

## **Diary 1900-1901 SA**

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1900

1901

S.A.

PP/JFB/A.1/1



25 & 28, Cornhill St. Street, London.

ALEX. RIDOLE & CO.

Sample Post free of the Manufacturers and Proprietors.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

STOWER'S LIME JUICE Cordial was the first preparation of the kind ever introduced, namely, in 1862. We have been exclusively engaged in the manufacture of this article for over thirty years, and we have brought it to a state of absolute perfection, purity, strength, flavour, and complete absence of that musty taste which predominate in most, if not all, other cordials. In the course of manufacture, all the sugar is converted by a simple process into pure glucose, thus largely diminishing the evil effects sugar has on certain constitutions and in certain cases. We have the largest trade in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and supply all the leading Hospitals, the principal Ocean Steam Ship Companies, both Houses of Parliament, and

The first consideration in the manufacture is absolute purity and freedom from mineral acids, and the second, palatability. It is most essential that only the freshly squeezed juice of the finest selected fruit should be used, and even then an albumen substances and vegetable mucus must first be carefully removed before further processes are commenced. The best and most refined sugar can be used, as starch and other impurities would effectually nullify the benefits of the Lactin Juice. All contact with metal must be absolutely avoided. It must be scientifically preserved without the use of any alcohol or foreign acids whatever, and finally bottled in glass, which is entirely free from lead or other poisonous ingredients.

It is, moreover, eminently suitable for general consumption at all seasons of the year. All medical testimony points to the fact that purity of the blood is the chief element of health. It is in this particular that FARMER'S CORDIAL is so valuable, as there is nothing which works so well or naturally in this direction as this article. It logically follows, that a steady and continuous use of it as a beverage has a **wonderfully beneficial effect on the complexion**. In hot thirsty weather, a glass of this juice and water, or aerated water, not only satisfies the thirst, but is efficacious in health, cooling, and recuperative, never producing flatulency, griping or fullness, as it acts as a gentle tonic to the stomach. It is an excellent table drink, as naturally assists the

This article is generally recognised by the medical profession as the best and purest of its kind. It is used extensively and gratefully in the sick room for Rheumatism, Gout, Eczema, Dyspepsia, Nausea, Pneumonia, and all fever and inflammatory cases. It is refreshing and cooling, and can be retained when all other foods or

Contains no Alcohol, and is free from Musty Flavor.

CORDILL

# FOR THE FUTURE

STOMERS

J.F. Bow. No. 2668



PP/JFB/A.1/1



IS MADE

**Specially Nourishing**

BY THE ADDITION TO IT OF THE

**SOLUBLE**

**PHOSPHATES, ALBUMINOIDS**

AND OTHER NUTRITIOUS MATTER

*Extracted from WHEAT BRAN:*

*In process of manufacture (by the diastatic action of this Extract) the starchy matter is converted and the Diet rendered exceptionally suitable for the weak digestive powers of*

**INFANTS and INVALIDS.**

"FRAME FOOD" DIET therefore supplies the ORGANIC PHOSPHATES, ALBUMINOIDS, and other constituents necessary for the full development of the bones and muscles of young INFANTS and growing CHILDREN; it builds up the strength of the INVALID wasted by disease. To expectant and nursing mothers it is invaluable, as it helps to replace the loss in the maternal system, and adds largely to the value of the milk as a food; and as "FRAME FOOD" DIET is composed of all the constituents forming a perfect food, it should be taken by all who seek to preserve their health.

**FREE TEST.**

*A 1-lb. Tin of "FRAME FOOD" DIET, with Analytical Report, &c., will be sent free to any MEDICAL MAN who desires to put the truth of the above statements to a practical test.*

*(Please mention this Diary.)*

Sold everywhere in Tins, 1-lb. at 1/-; 4-lbs. at 3/9.

**FRAME FOOD CO. Ltd.,**  
**Lombard Road, Battersea, London, S.W.**



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J. F. Barr No. 8663.

Dw. 18.

Imperial Ymca

EPHEMERIS

128 St Vincent St

Pharmacologica.

Glasgow.

Being

TERSE SYNOPSES

of the

Remedial Action and Uses

of

DRUGS AND MODERN SCIENTIFIC

PREPARATIONS,

with

References and Notes on Emergencies.

1900.

LONDON:

Published by OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co., Ltd.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.



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Assurance Corporation Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

**CAPITAL - - £250,000.**

Chief Offices:

42 to 44, Tay Street, Perth.


115 to 117, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Accident and Fever Policy. Burglary.  
Vehicle Indemnity.  
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Applications for Agencies invited. Liberal commission paid and present profession or occupation not interfered with in any way.

