, Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride.

Solution, Acid, Hydrochloric. — U. S. P. — Normal — lb. 0.50
36.37 Gm. of HCl in 1 litre.—Uses: In alkaliometry.

do. — Semi-normal. — lb. 0.50
18.187 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Quindi-normal. — lb. 0.50
7.374 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Deci-normal. — lb. 0.50
3.837 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Iodo-tannic. — c. v. — oz. 0.29
Fr. alcoh. solnt. of tanin w. iodine.—Dark-brown liq.

Solution, Acid, Nitric. — Normal. — lb. 0.50
62.98 Gm. HNO₃ in 1 litre.—Uses: In alkaliometry.

do. — Semi-normal. — lb. 0.50
31.446 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Oxalite. — U. S. P. — Normal. — lb. 0.50
62.85 Gm. of pure acid. oxalic acid in 1 litre.—Uses: In alkaliometry.

do. — U. S. P. — Deci-normal. — lb. 0.50
6.265 Gm. in 1 litre.

do. — Centi-normal. — lb. 0.50
0.6265 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Acid, Phloric. — U. S. P. — lb. 0.50
C₃H₇(NO₂)₃. OH: 1 part of phloric acid in 1,000 pts. of solnt.—Sol. W. — Uses: Detection of albumen, glucose, & alkaloids. — Caut.: Explodes when heated; prepare w. great care.

Solution, Acid, Rosolic. — U. S. P. — lb. 0.50
Rosolic acid (1 pt.) diss. in dil. alca. (10 pts.) & W. to 100 pts. — Uses: Indicator in alkaliometry, esp. for free amm. Turns violet-red w. alkali, yellow w. acids.

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SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 220a.

granting me the privilege of living to witness this triumph of human intelligence over ignorance and the ancient and inborn custom of 'groping in the dark.'

Uniformly Good Results in Venereal Afections.

Dr. JULIUS KOCH (Wien. klin. Wochenachr., 1891, Nos. 43 and 44) made an extensive series of tests with the Sozioiodole preparations upon 91 patients suffering from various venereal disorders. Venereal ulcers and ulcerating adenitis were treated with marked success. Similar experience was noted in the treatment of gonorrhea. Local or general concomitant action of an injurious nature was never observed. The application of the medicament was painless and willingly submitted to by the patients. Its value is considered as far greater than that of the much vaunted and often dangerous iodoform.

Dr. GAUDIN, of Paris, has published a special pamphlet in which he gives the results obtained with Sozioiodole in eight cases of venereal, skin, and gynecological affections, such as chancre, impetigo, gonorrhea, ulceration of cervix, furunculosis, erysipelas, and eczema. In all of his cases the exhibition of the Sozioiodole salts was attended by the most perfect results.

Dr. ALFRED MAYER, of Berlin, reports (in a private communication to H. Trommsdorff, dated Feb. 13, 1890) that in six cases of acute gonorrhea he first employed 1g, then, two days subsequently, a 1.4%, and on the following days a 2% solution of Sozioiodole-Zinc. He first irrigated the urethra with two syringefuls of lukewarm water, and then made the injections.

On the first day after use of the remedy, the patient complained of burning in the urethra, which, however, wholly disappeared on the following day along with all symptoms of irritation. In 6 to 10 days the discharge ceased. In the author's opinion, Sozioiodole-Zinc can be warmly recommended in acute gonorrhea.

In chronic gonorrhea the strength of the injections was increased to 3g. The discharge ceased after the expiration of 3 weeks.

Dr. L. FRIEDHEIM (Archiv f. Derm. u. Syph., 1899, p. 537), describing his experiments with various antibacterial remedies in the treatment of acute gonorrhea, says that the potassium, sodium, and zinc compounds of Sozioiodole actively favor the desquamation of the epithelial cells, at the same time reducing the amount of secretion and inhibiting the growth of the gonococci. Phenomena of irritation never became manifest; on the contrary, the secretions rapidly lost their purulent character.

SOZOIODOLE IN EYE AND EAR DIS-EASES.

Very efficacious in Corneal Ulcer.

Cauterization with crystals of Sozioiodole-Zinc has proved very efficacious in the hands of Dr. NICATI (Med. Week, 1898, No. 38) in the treatment of corneal ulcer. The ulcerated surface having been anesthetized with cocaine, it is touched with crystals of Sozioiodole-Zinc on the point of a wet needle. Cauterization is followed by the formation of a white scab with no tendency to extension. This permits of the caustic action of the remedy being strictly localized to the affected parts. The application is repeated daily, until the corneal opacity has entirely disappeared.

According to Dr. Nicati, the development of the infective micro-organisms is effectually and rapidly arrested by this treatment, which involves but limited destruction of corneal tissue, the damage to the cornea being much less extensive than with galvanocautery, for example.

—In cases of ulcers of the cornea which are not sufficiently grave from their size or depth to require operative interference, and in slow, painless diseases of the cornea—such as diffuse keratitis and keratitis punctata—when of a superficial character—Dr. GOLDZIEHER (Med. Chron., 1895, III, p. 290) has used to advantage the following ointment:

Sozioiodole-Sodium............................... 5 parts
Atropine Sulphate........................................ 1 part
Vaseline...................................................... 100 parts

The ointment is placed between the lids, very much as is the custom in using the well-known ointment of yellow oxide of mercury. Eserine may be prescribed in the place of atropine, as the case may require.

Excellent Results in Otorrhoea.

Mr. E. FRIEDLANDER, of Skole, Galicia, writes, under date of Oct. 23, 1894, as follows:

"I first employed Sozioiodole-Sodium in a number of cases of chronic otitis media, and with very good results . . . Mr. R., aged
Solution, Acid.  

Solution, Acid, Sulphuric.—Double-normal. lb. .50  
97.89 Gm. of H₂SO₄ in 1 litre.—Uses : In alkaliometry.  
do. — U. S. P.—Normal. lb. .50  
48.91 Gm. of H₂SO₄ in 1 litre.  
do. — Semi-normal. lb. .50  
34.65 Gm. in 1 litre.—Uses : In alkaliometry.  
do. — U. S. P.—Deci-normal. lb. .50  
4.801 Gm. in 1 litre.  

Solution, Acid, Tartric.—Deci-normal. lb. .50  
7.48 Gm. of pure tartaric acid in 1 litre.—Uses : In alkaliometry, when o. acids are objectionable.  

Solution, Almon’s (Mylan’s Modification).—lb. 1.00  
Basic bismuth nitrate, Rochelle salt & soda solut.—Uses : Test for glucose.  

Solution, Alum-carmine, Grenacher ......... lb. 2.00  
Solut. of carmine in sat. solut. of potassium alum.—Uses : Nucleus stain.  

*Solution, Aluminum Acetate.—N. F.—Ab. 8g. lb. .50  
Fr. aluminum sulphate (90 pts.), acetic acid (13 pts.), calcium carbonate (18 pts.), & W. (100 pts.)—Cont. 8% basic aluminum acetate.—Uses : Color., lig., Antiseptic., Astringent. —Uses : Intern., diar., & dysent.—Extern., lotion for pruritus wounds & skin affect., mouth wash; also as emulsifying fluid.—Uses 3–15 ml (0.2–0.1 Cc.). —Appr. 1:15; as mouth wash, 1:150; as enema, 1:50.  
do. — 5 % ......... lb. .45  
5% basic aluminum acetate.—Uses & Appl. : One-half more than the 8%.  

Solution, Aluminum Acetic-tartaric.—N. F.  
Colori. lig. — 60 % so-called “aluminum acetic-tartaric.”—Antiseptic., Astringent.—Uses : Skin dis. & as disinfectant.  

Solution, Aluminum Chloride  
Cont. AlCl₃.—Uses: Dist. & Disinf.  

Solution, Ammonia, — see Water, Ammonia, & Spirit, Ammonia.  

Solution, Ammonia-carmine, Beale ....... oz. .30  
Sout. of carmine in amm., alc., & glycerin.—Uses : For staining larger or entire tissue.  

Solution, Ammonium Acetate ......... lb. .50  
100 Gm. of pure amm. acetate & 100 Cc. of acetic acid (Sp. Gr. ab. 1.040) in 1 litre.—Uses : To estimate phosphoric acid.  
do. — U. S. P.— .50  
(Spirit of Mindseeders).—7% of the salt.—Colori., neutral, or faintly acid., lig.—Disph., Antipyr., Diar.—Uses : Intern., fevers, dysmen., hemmor., scabies, eczemat., &c.—Extern., as collyrium w. laudanum in chronic ophthalmia, & as lotion on contusions, porrogo, & o. skin dis.—Uses 30–75 ml (0.4–5 Cc.).  

Solution, Ammonium Acetate, Concentrated.—  
N. F.  
25 % of the salt.—Uses : 1/4 of that preceding.  

Solution, Ammonium Carbonate.—U. S. P. .... lb. .50  

Solution, Ammonium Carmine, Hoyser—2g. lb. .200  
Amm. solut. of carmine w. chloral hydrate & alcohol, drying precip., & dis. in amm. carbonate solut.—Uses : For staining nuclei & the central nervous system.  

Solution, Ammonium Chloride.—U. S. P.—  
Test ......... lb. .50  
Uses : Analysis.  
do. — Normal. .50  
Uses : In water analysis, as a standard control-solution in determining the nitrates in water.  

Solution, Ammonium Citrate, Stronger.—N. F.  

Solution, Ammonium Hydrate.—Normal. .... lb. .50  
17.01 Gm. of absolute amm. (NHL) in 1 litre.—Uses : In acidimetry. —Best indicators : rosolic acid or cochinos.  
do. — Semi-normal. .... lb. .50  
8.5 Gm. in 1 litre.  
do. — Deci-normal. .... lb. .50  
1.701 Gm. in 1 litre.  

Solution, Ammonium Molybdate.—U. S. P. .... lb. .50  
Amm. molybdate dis. in warm W. & dil. nitric acid.—Uses : Reag. for phosphoric acid.—Uses : In acidimetry. —Best indicators : rosolic acid or cochinos.  

Solution, Ammonium Oxalate.—U. S. P. .... lb. .50  
40 Gm. pure, cryst. amm. oxalate in 1 litre.—Uses : Anal.  

Solution, Ammonium Phosphate.—U. S. P. .... lb. .50  
Amm. phosphate dis. in dil. amm. W.—Uses : For detecting manganous.—Uses : For estimating silver & halogenes.  

Solution, Ammonium Succinate.—lb. .50  
(Succinatized Spirit of Hartshorn).—Light brown liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.058–1.08 Bc.—Antipyr., Exci. Antipyr.—Uses : Convulsions of children, gastro. tumors, &c.—Uses : Adults, 30–90 ml (1.5–5 Cc.); children, 5–10 ml (0.2–0.6 Cc.).  

Solution, Ammonium Sulphocyanate.—Normal .... lb. .60  
1 Cc. is equivalent to 1 Cc. normal silver nitrate solution.—Uses : For estimating silver & halogenes.  

Solution, Ammonium Sulphide (Solution, Ammonium Sulphide, U. S. P.) .... lb. .60  
(Ammomium Hydrosulphuride Solution).—Fr. natur. solut. hydrogen sulphide in 5 pt. amm., by adding 3 pt. amm.—Uses : For separating groups of metals in chem. anal.—Uses : In amm., amber bottles in a dark place.  

Solution, Antimony Chloride.—Pure, colorless .... lb. .60  
do. — Commercial. .... lb. .34  

Solution, Arsenic & Mercuro iodides.—U. S. P. .... lb. .60  
(Doovan’s Solution).—1 Gm., each, arsenic iodide & red mercuric iodide in 100 Cc.—Mac. W. —Alter., Antipyr.—Uses : Skin dis., venereal eruptions, chronic rheum., night pains in advanced specific dis., &c.—Uses 5–10 ml (0.2–0.6 Cc.).—Antid., see Solution, Acid, Arsenic.—Incomp., alk. & alkaloids or their salts.

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SOZIOIDOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 221a.

40 years; merchant; has suffered for a number of years with perforation of the tympanum, the result of an acute attack of otitis. Considerable otorrhea accompanied the trouble. Prof. Gruber, Vienna, treated him with air douches, irrigations of potassium permanganate, and ordered an iodine bath, which the patient took in Galicia (Ivonicz) for six weeks. Slight improvement followed. The patient continued this treatment, except the iodine baths, for two years, but the otorrhea continued, in a somewhat less degree.

“I began the treatment of the case with insufflations of Soziodole-Zinc—not pure, however, because the patient complained of pricking and burning, but mixed with talcum (1:10). After each insufflation I plugged the external aural canal with a cotton tampon medicated with a little Soziodole-Sodium. The procedure was repeated four times a week, after previous irrigations with lukewarm water. After the expiration of about four weeks, the otorrhea ceased entirely.

“I then had the opportunity of observing the patient for six months. Any pronounced degree of otorrhea was out of the question. Only when the patient indulged in excesses—e.g., smoked too much, or acquired an intense nasal catarrh from catching cold—did a little discharge show itself, and this the patient himself was able to arrest by an insufflation of the Soziodole.

“A similar result was obtained in a 1½-year-old scrofulous child suffering from otorrhea and ozena. The latter affection I treated with cotton tampons smeared with Soziodole-Mercury salve, which were alternately introduced into the nostrils, first into one, then into the other, where they remained for several hours. A lukewarm irrigation with a ½ to 1% solution of Soziodole-Zinc always followed. The otorrhea resisted treatment, but the ozena improved and was wholly cured on further use of the treatment.

“Incited by the favorable results obtained in both of these cases, I made frequent use of the Soziodole salts. Soziodole-Zinc, always mixed with starch or talcum, gave me the greatest satisfaction in several forms of eczema occurring in children; while Soziodole-Mercury rendered very good service in varicose ulcers of the leg.

“Therefore, I consider the Soziodole salts most valuable additions to our materia medica, and I believe they will soon be adopted by the great majority of intelligent physicians.”

Dr. V. Grazzi, of Florence, gives an account (Bollet. d. Mal. d. Orecchio della Gola e del Naso, 1891, No. 5) of his experience with the Soziodole preparations in affections of the ear. He employed Soziodole-Potassium in many cases of chronic purulent inflammation of the middle ear, always using 3 to 10% lukewarm solutions, and injecting once daily about 100 Gm. (3 fl. oz.) of the fluid, either into the external ear or directly into the tympanic cavity, by means of Hartmann's cannula or a very small tube. The parts were then dried with absorbent cotton, and Soziodole-Potassium combined with talcum (1:15) insufflated as deeply as possible.

The patients were given some of this powder, and instructed to insufflate the ear before retiring, or on the following day, should the external ear be found moist.

After ten to fifteen applications the treatment was suspended in order to determine whether the otorrhea, which had apparently disappeared, would return. In a few cases it was necessary to begin the treatment anew, the dosage being increased, and the external ear, instead of being insufflated, completely filled with the powder mentioned. This was gradually increased in strength until the pure Soziodole was reached. His results were most satisfactory.

—Dr. Joseph Aumer, of Obing, writes (in a private communication bearing the date Nov. 24, 1894) that he has employed Soziodole in 9 cases of purulent otitis media. To his entire satisfaction all cases were cured within a period of three to five weeks by insufflations of Soziodole-Zinc in triturations, applied after previous cleansing of the parts with 1% lysol solution and drying with sublimated cotton. One case in particular—a case of purulent otitis media with medium-sized perforation and of five years' standing— which resisted the employment of iodoform, aristol, boric-acid, and dermatol insufflations, the introduction of balsam-of-peru cotton, and the instillation of naphtol—a case which had already run the gauntlet of the whole therapeutic armamentarium at my own and other hands—was definitely healed.
Solution, Barfoed's. — lb. .50
Neutral acetate of copper w. sulfuric acid & W. — Uses: To distinguish glucose from maltose.

Solution, Barium Chloride.— U. S. P. — Test. — lb. .50
Solut. of pure barium chloride in W. — Uses: Reagent.

do. — U. S. P. — Normal, vol. — lb. .50
122.77 Gm. of crystal, barium chloride in 1 L. — Uses: Titration of sulfates & sulfonic acid.

do. — For water analysis. — lb. .50
0.523 Gm. in 1 litre (corresponding to 0.120 Gm. calcium oxide [CaO] in 1 litre). — Uses: In water analysis, for hardness.

Solution, Barium Hydrate.— U. S. P. — lb. .50

Solution, Barium Nitrate.— U. S. P. — lb. .50
20.06 Gm. of barium nitrate in 1 litre. — Uses: Keep.

do. — For water analysis. — lb. .50
0.559 Gm. of barium nitrate in 1 litre (corresponding to 0.120 Gm. of calcium oxide in [CaO] litre). — Uses: In water analysis, for hardness.

Solution, Bismuth & Ammonium Citrate. — lb. 1.00
Solut. of bismuth citrate in W. by aid of amm. — Clear, colorless. — Uses: gastro-intestinal disturbances due to relax. of the mus. memb. — Dos. 10-60 m. (1.8-2.7 Cc.).

Solution, Bismuth & Potassium Iodides. — oz. 1.00

Solution, Borax-carmine, Nikiforov. — lb. 2.00
Aqua borax-carmine solut. cont. amm. & dil. acetic acid. — Uses: Stain nuclic & whole tissues.

Solution, Boro-glycerin, — see Boro-glycerin.

Syrup, Brazil Wood. — U. S. P. — lb. .50

Solution, Bromine (Bromine Water, U. S. P.). — Test. — lb. .50

do. — U. S. P. — Deci-normal. — lb. .50
(Koppeheas’s Solution). — 7.976 Gm. of available bromine in 1 litre. — Uses: For estimating carbolic acid.

Solution, Bromine, Rice. — lb. .50
Sol. of 128 Gm. each, bromine & sod. brom. in W. to 1 litre. — Uses: With sodium hydrate sol. (Sp. Gr. 1.950) for urea determination.


Solution, Cadmium Iodide, Starch. — lb. 1.00
By dissolv. 4 Gm. cadmium iodide in 100 Cc. starch sol. — Uses: For detecting, chlorine, bromine, & nitric acid. — Caust. Keep fr. light.

Solution, Calcium Bisulphite, Merck. — 8° Bé. — g. s. b. — lb. .50
Solut. of calc. sulphate (CaSO3) in aqu. solut. sulphuric acid. — Liq.; strong sulphur dioxide odor. — Dial. — Uses: Extern. — dil. w. 4-8 times wt. W.: gargle or spray in catarrh of throat or diphth.; in; in vaginitis & endometrii; anti-sept. washf. wounds, burns, or ulcers. — Tocch. microbicidal & preservative.

Solution, Calcium Chloro-hydro-phosphate. — lb. .50
285 calcium phosphate in dil. hydrochloric acid. — Color. — Sp. Gr. 1.235. — Stom. — Uses: Tuberculosis, acrod. rachitik, & incipient phth. — Dos. 5-10 m. (0.3-0.6 Cc.) b’ly diluted.

Solution, Calcium Chloride.— U. S. P. — lb. .50
19.336 Gm. of the crystalline salt in 1 litre. — Uses: Reagent.

Solution, Calcium Chloride, Wilson. — lb. .50
0.815 Gm. cryst. calc. carbonate diss. in dil. hydrochloric acid, & made w. distill. W. to 1 litre. — Uses: For standardizing soap soln. for water anal.

Solution, Calcium Hydrate (Solution of Lime, U. S. P.). — lb. gal. .50

Solution, Calcium Sulphate.— U. S. P. — lb. .30

Solution, Carbol-fuschin, Ziehl-Neelsen. — lb. .50
Carbolic acid crystal. — 8%, 10%, fuschin (1), & W. (100). — Uses: Stain for tubercle bacilli after the Ziehl-Neelsen process.

Solution, Carmine Oxalate, Thiersch. — lb. 2.00
Carmine, amm., distill. W., oxalic acid, & absolute A. — Uses: Histological & bacteriological st.: very quick; slower, when dil. w. alc.

Solution, Chlorine (Chlorine Water, U. S. P.). — lb. .25

Solution, Cobalt Nitrate (Cobaltous Nitrate). — Test-solution, U. S. P. — lb. .75
106 aqu. solut. — Uses: In blowpipe analysis.

Solution, Cochinile.— U. S. P. — lb. .50
F. macerating whole cochineal (1 pt.) w. alcohol (30 pt.) & W. (90 pt.) for four days, & filtering. — Uses: Indicator w. amm. or alkal. earths.

Solution, Copper Chloride, Winkler. — lb. 1.50
Satur. hydrochloric acid solut. of copper monochloride. — Uses: Gas analysis for carbon monoxide (Gravit’s Appar.).

Solution, Copper Chloride, Ammoniated, Hempe. — lb. 1.00
Ammon. solut. of copper monochloride. — Uses: Gas analysis for carbon monoxide.

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!
2. The quality marked thus: will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The prices quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most cases.
within a period of four weeks, and without a relapse.

The author uses a triturating with talcum 1:2 to 10, in preference to such with boric acid, because with the latter he sometimes observed retention of secretion. Self-insufflation with Sozoiodole-Zinc and talcum triturate, unless controlled by the physician, is also likely to result in retention of the pus.

—Dr. W. Krause, of Dr. Stetter's clinic in Königberg (Dissertation, Erlangen, 1892), has employed the following in 38 cases of purulent otitis media:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sozoiodole-Zinc (powder)</th>
<th>1 part</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Talcum</td>
<td>90 parts</td>
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According to his experience, Sozoiodole-Zinc exerts no influence upon exuberant granulations; if, however, the latter have been overcome by other methods, the salt mentioned is a specific in these cases of purulent inflammation. In many instances he obtained good results in cases which, for weeks and months, remained uninfluenced by other remedies, such as boric acid, dermatol, aristol, and the like.

Careful cleansing of the mucous membrane of the middle ear is absolutely essential for perfect results, since it is only by the direct contact of the medicament with the mucous membrane that a full action of the remedy can be secured.

Excellent Effect in Aural Polypos.

Dr. Klamann (Allg. med. Central-Zeitung, 1892, No. 49) reports most excellent results in the treatment of aural polypos with Sozoiodole-Mercury. He treated three cases—two in adults and one in a child. It is most energetic in its action, and must therefore be used with caution.

He also speaks most favorably of the zinc salt in the same class of cases.

SOZOIODOLE IN DENTISTRY.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Superior</th>
<th>Prophylactic against Periostitis and Gingivitis.</th>
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| Dr. Buckeisen, of Innsbruck, under date of June 14, 1895, writes concerning the remarkable prophylactic properties of Sozoiodole-Zinc in those instances where there is danger of the development of dental periostitis and gingivitis. He says a rich experience has taught him that, as soon as it is possible to apply an antiphlogistic remedy directly to the root of a tooth, no relapse of the evil occurs. Even damp weather, which so often is a potent cause of the development of swollen faces, is powerless in the presence of such an agent. The Sozoiodole-Zinc is employed in the pure state. For application over night, a cotton tampon may be chosen with advantage, in order to secure long fixation to the affected tooth. During the day, the amount adhering to the moistened finger-tip is applied to the affected tooth or its base. In its simplicity and the readiness with which it can be applied upon the slightest indication of trouble, lie its chief advantages over silver nitrate. Salivation, so often observed on exhibition of silver nitrate, was never observed, and for this reason greater certainty of success can be expected.

The author further reports that, with the exception, perhaps, of resorcin, no remedy was heretofore known to him as a prophylactic to the "odor of rotten eggs" accompanying eruptions from the stomach.

After noting that the oral mucous membrane suffered no ill effects from the use of Sozoiodole-Zinc in substance, he swallowed small quantities of it (about as much as can be held on the point of a small knife-blade or on the finger-tip), with the result that the "rotten-egg" excrement, usually attended by diarrhea, was wholly overcome!

Best Value: Dr. Chas. Dunn, dentist, of Florence, writes under date of Feb. 17, 1899, that he has employed the Sozoiodole preparations in more than fifty different cases occurring in dental practice, and in all, without exception, they have proved to be the most valuable of disinfectants. As they are wholly devoid of odor, their use is much more agreeable to the patients than that of iodoform, carbolic acid, and similar disinfectants.

Excellent Filling-Material and Disinfectant.

Dr. Reisert, dentist, of Erfurt, reports (Deutsche Monatshefte f. Zahnheilkunde) upon the employment of Sozoiodole in dentistry as follows: The Sozoiodole salts should only be used in a finely powdered state. As a filling-material for the roots of dead teeth, mix together Sozoiodole-Sodium 1 part and Sozoiodole Potassium 2 parts, with pure glycerin to a paste, and introduce into the root-cavity after the latter has been cleansed and freed from all nerve remnants. The Sodium salt protects the teeth against periostitis in by far the majority of cases. From
Solution, Copper Sulphate.—* U. S. P. .......... lb. .60
10 s. solut. in distill. W.—Use: Reag.

Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric
(Alkaline Cupric Tartrate Volumetric Solut. * U. S. P.) ... lb. .75
(Fehling's Solution.—Two soluts.: (A) The Copper Solut.: 81.64 Gm. of pure, cryst. cupric sulphate in distill. W. to measure 800 Cc.; (B) The Rochelle Salt Solut.: 178 Gm. of potassa. & sod. tartarate & 135 Gm. of potassa. hydrate in distill. W. to measure 800 Cc. Just before use, mix equal volumes of the two soluts.—Use: Test for glucose. 10 Cc. of the mixed solut. correspond to 0.01 Gm. of pure glucose.—Use: Keep each solut. in atm., rubber-stoppered vials.

Solution, Copper & Ammonium Sulphate (Cupric Ammonium Sulphate Test-solut. * U. S. P.)
(Kleber's Solution.—Pr. adding amm. to copper sulphate solut. until precip. is just redine.—Use: Test for acids, espec. arsenous acids.—Use: Keep in amber bottle.

Solution, Copper & Potash Carbonate, Ost.—

A.—

1.00
(Soldaniz's Reagent.—Copper carbonate diss. in boll. conc. solut. of potassa. bicarbonate, & distill. W. added until 50 Cc. are equivalent to 0.1 grain invert sugar.—Use: Estimating sugar inst. of by Fehling's solut.)

B.—

1.00
One-fifth the strength of the preceding, 100 Cc. being equivalent to 0.04 Gm. invert sugar.

Solution, Corallin.—* U. S. P. ............ lb. .40
V. diet. alcoh. solut. of corallin.—Use: Indicator in alkalimetry, espec. for free amm.

Solution, Diphenylamine.—* U. S. P.
Diphenylamine in dil. sulphuric acid.—Use: Test for nitric acid in sulphuric acid, & nitrates in milk, wine, or well-water Sensitive to 1/50 see see.

Solution, Dobbs's.—lb. 1.00
Alkal. solut. of mercuric iodide & amm. chloride.—Use: To detect caustic alkalis in pres. of corrosives.

Solution, Donovan's,—see Solution, Arsenic & Mercuric Iodides.

Solution, Dragendorff's,—see Solution, Blaumeth & Potasium Iodides.

Solution, Ehrlich's, for Bile-pigments....lb. 1.50
(Ehrlich's Dieo-reaction.—Mixt. of 5 Gm. of hydrochl. acid & 100 Cc. of catar. aqu. solut. of sulphanilic acid.—Use: Test for typhoid fever, measles, & scarlet fever, which causes the urine to react w. the solut. & assume an intense red color.

Solution, Ehrlich's, for Tuberculese.—lb. .75
Three solutions, to be used successively on same object: (A) Solution of aniline w. fuchsine; (B) Aniline water w. gentian violet; (C) Aniline water w. methyl violet.—Use: For staining tubercle bacilli.

Solution, Eosin.—* U. S. P. ............ lb. .50
Contr. " yellowish " eosin diss. in W.—Use: For tincture of soap (Platichers) & alkalines.

Solution, Eosin, Stecher & Renaut.—lb. .50
Mixt. of conc. aqu. solut. of potassa, sodium, sulfur, solut. of hematoxyl in alc., & sulfur solut. of potassa. alum in glycerin.—Use: Stain. sections for histological study.

Solution, Ergotin.—lb. 4.50
About same strength as fluid extract. of ergot.——Use: Clear, reddish-brown liq.—Emmen. Tonic. Astring.——Use: Amenorr., dysmenorr., & menorr.——Dos 10-50 Ml. (0.6-5.3 Cc.).—Use: Use carefully.

Solution, Fehling's,—see Solution, Copper Tartrate, Alkaline, Volumetric

Solution, Fluorescein.—* U. S. P. ............ lb. .60
Satur. dilute alcoh. solut. of fluorescein.—Orange-red liq.; green fluorescence.—Use: Titratin of dark-colored liquids, where a color change cannot be observed.—Use: Does not keep well in solut.

Solution, Fowler's (Solution of Potassium Arsine, * U. S. P.) ....... lb. .19
1 Gm. of aminas in 100 Cc. Sol. W.—Alte., Antiper., Tonic.—Use: Chorea, skin dis., interm. fever, malarial affect., periodic neural., chronic rheum., &c. Never give on an empty stomach.—Dos 1-5 Ml. (0.08-1.4 Cc.).—Use: Emesis, stomach apon., freshly precip. hydrated or saccharated iron, phosphorus. hydrated iron phosphorus w. magnesia, &c.—Use: Poison !

Solution, Fraude's.—oz. .75
Acid perchloric.—Sp. Gr. 1.12.—Use: Reag. f. alkaloids.

Solution, Freyheide's.—oz. .25
Sulphuric acid cont. 15 molybdic acid.—Use: Reag. f. alkaloids.

Solution, Gold Chloride.—* U. S. P. ............ oz. .50
1 pt. dry auri chloride in 30 pts. water.—Use: Test for tin salts, for alkaloids, & for albumin.

Solution, Guenzburg's
Solut. of phloroguin (3 pts.) & vanillin (1 pt.) in alc. (50 pts.).—Use: Reag. for hydroch. acid in gastric juice.

Solution, Hematoxylin, Boehmer.—lb. .50
(Tincture of Hematoxylin) —Use: Stain for which have been preserved w. alcohol. caros. sublimates, picroc, or nitric acid; less for those treated w. charcoal, or osmic acid.

Solution, Hematoxylin, Fleming.—lb. .50
Use: Stain. micro. sections.

Solution, Huelb's.—cont. 35 pts. of iodine & 20 pts. of mercuric chloride in 1,000 pts. of absolute alc. Tincture must be revited before or after use, as it changes with time.—Use: For determining the iodine content of fats & oils.

Solution, Hydrogen Sulphide,—see Acid, Hydro-sulphuric.

Solution, Hydroxydiamine.—lb. 1.00
(Solut. of Oxyammonia).—Pr. reduc. of ethyl nitrate, by tin w. hydroch., or sulphuric acid, NH2OH-aq.—Colori., odor., alkal. liq.—Use: Energetick reducer; v. import. reag. in organic chem.

Solution, Indigo.—* U. S. P. —Test.—lb. .50
Solut. of Indigo in fuming sulphuric acid & dil. w. W.; Indigo carminum diss. in W.—Deep blue liq.—Use: Reag. for nitric acid & chloride.

Solut. of such an amount of sulphuric acid that each solut. will be dissolved by 0.001 Gm. N2O5 (as potassa. salt).—Use: For estimating nitrates in W.

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3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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SOZOIODOLE SALTS.—Continued from page 223a.

"This it is plain that the sodium salt gradually passes through the apex of the root, while the potassium salt, which is but slightly soluble, remains in loco. Furthermore, the Sozoiodole preparations exert almost favorable healing action upon pulp laid bare by excavation.

A concentrated solution of Sozoiodole-Sodium (6-8%) quickly heals the various forms of stomatitis. A 2% mouth-wash or tooth-powder (mixed with chalk) is also a most excellent disinfectant, and can be warmly recommended.

