

- SI-AL'-O-GOGUES. Medicines that promote the flow of saliva.
- SIN'-A-PISM. A mustard plaster.
- SIN'-EW (sin'-yu). That which unites a muscle to a bone.
- SLOUGH (sluf). The part that separates from a wound.
- SLOUGH'-ING (sluff'-ing). The separation of the dead flesh from a sore.
- SO-LU'-TION. A liquid in which a solid substance has been dissolved.
- SOL'-VENT. Having the power to dissolve solid substances.
- SOR'-DES. The dark matter deposited upon the lips and teeth in low fevers.
- SPASM. An involuntary contraction of the muscles.
- SPE-CIF'-IC. An infallible remedy.
- SPI'-NAL COL'-UMN. The back-bone.
- SPI'-NAL CORD. The nervous marrow in the spinal column.
- SPLEEN. The milt; it is situated in the abdomen and attached to the stomach.
- SQUA'-MOUS (squa'-mus). Scaly; having scales.
- STER'-NUM. The breast-bone.
- STER'-TOR. Noisy breathing, as in apoplexy; snoring.
- STER-TO'-ROUS. Snoring.
- STIM'-U-LANTS. Medicines that excite.
- STO-MACH'-IC. A cordial for the stomach, exciting its action.
- STOOL. A discharge from the bowels.
- STRAN'-GU-RY. Difficult and painful expulsion of urine.
- STRICT'-URE. Unnatural contraction of any passage of the body.
- STRU'-MA. Scrofula.
- STU'-POR. Insensibility; numbness.
- STYP'-TIC. A medicine which coagulates the blood, and stops bleeding.
- SUB-CU-TA'-NE-OUS. Under the skin.
- SU-DOR-IF'-ICS. Medicines that cause sweating.
- SUP-POS'-I-TORIES. Medicinal substances introduced into the rectum to favor or restrain evacuations, or to ease pain.
- SUP-PU'-RA-TION. Forming of pus.
- SUT'-URE. The peculiar joint uniting the bones of the skull.
- SYMP'-TOM. A sign or token; the peculiar marks of any disease.
- SYN'-CO-PE. Fainting or swooning.
- SYN'-O-CHIA. Inflammatory fever.
- SYPH-I-LIT'-IC. Pertaining to the venereal disease or pox.