

## IMPORTANT INCOMPATIBLES.

Acacia (gum), with alcohol, æther, iron, lead-water, and mineral acids.

Acids (mineral), with alkalies and relatively weak salts of other acids, such as bromides, chlorides, and iodides.

Alkalies, with acids and with relatively weak salts.

Arsenic, with tannic acid, salts and oxide of iron, and lime and magnesia.

Bitter infusions and tinctures, with salts of iron and lead.

Bromides, with acids, acid salts, or alkalies.

Calomel, with alkalies, mineral acids, lime water, metallic salts, and iodide of potassium.

Camphor (spirits of), with water.

Carbonates, with acids and acid salts.

Chlorides, with silver salts, lead salts, alkalies, and hydrogen peroxide.

Chloroform (except in minute quantity) with water.

Corrosive sublimate, with alkalies, lime-water, salts of iron and lead, iodide of potassium, albumen, gelatine, and vegetable astringents. (It may, however, be advantageously combined with the tincture of the chloride of iron and the liq. acidi arseniosi of the new Pharmacopœia, or, in spite of the chemical reaction, with iodide of potassium, as in the famous Gibert's syrup.)

Digitalis, with iron and preparations containing tannic acid.

Hydrogen peroxide, with vegetable tinctures, alkaline citrates and tartrates, ferric salts, hydrocyanic acid, sulphates, chlorides, and nitrates.

Iron (salts) with anything containing tannic acid. Tincture of the chloride of iron, with alkalies, carbonates, mucilages, and preparations containing tannic acid.

Mucilages, with acids, iron salts, and alcohol.

Oxidizing agents, as chromic acid, potassium nitrate, chlorate and permanganate, nitric and nitrohydrochloric acids, should not be prescribed with oxidizable substances, as glycerine, sugar, and other alcohols, oils, ethers, turpentine, sulphur and sulphides, phosphorus, or dry organic substances.

Potassium (iodide of), with all strong acids and acid salts. (See Corrosive Sublimate.)

Spirits of nitrous ether, with sulphate of iron, tincture of guaiacum, and most carbonates.

Tinctures of gums or resins, with water.

Vegetable preparations containing tannic acid, with salts of iron and lead.

## PERIODS OF ERUPTION OF THE TEETH.

### FIRST DENTITION.

As a rule, the teeth of the lower jaw precede those of the upper, except in the case of the lateral incisors.

|                       |                     |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Central incisors..... | 5th to 8th month.   |
| Lateral incisors..... | 7th to 9th month.   |
| First molars.....     | 12th to 16th month. |
| Canines.....          | 16th to 20th month. |
| Second molars.....    | 20th to 36th month. |

### SECOND DENTITION.

|                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| First molars.....     | 5th to 7th year.   |
| Central incisors..... | 7th to 8th year.   |
| Lateral incisors..... | 8th to 9th year.   |
| First bicuspid.....   | 9th to 10th year.  |
| Second bicuspid.....  | 10th to 11th year. |
| Canines.....          | 11th to 12th year. |
| Second molars.....    | 12th to 13th year. |
| Third molars.....     | 17th to 21st year. |

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