—The foregoing results were confirmed in their entirety by Dr. Charles Dunn, of Florence, in more than 50 cases.

Superseding Iodiform. Absolutely Nontoxic.

Sozoiodole in dental practice, says it meets all the demands which can justly be made upon an antiseptic. It is wholly devoid of disagreeable properties, almost tasteless, and, in amounts usually employed in dentistry, absolutely nontoxic.

For many months he has made use of Sozoiodole-Potassium to the entire exclusion of iodiform. He always employs it in dry, pure form.

__________

SOZOIODOLE IN DIPHTHERIA.

Walloigh a Specific.—Unparalleled Success.

Dr. S. Schwarz, Constantine, writing (Internat. klin. Rundschau, 1892, No. 21) on the therapeutic value of Sozoiodole in diphtheria, says:

"An experience of three years convinces me that Sozoiodole-Sodium, even in large doses (50 grn. [3.3 Gm.] daily), is absolutely harmless. At the outset of the treatment I always mix this preparation with sulphur (Sozoiodole-Sodium, 45 grn., Flowers of Sulphur, 180 grn.), and insufflate every 4 hours by means of a stiff paper tube, which is used but once. Even when no symptom is present in the nose and larynx, I always treat these with the powder in order to avoid unpleasant combinations. Further, I administer every hour a teaspoonful of a 1/2 to 1% solution of potassium chlorate. I direct my attention principally to the heart's activity, and hence frequently also give stimulants, generally a decoction of cinchona bark with Cognac or Malaga. The diet is confined to fluid nourishment, as milk and bouillon with yolk of egg, but is given very often in order to maintain the strength. Mercuicular ointment may be rubbed in against glandular swelling. The insufflations are continued several times daily for some days after the processes have disappeared, and no relapse has ever been observed. The dangerous form of the disease, accompanied by retention of urine, of which I had two cases, was met with large doses of calomel. Even after the second insufflation the temperature rapidly declines, the dirty-gray exudate becomes lighter in color, and the general condition is much improved. After the expiration of 24 hours, the temperature is usually between 36.5° and 37.5° C. (98° to 99° F.), and even in the most unfavorable cases never rises above 38° C. (100.4° F.)."

"From this it appears that, in consequence of its rapidly soluble nature, Sozoiodole-Sodium not only penetrates the smallest lacunae of the tonsils, and thereby destroys the bacilli, but that it also quickly enters the circulation, where it neutralizes the pyrogenic action of the absorbed streptococi.

"The success that I have met with up to the present in the use of Sozoiodole salts in laryngeal affections in general, and especially in diphtheria, induces me to recommend these excellent antiseptics to colleagues for further trial. It would be especially interesting if bacteriologists would study the action of Sozoiodole preparations upon pure cultivations of the Löfser bacillus. It appears to me beyond doubt that these preparations have an extremely imimical effect upon the development of the bacillus, but whether the mixture of Sozoiodole with saliva works more or less favorably is a question for the bacteriologists to decide."

The author's observations extend over a series of 70 cases. In a quite recent communication (Amer. Medico-Surg. Bull., 1895, pp. 1294-1299) upon the prophylaxis and treatment of diphtheria, the same author, speaking of Sozoiodole-Sodium, says:

"By means of insufflations much can be attained: (1) The vital powers of the child are not taxed to any significant degree, for the insufflation lasts but a few seconds, and is only employed at intervals of four hours; (2) even though the powder is not applied directly to the infected locality, it mixes with the saliva, and, through the movements of chewing and swallowing, reaches the mem-

Continued on page 225a.
Solution, Indigo-carmine with Berocar-carmine,
Seller ____________________________ oz. .75
Sulphuric acid, indigo, borax, carmine, glycerin, etc., &c., &c., &c.
Use: Stain. Sections of brain & spinal cord, hardened in
chronic acid; can be used for whole sections; yields fine,
rose-red tint.

Solution, lodine.—U. S. P.—Test
1 pt. iodine & 80 pts. potassa. Iodide diss. in 80 pts. W.—Use: Test for starch, for alkaloids, & to detect alcohol.
Do.—Double normal oz. .50
Iodine diss. in an aqu. solut. of potassa. 256.06 Grm. of
iodine in 1 litre.—Uses: Vol. anal.—Caut. Keep glass stop-
pered in dark.
Do.—Normal oz. .35
199.58 Grm. of iodine in 1 litre.
Do.—U. S. P.—Deci-normal lb. 1.00
23.028 Grm. of iodine in 1 litre.
Do.—Centi-normal lb. 1.00
1.0008 Grm. of iodine in 1 litre.

Solution, iodine, Compound.—U. S. P.—lb. 1.25
(Lagoe's Solution).—Aqu. solut. of 5% iodine and 10% potassa.
Dose 1-10 ml. (0.06-0.6 Cc.).

*Solution, Iron Acetate, Merck (Solution of Ferrie Acetate, U. S. P.), c. b.—lb. .69
31% anhydrous ferric acetate, FeC2H4O2, & represents ab. 7.56 iron.—V. dark reddish-brown liq.; sweetish, acid.,
Fr. fasting dis.—Dose 2-10 ml. (0.12-0.6 Cc.).—Caut. Keep dark & well stoppered.
Do.—Sp. Gr. 1.138 = 17.5° Bé.—c. b.—lb. .59
Do.—Sp. Gr. 1.145 = 18.5° Bé.—c. b.—lb. .54

Solution, Iron Acetate, Basic c. b.—c. b.—lb. .64

*Solution, Iron Albuminate, Merck c. b.—c. b.—lb. .60
Clear, brown liq.—Fr. iron.—Tonic, Nutrient.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, & o. affect. where an easily assimilated iron prep.
required.—Dose 60-90 ml. (1.8-2.7 Cc.).

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Dresses c. b.—c. b.—lb. .60

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Fischer c. b.—c. b.—lb. .70

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Fresse c. b.—c. b.—lb. .65

Solution, Iron Chloride, Ferric (Solution Ferric Chloride, U. S. P.), c. b.—pt. .33
37.96 anhydrous ferric chloride (FeC1,Cl) & represents 18% iron.—
Reddish-brown liq.; acid, styptic taste.—Sp. Gr. 1.397 at
15° C.—Sol. W., A.—Astringent. Uses: Chlorosis, anemia & wasting dis.; mealy stricture. Styptic in post-partum hemorragies; 1 dr. (0.7 Cc.) to 1 oz. (30 Cc.) to 1 pint (600 Cc.) W. & injected.—Dose 3-10 ml (0.12-0.6 Cc.).
Do.—Conc.—g. s. b.—lb. .39
45 of FeCl3.—Sp. Gr. 1.55-18.8 Bé.

Solution, Iron Chloride, Ferric, Test (Ferric Chloride Test-Solution, U. & P.), lb. 10% ferric chloride in W.—Uses: Reagent.
Do.—Normal 10 Grm. of iron as FeC1,Cl in 1 litre.—Uses: For estimating
chlorine, iodine, &c.

Solution, Iron Chloride, Ferrous c. b.—lb. .39
1% iron.—Clear, greenish liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.205 = 30° Bé.—Tonic,
Astring., Styp.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, &c.—Dose 5-15 ml
(0.2-0.5 Cc.) several t. p. d. in aqu. or alcoh. solut.—Caut. Keep
in bright daylight.

Solution, Iron Chromate c. b.—lb. .84
Fr. aqu. chronic acid w. moist ferric hydrate. Fe2(CrO4)3+i
aq.—Dark-brown liq.; not decomp. by boiling.

Solution, Iron Citrate (Solution of Ferric Citrate, U. S. P.), lb. 7.54 iron. Each fluid ounce (30 Cc.) cont. ¼ ounce (15.6 Grm.)
W.—Tonic.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, &c.—Dose 8-15 ml
(0.5-1 Cc.)

Solution, Iron Dialyzed, see Iron, Dialyzed.

Solution, Iron Nitrate (Solution of Ferric Nitrate, U. S. P.), c. b.—lb. .34
6.5% anhydrous ferric nitrate, Fe2(N03)3, & represents 4.4% iron.—Clear, amber or reddish liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.20 at 15° C.—Sol.
W., A.—Astringent. Uses: All cases where chalyb.
lic. is licid. also as anstring. chronic dis. & leucorr.—Dose 10-15
ml (0.6-1 Cc.) in W.

Solution, Iron Oxchloride, see Iron, Dialyzed.

Solution, Iron Subphosphate, see Solution, Mon-es't.'s.

Solution, Iron Succinate with Potassium Citrate c. b.—lb. 2.59
Deep, reddish-brown liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.180.—Muc. W.—Tonic,
Astring.

Solution, Iron Sulphate (Solution of Ferric Sulphate, U. S. P.), lb. (Solution of Tersulphate of Iron).—28.7% normal ferric sulphate, Fe2(S04)3, & represents about 6% iron.—Dark, reddish-
brown, estr'y styph. liq.—Sp. Gr. about 1.28 at 15° C.—Muc.
W., A.—Astringent.—Uses: Too irritant for general use.

Solution, Iron & Ammonium Citrate c. b.—lb. .50
50% solut.—Dark green liq.—Tonic, Diar., Diaph.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, &c.; during convalescence. from severe ailments.
—Dose 5-20 ml (0.3-1.3 Cc.)

Solution, Iron & Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric (Ferric Ammonium Sulphate Test-Solution, U. S. P.), lb. .50
10% of iron & ammonium sulphate (ferric) diss. in 1 litre. —Uses: For adjusting the titre of normal potassa, permang.—
Caut. Keep dark. Best made fresh when wanted.
Do.—Centi-normal lb. .50
3.816 Grm. in 1 litre. Best made fresh when wanted.
branes, where it remains adherent for some time, when it is gradually dissolved, and, in fluid form, enters the deepest lacunae of the tonsils, which it disinfects; (3) the whole oral cavity, where innumerable microbes reside, is likewise disinfected; (4) the manipulations are so simple that any one can carry them out with ease.

"For each insufflation, I use a long paper tube, which is burned immediately after use, to avoid any further infection. The powder is placed in one end of the tube, and, after the tongue has been depressed by aid of a spoon, is deposited in the throat by blowing through the opposite end.

"This much is certain: That all of my colleagues who employed this method of treatment attained results similar to my own; that it is the only simple and practical one, and that in the reduction of mortality it exceeds, by far, all other methods of treatment. The total mortality, including the most severe and far advanced cases, as well as those living under bad hygienic conditions, never rose above 8 to 10%; while in cases treated immediately after the appearance of the disease, it scarcely reached 2 to 3%. The _fetor ex ore_ disappears entirely after 8 to 10 hours, and the membranes loosen and exfoliate within 24 to 48 hours, and leave a healed ulcer surface behind. Complete cure is established after the expiration of 3 to 4 days. As a rule, I continue the insufflations for 8 to 10 days beyond this period. After recovery from the disease, paralytic phenomena occur only in those patients who manifested severe symptoms of intoxication when treatment was begun. I have never observed relapses, nor have such been reported to me by others. I have never been able to detect any unfavorable action of the treatment upon the kidneys."

Dr. Bohr, of Ratibor, reports in the _Prager med. Wochenschrift_, 1894, XIX, p. 284 that he has treated, within 4 months, 21 children, of 1 to 13 years of age, with insufflations of Sozioi- dole-Sodium combined with sublimed sulphur, and that he lost only 1 of them (who was already near asphyxia). He is convinced that this substance is an excellent remedy in diphtheria. According to him it is established that: (1) the application of this remedy is relatively the most pleasant to the little patients and never fails owing to their resistance; (2) that the fever diminishes rapidly when promptly applied; (3) that the _fetor ex ore_ speedily disappears; and (4) that the membranes loosen and exfoliate within 24 to 48 hours, the ulcerated surface healing completely.

In older children the Sozioiodule-Sodium is generally employed pure, in a finely powdered state.

Dr. Arthur Dräer (Nov. Reméd., 1895, XI, p. 213) has had recourse to Sozioiodule-Sodium in several cases of diphtheria, with very encouraging results. He used it as an insufflation, four times a day, either pure in powder form, or (for children under 5 years of age) mixed with an equal quantity of flowers of sulphur.

The membranes began to soften within twenty-four hours after the first administration of the drug, and upon their expulsion the exposed surfaces were seen to be completely healed over.

Sozioiodule-Sodium is nontoxic and entirely harmless; a 2% solution quickly kills the Löfler bacillus, says the author.

Not 1 Death In 53 Genuine Cases.

Dr. Heinrich Willerding, of Steinhude (Schaumburg-Lippe), writes to Mr. Trommsdorff, Dec. 9, 1892, that he has employed Sozioiodule in an epidemic of diphtheria occurring during the winter of 1890-91, following exactly the directions of Dr. S. Schwarz, and enjoying the most happy results. Of 53 cases of genuine diphtheria not 1 died. In a neighboring place, one hour from Steinhude, where the same disease was raging, about 30 children died. The attending physician prescribed inhalations and swabbings with lime-water! At that time, had Dr. W. expressed himself upon this point, he believes he would have been suspected of "blowing his own horn"; but since reading the paper of Dr. Schwarz, he thinks differently.

Dr. Lüdecke, of Remscheid, reports that he has employed Sozioiodule-Sodium, combined with flowers of sulphur, in 3 cases of diphtheria, and is much pleased with its action. These three cases occurred in the same family: one was of mild form, one of moderate severity, and the third of severe degree.
Solut., Iron. — **MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.**

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**Solution, Iron & Manganese Peptonate.**

C. b.—lb. .49

Clear, chestnut-brown liq.—Tonic, Astringent. — Use: Easily absorbed prep. for anemia & chlorosis. — Does 30-50 mll (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

**Solution, Knapp's.**

1.00

Aqua soluti. mercury cyanide & caustic soda. — Use: Test for glucose in urine.

**Solution, Labarague's.** — see Solution, Soda, Chlorinated.

**Solution, Lead Acetate.** — *U. S. P.*

10% of lead acetate in W.—Use: Test for sulph. hydrogen; chromic, hydro-lodio, phosphoric, or muriatic acid; glucose, lactose, mucin, & albumin from urine, &c.

**Solution, Lead Acetate, Basic (Solution, Lead Subacetate, U. S. P.).**

.30


**Solution, Lead Acetate, Basic, Dilute (Diluted Solution Lead Subacetate, U. S. P.).**

.25

(Lead Water).—0.75% subacetate of lead.—Clear, colorless liq.; sweetish, astringent taste. — Sol. W.—Astringent, Antiseptic. See.


**Solution, Lithium-carmine, Ortho.**

1.50

Carmine in cold sat. sol. of lithium carbonate.—Use: Nuclear stain; colors objects first treated w. alcohol or chromic acid quickly.

**Solution, Lithium.** — *U. S. P.*


**(Solution) Magnesia Mixture (Magnesia Mixture, U. S. P.).** — Test

Magnesium sulphate, amm. chloride, amm. & W.—Use: Test for phosphoric acid, arsenic acid, globulin, &c.

— Normal

55 pcts. magnesium chloride & 70 pcts. amm. chloride, & 55 pcts. amm. w. enough distilled W. to make 100 pcts. — Use: Estimating phosphoric acid; 10 Cc. precipitate 0.1 Gm. of P₂O₅.

**Solution, Magnesium Sulphate.** — *U. S. P.*

10% of magnesium sulphate in W.—Use: Detect free amm. or amm. carbonate in amm. sulphide; to separate globulins from albumin.; & as test for phosphoric or arsenic acids.

**Solution, Mayer's, see Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide.**

**Solution, Mercury Chloride.** — Test

5% of mercuric chloride in W. — Use: Detection of arsenic, iodides, tin, formic acid, alkali, ammonia, &c.

— Deci-normal

18.564 pcts. mercuric chloride in a mixture of 4 pcts. W. & 1 pct. A. to 1,000 pcts. — Use: Estimating iodides.

**Solution, Mercury Formamide, Merck.** — 10%

C. v.—oz. .34

Represents 10% of the compound. — Antiseptic. — Anthelm. C. 1 Co. as injection.

— Do. Merck. — 1%. — c. b.—lb. 1.00

**Solution, Mercury Glycocolate, Merck.** — c. v.—oz. .34

15 Hg(C₂H₃₂O₅)₂—Clear liq.; quite stable. — Antistatic, for inj.—Sp. 8.15 to 8.16 (0.5-1 Cc.).

**Solution, Mercury Nitrate, Mercuric (Solution of Mercuric Nitrate, U. S. P.).** — 1.00

60% mercuric nitrate.—Hg(NO₃)₂—115 of free nitric acid. — Clear, colorless liq.—Sp. Gr. ab. 2.1 at 15° C.—Astringent, Antiseptic. — Use: Extern., cautery on cancers, ulcers, &c. of cervix, boil, & var. skin dise.

— Normal

(Liebig's Solution).—77.5 Gm. of mercuric oxide in just enough nitric acid, & dil. to 1,000 Cc. — Use: Determination of urea in urine.

**Solution, Mercury Nitrate, Mercurious (Mercurious Nitrate Test-solution, U. S. P.).** — 1.00

Mercurious nitrate in distilled W.—Use: Test for acids of the chlorine group, & for brucine. — Const. Keep in en., dark-green bot. w. a globule of mercury.

**Solution, Mercury & Barium Iodide** (Rohrbach's Solution).—Conc. sol. of mercury & barium iodide (prob. BaI₂, SII₃).—Sp. Gr. 2.375 to 2.385. — Use: Separating minerals of different Sp. Gr.

**Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide** (Mercuric Potassium Iodide Volumetric Solution, U. S. P.). — Deci-normal (Mayer's or Winckler's Solu).—12.546 pcts. of mercuric chloride & 20.8 pcts. of potassium iodide in 1,000 pcts. — Use: For estimating alkali.

**Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide, Alkaline, Test, see Solution, Messier's.**

**Solution, Methyl Orange.** — *U. S. P.*

(Sol. of Hellianthin; Tropoeolin D.; POUxier's Orange S. P.)—0.15 of methyl orange in distilled W. neutralised w. dil. sulphuric acid. — Use: Indicator. Not interfered w. by carbonate acid or arsenious acid. Excep. useful for phosphoric acid.

**Solution, Millon's.** — 1.60

Solut. of merc. in an equal volume of nitric acid—Sp. Gr. 1.48, dil. w. twice its volume of W. — Use: Test liquids cont. albumin or urea.

**Solution, Monsel's (Solution of Ferric Subsulphate, U. S. P.).** — 0.26

(Solut. of Basic Ferric Sulphate or Sub-sulphate). — Var. comp.; about 13.86 iron.—Dark, reddish-brown, hydrous stypite, acid liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.35 at 15° C. — Misc. W.—Syp., Astring., Alter.—Use: Intern. & extern. hemorrhage, & in chronic. — Does 9-10 ill (0.12-0.6 Cc.).

**N. B.** — A strictly official Monsel's Solut. is liable to crystallize, and then it becomes a dirty-white semi-solid mass of almost the consistency of sand. This does not injure the preparation at all, and all that is needful to restore it to its original condition is to set it in a warm place until it melts; but the unattractive-looking crystalline mass itself will be found to act as a hemostatic as efficiently as the clear solution.

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1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
SOZIOIOLODE SALTS.—Continued from page 225a.

In the last-mentioned case, the thick membranous deposits upon the whole pharynx were cleared away in an amazingly short time.

The author promises to make further tests with it, as every winter, almost the whole year through, he has many, and often very severe, cases of diphtheria which resist all older forms of treatment.


SOZIOIOLODE IN SKIN DISEASES.

Effective. Dr. Oscar Lassar, of Berlin, reports (Therap. Monatshefte, Nov., 1887) from his private clinic for diseases of the skin as follows:

Stability in the presence of light and complete absence of odor are features distinguishing Sozioiodole from the majority of other iodine preparations, especially iodoform. A few experiments soon demonstrated that the remedy, when used in salve and powder form, is well borne by both healthy and ailing individuals. In 5 or 10% dusting powder and in paste (with base of zinc-starch-vaseline or lanolin), it soon brings the inflamed and irritated skin to mild and reactionless exfoliation. In wounds, fresh eczemas of all kinds, herpes squamosus, herpes tonsurans, impetigo, and ulcers it exerts a decidedly beneficent influence. In superficial herpes tonsurans especially, a 10% paste is decidedly effective; and the same is true in all parasitic affections of the skin. In 5% Sozioiodole-Talcum bandages in varicose ulcers of the leg, 5 to 10% paste in inflammatory conditions of the skin and in mycoses, it has been of such value that in many respects it rivals the sovereign remedy salicylic acid. It possesses an advantage over the latter in that it can be used in a much more concentrated form without danger of exciting inflammatory reaction.

Dr. Carl Stern (Inaugural Dissertation, Düsseldorf, 1889), discussing the antiparasitic action of Sozioiodole-Mercury, says that this salt in 24% solution kills the itch mite in 24 minutes. When it is considered that a 1% solution of sublimate—a strength which cannot be employed without creating pronounced toxic effects—produces the same result in 15 minutes, and that a 5% solution of carabolic acid—likewise a concentration which can scarcely be recommended—requires 18 minutes, it must be admitted that the antiparasitic action of Sozioiodole is equal, if not superior, to that of the most commonly employed parasicides. Indeed, in weak concentration, its rapidity of action far excels the majority of these.

Excellent in Eczema, Burns, and Ulcerations. Dr. Oscar Schultz, of Berlin, writes, under date of Feb. 19, 1889, that the therapeutic effects obtained in his Polyclinic with the Sozioiodole salts have led to the most satisfactory results. He has had extraordinary success with both Sozioiodole-Zinc and Sozioiodole-Sodium. He confirms the excellent effects of the Sozioiodole-Zinc in powder form (10%), and of Sozioiodole-Sodium as paste (with zinc, starch, vaselin)—the former in moist, the latter in dry, forms of eczema, as well as in superficial cutaneous ulcerations and burns.

SOZIOIOLODE IN WHOOPING-COUGH.

Promptly. Dr. G. Björkman, of Racine, Wis. (Amer. Med.-Surg. Bull., 1889, VI, p. 1061), reports his experience with the Sozioiodole preparations in eight cases of whooping-cough. In one case (child four years old), the whooping-cough, of 14 days' standing, disappeared in five days, and showed no subsequent symptoms.

He says: "The process is very simple. First, thoroughly to clean the inside of the nose, and then insufflate 0.4 to 0.6 Gm. (0 to 10 grn.) of Sozioiodole-Sodium, half into each nostril, once or twice a day. The insufflation often produces sneezing or coughing spells; it may then be repeated sooner. This trouble may be prevented by using a combination of zinc stearate and Sozioiodole, which, even in ozena, may be of high value."

—Dr. Paul Guttmann, of Berlin, states (Therap. Monatshefte, 1893, No. 1) that he has employed Sozioiodole-Sodium by nasal insufflation in 30 cases of whooping-cough in children. After previous cleansing of the nose, about 8 grn. (0.3 Gm.) of the drug were deeply insufflated into each nostril. A favorable influence of the treatment could not be denied in a number of cases.
Solution, Mueller's.
Potassa, bichromate, sod. sulphate & W. — Uses: Micro-histo-
logical hardening fluid.

Solution, Neisser's (Alkaline Mercureic Potassium
Iodide Test-solution, U. S. P.)
Aq. solv. 5 Gm. potassa iodide, 8.8 Gm. mercuric chloride, & 16 Gm. potas-
su. hydrate to make 100 CC. — Uses: Test for amonia & its salts.

Solution, Nitro-glucoce
5 % aqq. soluto. — Arterial Stimulant. — Uses: Epilepsy & cardiac
weakness. — Dose 5-14 drop (0.016-0.06 Cc.).


Solution, Nylander's, — See Solution, Almén's.

Solution, Palladium Chloride. — Test
3.5 solut. of PCl₃ in distill. W. — Uses: Detecting iodine,
carbon monoxide, sulph hydrogen, marsh gas, ethene, hydrogen,
& ozone.
do. — Normal
1.000 Gm. of palladous chloride in 1 litre. — Uses: For estima-
ting iodine.

Solution, Palladium Nitrate
5 % aq. solut. of Pd(NO₃)₂ in distill. W. — Uses: Detect brodrioc
after removal of iodides.

Solution, Pancreatin.
— c. — lb. 1.29
Alcohol-glycerin ext. of pancreatic glands. — Wise-yellow liq. —
& for peptonizing milk. — Dose 190-360 min. (7.4-15 Cc.).

(Solution) Pavy's Balls.
— lb. 1.00
Cupric test-balls cont. alkali, tartarate, potass. hydrate, & copper
sulphate. — Uses: In aq. soluto, test for sugar in urine.

Solution, Pelletierine Sulphate
10% pelletierine sulphate. — Brownish-yellow liq. — 83d. W.
— Anthelmintic. — Dose 30-60 ml. (1.8-8.7 Cc.).

Solution, Pellet.
— lb. 1.00
Copper sulphate, salt, amm. chloride, & calcined sod. carbon-
ate with W. — Uses: Test for sugar in urine.

Solution, Phenol-phtalein. — U. S. P.
15 of phenol-phtalein in dl. sol. — C₆H₅CO₂H, aq. — Uses: Indica-
tor; the most sensitive indicator for alkalies known,
but not adapted for amm. or bicarbonates.

Solution, Phosphates, Acid. — N. F.
— Compound Solution of Phosphoric Acid. — Color. — plaque,
— Dose 90-60 ml. (3.4 Cc.).

Solution, Picric Acid, Eshach
Solut. of picric acid (10 pts.) & citric acid (30 pts.) in 1,000 pts. of

Solution, Piropcarmin, Mayer
Fr. heating powd. carminie with W. & enough amm. for solut.;
then adding picric acid in conc. aq. solution. — Uses: As Ruvier's Piropcarmin Solution.

Solution, Piropcarmin, Ruvier's
— oz. .75
Add str. ammon. carminie to satur. soluto. of picric acid until turbid;
emp. to 10'; filter; evaporate dry; diss. in W. & add carbonate to prevent fermentation. — Uses: For double-
staining. Nuclei are colored red; connective tissues, rose-red;
kerato-hyaline, red; keratin & elastic fibers, yellow; muscular
fiber, brownish-red.

Solution, Picrocarmin, Weigert.
— lb. 1.75
Digest amm. on carmine a day; add conc. picric acid so. 
& in 94 hours em. quant. acetic acid; remov. liquid fr. precip. in 94 hours. — Red liq. — Uses: As Ranvier's Piropcarmin Solution.

Solution, Platinum Chloride, Merck (Platinic
Chloride Test-solution, U. S. P.)
— oz. .12
8.5% of neutral platinic chloride (PtCl₂) in distill. W. — Uses: To
detect potas., caesium, rubidium, amm., thallium, & alkaldios.

Solution, Platinum & Hydrogen Chloride, Merck.
— %
(Compound of Chloro-platinic Acid [PtCl₂+i-4HCl]). — Deep
yellow, clear liq.

Solution, Potassium Acetate. — %
dis., & in the uric acid distasis to render urine alkaline.
— Dose 90-190 ml. (3.4-6.7 Cc.).
do. — 33.5 %.
— lb. 1.50
Sp. Gr. 1.178-1.180. — Dose 45-180 ml. (2.6-11 Cc.).

Solution, Potassium Arsenite, — See Solution,
Fowler's.

Solution, Potassium Bichromate. — U. S. P.
— lb. 1.60
10 % soluto. of potass. bichromate in distill. W. — Uses: Deter-
siver, lead, & mercures salts; separate barium fr. strontium;
color reagent w. str. mineral acids for alkaldios & to differen-
tiate tannic acids in micro-chem. anal.
do. — Normal
— lb. 1.50
48.86 Gm. of pure potass. bichromate in 1 litre. — Uses: Oxid's
agent for estimating ferrs. sugars, glycerein, &c.
do. — U. S. P. — Deci-normal
— lb. 1.60
4.866 Gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Carbonate. — U. S. P.
— lb. 1.60
10 % soluto. of anhydrous potass. carbonate in distill. W. — Uses:
For neutralizing acids in various sugar-tests, & as precip. of
several metals.

Solution, Potassium Chromate. — Normal
— lb. 1.60
99.96 Gm. in 1 litre. — Uses: For titrating iodine & sodium thiosulphate soluto.
do. — Deci-normal
— lb. 1.60
2.966 Gm. in 1 litre.
do. — U. S. P. — Test
— lb. 1.60
10 % soluto. of potass. chromate in distill. W. — Uses: Test for
barium dioxide; as an indicator in titrating chlorides with silfer
nitraete; for detecting silfer, lead, & mercures salts, &
for precip. barium & strontium.

Solution, Potassium Ferricyanide.
— lb. 1.60
10.977 pts. of potass. ferricyanide in distill. W. to 1,000 pts.
— Uses: Indicator in estamimating ferrs. salts w. potass. bichro-

Solution, Potassium Ferrocyanide. — U. S. P.
— lb. 1.60
10 % soluto. of potass. ferrocyanide in distill. W. — Uses: Test for
lead, antimony, silfer, tin, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, nickel, copper, cobalt, &c.

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Iodide of Potassium and other Iodides
Codoi and its Salts

AND A GENERAL ABSTORTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL AND TECHNICAL CHEMICALS.

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Solution, Potassium Hydrate (Solution of Potassa, U. S. P.) — Ib. .50


do. — Ab. 1.52. .50


do. — Ab. 355. .50

Sp. Gr. 1.564 = 97° Bé.

do. (Normal Potassium Hydrate Volume Solution, U. S. P.) — Normal. .50

50.99 Grm. In 1 litre.

do. — Double normal. .60

111.98 Grm. of pure potash hydrate in 1 litre. — Uses: In acidimetry, &c. — Cont. Keep fr. air.

do. — Semi-normal. .60

97.99 Grm. In 1 litre.

do. — Quinti-normal. .60

111.98 Grm. In 1 litre.

do. — Deci-normal. .60

5.099 Grm. in 1 litre.

do. — U. S. P. — Centi-normal. .60

0.5099 Grm. In 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Hydrate, Alcoholique. — Normal. .75


do. — Quinti-normal. .75

11.198 Grm. of KOH in 1 litre.

do. — Viginti-normal. .75

2.7999 Grm. In 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Iodide. — U. S. P. — Normal. .75


do. — Deci-normal. .75


do. — Viginti-normal. .75

8.883 Grm. In 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Nitrate. .50

1.571 Grm. of pure, dry potassium nitrate in 1 litre. — Uses: For standardizing indigo solutions.

Solution, Potassium Nitrite. — Normal. .50

0.01 Grm. of nitrogen trioxide (N₂O₃) in 1 litre. — Uses: Standard solvent for the estimation of nitrates in W. — Cont. Keep well stoppered & quite cool.

do. — Deci-normal. .50

0.001 Grm. Of N₂O₃ In 1 litre. — Uses: With starch & zinc lodide as control in estimating nitrates. — Cont. Grm. stoppered, full bottles, & keep in the dark.

Solution, Potassium Permanganate. — 1:1000. .50

1 Grm. potassium permanganate, in distilled W. to one liter. — Uses: Determination of tannin. Lowenthal's method.

do. — U. S. P. — Deci-normal. .50

8.1531 Grm. of potassium permanganate in 1 litre. — Uses: In the titration of iron, hypophosphites, hydrogen dioxides, &c. — Cont. Titre liable to change in time.

do. — Viginti-normal. .50

1.9787 Grm. In 1 litre.

do. — U. S. P. — Centi-normal. .50

0.9353 Grm. of KMnO₄ In 1 litre.

Solution, Potassium Silicate. — Pure, c.b. .50

(Water-glass Solution). — Ab. 10% of potassium silicate in W. — K₂SiO₃ · s·q. — Colorless, slightly turbid, syrupy liquid; odorless; alkaline reaction. — Uses: Pharm. and techn. — Cont. Stopper W. rubber or cork.

do. — Crude. .50

Sp. Gr. 1.3 = 94° Bé.

Solution, Potassium Sulphate. — U. S. P. —

Deci-normal. .50

1 Grm. of potash sulphate in enough distilled W. to make 125 Cc. — Uses: Micro-chem. test for aluminium; & as precip. for barium, strontium, & lead.

Solution, Potassium Sulphocyanate. — U. S. P.

Deci-normal. .50

(Volhard's Solution). — 5.509 Grm. of pure crystalline potassium sulphocyanate in 1 litre. — Uses: In indirect determination of silver, or halogenes.

Solution, Potassium & Mercury Iodide. — see Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide.

Solution, Purpurine with Alum, Ranvier

Purpurine & alum, boiled w. water & added while hot to 100 cts. — Uses: Stain for sections.

Solution, Scheibler's. .50

Sodium phosphate & tungstate disin. in W. & acidulated w. nitric acid. — Uses: Test for alkaloids.

Solution, Schultze's. — For Alkaloids. .50

Phospho-vanimolic acid.

do. — For Cellulose. .50

Zinc chloride, potash iodide, iodine & W.

Solution, Schwetzer's. .50

Copper sulphate, potassium hydrate & amm. — Uses: Separate wool fr. silk, cotton, & linen.

Solution, Silver Nitrate. — Normal. .40


do. — U. S. P. — Deci-normal. .1.00

18.555 Grm. In 1 litre.

do. — Centi-normal. .1.00

1.8555 Grm. In 1 litre.

Solution, Silver Sulphate. — U. S. P.

1 pt. silver sulphate diss. in 1/4 pt. distilled W. added to 1.5 pts. pure conc. sulphuric acid, crystallised; washed & shaken w. W. until saturation. — Uses: For removing barium chloride fr. soln. of hydrogen dioxides, & for removing chlorite fr. solnt.
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Anhydrous Mutton Suet
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Cocoa-Butter, Pure.

Sulpho-Carbolized and Camphorized Mutton Suets.

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New York.

*When writing, please mention McLean's Index.*
Solution, Silver & Ammonium Nitrate.—U. S. P.—58 silver nitrate in distilled W. with just enough amm. to dissolve the precip. first produced. —Use: Test for arsenic.

Solution, Soap, Buteon & Bouet.—lb. 75
Potassa soap dill to a definite standard. —65 parts represent 0.0195 gram calcium oxide. —Use: Determination of the hardness of W.

Solution, Soap, Clark.—lb. 75
Contains an amount of pure potato soap (potasis oleate) corresponding with the "Solution, Barium Chloride, for Water Analysis."

Solution, Soda, Chlorinated.—40 gal.
(Labarrague’s Solution.)—Several chlorine comp. of sodium in aqu. soln. 13.6% or more, of a yellowish color. —Dissolve all in 30 lb. water, add 30 lb. salt, 30 lb. of 30% HCl, and boil. —Use: To test for chlorine in waste water.

Solution, Sodium Acetate.—U. S. P.—lb. 50
100 soln. of sodium acetate in distilled W. —Use: To detect arsenic & citric acid. —To separate basic fr. acid coal-tar dyes & some metal bases; for precip. ferric & aluminic phosphates & phosphoric acid.

Solution, SodiumArsenite.—U. S. P.—lb. 50
1 gm. anhydrous sod. arsenite in 100 cc. of 95% EtOH. —Use: In poisoning cases, as a diuretic. —Use: For precipitation of tin. —Use: For precipitation of tin.

Solution, Sodium Carbonate (Sodium Carbonate Test-Solution, U. S. P.).—Double normal lb. 50
100 gm. of anhydrous sodium carbonate in 1 litre. —Use: For estimating acids.

Solution, Sodium Chloride.—Normal lb. 50
58 gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Sodium Chloride.—Deci-normal lb. 60
5.3 gm. in 1 litre.

Solution, Sodium Chloride.—Normal lb. 50
58.57 gm. of pure sodium chloride in 1 litre. —Use: For estimating silver,

Solution, Sodium Cobaltic Nitrite.—U. S. P.—lb. 50
(Sodio-cobaltic Nitrite Solution.)—Colobatic nitrite 4 parts, sod. nitrite 10 parts, acetic acid 2 parts, & distilled W. to 100 parts. Cont. Co(NO3)2, 8NaNO3. —Use: To detect poisons, carbon, rubber, & ammonium.

Solution, Sodium Ethylate
(Caustic Alcohol.)—Alcohol soln. of sod. ethylate (C2H5NaO). —Use: To test for poisons and W. in hyps. Caustic action is arrested by chloroform.

Solution, Sodium Hydrate.—21 lb. .60
(Solution of Sodium Hydroxide.)—NaOH. —Clear, silvery-yellowish liquid. —Sp. Gr. 1.45—1.47 Bt. —Use: To convert & dil. to proper strength for same purposes as the official. —Use: For preparing rubber stoppers.

Solution, Sodium Iodide.—30 lb. .60
(Solution of Sodium Iodide.)—I. —Use: For preparing rubber stoppers.

Solution, Sodium Phosphate.—U. S. P.—lb. 50
104 soln. of sod. phosphate in distilled W. —Use: For precip. barium, strontium, calcium, & magnesiam.

Solution, Sodium Silicate.—U. S. P.—Pure lb. 50
20 silica & 15% soda. —Use: In preparing rubber stoppers. —Use: For preparing rubber stoppers.

Solution, Sodium Sulphide, Schaffner
Fr. satur. sod. hydride soln. w. sulph. hydrogen & standardized so that 1 cc. will equal 0.01 gm. of zinc. —Use: Estimating zinc.

Solution, Sodium Thiocyanate
(Sodium Hydrocyanate Volumetric Solution, U. S. P.).—Deci-normal lb. 50
94.754 gm. of cryst. sodium thiocyanate in 1 litre. —Use: In estimating iodine, &c. —Use: For preparing rubber stoppers.

Solut, Silver & Am. MERCK’S 1896 INDEX. Solut, Soc. Thlo.

NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK’S MARKET REPORT." A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL. $2.00 per year (beginning any time.) Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2649, New York.

1.—This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the MERCK Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!

2.—The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3.—The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
STYPTICIN MERCK.
(See page 235.)

At the sixth congress of the German Gynecological Society, held in Vienna, Dr. Gottschalk read a paper relating to a new styptic and hemostatic, Stypticin, a remedy especially adapted for checking uterine hemorrhages. The formula assigned to the preparation is \( C^+H^+NO^- + H^+O^- \cdot HCl \), and it is described as yellow crystals very freely soluble in water.

Stypticin is a powerful vaso-constrictor. The author has employed it with excellent results in various hemorrhages, by injecting 3 grn. in 10% solution into the gluteal region. In profuse menstruation he administers, internally, 4 grn. of the remedy in pearls or capsules, five times daily for four or five days before expected periods, and \( \frac{3}{4} \) grn. four to five times daily, during the periods.

To be had of all Druggists. H-H-H MERCK & CO., New York.

ACID CAMPHORIC MERCK
(See page 6.)

Has been recommended as of much value in both acute and chronic inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes of the entire respiratory tract, and also in various acute diseases of the dermis.

Dr. Fürbringer also reports favorable effects from its use for the night-sweats of consumptives, administering it in doses of 1 Gm. (15 grn.) three or four times through the day, or of 2 Gm. (30 grn.) in the evening. He states this to be the only specific action of the acid, which he terms "an agreeable, very slightly toxic, and very little irritant antiseptic." Topical application of 3 to 6% solutions of Camphoric Acid Merck causes rapid contraction of surface tissue (dermis or mucous membrane), giving relief from inflammatory symptoms. It may be applied in acute coryza in a 1:500 solution by means of a douche, or on cotton-wool tampons saturated with a 2% solution. It may be applied hypodermically, topically, or by inhalation, in from \( \frac{3}{2} \) to 2% solutions.

To be had of all Druggists. H-H-H MERCK & CO., New York.
Solution, Sonnenschein's. No. I. — lb. 2.50
Phospho molybdate acid in W. — Uses: Test for cert. alkaloïds.

Solution, Sonnenschein's, No. II. — 15 gr. vial 1.00
Cerous-ceric oxide diss. in sulphuric acid. — Uses: Test for cert. alkaloïds.

Solution, Spermene Pooch.—Sterilized.
— per box of four 1 Cc. tubes 7.50
82% soln. of spermene hydrochlorite w. sod. chloride.
— Sm. glass capsules cont'y enough fluid for a single inj. — Nervine. — Uses: Nervous dis. w. anemia, neuralises, hystero-epilepsy, aphonia pectoris, locomotor ataxia, asthma, &c. — may thyroïd. The inj. is m'y given on the lower extremities or near the shoulder-blade. One per day for 8 or 10 days is sufficient in mild cases. — Does 3-10 mll (0.08-0.6 Cc.) in acidulated pearlp wine. — Inj. 16 mll (1 Cc.) of 8% soln. once daily. — Inj. instar. — Tonsils, poisons, iodide treatment.

Solution, Spiegel's. — lb. 1.00

Solution, Starch with Cadmium iodide. — lb. 1.00
Uses: Indicator & delicate test for acids, nitrates, &c.

Solution, Starch with Zinc Iodide. — see Solution, Zinc Iodide & Starch.

Solution, Tetra-ethyl-ammonium
Hydrate, Merck. — 10 % — oz. vial 2.00
C₂H₅NO = N(C₂H₅)₂, Off-Iaq. — Str'ly alkal. soln.; reacts like caustic potash; bitter, burn. taste. — Antirheumatic. — Does 10-80 mll (0.8-12 Cc.) well dil. t. extnt.

Solution, Tetra-methyl-ammonium
Hydrate, Merck. — 10 % — oz. vial 1.75

Solution, Thoulet's

Solution, Tin Chloride. — U. S. P. — lb. 1.00
10% soln. of stannous chloride in distilled W. — Uses: Test for gold; for reducing mercury salts; & for detecting brucine.

Solution, Tin Oxide & Soda
(Solution Sodium Stannite), — Tin monoxide diss. in caustic soda soln. — Sp. Gr. 1.150.

Solution, Trimethylamine, Merck. — 10 % — g. v. — oz. .55
(So-called "Propylamine"). — Soln. trimethylamine in W. — N(C₂H₅)₃-Iaq. — Color. liq.; tr. fishy & amm odor. — Sol. W. — Caustic, Antiseptic, Antitum. — Do. Merck — 33 % — g. v. — oz. 2.00

Solution, Turmeric (Turmeric Tincture, U. S. P.) — lb. .60
Alcoh. tincture of Curcuma longa, L., representing about 16.6% of drug. — Uses: Indicator.

Solution, Uranic Acetate. — Normal. — lb. 1.50
Cont. such an amount of uranium acetate that each Cc. corresponds to 0.005 Gm. of phosphoric anhydride (P₂O₅). — Uses: For estimating phosphoric acid. — Caust. Tissue liable to change. — Keep in the dark.

Solution, Uranic Nitrate. — Normal. — lb. 1.50
Cont. such an amount of uranium nitrate that each Cc. corresponds to 0.005 Gm. of phosphoric anhydride (P₂O₅). — Caust. Tissue liable to change. — Keep in the dark.

Solution, Wickersheimer's. — lb. 1.00

Solution, Winckler's. — see Solution, Mercury & Potassium Iodide.

Solution, Zinc, Alkaline. — lb. 75
44.12 Gm. of pure zinc sulphate & amm. carbonate solnt. to diss. precip. that first forms. Each Cc. represents 0.01 Gm. zinc. — Uses: Control solnt. in zinc ore analysis.

Solution, Zinc Chloride. — U. S. P. — Pure. — lb. 32

Solution, Citrate. — lb. 75
5 Gm. of zinc chloride in 1 litre — Uses: For estimating sulph. alkali sulphides, &c.

Solution, Zinc Chloro-iodide, Naegeli
Fr. hydrochlor. acid zinc followed by saturation w. potas. iodide & iodine. — Uses: Micro-chem. test for cellulose & tannin; the former turns blue, the latter, reddish or violet.

Solution, Zinc Iodide & Starch. — U. S. P. — lb. 75
9 Gm. of zinc iodide in 100 Cc. of alcohol — Uses: Indicator in titrating chlorine, bromine, & nitrous acid; & for detecting nitrates in water.

Solution, Toluol. — Pure. — lb. 50
Cresol & sodium creosote. — 100 Cc. cont. 64.4 Gm. of cresol (of which 15.1 Gm. is free). — Sol. W. — Disinf. Antitum. — Uses: Disinf. water-closets, spouts, bed-clothes, excrements, &c.

Solution, Solvent. — 100 grm. bot. 35

Sorbit Merck. — 15 gr. vial 1.50
(Sorbose; Sorbitone). — Non-fermentable sugar fr. ripe berries of Sorbus Aucuparia, L. (European Mountain-ash), by fermentation.— C₆H₁₂O₅. — Hard, rhomboid crystal; sweet taste.

Sorbit Merck. — 15 gr. vial 2.00

Sezal Merck. — 100 grm. bot. 1.00

Soso-iodole Salts. — see Mercury, Potassium, Sodium, & Zinc, Soso-iodolates.
WEBB'S

C. P. COLOGNE SPIRIT.

This Spirit is as nearly anhydrous as can be economically used, absolutely pure and odorless, and for making fine perfumes, extracts, pharmaceutical preparations, etc., you will find it by far the cheapest even at the slight advanced cost, on account of its absolute purity, there being no foreign matter to overcome with your more costly essential oils.

Correspondence solicited.

JAMES A. WEBB & SON.

165 PEARL ST.,
New York.

* * *
When writing, please mention Maury's Index.
Sparteine Merck.—Pure, syrupy.

Fr. tops of Cyrtisana Scoparieta, (L.) Link (Broom) — C₂₇H₄₀N₄O₄. — Yellowish, syrupy liq.; peculiar odor; bitter taste. — Sol. 2 in 3 W, A.—Boil. 88° C.—Heart Stim., Diur.—Uses: The salts only are in actual use.—Aidst., emetics & cathartics; tannin, stomach siphon, brandy, coffee, opium, &c. Same treatment for poison by its salts.—Cost. Narcotic poison!

Sparteine Hydrochloride Merck.—Cryst.—

1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 6.00

C₂₇H₄₀N₈Cl. — White needles.—Sol. W, A.—Uses, Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Sparteine Hydroiodate Merck.—Cryst.—

1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 6.00


*Sparteine Sulphate Merck.—U.S.P.—Cryst.—

C₂₇H₄₀N₈S. — c. v.—oz. 1.54

Also in 1/2, 1/4, 1/5 gr. vials. C₂₇H₄₀N₈S.H₂O; C₂₇H₄₀N₈S.H₂O. — Crystals. prisms; bitterish taste.—Sol. W, A.—Boil. 130° C.—Heart Stim., Diur.—Uses: To increase frequency of pulse & respiration, stimulate heart & central nervous system, relieve weak. condit. due to heart dia., check pulmonary edema & dropy. Best employed where digitalis falls or is contra-indic. Most commonly used salt of sparteine.—Dose 1/2–1/4 grain (0.011–0.029 Gm.).—Max. D. 1 1/4 grains (0.032 Gm.), single; 1/2–2 grains (0.008–0.018 Gm.) per day. N.B.—The U. S. P. describes Sparteine Sulphate as being neutral, which is incorrect. It always has an acid reaction to litmus, and cannot be produced so as to be neutral.

Sparteine Triiodide Merck.—1/2 oz. vials.—oz. 6.00

Fr. ethereal sol. lodine & sparteine.—C₂₇H₄₀N₈I₃.—Black pwd.—Sol. A.—Uses, Doses, &c. As Sparteine Sulphate.

Sparanol (Sparanolizin).—Poison. prim. fr. ergot.—C₂₇H₄₀N₄O₆.—Yellow, amorph. pwd.—Sol. A, B.—Tonic, Astrig., Emem. —Uses: Amen., dysenem, &c.—Dose 1/4–1/2 grain (0.006–0.01 Gm.).

Spermocet.—U. S. P.—

C₇H₈O₇.—c. b.—lb. 60


Spermum—see Solution, Spermum.

Sphacelotoxin.—see Sphacotoxin.

Spirit, Ammonia.—U. S. P.—

C. b.—lb. 57

(Spiritus Hartshorn).—Alcohol, solut. of ammonia cont. 10% of the gas, by wv.—Colored, inam. liq.; str., suffoc. odor of amm. —Sp. Gr. 0.810 at 12° C.—Sol. W, A.—Stim., Antispas., Antiacid.—Uses: Intern., hyst., flatulent colic, nervous debility, &c.—Also pharm.—Dose 10–30 ml (0.06–1.8 Gm.).

Spirit, Ammonia, Aromatic.—U.S.P.—

C. b.—lb. 62

Cont. ab. 0.96% of amm. carbonite & 9% of amm. W.—Sol. A.—Stim., Antispas., Antiacid.—Uses: Insolubly, hyst., nerv. debil, sick headache, flatulent colic, &c.—Dose 80–300 ml (1.5–3.7 Gm.).

Spirit, Anise.—U. S. P.

10%, by volume, of oil of anise.—Sol. A.—Tonic, Arom., Antisp., Carmin.—Uses: Flatulent colic, as a corrective in gripping medicines; also for flavoring.—Dose 30–120 ml (1.5–7.4 Gm.).

*Spirit, Anta, True, Merck.—

C. b.—lb. 1.34

Fr. var. sp. of Formica (Anta).—Subacrid.—Uses: Counterirritant in painful local affect. To produce a red color of the skin, apply undil. N.B.—Not Artificial "Formic Spirit," N. F.!

Spirit, Aromatic.—N. F.

1/2 flowing compound spirit of orange in alc.—Sol. A.—Arom., Tonic, Carmin.—Uses: Flavor for c. remed.—Dose 10–30 ml (0.5–1.5 Gm.).

Spirit, Camphor.—U. S. P.—

lb. 60

30 Gm. of camphor in 100 Cc. alc.—Sol. A.—Anod., Antispas., Stimm.—Uses: Intern., diarr., dysenem., colic, cramps, & nerv. depressions.—Extern., in headaches, rheum., gout, sprains, bruises, chills, &c.; inhaled in syncope.—Dose 5–50 ml (0.3–3.7 Gm.) in W.

Spirit, Chloroform.—U. S. P.—

C. b.—lb. 69

(Chloric Ether).—6% by vol. of chlorof. —Sol. A, E, C.—Anod. Antispas., Sed.—Uses: Diar., dysenem., convulsions, asthma, &c.—Dose 10–50 ml (0.6–3.7 Gm.).

Spirit, Cinnamon.—U. S. P.—

lb. 1.00

10% by vol. of oil of cinnamon.—Carmin., Tonic—Uses: Intern., in flatulent colic, debility of stomach.—Coch., as flavor.—Dose 10–60 ml (0.6–3.7 Gm.).

Spirit, Cologne, Webb.—C. P.

(Decoarod Alcohol).—Specially adapted to pharmaceutical products extracts, &c.—See also Alcohol, Rhythile, Decoarod.

Spirit, Ether.—U. S. P.—

C. b.—lb. 69

Mixt. of 22.5% of ether & 0.5% of alc. by vol.—Colored, volat. liq.—Anod., Stim., Antispas.—Uses: Nerv. affect, dysenem., renal colic, angina pectoris, neural, &c.—Dose 15–120 ml (1.7–14 Gm.).

Spirit, Ether, Compound.—U. S. P.—

C. b.—lb. 60

(Hoffmann's Amonyde).—32.5% ether, 65% alc. & 2.5% etherial oil, by volume.—Stimm., Antispas., Anod., Hyp.—Uses: Nerv. affect, hyst., insomnia, neural, &c.; & nauseas fr. opium.—Dose 30–120 ml (1.5–7.4 Gm.) in sweet water.

Spirit, Forme.—N. F.—

C. b.—lb. 1.24

Fr. fr. hom. acid with W. & alc., by dietit.; 5% formic acid.

N. B.—Not True "Spirit of Anta"!—which see above.

Spirit, Gauthieria.—U. S. P.—

lb. 1.00

5%, by vol. of oil of wintergreen.—Arum, Carmin.—Uses: Flavoring ingredient & specie. in rheumatic remed.—Dose 30–120 ml (1.5–7.4 Gm.).

Spirit, Gionelin.—U. S. P.—

oz. 0.20

(Solution of Trinin.; Solution of Nitro-glycerin).—5% by weight of nitro-glycerin in alc.—Clear, color, liq.—Sp. Gr. 0.862 to 0.962 at 15° C.—Aerial Stimulant.—Uses: Angina pectoris, convulsions, asthma, heart dia., poison. by carbur. hydrogen, headache, neural, &c.—Dose 1–3 ml (0.06–0.18 Gm.).

Spirit, Juniper.—U. S. P.—

lb. 60

6%, by vol. of oil of juniper.—Deter.—Uses: Chiefly w. diur infusions in dia. of gen.-arzin. org.—Dose 30–60 ml (1.5–9.7 Gm.).
STANDARD REMEDIES

NEUROSINE

Hysteresia, Epilepsy, Neurasthenia, Mania, Chorea, Uterine Constriction, Migraine, Neuralgia, ALL Convulsive and Reflex Neurosis. The Remedy par excellence in Delirium and Restlessness of Fever.

FORMULA.—Each fluid-drachm represents 5 grains each, C. P. Bromide of Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium, 1-8 grain Bromide of Zinc, 1-64 grain each of Ext. Belladona and Cannabis Indica, 4 grains Ext. Lupuli and 5 minims fluid Ext. Castore Sagitta, with Aromatic Elixir.

THE UTERINE TONIC,

Anti-Spasmodic and Anodyne

That Has Simplified The

PRACTICE OF GYNECOLOGY.

RELIABLE AND TRUSTWORTHY REMEDY FOR THE RELIEF OF DYSMENORRHEA, AMENORRHEA, Menorrhagia, Leucorrhrea, Subinvolution, Threatened Abortion, Vomiting in Pregnancy and Chlorosis; Directing its Action to the UTERINE SYSTEM as a GENERAL TONIC and ANTIINFLAMMATORY It is UNEXCELLED.

FORMULA.—Every ounce represents 3-4 drachm each of the fluid extracts: Viburnum Prunifolium, Viburnum Opulus, Dioscorea Villosa, Alchorne Farinosa, Helianthus Diolca, Mitchella Repens, Gaulphillum Thalictroides, Scutellaria lateriflora.

THE NEW

AMERICAN ANTISEPTIC,

For Internal and External Use in Medicine and Surgery.

UNEXCELLED AS A DRY DRESSING


INEXPENSIVE.—Five parts of SENNINE dissolved in 100 parts of water (2 oz., 8.00, make 4 pints) for an Antiseptic Wash. Free from Tast and Irritating Effects and Unpleasant Color, therefore preferable to CarboAcid, Bichloride of Mercury, Iodoform, Arista, Europhen, Etc.

Valuable reports, with commendations of the most progressive physicians, furnished on application.

We will mail Free Sample of SENNINE. NEUROSINE and DIOVIBURNIA will be furnished Physicians on application FREE, they paying Express Charges.

DIOS CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

* When writing, please mention Merck's INDEX.
Spirit, Juniper, Compound.—U. S. P. ..........lb. .60
0.4% oil of juniper, w. oils of caraway & fennel.—Dilute.—Uses: Dropsey & w. diar. rem. for dis. of gen.-urin. org. closely resembles gin in its properties.—Does 190-360 ml (7.4-15 Cc).

Spirit, Lavender.—U. S. P. ....... c. b.-l. .57
6%, by vol., of oil of lavender flowers.—Stim., Carmin.—Uses: Cholent flavor & perfume.—Does 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc).

Spirit, Lemon.—U. S. P. ..........lb. 1.00
(Orange scent, Lemon) —5%, by vol., of oil of lemon.—Carmin., Refrig.—Uses: Cholent as flavor & perfume.—Does 10-60 ml (0.6-3.7 Cc).

Spirit, Mindreerus.—see Solution, Ammonium Acetate.

Spirit, Myrica.—U. S. P. .........gal. 3.00
(Book Rum) —Hydro-alcoh. solut. of various esteem oils, 0.1% oil of myrica.—Pale, yellow, transp. liq.; pleas., refreshing odor; burn., arom., taste—Misc., all prop. A.—Stim.—Uses: Extern., refresh. appl. to face; agre. perfume for nerv. headache, faintin. & nerv. disorders.

Spirit, Nitro-glycerin,—see Spirit, Glycerin.

Spirit, Nitrous Ether.—Conc. .. U. S. P. ....... lb. 1.25
15% sol. of ethyl nitrite in alc. w. traces of acide, acetic acid, &—Nightly yellowish liq.—Sol. W., A., E., C.

* do. — U. S. P. ............. c. b.-l. .61
(Sweet Spirit of Nitre) —Ab. 5% solut.—Pale, straw-colored liq.; fragr., pung. odor; burning taste.—Sp. Gr., ab. 0.830 at 15° C.—Sol. W., A., ——Diaph., Durr., Antiph., Stim., Antispasm.—Uses: Fever, dropsey, dia. of gen.-urin. org., fainten colic, neuralgia, colic.—Does 30-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc.).—Incomp., antiph., tanat., antispast., phaceutic, &c.

Spirit, Nutmeg.—U. S. P. ....... c. b.-l. .57
(Essence of Nutmeg) —6%, by vol., of oil of nutmeg.—Arorn., Carmin.—Uses: Flavor for o. remedies.—Does 16-50 ml (1-5 Cc).

Spirit, Orange.—U. S. P. .......... lb. 1.00
5%, by vol., of oil of orange.—Arorn., Carmin.—Uses: Flavor for o. remedies, & as perfume.—Does 50-60 ml (1.8-3.7 Cc).

Spirit, Orange, Compound.—U. S. P. ....... c. b.-l. .100
5% of oil of orange, 5% oil of lemon, 5% oil of coriander, & 0.6% of anise, by vol.—Arorn., Carmin.—Uses: Flavor, & pharm.—Does 1-10 ml (0.06-0.5 ml).

Spirit, Pepper.—U. S. P. ............. c. b.-l. .75
(Essence of Pepperment) —10%, by vol., of oil of peppermint w. soluble consist. of 1% bruised peppermint herb.—Arorn., Carmin., Antispasm.—Uses: Flatulent colic, diarr., dysent., pains in stomach, & to alay nausea.—Does 10-30 ml (0.5-1.5 Cc).

Spirit, Phosphorus.—U. S. P. ..........lb. 1.60
(Tincture of Phosphorus) —0.126% solut. of phosphorus in absolute alc.—Does, transp. liq.; pleas., refreshing, slightly pungent (0.0034% gm.) of phosphorus in each fluid dram (3.7 Cc.)—Sol. A.


Sponge, Compressed.—N. P.—Cones
(Sponge Tents) —Sponge impregnated w. a mixt. of acacia mucilage (1 vol.) & W. (@ vol.)—Uses: Enlarge the os ureth., &c.—Caut. Keep dry, espec. when bound.

do. — Plates

Spunlin Merck—15 gr. vial 1.50
Protein, fr. common sponge by ammonia solut. of copper hydrate.

Stachydrine

Stachydrine Hydrochlorate
C,H,N,NO,HC1.—Transp. prism.—Sol. W.

Stannous & Stannic Compounds, —see under Tin.

Staphisagrine Merck—15 gr. vial 1.50

Starch.—U. S. P.
(Corncracker) —Pecula of seed of Zea Mays, L.—C,H,N,0, ——W., talet., pwd., or angular, trig. micro-granular masses.—Sol., hot W. (Jelly when cold.)—Uses: Pharm., chem., & technical.

Starch, Arrowroot

Starch, Iodized, Merck—c. v.—oz. .34
(Iodide of Starch) —9% iodine.—Bluish-black pwd.—Dissit., Antispasm.—Uses: Intern., diarr., thripd fever, dysent., &c.—Extern., with lanolin, as subst. for tincture of iodine.—Does 3-10 grains (0.05-0.25 gm.)—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Starch, Soluble
(Amylo-dextrin) —Fr. heating starch w. glycerin & adding str. alc. during the cooking.—Wt. pwd.—Sol. W.—Uses: Emulsifying agent; also technical.

Stearia Merck—c. v.—oz. .75

Sweeten
Fr. distill. stearin w. lime.—Sp. Gr. 0.979.—C,H,0.—Wt. mass.; odor.; tastel.—Sol., sl. A.—Med. 40° C.—Boll. 100° C.—Uses: Pharmaceutic.

Stillbene Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial 1.00
(Diphenyl-ethyline; Tolylene) —Fr. tolune, by passing it over heated lead oxide. —C,H,N,0, —Color., monoc. plates.—Sol., hot A.—Med. 124° C. (Michaelis).—

Storax.—U. S. P. ..........lb. .35
(Styrax; Liquor, or Balsam, Storax) —Fr. inner bark Liqui- dambar orientalis, Miller. —Gray, semi-liq., sticky, opaque mass; agre. odor; balsamic taste.—Sol., warm A.—Expector., Stim.—Uses: Scabiae, chronic catar., gonorr., lec., &c.—
Does 3-5 grains (0.05-0.15 gm.)
HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORATE MERCK

(See page 132)

Has been employed with good results in conjunctivitis granulosa (3 grn. to the oz. of glycerin); also in nasal catarrh and in leucorrhea, both internally and locally; as an injection in gonorrhea (½ to 1 grn. to the oz.), and in various cutaneous affections.

Dose: 0.03 to 0.05 Gm. (½ to ¼ grn.).

From 2 to 6 grn. to the oz. of water or distilled witchhazel extract has been recommended in hyperidrosis. In ointment (5 to 30 grn. to the oz.). Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck has been used with good effect in acne, dry seborrhea, chronic eczema, etc. The following are two approved formulas:

1.—Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck, - - - - - 5 to 20 grn.
   Ergotin, 1 - - - - - Of each ½ dr.
   Naphtol, 1 - - - - - 1 dr.
   Bismuth Subnitrate, - - - - - Enough to make 1 oz.
   Ointment, - - - - - For hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, acne, and seborrhea.

2.—Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck, - - - - - 5 to 20 grn.
   Naphtol, 1 - - - - - ½ dr.
   Tincture Quillaja, - - - - - ½ oz.
   Tincture Witchhazel, - - - - - Enough to make 4 oz.
   Lotion for hyperidrosis, acne, and seborrhea.

To be had of all Druggists.

PYROCATECHIN.

(See page 200.)

Pyrocatechin has recently come into prominence as a photographic developer. Its alcoholic solutions absorb oxygen on exposure to air, acquiring a brownish coloration. Its aqueous solution does not possess an acid reaction, and reduces gold and silver salts, and Fehling's solution; with lead acetate it is precipitated from its solution, while hydroquinone is not.

Pyrocatechin may be used as a developer in the following manner:

Solution A.

Pyrocatechin Merck, - - - - - 10 Gm. (2½ dr.)
Sodium Sulphite, - - - - - - - 20 Gm. (5 dr.)
Distilled Water, - - - - - - 300 Cc. (10 fl. oz.)

Solution B.

Potassa, - - - - - - 100 Gm. (3 oz. 100 grn.)
Distilled Water, - - - - - - 500 Cc. (say, 1 pint)

For use, mix 1 part of A with 1 part of B and 1 of distilled water. A 2% solution of boric acid may be employed as a retarder.

For use in the winter, the proportions may be changed thus: One part of A, 1½ of B, and ½ of distilled water.

This developer may be used repeatedly. It always produces a clear picture, and is very stable, even in mixture.

To be had of all Druggists.
<table>
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<th><strong>Strontium</strong></th>
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<td><strong>MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.</strong></td>
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**NEW INFORMATION on articles heretofore enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "MERCK'S MARKET REPORT"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $2.00 per year (beginning at any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 249, New York.**

**Strontia.**—See Strontium Oxide.

* **Strontium Mercur.**—Fr. Amalgam. 15 gr. vial 5.50. Metal. Sr. — Yellow; oxidizes quickly on exposure. — *Use:* Keep under naptha, as oil, alkali metals. Do. Mercur.—By Electrolysis. 15 gr. vial 12.00.

**Strontium Acetate Mercur.**—c. b.—lb. 1.49

Also in ½ lb., 1½ lbs., & ozs.

Sr(C₂H₃O₂)₄+H₂O.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antheml., Tonic. — *Use:* To expel worms. — *Dose:* ½-4½ grain (0.016-0.056 Gm.).

**Strontium Arsenate Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 0.44

Sr(SO₄)₂+4H₂O.—Wh., pwd.—Sol. W.—Althea., Tonic. — *Use:* Skin dis. & malarial aff.—*Dose:* 1/4–1/4 grain (0.0028–0.0044 Gm.).

**Strontium Bromate Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 1.04

Sr(SbO₄)+H₂O.—Color., v. hygrosc., monocl. prism.—Sol. W. 3. V.

**Strontium Bromide Mercur.**—Anhydrous, powder.—c. v.—oz. 0.24

Also in 1/2, 1½, & 4½ lbs.

SrBr₂.—Wh., hygrosc. pwd.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.—Sel., Tonic. — *Use:* Epilepsy, convulsions, headache, stomach affec., nerve dis., &c.—*Dose:* 7 grs. of anhydrous salt is equal to 10 grs. of the cryst.—*Dose:* 8–10 grains (0.3–0.65 Gm.).

* **do. Mercur.**—Cryst.—c. v.—oz. 0.17

Also in ¼, ½, & 1½ lbs.

SrBr₂+4H₂O.—Long, delg., color. need; bitter, saline taste. — *Sol. A.:* 1.06 W. at 15° C; 0.5 bolling W.—Gastric Tonic, Nerve Sed., Anti-epileptic, Antipneptic. — *Use:* Hypercalsis of stomach, rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, nerve dis., dyspepsia, &c.—*Dose:* 1–2–5 grs. (0.02–0.1–0.13 Gm.). In epilepsy as much as 150 grs. (10 Gm.) may be taken daily. — *Use:* Sulph. gl.-st. vials.

**Strontium Carbonate Mercur.**—Pure, white.—c. b.—lb. 0.37

SrCO₃.—Wh., impul. pwd.—Sol. W.—Althea., Tonic. — *Use:* Precipitated.—*Dose:* 1.49

**Strontium Chlorate Mercur.**—c. b.—lb. 1.94

Also in ¼, ½, & 4½ lbs., & ozs.

Sr(ClO₃)₂.—Color., delg., color. need.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.— *Use:* Pyrotechn. red fire.— *Use:* Same procussions as with potash, chlorate.

**Strontium Chloride Mercur.**—C. P., cryst.—c. b.—lb. 0.89

SrCl₂+6H₂O.—Wh. need; sharp, bitter taste.—Sol. 1.9 W. at 20° C.

* **do. Mercur.**—Pure, cryst.—c. b.—lb. 0.39

* **do. Mercur.**—Pure, dry.—c. b.—lb. 0.84

SrCl₂.—Wh., pwd.—Sol. W.

**Strontium Chromate Mercur.**—C. v.—oz. 0.29

SrCO₃.—Yellow pwd. or microsc. need.

**Strontium Dioxide Mercur.**—Hydrated.—c. v.—oz. 0.44

(Hydrated Strontium Peroxide).—SrO₂+6H₂O.—Wh., pwd., or pearly scales.

**Strontium Fluoride Mercur.**—c. b.—lb. 1.84

SrF₂.—Wh., cryst. pwd.

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<th><strong>Strontium Formate Mercur.</strong></th>
<th>c. v.—oz.</th>
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<td>Sr(HCO₃)₂+4H₂O.</td>
<td>Rhomboid cryst.—Sol. W.</td>
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**Strontium Hydrate Mercur.**—Cryst.—c. b.—lb. 1.34

(Oxyhydrated Strontium Hydroxide).—Sr(OH)₂+4H₂O.—Sm., color., delg., quadratic cryst.—Sol. W.— *Use:* Techm.

**Strontium Hyposulphate Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 0.69

Sr₂O₁₇+4H₂O.—Hexagonal plates; bitter taste.—Sol. W.

**Strontium iodide Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 0.59

Also in ½ lbs.

SrI₂+6H₂O.—Wh. or faint yellowish, microcryst., delg. pwd., or alm. color. plates; bitterish, saline taste.—Sol. A. & B.; 0.6 W. bolling W.—Althea., Sialg.— *Use:* Subeut. for poxas. iodide in heart dis., asthma, rheum., scrof., &c.— *Dose:* 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.). — *Use:* Keep in dark amber gl.-st. vials.

**Strontium Lactate Mercur.**—U. S. P.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. 0.34

Also in 1/2, 1½, & 4½ lbs.

Sr(C₂H₃O₂)₂+4H₂O.—Wh., grn. pwd.; aly bitter taste. — *Sol. A., 4 W.; 0.5 bolling W.—Gastric Tonic, Antiphlogistic, Antipneptic. — *Use:* Albumen. of naphthias; in worms, rheum., gout, & chorea. Decreases albumen in urine without diuresis. — *Dose:* 5–10 grains (0.32–0.65 Gm.); for worms: 50 grains (1.6 Gm.) twice p. d. for 5 d. —Max. D. 150 grains (10 Gm.), p. day.

**Strontium Nitrate Mercur.**—Pure, dry.—c. b.—lb. 0.99

Sr(NO₃)₂.—Color. cryst.—Sol. 1.4 W. at 30° C; sl. in A.— *Use:* Pyrotechn.

* **do. Mercur.**—Dry.—c. b.—lb. 0.23

**Strontium Nitrite Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 1.04

Sr(NO₂)₂.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

**Strontium Oxalate Mercur.**—c. b.—lb. 0.49

Sr₂O₄.—Wh., cryst. pwd.—Sol. sl. in W.

**Strontium Oxide Mercur.**—Pure, anhydrous.—c. b.—lb. 2.59

Also in ¼, ½, & 4½ lbs., & ozs. (Strontia; Strontium Monoxide, or Anhydride).—SrO.—Grayish-wh., porous, inussible, caustic mass.

**Strontium Phosphate Mercur.**—c. b.—lb. 0.99

Sr_{3}(PO₄)₂.—Wh., pastel. pwd.—Sol., acida. — *Use:* Nutritive, Tonic. — *Use:* Pithb., &c., w. fattening dogs, &c. — *Use:* Calc., phosphate (Lakke). — *Dose:* 10–20 grs. (0.65–1.45 Gm.).

**Strontium Salicylate Mercur.**—c. v.—oz. 0.19

Also in 1/2, 1½, & 4½ lbs.

Sr(C₂H₃O₂)₂+4H₂O.—Oxalolit crystall.—Sol. W.; sl. in A.—Antirheumat. Tonic. — *Use:* Rheumat., gout, chorea, muscular pains, & pleurisy.— *Dose:* 10–40 grains (0.65–2.6 Gm.).

**Strontium Sulphate Mercur.**—Precip. I., free fr. Sodium.—c. b.—lb. 2.59

Also in ¼, ½, & 4½ lbs., & ozs.

SrSO₄.—Wh. precip.— *Use:* Pyrotechn.

* **do. Mercur.**—Precip. II.—c. b.—lb. 0.69

Also in ¼, ½, & 4½ lbs., & ozs.

**Strontium Sulphide Mercur.**—c. b.—lb. 1.69

Also in ¼, ½, & 4½ lbs., & ozs. (Strontium Monosulphide).—SrS.—Light-gray pwd.—Sol., acida.

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2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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*288*
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N. Y.

No. 510.—Irrigating Stand.

No. 130.—White Enamelled Steel Washstand.
Strontium Tartrate Merck.—Cryst...—lb. 2.59
Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
SrC₂H₄O₆·12H₂O.—Color. cryt...—Sol. in W.

Strontium Thiosulphate Merck...c. b.—lb. 3.59
Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
(Strontium Hyposulphite.)—Fr. strontium acetate w. sodium thiosulphate.—SrO₃+3H₂O.—Sm. need...—Sol. W.

Strontium & caffeine sulphate oz.tins.—oz. 1.50
(Symphorin, S.t.—C₂H₄N₂O₂S₃H₃.—Sol.—Uses, Doses, &c. as Symphorin, L.

Strontium & Potassium Chlorate Merck c.b.—lb. 1.59
Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & ozs.
Wd. pwd.—Uses : Pyrotechn.

Strophanthin Merck.—C. P.—15 gr. vial. 1.00
Al in 10 & 5 gr. vials.
Glucoside, fr. seeds. Strophorhine kieferi, De C.—C₈H₁₇O₄.H₂O. (10).—Wd. amorph., or cryt. pwd.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. W. A.—Vaso-constrictor, Heart Tone. Not Durr.—Uses: Heart dia.; superior to digitalis in some cases.—Dose 1/20-1/10 gr. (0.0025–0.00625 Gm.).—Antisp., emetic, to the stomach, esp. in acute, uterine, venous viremia.

Strophanthina Tanacetum Merck.—15 gr. vial. 0.96
Yellowish-w., amorph. pwd.; 68.146 strophanthin.—Sol. A.—Uses &c. as Strophanthin, but more easily taken.—Dose 1/20-1/10 gr. (0.00045–0.00088 Gm.).

*Strychynine Merck.—U. S. P.—Cryst.—0.25 oz. vials.—oz. 1.65
Fr. Nux Vomica.—Fr. Log.—C₃₁H₄₁O₁₁.—Sm., hard cryt.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. 7 C., 11 A., 6, 3, 2, 1, 0.5 W. —Mett. 680 C. —Bitter Tonic, Excito-motor. Stim. Stim. Bismut. —Uses : Intern., pain, liver, chronic alcoholism, vomiting, sleeplessness, anemia, tendinous, mental over-work, &c.; antisp., to the stomach to the heart, &c. Hm..—Poison for rats, mice, foxes, & wolves.—Extern., linns. in pain, anaemia, & myopia.—Dose 1/20-1/10 gr. (0.00001–0.00008 Gm.).—Antisp., stomach pump, tannin, emetic, charcoa, paraldehyde, urethane, potent. tannin, iodide of chlor., chlor., artif. resp., &c.—Cauf. Very poisonous !

do. Merck.—Pure, pwd.—0.25 oz. vials.—oz. 1.65
Wd. cryt. pwd.—Sol. A.

Strychnine Acetate Merck.—0.25 oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
C₆H₁₂O₅N₄.C₄H₈O₄.—Wd. cryt.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. 14 W., 5 hot W.—Tonic, Alter., Antitussive.—Uses : Tuberculosis, skin dis., malarial affect., &c.; not hypotherm. 0.5% in liq. paraffin; of this 4-10% (0.05–0.08% C.) may be injected per day.—Dose 1/20-1/10 gr. (0.00001–0.00004 Gm.).

Strychnine Arsenate Merck.—0.25 oz. vials.—3.00
C₆H₁₂O₅N₄.C₂H₅AsO₃.—Wd. cryt.; v. bitter taste.—Sol. 14 W., 5 hot W.—Tonic, Alter., Antitussive.—Uses : Tuberculosis, skin dis., malarial affect., &c.; not hypotherm. 0.5% in liq. paraffin; of this 4-10% (0.05–0.08% C.) may be injected per day.—Dose 1/20-1/10 gr. (0.00001–0.00004 Gm.).

Strychnine Bisaccharin (Strychnine Diortho-sulphamido-benzamido.)—C₆H₁₄N₂O₄.C₂H₅SO₃.—Uses, Doses, &c. as preceding.

Strychnine Bisulphate Merck.—0.25 oz. vials.—oz. 2.00
C₆H₁₂O₅N₄.H₂SO₄.—

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33 Mercer Street. New York.

To the Trade:

December, 1895.

Gentlemen—We beg to call your attention to our new brand of "Eureka" Syringes (trade-mark registered) and to an entirely new process of making an UNBREAKABLE PISTON, used in all "Eureka" Syringes. See illustration below.

PATENTED JULY, 1895.

The above shows a sectional view of the new STEEL CORE PISTON entirely covered with hard rubber, rendering the same UNBREAKABLE and impervious to the action of the strongest medicines. Special care is taken in preparing all the various parts of these Syringes, and each Syringe is guaranteed to be in perfect working order. Our trade-mark "Eureka" appears on the cap of each Syringe in raised letters.

PATENTED AUGUST, 1895.

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MALTESE COMBS. A HANDSOME COLORED EFFECT in hard rubber. Made in Dressing, Fine, Barber and Pocket Combs. All beautifully stamped in gold on both sides. Each Comb being wrapped or in envelopes and stamped "Hercules Warranted Unbreakable," and, guaranteed for one year.

These brands, "Hercules" and "Maltese," are registered.

All of the above novelties are made only by us and can be obtained from the jobbing trade. We are also manufacturers of the following well-known brands of Combs and Syringes:

COMBS.                          SYRINGES.
"ROYAL."                   "ROYAL."
"HERCULES" Warranted Unbreakable.  "ROYAL EXCELSIOR."
"THE BUTLER HARD RUBBER CO."  "EUREKA."
"AMERICAN RUBBER CO."          
"COMET COMB CO."              

THE BUTLER HARD RUBBER CO.,
33 Mercer Street, New York.

* * * When writing, please mention Masco's INDEX.
Strychnine Sulpho-carbolute.

Strychnine Sulpho-carbolute (Strychnine Sulpho-phenate, or Phenoil-Sulphonate).—C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂.C₂H₅O₂.H₂SO₄. — Wh., cryst. pwd. — Sol. W., A.

Strychnine with Iron & Quinine Citrate,—see "Iron & Quinine Citrate, with Strychnine."


Stypticin Merck. C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂.H₂O.H₂O.B₂O₃. — Yellow cryst. — Sol. W. — Styptic. — Uses: Hemorrhages of any source, b. t. especially uterine. — Dose: 1/1,4 grain (0.005-0.006 Gm.) 4-7 t. p. d. in capsules or pearls.—Inj. (urgent cases): 1-3 grains (0.003-0.03 Gm.) in 105 solut.


Styrax, — see Storax.


Styrene Meta-, Merck. — C. v. — oz. 5.00 Fr. styrene, by heat. — C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂.C₂H₅O₂. — Colorless, transp. solid; odor; tastet. — Sol. E.


Styrene Crystals, — see Alcohol, Cinnamylc.

Suberin Merck. — C. v. — oz. 0.54 Cellulose of cork, 90% of its weight; also 50% of the outer corky layer of the bark. — Sol. of nitric acid, of Sp. Gr. 1.8; chlorine W.

Sublimate, Corrosive,—see Mercury Bichloride.

Succinamide Merck. — C. v. — oz. 3.50 Fr. ethyl succinate, by amm. — C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂.C₂H₅O₂. — Need. — Sol. 200 W. at 10° C; 5 bolling W. — Melt. 248° C.


Succinitrile,—see Ethylene Cyanide.


Sugar, Acorn, — see Quercit.

Sugar, Grape, or Storch,—see Dextrose.

Sugar, Malt, — see Maltose.

Sugar, Manna, — see Mannit.

Sugar, Meat, — see Inosit.

Sugar, Milk,—see Milk Sugar.

Sugar of Lead,—see Lead Acetate.


Sulphaminol Merck. — C. v. — oz. 2.00 (Thio-oxy-diphenylamine). — Fr. boiling meta-oxy-diphenylmine w. soda & sulphur; filtering, & precip. w. amm. chloride. — C₂₄H₂₆N₂O₂.C₂H₅O₂.H₂O.NH. — Yellow pr. odor; tastet. — Sol. A.; acetic acid; &c. — Insol. W. — Melt. 155° C. — Antispetic.—Uses: Intern., in cystitis. — Extern., subcut. for fodoform. — By infusion in laryngeal phth., as paste, prud. on wounds, ymph. sores, &c. — Dose 3-4 grains (0.03-0.06 Grm.) 4 t. p. d.

Sulphaminol Salicylate Merck. — C. v. — oz. 2.50 85 sulphaminol w. salicylic acid. — Antispetic & Antirheum. — Uses: Rheumatic affect. & as sulphaminol. — Dose 3-4 grains (0.03-0.04 Grm.)


Sulphaminol-menthol Merck. — C. v. — oz. 2.25 85 sulphaminol w. menthol.—Liquid.—Uses. &c. As Sulphaminol-crescote.
McArthur's

Slow but Sure.

Syrup

Not a Stimulant, but a Food.

Hypophosphites

(Lime and Soda) Comp.

A MOST REASONABLE Tissue Builder and Prepared according to the Reconstructive

.. formule of Dr. Churchill..

QUICK, temporary results not to be expected, but slow and permanent improvement will surely follow a generous treatment with McArthur's Syrup, in which phosphorus, lime, and soda are incorporated with pure syrup in their most assimilable form, hypophosphites.

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Boston, Mass.

PAMPHLET ON THE Curability of Consumption, FREE.

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Sulphobenzide. MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

**Syrup, Iron.**


**Syrup, Acid, Hydro-iodic.** U. S. P. lb. .50 1% by wt. absolute hydro-iodic acid. --Uses: Scrof., canthar., synph., skin disc., rickets, &c. --Do. 30-50 (1.6-8.7 Ec.).

**Syrup, Calcium Chloro-phydrophosphate.** N. F. lb. .79 (Syrup of Chlorohydrophosphate of Lime).--Precip. calc. phosphate, hydroch. acid, W., spirit of lemon, & syrup. About 0.2% calc. phosphate. --Nutrient, Constr. --Uses: Tuberculous, rickets, & wasting diseases. --Do. 60-150 ml (4-8 Ec.).

**Syrup, Calcium Lactophosphate.** U. S. P. lb. .73 About 36% calc. salt. --Nutrient, Constr. --Uses: Tuberculous, rickets, & wasting affect. --Do. 60-150 ml (3.7-7.4 Ec.).

**Syrup, Hypophosphites.** U. S. P. lb. .60 41/4 Gm. calc. hypophosphite, 1/4 Gm. each of sod. & potas. hypophosphites, 0.2 Gm. of diff. hypophosphorus acid W. sugar & W. in 100 Ec. --Nutrient, Constr., Alter. --Uses: Tuberculous affect, rickets, & wasting dis. --Do. 30-150 ml (3.7-7.4 Ec.).

**Syrup, Hypophosphites, Compound.** N. F. lb. .60 About 5.56% hypophosphite, 1.25% each of potas. & sod. hypophosphites, 0.15% each of manganese & iron hypophosphites, 0.05% quinine hydrochlorate, 0.05% tinct. of vanda p., potas. citrate, citric acid, sugar & W. --Uses, Doses, &c. As preceding.

**Syrup, Hypophosphites Lime & Soda, Compound.** MoArthur doz. 8.80 Made according to Churchill's formula, cont. ab. 3 gr. (0.13 Gm.) of purified hypophosphite in each teaspoonful, in the ratio of 4 of sod. hypophos. to 5 of calc. hypophos.; no citric acid. --Alter., Reconst. --Uses: Pthia., scrof., chronic bronch., &c. --Do. 2-3 teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

**Syrup, Iron Citro-iodide.** N. F. (Tasteless Syrup of Iron Iodide).--0.2% ferric iodide & 8% potas. citrate. --Alter., Tonic. --Uses: Scrof., tuberculous, chronic rheum., chlorosis, persistent anemia, &c. --Do. 10-30 ml (0.6-1.8 Ec.).

**Syrup, Iron Iodide (Syrup of Ferrous Iodide).** U. S. P. c. --b. --l. .54 10% by wt. of ferrous iodide. --Sp. Gr., ab. 1.38 at 15° C. --Alter., Tonic. --Uses: Scrof. affect, tuberculous, leucopheria, chlorosis, anemia, chronic rheum., &c. --Do. 15-30 ml (0.3-1.8 Ec.). --CAut. Keep in sm., well-stp., & filled bot.

**Syrup, Iron Iodide, Tasteless, see Syrup, Iron Citro-iodide.**

**Syrup, Iron Oxide, Saccharated.** N. F. lb. .50 (Syrup of Saccharated Oxide of Iron).--14 metal. iron. --Hemat. --Uses: Chiefly in anemic children. --Do. 30-90 ml (1.6-8.7 Ec.).

**Syrup, Iron Protocloride.** N. F. lb. .60 (Syrup of Ferric Chloride).--2% ferric chloride w. glycerin, orange flower W. & syrup. --Tonic, Astring. --Uses: Anemia, chlorosis; & as tonic for convalescent. --Do. 10-30 ml (0.4-0.7 Ec.). --CAut. Keep in sm., well-stp. bot.

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If you want the Most Active Reconstructive
USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.
If you want a Pleasant Digestive
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If you want an Active Alterative
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USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.
If you want Ready Assimilation
USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.
If you want a Preparation as Pleasant as Honey
USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.
If you want to Mix it with any Medicine
USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.
If you want a Preparation that All Patients Like
USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.
If you want a General Stand-by
That is Uniform and Reliable; Tonic and Reconstructive; Applicable in almost all Prescriptions, and, besides being a valuable Remedy itself, is the best vehicle for all other fluid medicines
USE COLDIVER GLYCERINE.

TO PRACTICING PHYSICIANS.

PHYSICIANS who have never tested it, that will agree to pay express charges, will get a $1.00 bottle of Codliver Glycerine if "Merck's Index" is mentioned. Write name, P. O. address and express office plainly.

COLDIVER GLYCERINE CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.
Syrup, Iron, Quinine & Strychnine Phosphates.

- U. S. P. —- lb. .75
3 Gm. ferric phosphate, 8 Gm. quinine sulphate, 0.08 Gm. strychnine w. phosphoric acid, glycerin, sugar & W. in 100 Cc.—Nervous Tonic. Hematinic.—Use: Neurasthenia, chlorosis, anaemia, convulsion; malarial affect., &c.—Dose 50-300 Ml. (1.8-7.4 Cc.)

Syrup, Lacteum.—U. S. P. c. b. — ib. 1.00
Repuents 8 & of lacteum.—Sed.; Anod.—Use: Nervous affect., dysmenorr., coughs, colds, &c.—Dose 30-60 Ml. (1-2 Cc.)

Syrup, Lime.—U. S. P. —- lb. .50
(Secateurs Solution of Lime).—Antacid.—Use: Acidity of stomach, vomiting, diarrhea, affect. of ursin. org., &c.; antidote to poisoning fr. carbolic acid, oxalite acid, &c.—Dose 30-60 Ml. (1-2 Cc.)—Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Syrup, Mulberry, Merck.—c. b. — ib. .59
Mulberry juice, sugar, & suff. al. to prevent ferment.—Bl. Astringent.

Syrup, Phosphates, Compound.—N. F. —- lb. .60
(Chemical Food).—Each fluid dram contains about 0.45 calc. phosphate, 0.2% iron & ammonium phosphates, & smaller quant. sod. & potas. phosphates, w. citric acid, glycerin, phosphoric acid, orange flower water, tincture of cudbear, sugar & W.—Alter, Nervine Tonic.—Use: Tuberculosis, anemia, chlorosis, & wasting dis.—Dose 60-90 Ml. (2-3 Cc.) in W.

Syrups, Phosphates of Iron, Quinine & Strychnine. —see Syrups, Iron, Quinine & Strychnine Phosphates.

Syrup, Raspberry, Merck.—U. S. P. c. b. —- lb. .49
Fr. juice of fresh, ripe raspberries.—Aromatic.—Use: Flavor. —Caut. Keep well stoppered, cool, & dark.

Syrup, Violets, Merck.—c. b. —- lb. .99
Fr. fresh ssa. Violets odorata, L.—Bisulph., Dior., Tonie.—Use: Coughs, colds, bronchial affect., pneum., & nephritis.—Dose 30-60 Ml. (1-2 Cc.) or more.

Tannin, —see Aluminum Tannate.

Tannin, Soluble, —see Aluminum Tannate-tartrate.

Tannigen, —see Acetyl-tannin.

Tannin, —see Acid, Tannic.

Tantalum Merck.—15 gr. vial 7.50
Metal.—Ta. Black pwd. probably cont. also tantalum oxide. —N. B. The pure element has yet never been obtained.

Tantalum Chloride Merck.—Sublimed.—15 gr. vial 7.00
TaCl₅.—Light yellow, prismatic needle; fume in the air. —Sol., absolute A.; warm soln. of potassium hydrate. Decomp. by W. —Caut. Keep well closed.

Tantalum & Potassium Fluoride Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.50
Ta₂F₅.—Sm., wh. need. —Decomp. by W.

Tar.—U. S. P. —- lb. .80
Pint cans—doz. .80
Fr. destruct. distill. of wood Pinus palustris, Miller, & of o. species of Pinus. —Thick, dark, viscous mass.; pec. odor.—

Sp. Gr. 1.01-1.07.—Sol. A., E., C., volatile & fixed oils.—Antisp., Antisept., Antipyr. —Use: Intern., bronchial affect., coughs, fevers, diarrhea, & dis. of gen.-urin. org. —Extern., skin diseases.—Dose 50-200 Ml. (1-4 Cc. or Gm.)

Tartar, Cream of, —see Potassium Bitartrate.

Tartar, Soluble, —see Potassium Tartrate.

Tartar, Soluble Cream of, or Tartar, Borated, —see Potassium & Sodium Boro-tartrate.

Tartar Emetic, —see Antimony & Potassium Tartrate.

Taurin Merck.—15 gr. vial 2.50
(Aspartyl-ethyl-sulphonic Acid).—Fr. ox-gall by boil. w. ill. hydrochloric acid. —C₃H₇N₂O₂-SOH or CH₂-NH₂CH₂-SOH. —Large colonic. crist.; glassy-like instre. —Sol. 12.9 W. at 19° C. 190. A.

Taxine Merck.—Pure.—15 gr. vial 2.50
Fr. iws. & seed Taxus baccata, L.—C₃H₇N₂O₂-SOH or CH₂-NH₂CH₂-SOH. —Large sol. W. A., E. carbon bisulphid.—Med. 110° C.—Caut. Poison! Great care!

*Tellurium Merck.—C. P., powder.—15 gr. vial .75
Non-metallic element.—Ts. Dark gray pwd.; burns in the air with a blue flame.—Sol. nitric Acid.—Med. 450° C.

Tellurium Oxides.—C. P., sticks.—15 gr. vial 1.00
Blistah-ww., brittle sticks; metallic instre.

Tellurium Chloride Merck.—15 gr. vial 1.50
(Tellurium Dichloride). —TeCl₂.—Bl., amorphous mass.—Med. 175° C.

Tellurium Oxides.—see Acid, Tellurious, & Telluric.

Terebene Merck.—Optically inactive c. b.—lb. .79
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & lbs. Mixture of several terpenes, chiefly dipentene & terpine, w. some cymol & camphene, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on oil of turpentine.—C₁₀H₁₆.—Color. or slightly yellowish liq.; thyme-like odor; inflames when exposed to the light.—Sp. Gr. ab. 0.829 at 15° C.—Sol. W. 1.3, glacial acetic acid, carbon bisulphid.—Boil. 170-192° C. —Expector., Antisp., Antiinflammatory. —Use: Intern., in chronic bronch, flatulent dyspep., gen.-urin. dis. emphysema, phthis., bronch. dyspnea, &c.—Extern., uterine cyanotic, gangr. wounds, skin dis., &c. In phib. affect. it is given by inhalation (1/2 ozs. per week). —Dose 4-6-20 Ml. (0.12-0.4-1.3 Cc.) —Caut. Keep well stoppered & cool.

Terebene, Dr. Bond’s original bottles. —each .75

Terpene Hydrochlorate Merck.—c. v.—oz. .75
(Artificial Camphor; Pinen Hydrochlorate; Mono-hydrochlo- rate of Turpentine; Turpentine Caustic)—Fr. dry pineapple by dry chlorine, in cold. —C₁₀H₁₆.HCl.—Wh., cryst. mass. —Ter- pentine & camphor odor.—Med. ab. 193° C.—Boil. ab. 206° C.—Antiseptic.—Use: Intern., phth.; & check secret. of saliva.—Extern., w. carbolic acid: local anesth., abort. boil, prevent suppurat., & skin dis.—Dose 15-30 grains (0.97-1.94 Gm.).

Terpine Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.29
(Terpineylene).—Fr. heating terpene (dipentene) dihydro- chloride w. & subsequently treating w. ill. sulphuric acid.—C₁₀H₁₆—C₃H₇N₂O₂.—Sol. Sp. Gr. 0.825 at 15° C.—Boil. 175-178° C.

Terpine Dihydrochlorate.—see Eucalyptol.

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-387-
Terpin


Terpin Hydrate Merck. — U. S. P. — Cryst. c. v. o.z. 0.16


Terpin Hydro-lodate Merck. c. v. o.z. 2.00 (Dipentene Hydroiodide). — C₁₀H₁₆HI. — Red-brown liq.

Terpineol Merck. — g. s. v. o.z. 0.57 (Terpineol); "Lithiane." — By heating terpin hydrate w. phosphoric acid of Sp. Gr. 1.130. — C₆H₁₀O₄. — Viscous, refractile, colorless liq. like lilac. — R. Sp. gr. 0.986 at 20° C. — Sol. A., E. — Boll. 215° C. — Aromatic. — Uses: Perfumes. — Dose: 5-15 till (0.5-2.5 Cc.).

Terpinol Merck. — g. s. v. o.z. 0.47 Mixt. of principles produced by dil. mineral acids fr. terpin hydrate; the fraction boiling at 168° C.; Oily liq.; odor of hyacinth. — Sp. Gr. 0.892 at 15° C. — Sol. A., E., Bronchial Situm, Antisp., Diaph. — Uses: Diminish expectation & lessen odor in phthis.; also for coughs, colds & bronch. aff.; — Doses 8-15 till (0.5-2.5 Cc.).

Test Papers, etc.


Tetra-chloro-ethane. — see Carbon Chloride, Bire.

Tetra-chloro-methane. — see Carbon Chloride, Tetra.

Tetra-chloro-quinone. — see Chloranil.

Tetra-ethyl-ammonium iodide Merck. c. v. o.z. 3.00 (Tetra-ethyl-ammonium Mono-iodide). — Fr. ethyl iodide, by tri-ethylamine. — C₁₂H₂₄NI = (C₂H₅)₂NI. — Large crys. — Sol. W., A.

Tetra-hydro-beta-naphthylamine Hydrochloride, — see Thermia.

Tetra-hydro-quinoline Merck. c. v. o.z. 2.50 Fr. quinoline, by reduct. — C₁₄H₁₀N = C₁₂H₁₄(C₂H₅CH₂). — Wh. pyrogs. oil. — Sol. B. — Boll. 344° C.


Tetra-hydro-quinoline, iso, Hydro-chloride, Merck. 15 gr. vial 2.50 — C₁₂H₁₃NCl. — Cryst. laminae. — Melts. 190-191° C.

Tetra-iodo-pyrrrole. — see Iodide.

Tetra-methyl-ammonium Chloride. — c. v. o.z. 2.00 NO.CH₃Cl = (CH₃)₄NCl. — Deliq. colori., cryst.


Tetra-methyl-benzene. — see Durene.


Tetra-methyl-para-phenylene-diamine Hydro-chloride Merck. 15 gr. vial 4.00 C₁₀H₁₈N₂HCl — Sm. crys.


Tetryl Formate. — see Butyl Formate.

Teourin. — in boxes of 4 vials. — per box 2.00 Purified aqu. extol. of Teucrium Scordium, L., sterilized in ed. glass tubes. — Antibac. — Antisp., Antipyret. — Uses: Typhoid fever, gonor., rheum., etc. — Doses 6-10 grs. (0.5-0.8 Gm.).

Thalline Peridate Merck... 25 gramme bot. 2.75 C₁₂H₁₆NO.HIO₃. —Uses, Doses, etc. as the sulphate.

Thalline Salicylate Merck... 25 gramme bot. 2.75 (Tetra-hydro-paro-quin-anisol Salicylate). — Fr. salicylic acid, by tetra-hydro-paro-methyl-oxy-quinoline. — C₁₅H₁₉NO.H₂O. — Antipyr., Antisp., Antihem. — Uses: Typhoid fever, gonor., rheum., etc. — Doses 8-9 grs. (0.5-0.8 Gm.).

Thalline Sulphate Merck... 25 gramme bot. 2.75 (Tetra-hydro-paro-quin-anisol Sulphate). — Fr. tetra-hydro-paro-quin-anisol, by dil. sulphuric acid. — C₁₅H₁₉NO.H₂SO. — Wh., need., or cryst. powd.; cumarin-like odor; acid, saline, bitterish, arom. taste; turns brown on expo. — Sol. 5 W., 100 A., 0.5 boiling W., C. — Melts. above 100° C. — Antipyr., Antisp., Antihem. — Uses: External, typhoid fever, malarial fever, typhus, etc. — Extern. in. — In 1-2 soln. for gonorhea. In chronic gonorrhoea a 5% soln. in oil is best. — Doses 8-9 grs. (0.5-0.8 Gm.). — Max. D. 8 grs. (0.5 Gm.), single; 24 grs. (1.6 Gm.), p. day. — Us. Keep fr. light.

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DIRECTIONS FOR VETERINARY USE:

To destroy Insects and all Parasites, to keep off Flies, wash the animals (especially head and neck) with . . . I : 50

As a Radical Cure for Mange (in dogs, sheep, etc.), a few drops suffice; the hair will soon grow again. . . . I : 20

For Horses, as a preventive and as a cure for Mange, highly recommended by leading veterinary authorities.
The coat of the animal should be well saturated with a solution of . . . . . . . . . . . I : 50

Mop the stables daily with a similar solution as above. Will keep animals in perfect health.

For Broken Knees, Quittor, Grease, Cracked Heels, etc., rub well in . . . . . . . . . . . . . I : 30

Against Worms administer inwardly, on empty stomach, a quart of a solution of . . . . . . . . . . . . . I : 20

Throat-worms in Lambs, Diphtheria in Fowls, and all Internal Parasites will be eradicated by . . . . . . . . . . . . . I : 30

To remove the foul odor of water-closets, garbage, dumps, etc., sprinkle with a solution of 2-4 teaspoonfuls of Merck's Creolin-Pearson in abt. a quart of water.

To keep air pure in stables, kitchens, etc., and to destroy all germs of infection, sprinkle freely a solution of one teaspoonful of Merck's Creolin-Pearson in one quart of water.

MERCK'S CREOLIN-PEARSON was adopted and used exclusively by the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition as the Disinfectant in the Buildings and Grounds of the World's Fair.

TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.
Thalline Tannate Merck.—25 grammae bot. 2.25
Uses. Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Thalline Tartrate Merck.—25 grammae bot. 2.50
C₄H₂NO₂.H₂O₃.—Wh., flat crystal, or cryst. pwd.—Sol. 10 W., 1,000 A.—Uses. Doses, &c. As the sulphate.

Thallium Mercuric.—15 gr. vial .25
Metal.—Tl.—Heavy, soft, easily fusible; bluish-white lustre; lead-like, metallic lustre.—Sp. Gr. 11.6—Mel. 889° C.—Thallium & its salts are cumulative poisons, causing extravasation of blood, &c.

Thallium Acetate Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Acetate).—TiC₂.H₄O₂.—Wh., deliq. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

Thallium Bromide Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Bromide).—TlBr.—Wh., or whitish, pwd.

Thallium Carbonate Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Carbonate).—Ti₂CO₃.—Colorless, or light yellowish, instr., monoc. prism.—Sol. 10 W. at 18° C; 44 boiling W.

Thallium Chloride, Thallic-thallous, Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
Fr. thallium monochloride under W., by chlorine.—TlCl₄.—Yellow, cryst. mass.—Sol. hot W.

Thallium Chloride, Thallous, Merck.—15 gr. v. .35
(TlCl).—Wh., cryst. pnd.—Sol. al. W.

Thallous Iodide Merck.—15 gr. v. .35
(Thallous Iodide).—TlI.—Iodine-yellow, cryst. pnd.

Thallium Nitrate Merck.—15 gr. vial .35

Thallium Oxide, Thallous, Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
Tl₂O.—Brown-black pnd.

Thallium Oxidum, Thallous, Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
Tl₂O.—Black pnd.—Sol. W., absolute A.—The satured. alcoh. solut. of thallium alcoholate (TlOCH₃) has the sp. gr. 2.66, & is the best liquid known after mercury.

Thallium Sulphate Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Sulphate).—Tl₂SO₄.—Colorless prism.—Sol. 21 W.

Thallous Sulphide Merck.—15 gr. vial .35
(Thallous Sulphide).—Tl₂S.—Micro, blackish, lustre, tetrahedrons, or black pnd.—Sol. mineral acids.

Theobromine Merck.—Pure, cryst.—15 gr. vial .65
(Paramorphine).—Fr. opium. —C₂₃H₉N₄O₂ = C₆H₈NO₂ (C₆H₅—OH).—Wh., instr., cryst. scales; sharp, styptic taste.—Sol. 10 A., 18 C., 90 B., 80 anyl. A., 100 B.—Mel. 199.4° C.—Spinal Convulsant.—Caut. Very poisonous!

Theobromol Hydrochlorate Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .65
C₇H₈N₄O₂.HCl.—Transp., cubic cryst.—Sol. 15.4 W. at 10° C.—Spinal Convulsant.

Theobromine Tartrate, Acid, Merck.—Cryst.—15 gr. vial .65

Theine.—See Caffeine.

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Thermadin Merck........25 grammes vial 2.00
(Acetyl-para-ethoxy-phenyl-urethane). - C₆H₅·NO₂ = C₂H₅·
(CH₃)₂O. Sol. in H₂O. - Colorless, odorless. - Cold. - Sal. st. hot. -
Heat 100-105°C. - Antipyretic. Analgesic. - Uses: Typhoid fever,
pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, tuberculosis, erysipelas,
angina pectoris, &c. Temp. reduces in one hour after taking
& reaches its lowest in 4 hours. In neurological large doses are required.
- Dose 5-10-20 grains (0.30-0.67 Gm.).

Thalidin C. v. - oz. 1.54
Fr. sunc. hydr. amm. by sulph. or ammon. - C₆H₅·NH₃ =
NH(CH₃)₂CH₂CH₂COOH. - Monoclin, h₂y refractive prism.
character, odor. - Sol. W. A. E. - Melts 45° C. -
Heart Stumulation.

Thio-alcohol.—see Ethyl Mercaptan.

Thiocarbamide Merck. - C. P. C. v. - oz. 2.04
(Sulpho- or Thio- urea). - CH₃·N·S·S·CN(NH₃). - Wh. instr.
crystal. - Bitter taste. - Sol. 11 W. - Melts 140° C. - Crys.
- Photo. Sensible to change when exposed to light.

Thioform ...............25 grammes vial .75
(Bisulpho- or Thio-salicilyle). Basic bisulpho salt of dibasic
salicylic acid, f 1 or 2. - Light, yellowish pow.; odor.
41.5% of di-thio-salicilic acid. - Antiseptic. - Uses: External, wounds,
excoriated surf., skin dis. - Cryst. - Red. - boric acid.

Thiolphene Merck. —Synthetic. - C. v. - oz. 3.50
Consist. of coal tar. - C₆H₅·S·SC(NH₂)CH₂. - Colorless, oily liq.,
Sp. Gr. 1.290 at 20° C. - B. 64° C. - Antiseptic.

Thiophene Bisulphide Merck .......c. v. - oz. 4.00
75.5% of bisulpho. - C₆H₅·S·SC(NH₂)CH₂. - Handsome, grey
pow.; penetrating smell. - Sol. in liq. - Not unpleasing, odor.
- Sol. A. E. C. - Melts 40.5° C. - Antiseptic. - Uses: Mustard,
wounds, erysipel, burlaret, carbuncles, &c.; applied as a dusting powder.
- Cryst. - Red. - Ointment well corked.

Thiophene Tetra-bromide Merck ....c. v. - oz. 3.50
Pr. complete bromination of thiophene. - C₆Br₄. - Cryst.

Thioreosolin Merck .........c. v. - oz. 1.00
Pr. heating resorcin w. sulphur. - C₁₀H₇·OS. - Yellowish
- Antiseptic. - Uses: External, surg. dress. for injured surf. &
ulcer of the leg ; as a dusting pow., or in 5% oint.

Thiosalaine Merck........c. v. - oz. 0.99
(Allyl Sulpho-carbamide; Allyl Sulpho-urea; Allyl Thio-urea ;
Rhodalline). Fr. allyl sulphocyanate (mustard oil), by amm.
& atm. C₂H₅·NH₂·SC(NH₂)CH₂CH₂. - Colorless, rhombo.
- Salt of cold. - B. 175° C. - Antiseptic. - Uses: External,
Eternal, trans. chronic glandular tumors, & for removing scar tissue.
Possesses the power of softening cicatrising tissue & tumors
of the uterine appendages. Photo. developer. - Dose 4-6 grains
(0.26-0.56 Grm.) once per d. in 10c soln. hypoderm.; use once
every 8 or 4 days.

Thiuret Oxid-n. prod. of phenyl-dithio-bisulphite. - C₆H₅·N₅S₃. - Light,

Thiuret Phenyl-sulphonates.
C₆H₅·N₅S₃·CH₂.CH₃. - Yellowish-wh.,
cryst. pow.; bitter. - Sol. 380 W. - B. alkali. - Melts 215° C.
& surg. dress.

Thorium Merck ..............15 gr. vial 150.00
Metal. - Th. Micron, hexagonal, greyish-white. - Tabl.
Gr. 11.1 at 17° C.

Thorium Dioxide Merck 15 gr. vial 2.50
(Thorium Anhydride). - Pb₂O₃. - Fine, pow. wh.

Thorium Nitrate Merck 15 gr. vial 1.50
Th(NO₃)₂ + 3H₂O. - Large, hygros. tablets. - Sol. W.

Thorium Sulphate Merck 15 gr. vial 1.60
Th(SO₄)₂ + 4H₂O. - Monoclin. prisms.

Thymacin Deriv. of thymol & closely allied to phenacetin. - C₁₀H₈O₃
NO₂ = C₂H₅·CH₂·CH₂·OC(OC₆H₄)₂·H₂O. - Wh. cryst.
Antiseptic. - Uses: Headache, neural, paraesthesia, delir.,
&c. - Dose 5-15 grains (0.31-0.09 Gm.).

Thyme Merck. —Colorless. - c. b. - lb. 1.59
Hydrocarb. oil of thyme; probably ident. w. pleine.
C₆H₈O; Volat. oil. - Sp. Gr. 0.968 at 20° C. - B. 165° C.
- Antiseptic.

*Thymol Merck. - U. S. P. - Cryst. - c. v. - oz. .27
Also in 1, 1/4, & 1/2 lbs.
(Thyme Camphor; Thymic Acid; Methyl-normal-propyl-
phenoil). - A phenol fr. volatile oil of Thymus vulgaris, L. - C₁₀H₈O₃
CH₅·O = C₂H₅(CH₃)·OC(OC₆H₄)₂·H₂O. - Color, odor. - Cold.
thyme like odor; pong, somewhat camastic taste. - Sol. A. E. C.
carbon disulphide, glacial acetic acid, oils; 1.900 W. - Melts
- Uses: Infections, rheum., goit., typhus fever, whooping, cough,
influenza, gastric fermentation, &c. - Extern., Inhaled in bronch.,
cough, coryza, &c.; for toothache & mouth wash; & for wounds, ulcer, & skin dis. In dentistry & surgery 18
solutions are used. - Dose 1-10 grains (0.005-0.06 Gm.).- Cold.
Keep well stoppered.

Thymol Merck's G. R. - Cryst. - c. v. - oz. .30
- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
- Tinct. 1: colorl. instr. cryst. milt. 60° C.; eae. sol. A. E.
- are suffic. evid. purity.

Thymol Salicylate (Salluthymol). - Resor-pin acid salicylate w. sod. thymolate
& phosphorus trichloride. - C₆H₅·CH₂·CO·H₂O. - Wh. cryst.
Clinical data wanting.

Thymin Aacetate.—see Acetyl-thymol.

Thyroidin Merck. —Dried, powder. - c. v. - oz. 1.60
Thyroid gland of the ox. - Uses: In goiters, myxoedema, &
kidney disease. - Dose 5 grains (0.26 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

Tin Merck. — Pure, granular. - lb. 1.00
Metal. - Sn. - Wh. instr. gran. - Sp. Gr. 7.30. - Melts 225° C.
do. Merck. — Pure, bars. - lb. 1.00
do. Merck. — Pure, sticks. - lb. 1.00
do. Merck. — Pure, filings. - lb. 1.00
do. Merck. — Pure, powder. - lb. 1.00
do. Merck. — Pure, precip. - lb. 1.00

Tin Merck's G. R. - Foil. - lb. 1.00
- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.
- Tinct. - physical properties (altn. wh. & soft) Indic, purity
gently. - (Pb, Fe, Zn, Cu) 3 Gm. oxidize w. HNO₃ (cryst.
hot); treat w. W. & dial. HNO₃; filtrate should cont. all
Pb, Fe, Zn, Cu; to be tested w'as ways. -(As & Sb) treat
w. HCl & few drops Chloro-platinic Acid ; gas test in Marsh app.

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CHICAGO: 164 & 166 Market St.

* * * When writing, please mention Mason's Index.* * *
Tin Acetate. 

**MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.**

**Tincture.**

**Tin Acetate Merck**

\[Sn(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\], Sn-acetate. 

**Tin Alum Methe Merck**

\[\text{Cryt. g. s. v. oz.} \quad 0.32\]

(Tin Alum Methe; Mosaic Gold.) \[\text{SnSO}_4\], Sulfate, to. 8, \text{golden, translu-}

**Tin Chloride, Stannic, Merck**

\[\text{Fuming} \quad \text{g. s. v. oz.} \quad 0.47\]

(Tin black or Tetrachloride; \[\text{SnCl}_2\], Color, fam-, cemic, Ic. \[\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_3\] at 10° C. \[\text{Uses} \quad \text{Technical.} \quad \text{Cost} \quad \text{Keep well closed.} \)

**Tin Chloride, Snannus, Merck**

- Pure, cryst.

\[\text{c. b. lb.} \quad 0.59\]

(Protoclaror or Dichloride; \[\text{SnCl}_2\] + \[\text{HCl}\], - \text{W}, cryst. mass - absorbs oxygen fr. air & forms insol-\n
**Tin Chloride, Stannus, Merck's G. R. C. b. lb.**

- 0.54

- Merck's Guaranteed Reagent.

- Tests:
  - (Zurich & Alcal.) 9 Gm. in 100 Cc. W.; add HCl; pp. w. HCl; filter; erap. filtrate: twice res. only. 
  - (R. V.) solut. 1: 100; add HCl to soln.: no chge. \[\text{Am.} \quad \text{heat} \quad \text{w. NaOH: no odor.} \quad \text{Ar} \quad \text{g. in 10 Cc. conc.} \quad \text{HCl: boil 5 m.: solut. clear & colori.} \]

**Tin Chromate, Stannic, Merck**

\[\text{c. v. oz.} \quad 0.48\]

- \[\text{SnCrO}_3\], Cr-oxide.

**Tin Chromate, Stannous, Merck**

- C. V. oz. 0.49

**Tin Hydrate Merck**

- Pure, white... c. b. lb. 0.59

\[\text{(Stannic Hydroxide; SnO}_2\text{H}_2\text{O=Ssn(OH); Pure, wh., amorph. powd.} \]

**Tin Iodide Merck**

\[g. s. v. oz. \quad 0.97\]

\[\text{(Stannic Iodide; Tin Tetra-Iodide; SnI}_4\text{;Red octahedro.} \quad \text{Sn, carbon bish. carbone, A, E, C, & B-Incomp. W.} \]

**Tin Oxalate Merck**

\[\text{c. b. lb.} \quad 2.09\]

- Also in \(\text{1/2 lb. & ozs.} \quad \text{(Stannous Oxalate: SnC}_2\text{O}_4\text{)} \quad \text{Uses: Technical.} \]

**Tin Oxide, Stannic, Merck**

- White, c. b. lb. 0.84

\[\text{(Tin Peroxide, or Dioxide; Flowers of Tin; Stannic An-

**Tin Oxide, Stannous, Merck**

- Pure, c. b. lb. 1.59

- Also in \(\text{1/2 lb. & ozs.} \quad \text{(Tin Monoxide, or Peroxode; SnO; Brownish-black powd.} \quad \text{Uses: Powerful reducing agent.} \]

Tin Oxide, Stannus, Merck, Pure... c. b. lb. 1.59

- Also in \(\text{1/2 lb. & ozs.} \quad \text{(Tin Monoxide, or Peroxode; SnO; Brownish-black powd.} \quad \text{Uses: Powerful reducing agent.} \]

**Tin Oxide, Stannous, Merck, Pure... c. b. lb.**

- 1.59

**Tin Phosphide Merck**

\[\text{g. v. oz.} \quad 0.77\]

- \[\text{SnP}_2\text{, Silver-Wh., hard mass.} \quad \text{Uses: Technical.} \]

**Tin Phosphate, Merck**

- Pure... c. v. oz. 0.29

- (Stannous Phosphate; \[\text{SnP}_2\text{O}_5\], Heavy, wh., cryst. - \text{Sol. W.} \]

**Tin Phosphide Merck**

- C. v. oz. 0.27

- \[\text{(Stannous Phosphate; Tin Monophosphate, or Prophenolide.} \quad \text{SnP}_2\text{, Gray, glist. cryst. scales, or brownish-black powd.} \]

**Tin Tannate Merck**

- c. v. oz. 0.64

- \[\text{Sn}_2\text{O}_7\text{H}_2\text{O}+\text{H}_2\text{O} \quad \text{Brown-black, cryst. precip.} \]

**Tin Tartrate Merck**

- c. v. oz. 0.49

- \[\text{SnC}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_7\text{, Heavy, wh., cryst. pvd. - Sol. W.} \]

**Tin & Ammonium Chloride Merck**

- c. b. lb. 0.64

(Anmonium Chloro-stannase; Pink-salt; \[\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}+\text{SnCl}_4\]; Wh., cryst. pvd. - Sol. W. - Uses: Technical. - Cost: Keep well stoppered.

**Tin & Sodium Chloride Merck**

- Cryst., white c. b. lb. 0.64

- \[\text{(Tin & Sodium Tetrachloride; 2NaCl.SnCl}_4+3\text{H}_2\text{O; Smy.} \quad \text{Sol. W.} - Uses: Technical.} \]

Tincture, Aconite. - U. S. P. - c. b. lb. 0.85

(Tr. Aconitum Root). - Fr. root Aconitum Napellus, L. (Monkey-\n
**Tincture, Aconite, Fleming**

- N. F. - c. b. lb. 1.00

- \[\text{0.09 F. per litre.} \quad \text{Nearly twice as strong as the official.} \quad \text{Dosage: 1-3 drops.} \]

Tincture, Adonis Aestivallis, Merck - c. b. lb. 1.59

- Fr. A. aestivalis, L.-100 Gm., per litre. - Diuretic. - Uses: Cardio-\n
**Tincture, Adonis Vernalis, Merck**

- c. b. lb. 1.59

- Fr. A. vernalis, L.-Antipyret., Cardiac Stim., Diet. - Uses: Heart dis.; said to act more promptly than digitalis. - Uses: 3-30 Gm. (0.18-1.2 Gm.). - Uses: Antik., etimica, stomach siphon, tan-\n
**Tincture, Alkanet.**

- C. b. lb. 0.70

- Fr. root Alkanin tapricoria, Russian. - Uses: coloring oils bright red.

**Tincture, Aloe.** - U. S. P. - c. b. lb. 0.70

- Fr. purified aloes & licorice root. - 100 Gm. aloes per litre. - Cath., Tonic, Hepatic Stim., Emmen. - Uses: Hemor-\n
**Tincture, Aloe & Myrrh.** - U. S. P. - c. b. lb. 0.70

- Fr. purified aloes, myrrh., & licorice. - 100 Gm. aloes & 100 Gm. myrrh. per litre. - Purg., Tonic, Emmen. - Uses: Ammon., & chloro-\n
**Tincture, Antiperiodic.** - N. F. - Without aloes. - c. b. lb. 2.00

(As Barb's Tincture, without aloes.) - Fr. rhubarb, angelica seed, elecampane, saffron, fennel, gentian, sedoary, cubeb, myrrh, white agaric, chamomile, quinine sulphate, & al.. - Uses: Remit. & intermit. fever. - Uses: 30-60 Gm. (1.8-3.7 Cc.).

**N. B.** - When "Barb's Tincture," without further specification, is ordered, that containing aloes is usually supplied.

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- 2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

- 3. The prices quoted throughout this work INLCIDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

- 841.
MEMORANDA.
Tincture, Apocynum... lb. .70
Obtained fr. the root of Apocynum cannabinum, L. (Canadian Hemp; Black Indian Hemp).—Emetic, Diaph., Cath., Diur., Expector.—Uses: Dropsey; emetic in large doses.—Dose 5-80
mL (0.8-1.6 Cc.).

Tincture, Arnica Flowers.— U. S. P. ... lb. .60
Fr. Arnica montana. B. 500 Gm. per litr.—Antisp., Antisp., Antisp., Antisp. Expector.—Uses: Intern., to check fever.—Extern., chiefly in bruises & o. injuries.—Dose 10-30 mL (0.6-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Arnica Root.— U. S. P. ... lb. .70
Fr. root A. montana. L. — 100 Gm. per litr.— Tonic, Alter., Antisp., Antisp., Antisp. Expector.—Uses: Intern., chronic rheum., meningitis, typhoid fever, chronic catarrh of the aged, dysent., malaria, amenos, diar., dropsey, hemorrhages due to concussion, nephritis, gout, &c.—Extern., bruises & injuries.—Dose 5-30 grs (0.3-1.3 Cc.).

Tincture, Asafoetida.— U. S. P. ... lb. .70
Fr. Asafoetida. B. 900 Gm. per litr.—Stim., Antispas., Las. Expector.—Uses: Hyst., whoop., cough, asthma, catarrh, flatu. constipat., &c.—Dose 10-40 mL (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Avena Sativa.— U. S. P. ... lb. 1.00
Fr. ground seed A. sativa. L. (Ostensive).— Tonic, Nerv., Nutr., Expector.—Uses: To subdue morphine habit.—Dose 10-60 mL (0.5-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Belladonna Leaves.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. leaf A. Belladonna, L. — 150 Gm. per litr.— Anod., Myd., Diur., Vaso-motor Stim., Nas. — Uses: Intern., pain, asth., & nervous cough, inconst. of urin. & night sw.; anti- to morph. or opium; to enlarge the pupil of the eye.—Extern., rigid or o. use.—Dose 5-15 mL (0.3-0.9 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, tannin, animal charcoal, opium, & pilocarpine hypodermically.—Cost. Poison!

Tincture, Benzoil.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. balsam of Styrax Benzoil, Dryander. — 500 Gm. per litr.—Antisp., Stim., Irritant, Diaph., Expector.—Uses: Intern., coughs, colds, & diarr. affect.—Seldom used internally.—Extern., counter-irritant in painful affect. Also in tooth powders.—Dose 10-40 mL (0.6-9.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Benzoil, Compound.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. benzoil, aloe, storax & balsam Tolu.—Stimulating Expectorant.—Uses: Intern., chronic catarrh.—Extern., indol. nipples, chapped nipples.—Dose 15-60 mL (0.9-8.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Blood Root... see Tincture, Sanguinearia.

Tincture, Bryonia.— U. S. P. ... lb. .70
Fr. root B. dioica. L. — 500 Gm. per litr.—Fur. Emetic.—Uses: Dropsey, as hydrocyanic cathartic, & to hasten abscission in pleuritic effusions.—Dose 10-60 mL (0.8-1.6 Cc.).

Tincture, Calabar Bean... see Tincture, Physostigma.

Tincture, Cinchona.—U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. bark Cinchona Officinalis, L. — 500 Gm. per litr.—Toxic.—Uses: Tonic, Antisp., Antisp., Antisp., Antisp., Las. Expector.—Uses: Intern., chronic catarrh.—Extern., indol. nipples, chapped nipples.—Dose 15-60 mL (0.9-8.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Colchicum Seed.— U. S. P. ... lb. .80
Fr. seed C. autumnale. L. — 600 Gm. per litr.— C.—Uses: Gout & rheum.—Dose 10-60 mL (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Colchicum, Detannated.—N. F. ... lb. 1.00
About same strength as the official tincture, but does not turn dark w. iron solut.—Tonic, Antisp., Antisp.—Uses: Remitt. & irrit. fevers & general debility.—Dose 80-180 mL (1.6-3.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Cannabis Indica (Tincture of Indian Cannabis, U. S. P.). .85
Fr. female plant East-Indian Cannabis sativa, L. (Indian Hemp).—150 Gm. per litr.—Nat., Hyp.—Uses: Neural., chorea, tetanus, hyst., delirium tremens, insanity, rheum., hydrophobia, & uterine hemorrhage.—Dose 5-60 mL (0.8-1.3 Cc.).—Mac. D. 90 mL (1.8 Cc.), single dose 120 mL (7.4 Cc.), p. day.

Tincture, Cannabis, Compound.— U. S. P... lb. .80
Fr. Canisaria canaissi, A. & C. — 50 Gm. per litr.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Aromatic Stimulant.—Uses: Intern., diarrhea, dyspepsia & colic; to a. patients as stim.; gargle in tonsillitis.—Extern., rheum., neuralum.—Dose 15-60 mL (1-4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cardamom.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. cardamomum, frutescens, B. — 150 Gm. per litr.—Aromatic Stimulant.—Uses: Aromatic Stimulant.—Uses: Intern., diarrhea, dyspepsia, & colic; to a. patients as stim.; gargle in tonsillitis.—Extern., rheum., neuralum.—Dose 15-60 mL (1-4 Cc.).

Tincture, Cardamom, Compound.— U. S. P. ... lb. .70
Fr. cardamomum cardamum, Sib.—Uses: Intern., spasm.—Uses: Tonic, Antisp., Febrifuge.—Uses: Dyspepsia, debility, fevers & worms.—Dose 30-180 mL (1.6-9.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Castor.— U. S. P. ... lb. .95
Fr. Swertia Chiracca, Hamilton.—100 Gm. per litr.—Tonic, Antisp., Febrifuge.—Uses: Dyspepsia, Debility, Fevers & Worms.—Dose 30-180 mL (1.6-9.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Cimicifuga.— U. S. P. ... lb. .70
Fr. rhizome & root C. racemosa, Nuttall.—Black Snakeroot; Black Cohosh; Actea Racemosa.—Uses: Heart Depressant, Antispas., Antisp., Las. Expector.—Uses: Aromatic Stimulant.—Uses: Intern., spasm.—Uses: Tonic, Antisp., Febrifuge.—Uses: Dyspepsia, debility, fevers & worms.—Dose 30-180 mL (1.6-9.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Cinchona.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. bark Cinchona Calisaya, Weddell (Yellow Cinchona; Peruvian Bark).—500 Gm. per litr.—Antisp., Antisp., Antisp., tonic.—Dose 10-60 mL (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Cinchona, Compound.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
(Compound Tincture of Peruvian Bark; Huxham's Tincture of Bark).—Fr. red cinchona, bitter orange peel, & serpantina.—100 Gm. cinchona per litr.—Tonic, Antisp., Antisp.—Uses: Tonic, Antisp., Las. Expector.—Uses: Aromatic Stimulant.—Uses: Intern., spasm.—Uses: Tonic, Antisp., Febrifuge.—Uses: Dyspepsia, debility, fevers & worms.—Dose 30-180 mL (1.6-9.7 Cc.).

Tincture, Cichorium.— U. S. P. ... lb. .85
Fr. seed C. endivia, L. — 150 Gm. per litr.—Cath., Diur., Antisp.—Uses: Gout & rheum.—Dose 10-60 mL (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Colchicum, Compounded.— U. S. P. ... lb. .80
Fr. seed C. ambigua, L. — 150 Gm. per litr.—Cath., Diur., Antisp.—Uses: Gout & rheum.—Dose 10-60 mL (0.6-2.5 Cc.).

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MEMORANDA.
MEMORANDA.
Tincture, Lactucaea.—*U. S. P.—*... 5.00
500 Gm. per litre.—Diar., Hypn., Sed.—Uses: Cough mixt.; also pharm.—Dos. 10-50 ml (0.0-0.5 Cc.).

Tincture, Lavender, Compound.—*U. S. P.—*... 7.00
(Compound Spirit of Lavender; Lavender Drops).—0.295 ml of lavender flowers.—Uses: Adjunct; or for gastric troubles, nausea, & flatulence.—Dos. 50-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Labelia.—*U. S. P.—*... 6.00
Fr. lvs. & tops of Lobelia inflata, L. (Indian Tobacco).—500 Gm. per litre.—Expector., Diaph., Nas., Emetic.—Uses: Bronch., asthma, tonic constip., whooping cough, &c.—Dos. 8-15 ml (0.5-0.9 Cc.); emetic, 30-60 ml (1.8-7.3 Cc.).—Antid., stomach spasm, in tinn. or plenty warm water, external friction, mustard bath, brandy, opium, &c.—Cont. Poison!

Tincture, Malva.—*U. S. P.—*... 8.00
Fr. lvs. & Piper angustifolium, Ruiu & Puron.—100 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Astring., Tonic. —Uses: Diar., dysent., internal hemorrhages, dia. of gen.-urin. org.—Dos. 50-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Musk.—*U. S. P.—*... 2.00
50 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Antispasms.—Uses: Collapses, nervous affect.; also perfumes.—Dos. 50-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Nux Vomica.—*U. S. P.—*... 7.00
Assayed. Const. 0.2 Gm. of combined alkaloids of nux vomica in 100 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Astring., Tonic.—Uses: Atonic digestion; stim. to nervous syst.; in chronic bronch., adipose pneumonia; in poison, by opium, chlor., or narcot.; in all affect. w. impaired muscular nutrition; in anemia, &c.—Dos. 2-8 ml (0.1-0.5 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, tinc. inpo., eczema, chol., rheum., empyema, constip., &c.—Cont. Poison!

Tincture, Opium.—*U. S. P.—*... 1.35
(Levandamn).—500 Gm. per litre. (U. S. P.) per litre, or 1.8-15 Gm. of crystall. morphia in 100 Gm. per litre.—Nar., Hypn., Anod., Stimm.—Uses: Relief pain, check spasm, lessen perspirat., arrest diarr. or dysent., alay cough in bronchitis, pneum., or pleurisy; to overcome inanition, espec. in mania or delir., trem., & to relieve peritonitis, neural., humbago, myalgia, enteritis, angina pectoris, thyphilitis, tetana, &c.—Dos. 2-15 ml (0.1-0.5 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, poison, pern., shaking, forcible walking, gaiting battery, stool, strypnine, &c.—Cont. Poison!

Tincture, Opium, Aacetated.—see Vinegar, Opium.

Tincture, Opium, Camphorated.—*U. S. P.—*... 6.00
(Paragide; Compound Tincture of Camphor).—Fr. pdw. opium, benzole acid, camphor, & oil of anise.—4 Gm. pdw. opium per litre.—Anodyne.—Uses: Nbows., coughs, diarr., pern., stomach & bowels; & to produce sleep. Large used in minute doses to make babies sleep.—Dos. 50-240 ml (1.8-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Opium, Deodorized.—*U. S. P.—*... 1.35
100 Gm. of pdw. opium (U. S. P., deprived of its odorous & nauseating consti.) per litre, or 1.8-15 Gm. of morphine in 100 Cc.—Uses, Doses, Antidotes, &c. As the official tincture.

Tincture, Orange Peel, Bitter.—*U. S. P.—*... 6.00
Fr. rind of fresh Citrus vulgaris, Risco.—500 Gm. per litre.—Tonic, Stomachic, Carmin.—Uses: Dyspep., & to improve taste of bitter medic.—Dos. 50-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Orange Peel, Sweet.—*U. S. P.—*... 6.00
Fr. rind of fresh fruit Citrus Aurantium, L.—500 Gm. per litre.—Stomachic.—Uses: Flavor.—Dos. 15-50 ml (0.5-1.6 Cc.).

Tincture, Pepper, African, Bird, Cayenne, or Red.—see Tincture, Capsicum.

Tincture, Peruvian Bark.—see Tincture, Cinchona.

Tincture, Phosphorus.—see Spirit, Phosphorus.

Tincture, Physostigma.—*U. S. P.—*... 1.00
Fr. bean of P. venenosum, Balfour (Calabar Bean; Ordeal Bean).—100 Gm. per litre.—Sed., Tonlc., Spinal Excit.—Uses: Tannas, strychnine, & atropine poison, neur., convuls., chronic bronch., muscular atrophy of bowels, chronic constip., &c.—Dos. 1-5 ml (0.1-0.4 Cc.).—Antid., emetics, stomach spasm, atropine, strychnine, chloral in ordinary doses, electricity, & artif. respir.—Cont. Poison!

Tincture, Pyrethrum.—*U. S. P.—*... 2.50
Fr. root Anacyclus Pyrethrum, De C (Pellitory).—300 Gm. per litre.—Sialag., Local Stimm., Anod.—Uses: Extern., neural, toothache, rhum., relaxed utv., & palossed tongue.—Dos. 50-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Quassia.—*U. S. P.—*... 5.00
Fr. wood of Picrensis excelsa, Lindley (Bitter Wood).—100 Gm. per litre.—Bitter Tonic, Anthelm, Antipyr. —Uses: In- vigoration digestive organs; as an appetizer; also in constip., worms, & fever.—Dos. 50-80 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Quillaia.—*U. S. P.—*... 6.00
Fr. inner bark Q. Saponaria, Molina (Soap Bark).—300 Gm. per litre.—Sed., Expector., Diar., Tonic, Stomachic.—Also pharm. & tech.—Dos. 15-30 ml (0.9-1.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhapontic,—see Tincture, Krameri.

Tincture, Rhubarb, aqu.—*N. F.—*... 6.00
Fr. rhubarb, borox., potassa, carbon., cinamon., water, &c.—Uses: Fr. rhubarb, castor, cinamon, water, &c.—About same strength as the official tincture.—Cath., Astring., Stomachic, Tonic.—Uses: Diar., constip., & hepatic dis.—Dos. 50-340 ml (8.7-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhubarb, aromatic.—*U. S. P.—*... 8.00
Fr. rhubarb, castor, cinamon, cloves, & nutmeg.—Dos. 50-180 ml (1.8-11.1 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhubarb, hydro-alcohol.—*U. S. P.—*... 8.00
Fr. rhubarb & cardamom.—100 Gm. rhubarb & 30 Gm. cardamom per litre.—Cath., Astring., Tonic, Stomachic.—Uses: Diar., constip., & hepatic dis.; also to promote appetite.—Dos. 50-340 ml (8.7-14.8 Cc.).

Tincture, Rhubarb, Sweet.—*U. S. P.—*... 8.00
Fr. rhubarb, licorice, anise, & cardamom.—As the official tincture.—Dos. 50-150 ml (1.8-7.4 Cc.).

Tincture, Saffron.—*U. S. P.—*... 1.50
Fr. stigma of Crocus sativus, L.—100 Gm. per litre.—Tonic, Aromatic.—Uses: In domestic practice; mos, scarlat., &c.; also for coloring pharm. prep.—Dos. 50-180 ml (8.7-11.1 Cc.).

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MEMORANDA.
Tincture, Sanguinaria.—U. S. P.—lb. .60
Fr. root of Sanguinaria canadensis, L. (Blood-root).—150 Gm. per litre.—Emetic, Stim., Nin., Expector. Extern.—Uses: Sm. doses in apéritif; medium doses in amenorrhea. —Uses 15-30 ml. (0.5-1.0 ml.).

Tincture, Serpentina.—U. S. P.—lb. .60
Fr. rhizome & rootlets Aristolochia Serpentina, L. & A. reticulata, Nunt. (Virginia Snakeroot).—100 Gm. per litre.—Stim., Diuret., Expector. Extern.—Uses: Vehicle for o. r. med. in bronch. diphth., chorrost., dyspeps., amenorr., & intern. fever. —Uses 30-120 ml. (1-4.0 ml.).

Tincture, Silicio, Merck.—c. v.—oz. .39
Fr. seeds Capparis coriacea, Burch.—Nerv., Anti-epil.—Uses: Hyl., nerv.-restit., & diuret. —Uses 30-60 ml. (0.5-1.0 ml.).

Tincture, Snakeroot.—see Tincture, Serpentina.

Tincture, Soap Bark.—see Tincture, Quillaja.

Tincture, Spanish Fly.—see Tincture, Cantabridges.

Tincture, Squill.—U. S. P.—lb. .60
Fr. bulb of Urginea maritima, Baker.—150 Gm. per litre.—Expector., Diuret., Emetic, Purg.—Uses: Coughing, colds, cough, dropsy, &c. —Uses 6-30 ml. (0.1-1.0 ml.).

Tincture, Stramonium Seed.—U. S. P.—lb. .85
Fr. the seed of Datura Stramonium, L. (Thorn-apple, Jamestown Weed).—150 Gm. per litre.—Nar., Hypn., Sed., Analg., Anod.—Uses: Intern., mania, epilepsy, rheum., painful syn. affect., dysmenorrhea, spasmodic asthma, carcinomato. sore, chorea. —Extern., Faint: U. & hemorrhoids. —Uses 5-10 ml. (0.3-0.6 ml.)—Anisid., emetics, stomach siphon, animal carboal, tannin, opium & pilocarpin hypertro. —Uses 1-3 ml. (0.05-0.3 ml.).

*Tincture, Strophanthus, Merck.—U. S. P.—
1:20
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. 
Fr. seed Strophanthus hianspast, Dec. C., deprived of the aum. 50 Gm. per litre.—Cardiac Tonic, Diur., Extern.: Heart dis., asthma, dyspepsia, dropsy, renal colic fr. calcull, palpitation of heart, nephritis, &c. —Uses 10-50 ml. (0.15-0.50 cc.).—Anisid., emetics, stomach siphon, cathartic, tannin, opium, coffee, brandy, &c. —Caust. Poison !

do. Merck.—1:10
Also in 1/4, 1/2 lbs., & ozs. 
Uses, &c. As preceding.—Uses 2-6 ml. (0.15-0.30 ml.).

Tincture, Sumpul.—U. S. P.—lb. 1.00
Fr. root Perulias Sumpul, Hooker fl.—100 Gm. per litre.—Anti- spas., Nerou Sim. —Uses: Hyl., hypochondria, dysent., chronic bronch., amenorr., &c. —Uses 15-60 ml. (0.3-3.5 ml.).

Tincture, Tolu.—U. S. P.—lb. .80 
Fr. balsam tolu.—100 Gm per litre.—Expectorant.—Uses: With or without. In chronic bronch. & coughs. —Uses 30-120 ml. (1-4.0 ml.).

Tincture, Turmeric.—see Tincture, Curcuma.

Tincture, Valerian.—U. S. P.—lb. .60
Fr. rhizome & roots Valeriana officinalis, L.—500 Gm. per litre.—Stimulant.—Uses: Hyl., hemiplegia, hypochondria, low fevers, chorea, & nerv. excitement. —Uses 60-120 ml. (3-7-7.4 ml.).

Tincture, Valerian, Ammoniated.—U. S. P.—lb. .85
(Compound Fr. Valerian).—Fr. Valeriana officinalis, L., by aro. spirit of ammonia.—50 Gm. per litre.—Antiapn. —Uses: Hyl., & nerv. affect.—Uses 30-120 ml. (1.0-4.0 ml.).

Tincture, Vanilla.—U. S. P.—lb. 2.00
Fr. the fruit of Vanilla planifolia, Andrews.—100 Gm. per litre.—Stomachic, Stim., Excito-motor, Aphrodisiac, Anti-nux., Cardia.—Uses: Flavor.

Tincture, Veratrum Viride.—U. S. P.—lb. .70
Fr. rhizome & rootlets V. viride, Bolander (American Hellebore); Indian Poke. —400 Gm. per litre.—Sed., Anapyr. —Uses: Fevers, acute inflam., as such pneum., mania, puerperal convuls., &c. —Uses 1-5 ml. (0.06-0.3 ml.). —Anisid., emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, stimulants, external heat, stimulation by mustard or friction.

Tincture, Warburga,—see Tincture, Antiperiodic.

Tincture, Yellow Jasmine,—see Tincture, Gel-seemium.

Titanium Merck.—15 gr. vials. .25
Metal.—Ti.—Dark gray, amorph., instr. pwd.—Sp. Gr. 2.589 at 15 C.—Sol., warm hydrochloric acid.

Titanium Chloride Merck.—15 gr. vials .25
Also in 10 & 5 gram vials.
(Titanous Chloride; Titanous Dichloride).—TiCl₃.—Hygro., black pwd.; burns like tinder when heated in air; decom. W.—Caust. Keep protected fr. dry air.

Titanium Oxide Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. .69
(Titanous Oxide; Titanous Amydroide).—TiO₂.—White pwd.; when gently heated is lemon-yellow, when strongly heated, brown or black.—Sol., mineral acids.

Titanium & Potassium Fluoride Merck c. v.—oz. 1.29
TiK₂F₄+H₂O.—Cryst., pearly mass.—Sol., b foll.

Tolidin Merck.—Pure c. v.—oz. .25
(Ortho-tolidin; Ortho-diamido-bisulph.)—Fr. ortho-nitro-toluene by reduc. w. acid. amalg. in pres. of acetic acid.—C₆H₅NO₂.—Pearly scales.—Sol., A., E.—100 C.—Uses: Chemical.

*do. Merck.—Commercial c. v.—oz. .64
toluene.—Pure c. v.—lb. .70

Toluene, Mono-chloro-Para., Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00

Toluene, Mono-bromated, Orthor., Merck.—c. v.—oz. 1.00
(Ortho-mono-bromo-toluene).—Fr. brominating toluene in the col. & separating the para-comp.—C₆H₅BrCH₃.—Liq.—Sp. Gr. 1.411 at 20 C. (Kukuk)—Bol. 198-199 C.

Toluene, Mono-bromated, Para., Merck.—c. v.—oz. 2.00
(Para-mono-bromo-toluene).—Fr. brominating toluene in the col. & separation fr. the ortho-comp.—C₆H₅BrC₆H₅CH₃.—Trimest. crys.—Sol., A.—Bol. 195-196 C.

Toluene Trichloride,—see Benzotrichloride.

Toluol Nitrile, Orthor., Merck.—c. v.—oz. 2.50
(Ortho-isocyanic Nitrile; Ortho-isocynic Acid).—Fr. po- tassium cyanide by heat. w. potassium toluene ortho-sulphonate.—C₆H₅CN=C,H₅CH₃CN.—Liq.—Bol. 328-329 C.
Toluene, Meta, Merck

\[ C_6H_5\text{C}_6H_4\text{C}_6H_5 \]

**Properties:**
- **Color:** Colorless, oily liquid.
- **Boiling Point:** 218°C

**Uses:** Primarily as a solvent in various applications.

**Preparation:**
- **Method:** By the reduction of nitrobenzene with hydrogen in the presence of palladium as a catalyst.
- **Yield:** About 84%.

**Description:**
- **Odor:** Methylated benzene.
- **Solubility:** Soluble in water.
- **Reactions:** Reacts with bromine to form dibromo derivative.

**Safety:**
- **Flash Point:** 1°C
- **Health Hazards:** Flammable, toxic.

**Notes:**
- **Preparation:** Use caution when handling due to its flammability.

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**References:**
NEW INFORMATION on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merk's Market Report"—A PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL; $3.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2844, New York.

Trichloro-quinoneMerker. 15 gr. vial .50 Fr. sulphuric acid solut. of phenol by potasse & chlorate w. hydrochloric acid. C₆H₅Cl₂(OH)₂. Yellow plates. — Sol. E., hot A. — Metl. 188-189° C.


Tri-ethylidin. — See Ethlidin.


Triethylamine Merker. oz. 5.00 Fr. ethyl iodide or nitrate, by amm. C₆H₅N=C(C₃H₅)₃N. Immediate, acrid, acrid, liquid. — Sp. gr. 0.878 at 10° C. — Sol. in W. — Boll. 90° C.

Triethylamine Hydrochlorate Merker. c. v. oz. 4.00 C₆H₅N=Cl=C(C₃H₅)₃H. Clear. Cryst. plates, or feathery scales; subl. without decomp. & take fire.

Tri-formyl. — See Formaldehyde, Para-

Tri-imide. — See Paraamide.

Tri-iodo-creosol. — See Loophon.

Trilin (Ecolact). oz. .60 Alcohol. extr. of Trillium erectum L. (Wake Robin; Birthroot). Brown. — Astrig. Tonic. Expector. — Uses: Hasten parturition, check hemorrhage. — Dose 9-14 grains (0.18-0.26 Gm.).

Trimethyline Merker. Pure, anhydrous. .20, 10, & 5 gramme tubes. Gramme 1.00 (Its aqueous solut. is often miscalled "Propylamine"). Fr. methyl iodide, by ammonia. — C₆H₅N=C(C₃H₅)₃N. Liquid, gas; faint, ammoniacal odor. — Sp. gr. 0.879 at 0° C. — Boll. 10-10° C.

Trimethyline Hydrochlorate Merker. 1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 3.50 C₆H₅N=Cl=C(C₃H₅)₃H. HCl. Deliq. colorless. Cryst. — Sol. in W. — Decomp. at 238° C.

Trimethyline Sulphate Merker. 1/2 oz. vials. — oz. 5.00 C₆H₅N=SO₃=C(C₃H₅)₃H. H₂SO₄. — Sol. W. — Decomp. at 238° C.

Trimethyl-anthraquinone Merker. 15 gr. vial 1.00 Fr. pseudo-cuminal-benzolic acid, by concentrated sulphuric acid w. heat. — C₆H₅O=C(C₃H₅)₃C₆H₅. Colorless. — Metl. 161° C.

Trimethyl-benzene. — See Methylanil.

Trimethyl-carbinol. — See Alcohol, Butyllic, Teriary.

Trimethylamine, Solution (so-called "Propylamine"). — See Solution, Trimethylamine.

Trimethyline Bromide Merker. c. v. oz. 2.00 (Dibromo-propane). — By adding hydrobromic acid to allyl bromide at a temp. of minus 19° C. — C₆H₅Br=CH₂Br. CH₂Br. Liquid. — Sp. gr. 2.018 at 0° C. — Boll. 102° C.

Trimethyline Chloro-bromide Merker. c. v. oz. 2.00 (Chloro-bromo-propane). — React. prod. trimethyline bromide w. mercuric chloride. — C₆H₅Br=Cl=CH₂Br. CH₂Cl. Liquid. — Sp. gr. 1.83 at 8° C. — Boll. 143° C at 746 Mm.

Trimethyl-glycol. — See Betaine.


Trimitulo-creosol Merker. c. v. oz. 1.00 (Trimitulo-meta-creosol). Fr. nitration of coal-tar creosol, or its sulphonic acid. — C₆H₅N=C(C₃H₅)₃O(NH₃)₂. — Long, yellow needles. — Sol. in W. — Metl. 128° C. — Antiseptic.

Trimitulo-naphthalene Merker. — Commercial. c. v. oz. .66 Fr. successive nitration of naphthalene. — C₆H₅N(NO₂)₂. — Yellowish crystal.

Tri-olein. — See Olein.

Trional. c. v. oz. 1.50 (Dibutyl-sulphide-oxy-dicyanide). — By pitting dry hydrochloric acid into a mixt. of anhydrous mercaptan & methyl ethyl ketone & oxid' the prod. — C₆H₅SO₃=C(C₃H₅)₃O(BO₂).C₆H₅. — Colorless, lustre plates. — Odor: character. taste. — Sol. A., E. — Boll. 80° W. — Metl. 78° C. — Hypnotic. — Uses: For producing sleep, espec. where there is no pain. Free from cumulative action of sulphon, because completely decomp. in the syst. Esper. valuable in agyriplasia due to morphine, cocaine or chloral. — Dose 15-50 grains (1-3 Gm.). — Max. D. 45 grains (3 Gm.). single ; 120 grains (8 Gm.). p. day.

Tri-oxy-acetophenone. c. v. oz. 1.50 Galactoacetophenone.

Tri-oxy-benzene. — See Phloroglucin.


Triphenyl-guanidine Hydrochloride Merker. c. v. oz. 3.00 C₆H₅N=S=CH₂.HCl. O. Sol. W. — Metl. 241-242° C.


Tri-steinin. — See Stearins.


Tropa-cocain. — See Benzyl-pseudotepoline, Hydrochloride.

Tropazolin Dₐ. — See (Dye) Orange, Methyl.

Tropazolin O. — See (Dye) Yellow, T.

Tropazolin Oₐ, or Rₐ. — See (Dye) Orange, Diphenylamine.


1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially so designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: Merck!

2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.

3. The prices quoted throughout this work include the cost of containers. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.

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MEMORANDA.
Tropine Sulph.

Merck's 1896 Index.

New information on articles here enumerated, and others (especially on all new discoveries or applications), is promptly published twice a month in "Merck's Market Report"—A Pharmaceutical Journal. $2.00 per year (beginning any time). Sample copy sent free on application to Merck & Co., Publishing Department, P. O. Box 2042, New York.

Tropine Sulphate Merck...15 gr. vial 1.00 (C.H.2N.H.O), H, SO. Wh. cryt. Sol. W. A.

Trypsin Merck...c. v. 4.00 Enzyme fr. pancreatic juice, or the pancreas, of animals. Yellow to grayish-pale pink. Sol. W. A. 


Tuberculin Koch...5 Cc. vials. C. 2.25 (Koch's Lymph). Y. exr. fr. pure cultures of the tubercle bacillus. Yellowish gray, soluble in alcohol. 

Tumefol. Crude...oz. .40 Mix of sulfones & sulfonic acids fr. mineral oil. - Dark brown or blackish-brown. Sol. E. B. Antiseptic. Uses: Extern., in 5-10% soln. eth. glycerc. or alc. for cut. or skin. 


Tungsten Merck...C. P. 1.00 (Wolfram). Metal. W. Light, gray powd.; metallic lustre. 

* do. Merck....Commercial...lb. 1.50 Hard, brittle, gray powd. 

Tungsten Bronze, Orange, Merck...oz. 1.25 (Tungsten-sodium Bronze; Saffron Bronze). Fr. dis. tungsten tri-oxide in melted sodium tungstate. Gold-like pieces. Sp. Gr. 5.81. Uses: Pigment. 

Tungsten Bronze, Violet, Merck...oz. 1.25 Mix of sod. & potas. tungsten bronze. Uses: Pigment. 

Tungsten Tri-oxide, see (Aid) Tungstic Acids.

Turmeric Yellow, see Curcumine.

Turbentine. U. S. P. 

Uricosum, see Balsam, Canada.


Urinephane, Camphor, see Terpene Hydrocarbon.

Tussol...c. v. 1.25 (Antipyrine Phenyl-glycolate; Antipyrine Monochloride). Antiseptic. Uses: Whoop. cough. Dose 10-15 grams (0.18-1.5 gms.). 

Tyrosine Merck...15 gr. vial 2.00 (Par-phenyl-alpha-phenylazophenol Acid). Deriv. of protein. Formed by heating albuminoids w. potas. C.H.4O.

Ulexin...5 Cc. vials. C. 2.25 (Koch's Lymph). Y. exr. fr. pure cultures of the tubercle bacillus. Yellowish gray, soluble in alcohol. 


Ulexine Hydrobromate...c. v. 3.00 Yellow-white, wh. cryt. Sol. W. A. Diuretic. Uses: Cardiac dropy & stycthenes poison. 

Ural, Urarine, or Uralium, see Urethane, Chloral.

Uranil Merck...c. v. 4.00 (Murexide; Diethyl-amine; Amido-barbary Acid). Deriv. of malonyl-urea. Fr. boiling alloxazin w. amm. chloride. C.H.4N.O4 = CO(NH,CO)CH NH. Silky need. Sol. E. Bb. W. 

Uranine, see (Dye) Yellow, Uranine.

Uranium Merck...15 gr. vial 2.00 Metal. - Blackish scales or globules. 


Uranium Acatite Merck's G. R. c. v. 0.74 Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. 

Uranium Bromate Merck...c. v. 0.59 UrO2(H2O)3 + H2O. 

Uranium Borate Merck...c. v. 0.94 Grayish or greenish-gray powd. 


"Uranium Chloride" & "Jodide" (so-called), see Uranium Oxycyanide & Oxialide. 

Uranium Ferricyanide Merck...c. v. 0.104 UFe(CN)6. Reddish-brown powd. 

Uranium Nitrate Merck...c. P. g. s. v. 0.67 Also in 1, 1½, 1¼ lbs. (Uranic Nitrate). - UO2(NO3)2 + H2O. Lemon-yellow, fuscos. rhombic plates. - Sol. W. A. Antiseptic. Uses: Intern. intern., Chem. anal., for determining thoracic & arsenic acids. Also photo. & techn. - Dose 1/4-1/2 grain (0.005-0.008 Gm.). 

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MEMORANDA.
Uranium Nitrate Merck's G. R. —
— Merck's Guaranteed Reagent. —
— g. s. v. — oz. .72
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.
Tests: — H₂SO₄ (1): BaCl₂: q.s. solv. 1:20 clear; add BaCl₂; no clq. — (Burlil) q.s. solv. 1:20; add Amm. and exc. Amm. Carbonate: clear. — O. Methyl: 5 Gm. add 5 cc. EtOH; dil. to 100 cc. heat; pass H₂SO₄: no ppt. — (Tronaca salt) 1 Gm. diss. in 20 cc. W.; acidify w. 1 cc. H₂SO₄; add 1 drop norm. KMnO₄: red color.

Uranium Oxalate Merck — Cryst... c. v. — oz. .64
(Uranyl Oxalate). — UO₂C₂O₄+3H₂O: Yellow pwd. — Caut. Poisen!

Uranium Oxide, Black, Merck — c. v. — oz. .64
Graysil-black pwd.; formerly supposed to be the metal.

"Uranum Oxide, Hydrated," (so-called) — see Ammonium Uranate.

Uranium Oxide, Red, Merck — Pure. c. v. — oz. 1.04
(Uranium Trioxide; Uranic Oxide, or Anhydride). — U₂O₃: Reddish, or brownish-yellow, pwd.

Uranium Oxychloride Merck — g. s. v. — oz. .67

Uranium Oxyiodide Merck — g. s. v. — oz. 1.07
(Uranic Iodide; so-called "Uranic Iodide"). — UO₂I₂: Black, cryst. mass. — Sol. W.

Uranium Phosphoric Phosphate Merck — c. v. — oz. .94
(Uranic Phosphate; Mono-uranic-ortho-phosphate). — UO₂P₂O₇: Yellow pwd.

Uranium Sulphate Merck — c. v. — oz. .64
(Uranic Sulphate). — UO₂SO₄+3H₂O: Lemon-yellow cryst. — Sol. W.

Uranium, Yellow — see Sodium, or Ammonium Uranate.

Uranium & Ammonium Carbonate Merck —
Cryst... c. v. — oz. 1.04
(Uranic Carbonate). — UO₂(NH₄)₂CO₃: Sm. yellow, transp. cryst.; decomp. by air. — Sol. 20 W. at 10° C. — Caut. Keep well stoppered. Poisen!

Uranium & Barium Oxide, Merck — Orange... c. v. — oz. .94

do. Merck — Yellow... c. v. — oz. .89
BaU₂O₇: Yellow pdr. — Sol., acids. — Caut. Poisen!

Uranium & Calcium Phosphate Merck —
c. v. — oz. .54
(Uranic Calcium Phosphate). — (UO₂)₃Ca(PO₄)₂+6H₂O - Greenish-yellow cryst.

Uranium & Strontium Oxide Merck — c. v. — oz. 1.04

Uranite — see Curare.

Urea Merck — Pure, cryst. — c. v. — oz. .64

Urea Acetate Merck — Fused... c. v. — oz. 1.04
CH₃COONH₂.

Urea Citrate Merck — c. v. — oz. .104
(Acid Urea Citrate). — CH₃CONH₂: H₂O.

Urea Hydrochlorate Merck — c. v. — oz. .114
CH₃C₂H₃O₂Cl: Deq. Leafeate. — Caut. Keep dry; fr. air.

Urea Nitrate Merck — c. v. — oz. .64
CH₃CONH₂NO₃: Wh., rhombohedral cryst. — Sol. 1. W. & A.

Urea Oxalate Merck — c. v. — oz. .64
C₂H₄O₂N₂: Yellow pdr. — Sol. 32 W., 80 A.

Urea Sulphate Merck — c. v. — oz. 1.14
CH₃CONH₂SO₄: Wh. cryst.

Urethane Merck — C. P. — c. v. — oz. .54
Also in 1, 1/2, & 1/4 lbs.

(Rityl Carbamate; Rityl-urethane). — Fr. carbonic ether, by ammon. or ethyl alc.; by urea w. heat. — C₂H₅NO₃: CO(NH₂)OH: — Columnar, colorless, or sm. scales; faint, peculi. odor; saltpetre-like taste. — Sol. 0.5 A., 1. W. 1.5 C., 3 G., 20 olive oil (Vulpinus). — Mel. 60-61° C. — Hy. — Anti-spasm., Sol. — Uses: Insect, scabies, sore, excor., tetanos, & as antit. in strychnine, quinin., & pleurotis poison. Does not interfere w. circulation, or secretion; no unpleas. after effects; in large doses increases respiration without affecting pulse or temp., & produces a mild, natural sleep. In eclampsia it should be given per enema. — Dose, children, 4-8-15 grains (0.25-0.5-1 Gm.) 1-4 t. p. d.; hy. 5-10 grains (0.3 Gm.) 1-2 t. p. d. in solut. of about 10%. — Max. D. 50 grains (0.5 Gm.), single. — Incomp., alkalies, acids. — Caut. Keep well stoppered.

Urethane, Chioral, Merck — C. P., cryst. c. v. — oz. .56

Urethane, Ethylidene, Merck — c. v. — oz. 2.00

Urethane, Phenyl, — see Euphorin.

Urethane, Methyldene, Merck — c. v. — oz. 2.00

Urobilin Merck — c. v. — oz. 1.5 gr. vial 10.00

Uromelanin Thuolichium-Merck — c. v. — oz. 1.5 gr. vial 10.00

Urophorin "B", — see Theobromine & Lithium Benzoate.

Urophorin "S", — see Theobromine & Lithium Salicylate.
MEMORANDA.
Urson.  

*MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.*

**Vitellin.**

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Urson.  

* C. P.  

15 gr. vial  .75  
Cryst. prtn. fr. lvs. Aconitophyllum Uva-ursi, L.  
C₁₂H₁₆O₁₄  
H₂O (C₁₄H₁₀O₁₄)H₂O. Necells.—Sol. st. A., E.—Melt. 100–105° C.

Valerian-sodium Bisulphite Mercur. c. v. oz. 1.54  
R₂H₃O₃Na₂SO₄H₂O.  
Valeric Acid Mercur. c. v. oz. 2.04  
(Lico-Valeric Chloride) C₁₈H₂₈O₄  
(C₃H₅C₈H₇O₄)C₈H₇O₄.  
Litq.; decomp. with W. Sp. Gr. 0.988 at 30° C.—Bd. 114° C.

Valeriane Hydro-iodide, see Iodo-amyline.

Valzol, see Sucrol.

Vanadium Mercur.  

15 gr. vial 4.00  
Metal.—Y.—Light gray, lustr. prtd.—Sp. Gr. 5.8 at 15° C.

Vanadium Chloride Mercur.  

15 oz. vials.—oz. 3.00  
(Rhypo-vanadie Hydrochloride; Divanadyle Tetrasulfide).  
2 V₄O₅HClH₂O.  
Dark green, syrupy masses.—Sol. W. A.

Vanadium Pentoxide Mercur.  

15 gr. vial 4.00  
(Vanadie Chloride; Vanadyl Chloride) V₂O₅  
Yellowish-red, rhombic prism, or yellowish-brown prtd.—Sol. strong acids; al. in W.

Vanadium Sulphate Mercur.  

15 gr. vial 7.50  
(Normal Vanadyl Sulphate.) (VO₃)₂SO₄.  
Dellig, reddish-brown scales.—Cont. Keep well stoppered.

Vanadium Sulphide Mercur.  

15 gr. vial 7.50  
(Vanadium Di chloride; Hypovanadous Sulphide.) V₂S₉.  
Brownish-black prtd. or lustr. crust.—readily absorb oxygen.

Vanillin  

.5 oz. 5.60  
(Methyl-propocetochelic Aldehyde; Vanille Aldehyde.).  
Princip. fr. poda Vanillo planifolia, Andrews. C₁₅H₁₂O₆  
C₁₅H₁₂O₅HClOH.  
Colorless prism; pleas.; arom. odor; vain. taste.—Sol. A., E., C., carbon di chloride; al. W.  
Uses: Dyspepsia.—Chukey for perfume & confectionery.—Dose 1/2–1/4 gr. (0.008–0.02 Grm.).

Vaseline, see Petroleum, Yellow, or White.

Vaselone  

Mtx. of margaron & stearon dist in mineral oil.—Wh., ntral, fatty mast.; odor.; tast.; resembles petroleum.—Uses: Ointment base.

Vaselinum Mercur.  

15 gr. vial 10.00  
Fr. the Indian plant Achiadole Viciae, Ross. Uses: Brench; affect. & as a insecticide.

Vellolene  

Fr. bark Geleoesperum Velloci, Allern. (Pao Perfuro Bark).  
C₁₆H₁₄O₄  
Resembles brunite.

Veleric Mercur.—C. P.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 4.75  
(Cevadeine). Fr. seeds Asagra officinalis, Lindley; free fr. o. alkaloids, &c., of this plant. C₁₅H₁₂O₆H₂O.—Wl. prtd.  

Veneric Mercur.—U. S. P.—Very pure.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 2.75  
Mixt. of alkaloids fr. seeds Asagra officinalis, Lindley.—Wh. prtd.; cannot cause violent sneezing, when inhaled; exceed-ingly irritating to muc. memb.—Sol. 8 C., 8 A., E.; al. W.

Melt. ab. 115° C.—Irritant, Sed., Alte., Counter-Irritant, Antipyrin, Analig. Uses: Interna., gout, rheum., neural, erup., epilepsy. Extern. Injuries, stiff joints, sprains, & chronic swellings, in oint.—Dose 1/4–1/2 gr. (0.001–0.005 Grm.).—Appl. 1–4 g. in oint.—Max. D. 1/4 gr. (0.005 Grm.). Single: 1/5 gr. (0.008 Grm.), p. day.—Antid., tannic acid, emetics, powdered charcoal, stomach pump, stimulants; mor- phine & strychno, hypoderm.: heat, recumbent position.—Cont. Poison! Great care!

Venerin Mercur.—Pure.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 2.70  
Wh. amorph., friable flakes or prtd.—Uses: Extern., as the official.

Venereate Acetate Mercur.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 3.25  
C₁₅H₁₃NO₃C₂H₅OH. Wh. prtd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Dose, Antipyrin, &c. as the official.

Venereate Hydrochlorate Mercur.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 3.25  
C₁₅H₁₃NO₃HCl. Wh. prtd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Dose, Antipyrin, &c. as the official.

Venereate Nitrate Mercur.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 3.25  
C₁₅H₁₃NO₃NO₃. Wh. prtd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Dose, Antipyrin, &c. as the official.

Venereate Sulphate Mercur.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 3.25  
(C₅H₁₃NO₃)₂H₂SO₄. Wh. prtd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Dose, Antipyrin, &c. as the official.

Venereate Venilaneate Mercur.  

1/2 oz. c. v. oz. 3.25  
Wh. prtd.—Sol. W., A.—Uses, Dose, Antipyrin, &c. as the official.

Venereate Mercur  

.1 oz. 1.29  
Fr. venereate, by baryta w. heat.—C₁₅H₁₃O₄—Color. oil; agr., arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.506.—Melt. 160° C.—Sol. 20° C.

Vendigria, see Copper Acetate.

Venditer, see Copper Carbonate, Blue.

Vermilion, see Mercury Sulphide, Red.

Vernonia  

Glucoside, fr. root Vernonia nigiranta, Oliv. & Eller—C₁₅H₁₂O₄.  
Colored oil; agr., arom. odor.—Sp. Gr. 1.596.—Melt. 150° C.—Sol. 80° C.

Vesuvin, see (Dye) Brown, Bismarck.

Vieira Mercur.  

1/2 oz. vial 3.00  

Vinegar, Opium.—U. S. P.—Ib. 3.00  
(Acetated Tincture of Opium; Black Drop). Represents 10% of pwd. opium; 1.5 to 1.6% of morphine.—Stim., Ano., Hyp., Nas., Deo.; Relieves pain, check dit. & dyre., arrest peristalsis & produce sleep.—Dose 5–15 ft. (0.3–0.9 Grm.) 1–2 t. p. d.—Antid., emetics, stomach stichon, external stimulants, friction, faradization, coffee, caffeine, atropine, oxygen, permentanx of potash, &c.

Vinyl Trichloride, see Ethylene Chloride, Mone-chlorinated.

Vitellin, from Eggs, Mercur.  

15 gr. vial .75  
(Orvo-vitellin). Protoid (prop. nucleo-aluminae) fr. yolks of eggs (after Hoppeder).—Wh. grn. subct.—Sol. dil. acids, alkal., 10% solt. common salt.

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--290--
Vitellin. from Plants, Merck........... 15 gr. vial 1.00
Globulin separated fr. beans, peas, &c., by a solnt. of common salt.

Vitriol, Blue, see Copper Sulphate.

Vitriol, Green, see Iron Sulphate—Crude.

Vitriol, Oil of, see Acid, Sulphuric.

Vitriol, White, see Zinc Sulphate.

Water, Ammonia, U.S.P.—26° Bé, pure, so-called "stronger"... g. s. b.—lb. .25
Also in carboys, & 2 lb. bottles.
(Aqua Ammoniae Fortior; Liquor Ammoniae Fortior.)—Aq. solut. of ammonia gas.—NH3+aq.—Color. lilac; Intense, pungent, suffocating odor; not acid taste; str. alkaline react.—Sp. Gr. 0.901 at 16° C.—106 NH3.—Misc., all prop., W., A.—Antidote, acetic, tartaric, or dil. hydrochloric acid after vomiting & expelling ofstomach. —Incomp., great danger in mixing ammonia w. sulfuric acid, as they may become boiling hot. Avoid iodine, chlorine water, alkalis, acids, &c.—Uses: Pharm., chem. & techn.—Cauf. Keep cool, in strong, tight, stop. not completely filled.

do.—20° Bé, pure... g. s. b.—lb. .15
Sp. Gr. 0.903 at 16° C.—175 NH3.

do.—U.S.P.—16° Bé, pure... g. s. b.—lb. .13
(Aqua Ammoniae Fortior; Spirit of Hartshorn.)—NH3+aq.—Sp. Gr. 0.900 at 16° C.—106 NH3.—Stim., Antacid, Rube., Antiperuric.—Uses: Intern., in syph., heartburn, sick headache, &c.; hypoderm., for severe bites, collapses, &c. —Extern., insect bites & in liniments.—Dosage: 10–30 ml (0.6–1.8 Gr.) intrave., 80–180 ml (1.8–3.7 Gr.)

Water, Ammonia, Merck's G. R.—Merk's Guaranteed Reagent.—
Pure...22° Bé... g. s. b.—lb. .50
* Pure...16° Bé... g. s. b.—lb. .00

The 22° Bé: Sp. Gr. 0.905.
The 16° Bé: Sp. Gr. 0.900.
Tests: (Base.) 15 ml evap. on W:b. trace at moist.—(Pyridine & Gr.) 10 ml dill. 30 ml. W:b. add exc. HNO3; color; add soln. AgNO3; no ch. (Mast.) 8 ml dill. 20 ml. W:b. add 1:1 eq. HNO3; 1:1 eq. AgNO3 & ch. (H2SO4) 10 ml superNat. w. dil. Acetic Acid; add soln. CH3CO2; no ch. for brn. (CO2) 10 ml dil. dill. 10 ml W:b.; add 40 ml Lime W:b. no turb.

Water, Bitter Almond, Merck.—U.S.P.—c.—lb. .39
Also in 5 lb. bottles.
1.5% of hydrocyanic acid.—Anod., Sed., Antispasmm.—Uses: Asthma, whoop. cough, dyspepsia, &c.—Dosage: 20–40 ml (1.8–2.2 Gr.)

Water: Bromine, Chlorine, or Lime, see Solution: Bromine, Chlorine, or Lime.

Water, Cherry Laurel, Merck...... g. s. b.—lb. .39
Also in 5 lb. bottles.
Water distilled w. ivx. cherry laurel. 0.1% prussic acid.—Turp. lig.; odor of prussic acid.—Anod., Sed., Antispasmm.—Uses: Whoop. cough, anesthetic affect, dyspepsia, &c.—Dosage: 20–40 ml (1.8–2.2 Gr.)

Water, Orange Flower, Stronger—U.S.P.—c.—lb. .34
(Triple Orange Flower Water).—By prod. in distill. orange fs. for the essential oil.—Cauf. Keep closely stopped, in a dark place.

Water, Oxygenated, see Hydrogen Peroxide.

Water, Rose, Stronger.—U. S. P. etc.—c.—lb. .39
(Triple Rose Water).—Water satu. w. volat. oil of rose petals; by-prod. in distill. oil of roses.—Cauf. Keep well stoppered & cool.

Water, Sulphured Hydrogen, see Acid, Hydro-sulphuric.

Wax, Bees', see Beeswax.

Wax, Carnauba.—lb. .40
(Brazil Wax).—Fr. lw. of Copernicia cerifera, Marit., of Brazil; cont. myricyl alc. (C19H32O12).—Hard, amorph., straw-colored to brownish lumps; semi-elastic fracture; peculiar agr. smell.—Sol. A., E.—Melt. 85° C.—Uses: Techn.

Wax, Japan.—lb. .15
Fr. pericarp of fruit Rhiz Rhiz succedanea, L., & other species of Rhus growing in Japan & China, & mainly comp. of glycerin palmitate. Pale yellow, slick, fat cakes, discs or squares, with a greasy feel.—Sol. B., carbon disphosphate, petroleum ether, hot E., hot A., alkali solnt.—Melt. 55.5–56.5° C.—Uses: Techn.

Wax, Mineral, see Ceresin.

Wax Paper, see Paper, Wax.

White Precipitate, see Mercury-ammonium Chloride.

Wine, Opium.—U. S. P. —lb. 3.00
(Byndham's Landanum; Tinctura Opii Croccata).—Represents 10% of pwd. opium; 1.8 to 1.6% of morphine.—Hypp., Anod., Nor.—Uses: Relieve pain, produce sleep, alloy cough, check peristalsis or lessen secretion in pneum., bronch., pleurisy, diarrhea, dysentery, peritonitis, enteritis, neural, insom., &c.—Dosage: 5–15 ml (0.3–1 Gr.)—Antidote, emetics, stomach aperitive, potas. permg., tannic acid, atropine, coffee, strychnine, oxygen, excels, electricity, &c.

Wolfrench, see Tungsten.

Wood Alcohol, Naphtha, or Spirit, see Alcohol, MethyI.

Wood Fat, Anhydrous (Adpe Lane).—Purified wood fat fr. Oris Aria, L. (Sheep), consist. chiefly of cholesterin.—Yellowish, semi-solid fat; faint, pecu. odor; turns darker on expos.—Misc. 3 W.—Sol. E., C., benzol.—Melt. 40° C.—Emollient.—Uses: Extern., Ointment base.

Wool Fat, Hydrous, see Lanolin.

Wooodarit, see Curare.

Wrightite, see Conesine.

Xanthine Merok.—g. s. vial 1.25
(Ureas Acid).—Fr. guanine, by nitric acid; occurs naturally in the animal body.—C6H6N4O2=C6H5(CO)CH3.NH4.—Wh., amorph. or gran masses.—Sol. in hot W: readily in alkali solnt.

Xanthopicrit, see Berberine.

Xanthoxylin Crystals, Fr. essential oil Japan pepper (Xanthoxylum piperitum, Sten-}

hons).—C6H6O3.—Silky, monocr. crys.—Sol. A., B., Insol. W.—Melt. 80° C.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit(s)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Xanthoxyl</td>
<td>Crystals, Fumed ash, or powdered bark, brown smoke.</td>
<td>oz.</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene Merck</td>
<td>Pure</td>
<td>c. b. - lb.</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene, Meta, Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. b. - lb.</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylene, Para, Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
<td>2.04</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenol, Meta, Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
<td>1.79</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenol, Ortho, Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylenol</td>
<td>Para (orthoxylenol-salol)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xylidine Merck</td>
<td>Crystals, Fumed ash, or powdered bark, brown smoke.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyloestin Merck</td>
<td>1½ g vial</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xyloestin</td>
<td>Yellow precipitate, see Mercury Oxide, Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ytrrium Merck</td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yttrium Acetate Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yttrium Carbonate Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yttrium Chloride Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yttrium Chloride Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yttrium Nitrate Merck</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 g vial</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yttrium Oxide Merck</td>
<td>Anhydrous, 15 g v.</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc Merck</td>
<td>Absolutely pure, sticks, pencils, or granulated</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>Metal, Zn. - Finished; crystal fracture, Sp. Gr. 0.9, Salts, acids.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>U. S. P. - C. P., sticks, pencils, or granulated</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>U. S. P. - C. P., plates, powder, or filings</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Absolutely free fr. Arsenic, sticks, or pencils</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Abs. free fr. Arsenic, grains, or granulated</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Abs. free fr. Arsenic, coarse powder</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Abs. free fr. Arsenic, filings</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Crude, blocks</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Use for hydrogen lamps</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Crude, sticks, or granulated</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Use for making hydrogen</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do. Merck</td>
<td>Powder</td>
<td>lb.</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc, Absolutely pure</td>
<td>Merk’s Guaranteed Reagent.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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MEMORANDA.
Zinc.

MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Zinc Chrysoph.

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Zinc, C. P., Merck's G. R.
- Merck's Guaranteed. -
Var. forms, as above Non-reagents, at prices 5 to 10% higher.

*Zinc Acetate Merck.—US. P.—Pure, cryst. in U. S. P. 15 grs. c. b.—lb. .43

Zinc Bromide Merck.—U. S. P.—g. s. v.—oz. .19
ZnBr2.—Wh., hygroscopic, cryst. pwd.; sharp, metal. taste.—Sol. W., A. V, E., amm.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern., for epilepsy, in v. ill. soln.—Dose: 1-2 grains (0.008-0.13 Grm.).—Max: D. 10 grains (0.66 Grm.), p. day.—Cost. Keep in small, glass-stoppered bottles.

Zinc Carbolate Merck.—C. P.—c. v.—oz. .24
Wh. pwd.—Sol. al. in w. & A.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Dusting poud. in surg. & skin dise.

*Zinc Carbonate Merck.—Precipitated c. b.—lb. .38
Impale., wh. pwd. comp. variable.—Antiseptic, mildly Sed.—Uses: Extern., wounds, ulcers, skin dise., &c. also face poud. do. Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, precipitated c. b.—lb. .13

Zinc Chlorate Merck.—Pure, cryst. c. v.—oz. .49
Zn(ClO3)2·3H2O.—Colorless, v. delio. cryst.—Sol. W., A.

*Zinc Chloride Merck.—U. S. P.—Pure, gran., dry c. v.—oz. .10
Also in 1, 2/3, & 1/2 lbs. (Batter of Zinc).—ZnCl2.—Wh., delio. pwd.—Sol. 0.8 W., A. E.—Mott. 99.9% C.—Alum., Antiseptic, Escharotic.—Uses: Intern., epilepsy, chorea, acrof., eryth., &c.—Extern., cannie in neri, cancerous affection, superficial granulum, gangr., aneurism, &c.; collyrium in thickened & vascular conjunctiva; &c. in. sin. also techn. —Dose: 1/2-1/4 grain (0.000-0.008 Grm.) in urethra, 1 in 1,000 W.; for bandaging, 1 in 100-500 W.; for eye-wash, 1 in 1000 W.; in tuberculous joints, 1 in 10 W.; for cancer, 20% paste. w. eye flour.—Antid., alkal. carbonate, preceding water or milk; albumen, anodynes, stimulants, tea, &c.—Cost. Poison! Keep in small, glass-stoppered bottles.

do. Merck.—Fused, plates, or sticks... c. v.—oz. .10
Also in 1, 2/3, & 1/2 lbs.

da.—Crude, dried... c. b.—lb. .24
Antiseptic, Preservativ.—Uses: Deodorant, disinfect. & embalming material, alone or w. phenol & o. antiseptic.

**Zinc Chloride Merck's G. R.—Merck's Guaranteed.-

Also in 1, 2/3, & 1/2 lbs. (Batter of Zinc).—ZnCl2.—Wh., delio. pwd.—Sol. 0.8 W., A. E.—Mott. 99.9% C.—Alum., Antiseptic, Escharotic.—Uses: Intern., epilepsy, chorea, acrof., eryth., &c.—Extern., cannie in neri, cancerous affection, superficial granulum, gangr., aneurism, &c.; collyrium in thickened & vascular conjunctiva; &c. in. sin. also techn. —Dose: 1/2-1/4 grain (0.000-0.008 Grm.) in urethra, 1 in 1,000 W.; for bandaging, 1 in 100-500 W.; for eye-wash, 1 in 1000 W.; in tuberculous joints, 1 in 10 W.; for cancer, 20% paste. w. eye flour.—Antid., alkal. carbonate, preceding water or milk; albumen, anodynes, stimulants, tea, &c.—Cost. Poison! Keep in small, glass-stoppered bottles.

Zinc Chloride, fused, with Potassium Nitrate, Merck.—

*Zinc Chloride, fused, with Potassium Nitrate, Merck.—

Also in 1, 2/3, & 1/2 lbs., & ozs.

Zinc Chloro-iodide Merck.—g. s. v.—oz. .77
Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Disinfector.

Zinc Chromate Merck.—

(Zinc Yellow; Buttercup Yellow).—Zn2CrO4.—Yellow pwd.—Uses: Pigment

Zinc Chrysophaphate Merck.—

Brownish-red pwd.—Sol. alkali solnt.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Extern., dress for wounds, the alkal. secretions of which readily dissolve it.

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Zinc Citrate.  

**MERCK’S 1896 INDEX.**  
Zinc Searate.

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### Zinc Citrate Merck

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{3}O_{2})<em>{2}·H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Zinc Cyanide Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(CN)_{2}</td>
<td>Wh. crist. pwd.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
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**Zinc Ferro-cyanide Merck**—Pure.  

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(CN)<em>{2}·4H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
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</table>

**Zinc Fluoride Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZnF_{2}</td>
<td>Color. need.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Formate Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{3}O_{2})<em>{2}·H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Dose 1/4-1/4 gr.</td>
<td>g. s. - v. - oz.</td>
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**Zinc Iodide Merck**—U. S. P.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZnI_{2}</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
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**Zinc Lactate Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{3}O_{2})<em>{2}·H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. crist.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
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**Zinc Lactophosphate Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{3}O_{2})<em>{2}·H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Monochloracetate Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{3}O_{2})Cl</td>
<td>Antiseptic.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Nitrate Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(NO_{3})<em>{2}·4H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Color., four-sided, deliq. prisms.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Oxalate Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{2}O_{4})<em>{2}·2H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Peroxide Merck**—U. S. P.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(OH)<em>{2}·2H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>lb. cartons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Permanganate Merck**—C. P.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MnO_{2}</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>g. s. - v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Phosphate Merck**—Crystal.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(HPO_{4})<em>{2}·2H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Phospho-lactate**—see Zinc Lactophosphate.  

**Zinc Picrate Merck**—U. S. P.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zn(C_{2}H_{3}O_{2})<em>{2}·H</em>{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. crist.</td>
<td>c. v. - oz.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Silico-fluoride Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZnF_{2}·SiF_{4}·H_{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. hexagonal plates.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zinc Silico-fluoride Merck**—Pure.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZnSiF_{4}·H_{2}O</td>
<td>Wh. pwd.</td>
<td>lb.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. This work is a general Compendium of the Materia Medica. Such articles as may be had of the Merck Brand, are especially designated throughout the book. When ordering or prescribing these, please specify: MERCK!
2. The quality marked thus: * will be sent, when not otherwise ordered.
3. The PRICES quoted throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
Zinc Sulphocyanate Merck c. v.—oz. — .29
(Zinc Sulphocyanide, or Rhodanide.)—Zn(CN)₂—Wh. pwd. —Sol. A. amm.

Zinc Sulpho-iodobutyrate Merck c. v.—oz. — .60
Brownish-black, ml-like mass.—Extern. Antiseptic.

Zinc Sulpho-phenate.—see Zinc Sulpho-carboline.

Zinc Sulphylitate Merck c. v.—oz. — .56
Sol(Sb) —Wh. soul. (2 comp. when dry). —Antiseptic.
—Uses: —Inern. Intestinal troubles due to bacterial infection.
—Extern., chronic excs., pruritides, & all parasitic skin dis.—Also chem.—Does 1/2 grains (0.0.0.12 Grm.)—Appl. 10% oint. w. lanolin or hard. —Caut. Keep under water.

Zinc Tannate Merck c. v.—oz. — .29
Zn(OH)₂ · H₂O · 1/2 H₂O.—Gray pwd. —Astring., Antisept.—Uses: —Inern., diar. affect.—Extern. gonor. —Does 1/4—1/6 grains (0.1-0.3-0.3 Grm.)

Zinc Tartrate Merck c. v.—oz. — .29
ZnC₄H₄O₆ · 2H₂O.

Zinc Tetaborate Merck.—Anhydrous c. v.—oz. — .31
(Zinc Borate, Bboro, Pyro-boro.)—ZnB₂O₄ —Wh. pwd. —Sol. acids.—Antiseptic.
—Uses: —Derm. —Hydrated. —1.9

Zinc Tetraborate.—Anhydrous c. v.—oz. — .31
(Zinc Borate, Bboro, Pyro-boro.)—ZnB₂O₄ —Wh. pwd. —Sol. acids.—Antiseptic.
—Uses: —Derm. —Hydrated. —1.9

Zinc Trihydro-carboline.—c. v.—oz. — .84
(Zinc Trichloro-carboline.)—ZnCl₃ (C₃H₅ClO) —Yellowish precip.—Antiseptic.—Uses: —Skin diseases.

Zinc Valerianate Merck.—U. S. P.—Light. c. v.—oz. — .29
(Zinc Valerate.)—Zn(C₂H₅O₂)₂ —Wh. glos. lamine; valerianic acid odor; sweetish taste; decom. on exposure. —Sol. 40 A., 100 W. —Antispasm. —Astring. —Tonic. —Uses: —Diabetes insipidus, nerv. affect. —extern. gonor. —Does 1/4—1/2 grains (0.0.0.12-0.12 Grm.)—Max. D. 3 grains (0.03 Grm.). p. day. —Caut. —Keep well stoped.

Zinc & Ammonium Chloride Merck c. v.—oz. — .49
ZnCl₂ · NH₃ · H₂O, when freshly prepared. —Wh. cryst.; comp. variable; loses amm. on expos.—Sol. W. —Caut. —Keep well closed & cool.

Zinc & Ammonium Sulphate Merck c. b.—lb. — .10
ZnSO₄ · 4NH₃ · 4H₂O.—Readily effloresce. cryst.

Zinc & Calcium Cyanide Merck c. v.—oz. — .79
Zn(CN)₂ · Ca(CN)₂ —Sm. —Wh. cryst.—Sol. W.

Zinc & Manganese Chloride Merck c. v.—oz. — .79
ZnCl₂ · MnCl₂ · 4H₂O.

Zinc & Potassium Cyanide Merck c. v.—oz. — .34
Zn(CN)₂ · KCN.—Crystals.—Sol. W.

Zinc & Potassium Sulphate Merck c. b.—lb. — 1.09
Also in 1/2, 1/2 lbs., & oxr.

Zinc & Tin Amalgam Merck c. b.—lb. — 2.00

Zinc-ethyl Merck g. s.—oz. — .36
React. prod. zinc & zinc-sodium w. ethyl iodide.—Zn(C₂H₅I)₂ —Color. —tq. takes fire in contact w. air. —89. Gr. 1.182 at 15° C. —Violently decom. by W. —Boll. 118° C. —Caut. —Very dangerous! —Handle & keep w. extreme care. —Liable to cause fire.

---

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3. The PRICES QUOTED throughout this work INCLUDE THE COST OF CONTAINERS. The kind of containers is stated in most instances.
MEMORANDA.
Zinc-Hemol.

Zinc-sodium Alloy Merck............. c. v. — oz.  .50
Fr. redact. of sod. salts in pres. of zinc.—Whitish, gran. solid.

Zirconia, — see Zirconium Oxide.

Zirconium Merck..................... 15 gr. vial 2.50
Metal.—Zr.—Hard, lustr., grayish, cryst. scales.

Zirconium Acetate
Zr(C2H3O2)4.  .50

Zirconium Carbonate Merck........... 15 gr. vial  .50
ZrO2.Zr(CO3)2.6H2O (7).

Zirconium Chloride Merck............ 15 gr. vial  .50
(Zirconium Tetra-chloride).—ZrCl4.—Wh. solid. — Sol. W.
with develop. of heat.

Zirconium Hydrate Merck............. 15 gr. vial  .40
Zr(OH)4 (Bermann).—Wh., bulky, adherent precip. — Sol.,
sl. W.

Zirconium Nitrate Merck.—Cryst...15 gr. vial  .60
Zr(NO3)4.—Cryst. mass.

Zirconium Oxide Merck.—Anhydrous...15 gr. v.  .50
(Zirconia ; Zirconic Anhydride).—ZrO2.—Wh. pwd.; odorii.
taste. Acts as a basic oxide.—Sol., conc. sulphuric acid.—
Uses: In. time in the oxyhydrogen light; also in the Wels-
bach-light mantle.

Zirconium Glyehylate Merck.—Cryst........

Zirconium Phosphate Merck........... 15 gr. vial  .50
(Zirconium Orthophosphate).—SiO2.P2O5 + 5H2O (Pay-
kull).

Zirconium Sulphate Merck............. 15 gr. vial  .50
Zr(SO4)2.—Wh. pwd.—Sol. W.

Zirconium & Potassium Fluoride Merck...... 15 gr. vial  .40
(Potassium Zircon fluoride).—ZrF6.KF.—Sm. rhomb. prisms.—Sol., sl. cold W.

Zylonite, — see Calcium.

Zymose, — see Imitate.

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(See page 95.)

Local Anesthetic.

Ethyl Chloride, C₂H₅Cl, is a gas at ordinary temperatures; when compressed, a colorless, very inflammable liquid, boiling between 10° and 12° C, and burning with a green flame. Ethyl Chloride Merck has been warmly recommended as a local anesthetic in neuralgias, minor and dental surgery, etc. It is applied by spray, the heat of the hand causing the liquefied gas to issue in spray form from the tubes in which it is contained, which should be grasped in the hand and held 6 to 10 ins. from the part to be anesthetized.

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Apparatus, Chemical & Physical. (See p. 51a.)
Apparatus & Glassware, Chemical & Philosophical. (See p. 85a.)
Condenser, Liebig's. 
Improved style, all brass, 27 in. long, 17/4 in. diameter. (See p. 194a.)
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For cutting glass tubing. (See p. 194a.)
Glass Tubing, Best American. 
per lb. .35 
For bending. (See p. 194a.)
Holder, Test Tube. 
Made of nickel-plated brass wire; will clamp test tubes of any size. (See p. 194a.)
Hygrometer. 
2.00 
Neatly mounted on round wood frame. (See p. 194a.)
Ozone Machines. (See p. 153a.)
Urinary Test Case, New. — Containing all the apparatus & appliances needed for urinary analysis, conveniently arranged. (See p. 161a.)

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Batteries, "McIntosh." — For all branches of electrotherapy. (See p. 89a.)
Battery, "A. X. O." Electric. — Clean, durable, highly efficient. (See p. 15a.)
Battery, The Celebrated "Law" Double Cylinder Cell. (See p. 152a.)
Cells, Vetter Dry. (See p. 87a.)
Coil, Induction. — See under Induction.
Converter, "Aloe" Alternating Current. — For converting the alternating incandescent, electric-light current to practical use, for curative purposes, & the illumination of small lamps. (See p. 89a.)
Current Controller, "Acme" Alternating. net 25.00 
For galvano-therapeutic & diagnostic work. (See p. 161a.)
Current Controller, Vetter Carbon. (See p. 87a.)
Dynamo, "Mara." (See p. 84a.)
High-tension Coil (Faradico). — For all branches of electrotherapy. (See p. 90a.)
Induction Cell, "Ziegler" Physicians'. — With Battery. (See p. 194.)
Inductors, "Mara," Toepfer-Holtz. (See p. 84a.)
Milliammeter, Vetter Standard. (See p. 87a.)

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Artificial Limbs, "Marks." — With rubber hands & feet. (See p. 268.)
Artificial Limbs, "Never-chafe." (See p. 34a.)
Bandages, "J. B. Seeley." — Correct adaptation, improved methods. (See p. 157a.)
Belts, Washburn Elastic. (See p. 134a.)
Cupping Set, "Mizpah." (See p. 18a.)
Deformity Apparatus, "Schleiffarth." (See p. 78a.)
Dressings, Sterilized, Van Horn & Ellisons. — In sealed cylinders, ready for immediate use. (See p. 194a.)
Furniture, "Kaysan" Aseptic. (See p. 91a.)
Furniture, Wiessner's All Steel, White Enamelled, Aseptic Hospital. (See p. 233a.)
Hosiery, Washburn Elastic. (See p. 154a.)
Jackets, Parchment or Rawhide. For spinal curvature. (See p. 84a.)
Limbs, Artificial. — See Artificial.
Powder Blowers, Davol Rubber Co.'s "Magic." For throat and nasal affections.
Stockings, "Master" Surgical Elastic. — Provided with patent non-elastic stays & adjustable loops. (See p. 107a.)
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Supporters, "J. B. Seeley." — Correct adaptation, improved methods. (See p. 157a.)
Surgical instruments, "Kaysan." (See p. 91a.)
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Truss, "Axion" Elastic. — New patented improvements. No metal springs. Adjustable pad that can be made firm & rigid, or soft & yielding, by the patient, at will. (See p. 157a.)
Truss, "J. B. Seeley" Hard Rubber. (See p. 157a.)
Truss, The E. C. Penfield Co. Celluloid. — Durable & readily applied. (See p. 25a.)
Trusses, "Schleiffarth" Hard-rubber Leather-covered & Elastico-web. (See p. 76a.)
Wool, "Globe" Antiseptic. — Specially prepared on machinery built for the purpose. — For use in gynecology and for all surgical purposes. (See p. 90a.)

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Chair, "Allison" Operating. (See p. 29a.)
Chair, "Clark & Roberts" Surgical. Strong, simple, easy to operate. (See p. 29a.)
Chair, Improved "Yale" Surgical. — Adapted for use by surgeons, gynecologists, oculists & aurists. (See p. 150a.)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Outside Diameter</th>
<th>Inside Depth</th>
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#### BRONZE.

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<th>45 CTS. PER GRO.</th>
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<td>3 gro.</td>
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<td>@ 90c. per gro.</td>
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#### FRENCH TINTS.

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#### BRONZE, Colored Edge.

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<td>@ $1.05 per gro.</td>
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#### AMERICAN, White Edge.

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<th>80 CTS. PER GRO.</th>
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<tr>
<td>@ $1.25 per gro.</td>
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#### AMERICAN, Colored Edge Special.

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<th>$1.00 PER GRO.</th>
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#### FRENCH TINTS, Colored Edge Special.

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<td>3 gro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@ $1.25 per gro.</td>
<td>@ $1.15 per gro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Bovine.—**A Condensed Food, a conserve of the living blood corpuscles. —Use: Recommended by many leading physicians for restoring, nourishing, & sustaining invalids, aged people, & those exhausted by enteric diseases, pulmonary consumption, loss of blood, or inability to digest or even to retain food. Also used externally as a diuretic, forming the basis of hemotherapy. (See p. 76a.)

**Brannswieger Mamee.—**A liquid malt extract. Made from roasted malt, by a process of natural fermentation. —Toxic & Stimulant. —Use: Chronic conditions of malnutrition, wasting diseases, &c., in nursing mothers, convalescents, etc. (See p. 17a.)

**Diastase Malt Extract, Looflund’s.—**Also combinations. (See p. 40a.)

**Diastoid, Horlick’s.—**A vegetable ferment in a dry form. —From carefully selected barley, malted by a special process. —Will digest 18 times its own weight of starch. —Very soluble. —Indicated in all morbid conditions of the system, affecting the production of pyralin & pancreatin. (See p. 97a.)

**Extract Beef, Solid, Armour’s.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Per dozen</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>14.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>27.00</td>
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</table>

Quantity discounts: 5% on case lots, 10% on two cases and over.

**Extract Red Marsh, Armour’s** — pint bot. 1.50

**Food for Infants, Liebig’s Soluble.** (See p. 40a.)

**Food, Horlick’s.—**For Infants.—Containing in 100 parts 1.29 of water, 0.08 fat, 84.96 glucose, 12.40 cane-sugar, 0.71 albuminoids, & 1.28 mineral constituents, but no starch. This has been converted into dextrin & glucose, & the food thereby rendered easily digestible. —Recommended by Prof. A. Jacob, Prof. J. Lewis Smith & other eminent pediatriests. (See p. 97a.)

**Food, Mellin’s.—**A soluble dry extract of barley, malt, & wheat, for addition to fresh cows’ milk, prepared after the formula of Baron Justus von Liebig. Consists of dextrin, maltose, albuminoids, & salts. When dissolved in water & added to fresh cows’ milk produces Liebig’s Food for Infants; called also Liebig’s Soup. (See pp. 150a & 164a.)

**Food, Nerve & Tissue, Hensel.—**Composed of the mineral elements of healthy human blood, combined in accurate proportion, prepared so as to be readily assimilable. (See p. 207a.)

**Imperial Granula.—**A standard prepared food. —Strongly recommended as a safe & reliable food for nursing mothers, infants, and children, invalids and convalescents, dyspeptic, delicate, infirm, and aged persons. —Not a stimulant, but a pure unadulterated food, carefully prepared from the finest growths of wheat. —Can be depended on in fevers & all gastric & enteric diseases. (See pp. 11a-19a.)

**Kumyagen.—**Kumyssa in a dry form. —Wh. pwd. —Sol. in W. —Uses: Making Kumyss by dissolving, in water. Reconn. as food in all conditions of the digestive organs where no food can be retained, & as a nourishment in acute dia., & toxic in convalescence.

**Lacto-preparata.—**A prepared food for infants & invalids. Claimed to represent mother’s milk in composition.

**Malt-nutria.—**A highly concentrated pure liquid extract of malt & hops. —Non-intoxicating. Sparkling. —Recommended for use by nursing mothers, feeble children, the aged & infirm, & persons suffering from wasting diseases. (See p. 107a.)

**Milk, Malted, Horlick’s.—**An ideal food for infants & invalids. —Use: In fevers, dyspepsia, gastritis, or enteritis, & all cases where vitality is low & the digestive organs are weak. An excellent nutritive tonic for the physically or mentally overworked. Perfectly soluble, sterilized, concentrated, easily digested. (See p. 97a.)

**Panopeptone ("Bread & Beef Peptone").—**The entire edible substance of prime, lean beef & best wheat flour, thoroughly cooked, properly digested, sterilized & concentrated in vacuo, & preserved in solid form. —The food for invalids & convalescents, in all acute diseases, fevers, &c. (See p. 84a.)

**Pepotonoids, Beef.—**From Beef & Milk, with gluten; sterilized & partially peptinized. —One of the most nutritious foods in the market. (See p. 80a.)

**Pepotonoids, Liquid.—**Beef Pepotonoids in cordial form, entirely digested & ready for assimilation. (See p. 82a.)

**Phosphate, Wild Cherry, Thompson’s.—**A hygienic beverage. (See p. 185a.)

**DRUGGISTS’ SUPPLIES.** See under BURENNS.

**DRUGGISTS’ SUPPLIES.** See under SUPPLIES.

**ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES.** See under APPLIANCE.

**CHEMICAL APPARATUS.** See under APPARATUS.

**INSTRUMENTS, OPTICAL & OTOLOGICAL.**

**Ear-cushions, Inevitable Tubular.** (See p. 51a.)

**Microscopes, “Eclipse.”** (See p. 84a.)

**Microscopes, “Dirigo.”** (See p. 84a.)

**INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL.** See under APPLIANCE.

**INVALID CHAIRS.** See under CHAIRS.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Bird Food, “McAllister,” Prepared.** (See p. 159a.)

**Burner, Bunsen, New Adjustable.** (See p. 196a.)
We make Powder Boxes of every kind.
Our Boxes are the Finest made: Try Them!
GORDON'S...  
Chemically Pure

GLYCERIN.

The Oldest Brand... in the World.

It costs no more than other makes. Quality unsurpassed. Is always reliable. It has always stood first in competition, and has no superior, if an equal. No other brand has ever taken a first premium...

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Awards:
Silver Medal awarded by the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, 1860.
First Premium awarded by Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, 1870, 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1879, for Best Glycerin.
Medal of Honor and Diploma of Merit awarded by the U.S. Centennial Commission, Philadelphia, 1876, for Purity in Quality, Elegance of Appearance, and High Specific Gravity of Glycerin.
Highest Award, Medal and Diploma, at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, for High Gravity and Freedom from Impurities.
Highest Award, Gold Medal, and Diploma, awarded at the California Midwinter International Exposition, for Absolute Purity, Elegance of Appearance, and High Specific Gravity of Glycerin.

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for making their own soda water, and thereby saving money. A "LIQUID GAS" OUTFIT is the most profitable investment a druggist can make. The investment will earn 100 per cent. in a single season.

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For charging soda water is a perfect apparatus and we guarantee satisfaction.

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Is especially well-adapted to small users.

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BENVENUE STATION P. R. R., PITTSBURG, PA.
946 and CHESTNUT STS., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

When writing, please mention Ness's Index.
MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

Ozone Preparations

Aquadon............... 1 oz. bot., per dose. 3.20
Kodazolol.............. 12 “ “ “ 8.40
Therosol................ 1 “ “ “ 4.20
Aerol.................. 1 “ “ “ 4.20
Kreozonol.............. 1 “ “ “ 4.20
Ozone machines, price on application. (See p. 158a.)

Peptenzyme.—Stated to contain the enzymes of seven glands.—Proteolytic, Amylolytic, & Enzymatifying.— (See p. A44.)—Dose: 5-10 grains (0.3-0.65 Gm.) 8 t. p. d. (See p. 52a.)

Peptlo Essence Comp., Peter’s.—Contains all the digestive ferments, preserved in solution, with C. P. glycine.—Powerful Digestive, & Stomachic, in palatable form. (See p. 33.)—Uses: Indigestion, flatulences, vomiting of pregnancy, gastralgia, enteralgia, cholera Infantum, & intest. derange-
ments generally.—Dose: Adult, teaspoonful as required; infant, 10 to 15 drops often repeated. (See p. 79a.)

Peroxenea.—For bleaching. (See p. 157a.)
Pharmaceutical Products, Billings, Clapp & Co.’s Fine

Phosphates, Dr. E. C. Mann’s Glycero Acid.—Brain & Tissue-food. Nutrient & Reconstituent.—Dose: Teaspoonful in wine-glassful of water 8 t. p. d. with or after meals. (See p. 13a.)

Phospho-cafeine, Comp.—Each dessertspoonful (the ordinary dose) contains: cafeine 1/4 grain (0.008 Gm.), phosphoric acid 1/2 grain (0.0032 Gm.), ammonium phosphate 1 grain (0.005 Gm.), ext. cerea 1 grain (0.005 Gm.), sod. bromide 5 grains (0.038 Gm.).—Uses: Recommended in nervous & sick headaches, neuralgia, insomnia, & general nervous debility. (See p. 58a.)

Pil. Chalybeate, Niemeyer’s.—Prof. Niemeyer’s Protocarbonate of Iron Pill.—Containing 8 grains FeCo..—Chalybeate Tonic.—Dose 1-4 pills, after meals. (See p. 50a.)

Pills, Friable.—Made without the use of any ex-
cipient. Practically accurately divided powders of various pill formulae, protected by a thin and soluble coating. (See p. 19a.)

Pills, Lapacitic, S. & D.—Containing aloin, 1/4 grain (0.018 Gm.); strychnine, 1/16 grain (0.0011 Gm.); ext. beladonna, 1/4 grain (0.008 Gm.); ippecac, 1/16 grain (0.004 Gm.).—Uses: Chronic constipation with hepatic torpor, atomic dyspepsia, indigestion & loss of contractile power in the intestinal muscular fibers. (See p. 75a.)

Pil. Sumbol Comp. (Dr. Goodell).—Containing ext. umbri, 1 grain (0.006 Gm.); arsenic acid, 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); dried ferrous sulphate, 1 grain (0.005 Gm.); arsenious acid, 1/16 grain (0.004 Gm.).—Nerve Stimulant & Tonic.—Uses: Gastric spasm, hysteria, delirium, diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, & other maladies accompanied with an ascetic condition.—Dose 1 or 2 pills, 8 t. p. d. (See p. 90a.)

Pinapin.—Fr. juice of pine-apple. Resembles in action the animal ferments, & is said to have almost a specific effect in the chronic forms of gastritis & dyspepsia, & to have been employed successfully upon the diseased mucous membranes. Used also diluted with one-half water as a spray for local medication. (See p. 48a.)

Plaster, American Surgeon’s Adhesive. (See p. 193a.)

Plaster, Dr. Grosvenor’s Improved Belladonna. (See p. 180a.)

Plasters, Wood’s Penetrating (Johnson & John-
son).............. per gross 18.00

Powder, Barker’s—... 1/2 gross boxes, reg. size.—per gross 15.00
... bulk, boxes, 8 boxes to case, per box 1.00
For all diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, & poultry. Full directions for use on circular accompanying each package. For further particulars, see p. 47a.

Powder, Dr. J. Fehr’s “Compound Talcum” Baby.—

The “Hygienic Dermal Powder” for infants & adults. Plain & perfumed.—Composition: Magnesium silicate, with osmotic & salicylic acids. —Antiseptic, Antisyrumatic, & Disinfector. Uso: A general sprinkling powder, with positive hygienic, prophylactic & therapeutic properties. (See p. 61a.)

Protoneucrin.—From the lymphoid structures of the body by direct mechanical and physiological processes. —Brownish ped.—S.R., partly in W. Anti-toxic, In-

vigorator, Carminativ. Uso: In all conditions where there are toxic germs to be destroyed, & where the organism is below the normal physiological standard. —Dose: 8-10 grains several times a day.—Appal. to cancerous wounds, in substance. (See p. 62a.)

Salicetol “Chemica.”—For description see p. 207.

Salts, Granular Effervescent.

(Sold in 80a.)

Sennine.—From bitter acid & phenol. A very fine, white powder. Soluble, odorless, & slightly astringent. —Anti-syrumatic, & Bactericide.—Use: Internally & exter-

rnally in medicine & surgery. Recommended as a dry dress-

ing. (See p. 821a.)

Sodium Peroxide.—For bleaching. (See p. 157a.)

Syrup Carosa, Active (C. P. Co.).—A palatable & highly active preparation of Cascara sagrada. Each imperial fl. oz. represents 1 oz. av. of selected drug. (See p. 79a.)

Syrupus Roborans.—Syrup hypophosphites, comp., with quinine, strychnine, & magnesium. 1/16 grain strychnine to each teaspoonful. —Nerve Stimulant & Restorative. —Use: Wasting & debilitating diseases, insomnia, pneumo-

nia, tuberculosis, malarious, strumous diseases; &c.—

Dose: Teaspoonful to tablespoonful 8 t. p. d., in water. (See p. 79a.)

Tablets, Compound Lithia, Patch’s.—For making a carbonated lithia water. —Use: Remedy for rheumatic & kidney troubles. (See p. 148a.)

Tablets, Compressed Alkaloidal (Dosimetric) Hypo-
dermic. (See p. 89a.)

Tablets & Pills, Billings, Clapp & Co.’s Standard.—Any Formula. (See p. 14a.)

Tablets, Tridigestive, Tuttle’s.—Stated to be a principal compound of the principal ferments of the U. S. P.—Recom-

mended in acute & chronic forms of indigest. & nerv. dyspep.

(See p. 160a.)

Therapol.—see Ozone Preparations.

Thymidin.............13 oz. c. a. b. incl.—per doz. 4.00
Solution of thymol, eucalyptol, menthol, benzoia tic-
toria, benzoic, boric & salicylic acids.—Antiseptic and Anti-fermentive. (See p. 80a.)

Thymozone.—Combination of Eucalyptus globulus, Thymus vulgaris, Pinus sylvestris, Benzoic, Boric, & Salicy-
lic Acid. —Colorless, fragrant, non-irritating. —Miscible with Water in all proportions.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic, & De-
tergent. —Use: Internally, in ulcer of stomach or bowels, fermentative dyspepsia, cholera, &c.; externally, like car-
bolic acid. (See p. 90a.)

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Thyroid Desiccated.—Tablets ....... per 100 1.00
Dried, powdered, gland of the ox.—Alternative. — Uses :
Gelsem, myxedema, & chronic skin diseases.
(See p. 196a.)

Tongaline (Liquor Tonge Salicylatus).—Each
fluid dram contains :—Tonge 10 grains Ext. Cinchona
Racemosa, 2 grains ; Sodium Salicylate (from Oil Wisteria-
gri sm.), 10 grains ; Pilocarpine Salicylate, 1/100 grain ;
Colchicine Salicylate, 1/1000 gram. — Antiseptic, Anti-
rhematic, Laxative, Diaphoretic.
(See p. 98a-99a.)

Unguentine (Carbolic Acid % & Ichthyol 5%).
—A general surgical dressing recommended in the treat-
ment of external inflammatory diseases. —Antiseptic, Hea-
lng, Restorative. (See pp. 99a-100a.)

Vapo-creosole.—Creosole is a "chemically pure
distillate from coal tar. "—Uses: In vapor form, for whoop-
ing-cough, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, scarlet fever, bron-
chitis, grip, &c. (See p. 32a.)

Vino-Kolafr-----------------per doz. 9.00
(Kola Wine. —From pure Malaga wine & absolutely fresh
West Indian Kola. A waste-restraining tonic.—Uses: In
anemic, debilitated chronic affections, convalescence,
& in alcoholism. (See p. 32a.)

Wine Pepto-mang, Iron, Lowman's. (See p. 97a.)

Witch Hazel Jelly.—Emollient. Excellent for
chapped hands, excoriation, &c. (See p. 96a.)

SODA-FOUNTAIN REQUISITES.
Beet, Wine & Iron, Thompson's.—For soda-fountain
use. (See p. 150a.)

Carbonic Acid Gas.—For making soda-water. (See p. 200a.)

Carbonic Acid Gas, Compressed
Liquid carbonate, for use of druggists in making soda-
water, &c. (See p. 150a.)

Gas, Liquid, Diamond Brand.—For making soda-
water. (See p. 200a.)

Ginger-ale Compound, Sachs-Prudner's. (See p. 260a.)

Outfit.—For charging soda water with Carbonic
Acid.
Standard "Ideal" Outfit, recommended as a perfect
apparatus.
" Economical " Outfit, adapted to small users.
(See p. 200a.)

Phosphate Orange, Thompson's.—For soda-fountain
trade. (See p. 138a.)

Phosphatic, Wild Cherry, Thompson's.—Triple
extract, made specially for soda-fountain use. (See p. 150a.)

Refrigerators, Ice-Cream.—For soda-fountains.
(See p. 150.)

Soda Fountain Utensils, The George Bohmer Co.'s.
(See p. 180.)

Soda Tumblers, The George Bohmer Co.'s.
(See p. 180.)

Straws, Stone's Patent Jute.—Made of Manila
paper, saturated with paraffin. Tasteless, odorless; un-
affected by anything used as a drink; sweet, clean, and per-
frect. (See p. 99a.)

SUNDRIES, DRUGGISTS'.

Atomizers, "Century ".
No. 5, with oil and water tips only, each......... 1.00
No. 20, oil, water, nasal, & post-nasal tips, each. 1.60
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No. 13, tongue guard & 3 tips, each............ 1.60
No. 40, without tongue guard, each. ............ 1.15
No. 30, with extra post-nasal tip, each. ........... 1.60
No. 90, small size, like No. 40, plugging, each. . .75
Nos. 5, 20, & 100 are like fig. 2, see p. 26a; Nos. 13, 20, 30,
& 200 are like fig. 1, see same page.
Discount to physicians, 20%. 

Breast Pump, "Mizpah" Continuous Suction. —
(See p. 18a.)

Brush, "Wesley" Bottle.—Best horseshair. Gets in
all parts & gives satisfaction. (See p. 80a.)

Cigars, "Detroit Tobacco Co., So."
(See p. 222a.)

Cigars, "Victoria".
(See p. 222a.)

Combs, "Herocles" Warranted Unbreakable (Maltese)
—New Compound. Handsome, colored effect in hard rub-
er. (See p. 234a.)

Display Stands, Wire.—For druggists & per-
formers. (See p. 80a.)

Gonorrhea Aprons, " D. A. B. D.",—Prevent soiling
of clothing and bedding, and support the testicles. —Cool
and ventilating. (See p. 18a.)

Needles, Weinbagen's Hypodermic,—Of steel, silver,
gold, or platinum. (See p. 67a.)

Nursar, "The Best."—Easy suction; easily
cleaned; nipple cannot collapse. (See p. 157a.)

Pessary, "Mizpah." (See p. 18a.)

Pill Machines.—Hand or steam. For round, oval,
or lentil-shaped pills. (See p. 88a.)

Pill Machine, Cooper Patent,—With reversible
plates. (See p. 88a.)

Sponge Stands, Wire. (See p. 88a.)

Sterilizers, Arnold Steam.—For general purposes,
and for sterilizing instruments, bandages, dresses, &c.
General purpose sterilizers:
No. 4, Tin, copper bottom, 2.50, all copper... 7.00
No. 5, " " 3.00, " " 8.00
No. 6, " " 3.50, " " 10.00
No. 7, " " 5.00, " " 12.50
No. 10, " " 6.00, " " 15.00
No. 12, " " 7.00, " " 17.50
Family sizes:
No. 1, Heavy tin, copper bottom, rack & 7 bots. ca. 3.00
No. 2, " " 4.00, " " 3.50
(See p. 261a.)

Stoppers, Bottle.—For cork & screw neck, liquid,
or powder bottles. (See p. 88a.)

Suppository Machine, "Perfection."—Specially de-
signed for druggists & physicians. (See p. 18a.)

Syringes, Davol Rubber Co.'s. "Household."—Bulb
& Fountain.

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Our Guarantee... To any responsible dealer we will send by freight, at ten day's approval, both register and cigars, and, if, after a thorough test and trial you do not consider the cigars equal to any you ever sold for $c, and the register exactly as represented in every particular, equal in style, finish, quality, and utility to any cash register on the market, you can return the entire outfit to us. You have nothing to pay until fully satisfied everything is exactly as represented.

DO YOU WANT A REGISTER? Please send in your order by return mail, mentioning MERCER'S INDEX.

If you have one Register already, order this one for Soda Fountain, Cigar Case, or some special department of your business. The "CONTINENTAL" will sell perfectly. We know that you will say it is the best bargain you ever received.

Dealers having no use for the 1, 3, and 5 cent keys can have them dropped and the following keyboard substitutions: 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00, or any other number that may be desired. If no keyboard is mentioned we will send one shown in cut.

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Very respectfully,

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Atomizer, Complete Steam, No. 15. ......net 4.00
For treatment of diseases of the throat & lungs. Convenient, durable, compact. All joints of boiler hard-soldered, and tested by hydrostatic pressure. Cannot be injured by exhaustion of water or any attainable pressure. (See p. 16a.)

Buggy Cases.—Different sizes. (See p. 91a.)
Buggy-case Saddle-bags, Marshall's Convertible.—Best materials & workmanship. (See p. 22a.)
Cabinet, "Allison" Combination. (See p. 52a.)
Head-rest, Physicians' Adjustable.—For examination of the eyes, nose, mouth, & throat. Can be attached to any ordinary office-chair. (See p. 19a.)
Index Cabinet, " Globe," Card.—For keeping records of cases. Complete, convenient, methodical. (See p. 78a.)
Instrument Closets, Wiessner's Metallic & Glass.—(See p. 222a.)
Measure, Physicians' Office.—For the use of examining-physicians in obtaining the exact height of persons applying for life insurance, &c. (See p. 15a.)
Physicians Supplies.—All kinds. (See p. 28a.)
Registrars, Physicians'—For keeping physicians' accounts. Office and pocket use. (See p. 226a.)
Thermometer Case, Safety.—For protecting the thermometer from injury from a fall or jar. (See p. 122a.)
Thermometers, Weinbren's Clinical.—Embodying every known improvement to date. (See p. 67a.)
"Regular" Fever Thermometer.
"Normal Index" Fever Thermometer.
"Black Back" Fever Thermometer.
Vapor Instruments, Hot, Dry. (See p. 160a.)

SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
See under APPLIANCES.

TABLES, OPERATING.
See under CHAIRS.

WATERS, MINERAL.

Garrod Spa.—Sparkling.—Lithia-potash water, cont. lithium carb, 14 grains; magnes, carb, 10 grains; potas, bicarb, 10 grains; sod, chloride, 10 grains; carbonated water, 15 fl. oz.—Uric-acid solvent. Commed in gout, rheumatic gout, and diseases of the uric-acid diathesis. (See p. 257a.)
"Stills," For use where carbonated water is contraindicated. Contains one-fourth as much Lithia as the "sparkling." Used for flushing and cleansing the system. (See p. 257a.)

Lithia Water, American.—Mild, agreeable, carbonated lithia water, for general use, at the table & otherwise.—Prophylactic without being medicinal. (See p. 256a.)

Lithium Water, Arsenailated.—Cont. Lithium carb, 5.514 grm., sod arseniate 1/4 grm., carbonated water 15 fl. oz.—Antituberc. Alter.—Uses: Chiefly gouty diabetes. (See p. 256a.)


Ozonate Lithia Water, White Rock.—Said to be made by converting Lithium Oxide with an "Ozonate," adding to White Rock Spring Water, & charging with "ozone-carbonate, cgm. —Uses: Muscular rheumatism, Bright's disease, gravel, & kidney diseases. (See p. 169a.)

Water, Clark's Red Cross Natural Medicinal.—Non-purgative, Alterative.—Uses: Gout, rheumatism, bladder troubles, blood and kidney disorders, dyspepsia, &c. (See p. 161a.)
Garwood's

STANDARD

Perfumes.

OUR LATEST CREATION,

Bouquet de Violette.

The delightful odor of a Bouquet of fresh Violets is perfected in this Perfume.

Price, $3.50 per pint.

Samples upon application.

We manufacture over sixty (60) odors, each odor having its distinct characteristics, true, fragrant, and lasting. Special inducements to dealers. Correspondence solicited.

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"DIEZ" TUBULAR DRIVING-LAMP.

It is the only practicable and perfect Driving-Lamp ever made.
It will not blow out.
It gives a clear, white light.
It looks like a locomotive headlight.
It throws all the light straight ahead, from 200 to 300 ft.
It burns kerosene. Send for book.

R. E. DIETZ CO., 60 Laight St., New York.

DRUGGISTS: Put in a sample. You will find that every Doctor who sees it will want one.

Nerve and Tissue Food.

This food supplies the blood with the mineral elements necessary for the proper maintenance of the nerves, tissues, bones, etc., and, consequently, of physical health. It is composed of the mineral elements required in the healthy human blood. These are combined in accurate proportion and prepared so as to be readily assimilable. If the daily food contained these elements then this food would not be needed, but the diet of very few contains them.

The Nerve and Tissue Food should not be regarded as a medicine, for it is not a medicine, but a food. A great many ills result from errors of diet; but (though it is not so generally known) a far greater number of ills are the result of a deficient diet—not a deficiency in amount, but in elements. This food supplies that deficiency. If one does not need it, it does him no harm; if, on the other hand, it is needed, then nothing else can take its place, for in that case the body is not suffering from a disease that drugs can cure, but from malnutrition.

The Nerve and Tissue Food does not interfere with medicine, though where there is no imminent danger it is well to administer it alone for a few weeks, for, as stated above, a vast number of ills are the result of malnutrition, which can be removed by this food alone. The proper amount to take at a time is the half of a level teaspoonful—the bowl full, but not heaped. It may be stirred into soup, milk, cocoa, or in a glass of hot water.

The prices are: Small packages, sufficient for a three-weeks supply, 30 cents; by mail, 37 cents. Per pound, $2.50.

Boericke & Tafel, authorized depositaries for the United States, for Physiological Preparations of Tafel.

Boericke & Tafel,
1011 Arch Street, Philadelphia. 146 Grand Street, New York. 44 E. Madison Street, Chicago.

When writing, please mention Masca's Index.
THE ARTIFICIAL LIMB INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of artificial limbs as an industry is but little known outside of the circle of those who are maimed, and when the attention of the inexperienced is called to it they are inclined to regard it as an industry coupled with that of plastic surgery or being a part of the surgical profession. Although it is somewhat allied to it, it is as distinct as any of the other mechanical arts. In one sense it is an innovation, that of its recent segregation from other industries, which, from their nature, have led the ingenious mind to think and contrive for the relief of the infirm.

Artificial legs and arms have been made for ages, but until recent times have been mechanical curiosities; but few were made and fewer still were worn. Their construction made them expensive, not only to buy, but to wear. When a man lost his leg it was a blight to his life. If he was poor, the loss made him still poorer. If he was rich, it was barely possible that he could mitigate his misfortune by calling into operation the cunning of a skilled artisan. As aids in human propulsion, or practical substitutes for parts lost, such contrivances were absolute failures. In the present age make-shifts are not tolerated. If a leg is lost, an artificial must be supplied; not a fancy appendage, composed of strings, springs, and joints, merely to exhibit the mechanical construction of the human joints. It must be a leg that will actually enable the wearer to walk, stand, jump, and labor—in fact, an arrangement that will restore him to the equals of his fellow-men in every employment of life. If an arm is lost, natural pride revolts against the empty sleeve, and the pendent stump must be turned to some use. This change in the demand of the cripples has forced the development of the prosthetic art, and, as a consequence, the minds of a few ingenious men have been active in the endeavor to meet the fast-increasing want. Foremost in this line stands A. A. Marks, of New York City. In 1853 he began his career as an artificial-limb maker. Since that time he has made upward of a hundred inventions and improvements, with but one object in view, that of producing an artificial leg that would enable the wearer to walk naturally, comfortably, helpfully, and safely—a leg that possessed durability, and shorn of every unnecessary complication; one that would last many years with as little expense as possible, not only in the purchase, but in the item of repair. Also to provide a hand that would simulate the natural member, without noisy, heavy, useless, mechanical movements. The rubber foot and the rubber hand are the evolutions of his thought and experience. By employing rubber in these extremities, artificial legs and arms have become realities, and have won the favor of the entire world. The firm of A. A. Marks has for twenty years occupied the foremost rank in the art. They occupy the entire building of 701 Broadway, New York City, and employ a colony of skilled artisans. They manufacture largely from data supplied by the crippled while they remain at home, and ship limbs to all parts of the world. Thus a physician or surgeon can order an artificial limb direct from the maker while the patient remains at home.

Any one desiring information on this subject will please address the above house and receive gratis their Treatise containing four hundred and thirty pages with three hundred illustrations, mentioning Merck's Index.
ABBREVIATIONS.

For economy of space some participles used in the descriptives matter of the preceding List have been so abbreviated as to retain merely the root form of the verb; as, color = coloring, etc. Constructions whose character is analogous may also be found; as, soln's = solutions. The meaning of these abbreviations is so apparent that they are not recorded in the table below.

A

aa....alcohol.
ab. about.
abs. abnormal.
abs. absolute.
abs. absolutely.
absorp. absorption.
ac. acute.
acc. according to.
accel. accelerate.
acc. acclenar.
act. active.
add. adding.
adm. administer.
admin. administration.
affect. affection.
agro. agreeable.
albumin. albuminosis.
alc. alcohol.
alc. alcoholic.
alim. alimentary.
al. alkal.e.
al. almost.
alter. alterative.
annex. annexation.
amm. ammonium.
amorph. amorphous.
am't. amount.
anaesth. anaesthetic.
anal. analytical.
anal. analysis.
anal. anatomical.
and. Andrews.
an. angular.
anhyd. anhydrous.
anod. anodyne.
ant. antacid.
th. anthelmintic.
anti. antibacterial.
antic. anticarcinogenic.
anticer. antineuritic.
antiper. antiperistaltic.
anti. antipyretic.
aneur. aneurysm.
anti. antispasmodic.
antib. antibiotic.
anti. antitubercular.
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MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

manuf.  manufacture.
mangan. manganese.
marsus marsus.
max.  maximum.
medic. medicine.
melano. melanochrome.
mei.  melitzus.
membr. membrane.
mending. mending.
menor. minorbringing.
membrat. menstruation.
merc.  mercury.
metal. metallic.
micro.  microscopic.
microbe. microbe.
microscope. microscope.
mill.  Mili.
min.  mineral.
mixt.  mixture.
mod.  moderate.
moist'd. moistened.
molec.  molecular.
molec.  mole.
monoc.  monocline.
mon.  mont.
mount.  mounting.
muc.  mucous.
mueller. Muller.
myal.  myalgia.
mydriatic. mydriatic.

N

N.  F.  National Formulary.
nar.  narcotic.
nat.  natural.
neck.  necker.
need.  needle.
neopl.  neoplasm.
nerv.  nerve.
nervous.  nervous.
nervous.  nerves.
nervous.  nervousness.
neural.  neuralgia.
neurasth.  neurasthenia.
nel.  neutral.
natur.  neutralize.
nitr.  nitrous.
nyl.  nearly.
norm.  normal.
nutri.  nutrition.
nutt.  Nuttall.

O

o.  other.
obes.  obesity.
obetn.  obstinate.
obtain.  obtained.
occas.  occasionally.
octah.  octahedral.
octahedron.  octahedron.
olor.  odorless.
offens.  offensive.
offic.  official.
oc.  ointment.
ocobor.  ophthalmitis.
opal.  opalescence.
ophtalm.  opthalmic.
ophtalm.  ophthalmology.
or.  ordinary.
org.  organic.
orthophos.  orthophosphoric.
osteom.  osteomalacia.

tor.  otoliths.
	ovar.  ovarian.
oxal.  oxalate.

oxid.  oxidize.

oxid.  oxidation.

ox'd.  oxidizing.

p  pieces.
par.  parasite.
paral.  paralysis.
part.  partial.
pecial.  peculiar.
peel.  peeling.
penet.  penetrate.
perf.  perfect.
perfect.
perfectly.
pericard.  pericarditis.
perist.  peristalsis.
periton.  peritonitis.
perm.  permanent.
permanently.
permanganate.  permanganate.

P

Pers.  Perseon.
petrol.  petroleum.
p'tfully.  powerfully.
pharyng.  pharynges.
phlegmon.  phlegmonic.
phosph.  phosphorus.
phot.  photography.
phth.  phthisis.
phthis.  phthisical.
physym.  phymosis.

physiol.  physiology.
phyt.  phytolysis.
phthal.  phthalate.
pleas.  pleasant.
pleum.  pleuroma.
poison.  poisonous.
potass.  potash.
precip.  precipitate.
preference.
pregn.  pregnancy.
preparation.
preparing.
press.  pressure.
press.  preserve.
press.  pressuring.
press.  pressuring.
press.  preparing.
prev.  prevent.

pro.  produce.
prod.  produced.
prod.  producing.
proportion.
prostate.
productions.
proteol.  proteolytic.
prur.  pruritic.
prur.  pruritus.
poria.  poria.
porph.  porphyria.
prt.  part.
psy.  psyilism.
psyche.
psych.  psychical.
princip.  principally.
prism.  prismatic.
prob.  probably.
prod.  produced.
product.

Q

quad.  quadratic.
quant.  quantity.

Q. D.  quantitative determination.
quim.  quinine.
MERCK'S 1896 INDEX.

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| ulcerat. | ulceration |
| ulcer'd. | ulcerated |
| unct. | unctuous |
| unnat. | unnatural |
| unpleasant | unpleasant |
| ush | urethral |
| urin. | urinary |
| us. | usage |

| Us'y | usually |
| U.S.P | United States Pharmacopoeia |
|uter. | uterine |

| v | verr. |
| var. | variable |
| varic. | varicosity |
| veg. | vegetable |
| Vell. | Vellum |
| vener. | venerable |
| vermi | vermiform |
| vermill. | vermilion |
| vers. | versatile |
| vest. | vestigial |
| vesicat. | vesicatory |
| vet. | veterinary |
| viol | violent |
| vol. | volume |
| volum. | volumetric |

| W | water |
| W. & A | Wight & Arnott |
| W-B | water-bath |
| w. | with |
| wglbl | weightable |
| wh | white |
| whoop | whooping |
| Wild | Wilderow |
| wt. | weight |

| xym | xymotic |

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

<table>
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### Druggists' Supplies

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### Druggists', Wholesale

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### Floors, Hard-wood Finish

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