F. NORIE-MILLER, *General Manager.*

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.		
£500	APPLICABLE TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.	£500
Available from Jan. 1st, 1900, to Dec. 31st, 1900.		
SPECIALLY GUARANTEED BY		
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORATION Ltd.		
CHIEF OFFICES - - { 42-44, TAY STREET, PERTH, N.B. 115-117, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.		
WEST END OFFICE - 27, REGENT STREET, LONDON, S.W.		
<p>The sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS will be paid under the following conditions by the above Corporation to the person whom the Corporation shall decide to be next of kin of any person killed by an accident to the train in which the deceased was an ordinary passenger, or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within three calendar months after such accident. Should such injury not prove fatal but cause, within three calendar months after such accident, the loss of two limbs by actual separation above the wrist or ankle, or the irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes, then the person injured shall be entitled to receive TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY POUNDS or for the loss of one limb or one eye under aforesaid conditions ONE HUNDRED POUNDS. Provided that at the time of such accident the person so killed or injured was the owner of the copy of the Diary in which this Insurance Coupon is inserted, with his or her usual signature and address previously written in ink underneath, and that Notice of Claim is sent within fourteen days of the occurrence of the accident. This Coupon is not transferable, must not be removed from the book, and no person can claim in respect of more than one such Coupon.</p>		
Signature _____		
Address _____		



\* \* The insertion of this Coupon implies no liability on the part of the Publishers; all claims and correspondence relating thereto should be sent to the Insurance Co. at Perth.



## PREFACE.

---

YEAR by year we receive increasing evidence of the utility of this little Ephemeris Pharmacologica from members of the medical profession throughout the empire, and we have endeavoured this year to again bring the contents into line with the most recent researches in medicine and therapeutics.

The notes on the remedial action and uses of drugs have been much amplified by extracts culled from the medical journals of the world, and from the latest editions of standard works on medicine and therapeutics, which have been published during the year. To each extract is appended the name and date of the publication in which it first appeared, so that a physician who may be interested in any particular form of treatment is at once enabled to look up the original paper for the further details which it is impossible to insert in a small book intended for the pocket.

The size of the book remains the same as last year, so that its bulk is not incompatible with carrying in the pocket, thus enabling it to be a true "vade mecum" at hand in all places and at all times.

To conclude, we greatly acknowledge our indebtedness to many well known members of the medical profession and to their works on Pharmacology, Therapeutics and Medicine, also to the Medical Annuals and the various Medical Journals, to which we refer in full. We also thank those physicians who have approved our endeavours to assist them by condensing information, and we shall be greatly pleased to receive opinions or suggestions that may tend to increase in the slightest degree the practical value of this miniature publication.

We are

Yours faithfully,

OPPENHEIMER, SON & CO., LTD.



# ALMANACK FOR 1900.

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## BANK HOLIDAYS.

Easter Monday, April 16; Whit Monday, June 4; August 6; December 26.

## ECLIPSES.

May 28.—Total eclipse of the sun, visible as a partial eclipse at Greenwich. This begins at 2h. 47m. p.m. and ends 4h. 58m. p.m.

June 13.—Partial eclipse of the moon, partly visible at Greenwich. First contact with the penumbra 1h. 16m. a.m. Last contact 5h. 39m. a.m.

November 22.—Annular eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich. Begins at 4h. 20m. a.m., ends at 10h. 20m. a.m.



**POSTAL RATES.**

The Inland Letter Rate has been reduced for all weights above 1 oz. and is now 1d. for a weight of 4 ozs. and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional 2 ozs.

4 ozs..... 1d.	12 ozs..... 3d.	20 ozs..... 5d.	28 ozs..... 7d.
6 „ ..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	14 „ ..... $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.	22 „ ..... $5\frac{1}{2}$ d.	30 „ ..... $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
8 „ ..... 2d.	16 „ ..... 4d.	24 „ ..... 6d.	32 „ ..... 8d.
10 „ ..... $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	18 „ ..... $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	26 „ ..... $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.	

**NEWSPAPERS.**—Registered Newspapers,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; Unregistered,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for 2 ozs.

**BOOK PACKETS.**—Not exceeding 2 ozs. in weight,  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; but packets exceeding 2 ozs. now pass unconditionally at the rate of 1d. for the first 4 ozs., and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional 2 ozs.

**REGISTRATION.**—The ordinary registration fee for each inland letter, parcel, or other postal packet is 2d.

**PARCEL POST.**

The greatest weight allowed for an inland parcel is 11 lbs.

The rates for postage are :—

For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight	.....	3d.
„ exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.	.....	4d.
„ „ 2 „ „ 3 „	.....	5d.
„ „ 3 „ „ 4 „	.....	6d.
„ „ 4 „ „ 5 „	.....	7d.
„ „ 5 „ „ 6 „	.....	8d.
„ „ 6 „ „ 7 „	.....	9d.
„ „ 7 „ „ 8 „	.....	10d.
„ „ 8 „ „ 9 „	.....	11d.
„ „ 9 „ „ 11 „	.....	1s. od.

**FOREIGN POSTAL RATES.**

The rate of postage to be prepaid in the United Kingdom on letters for all Foreign Countries and *some* British Possessions is  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce, but there are many British Possessions to which the letter rate is 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce.

**MONEY ORDERS.**

**INLAND :—**

On orders not exceeding £1.....	2d.
„ above £1 and not exceeding £3.....	3d.
„ above £3 „ „ £10.....	4d.

**FOREIGN & COLONIAL :—**

On orders not exceeding £2.....	6d.
„ above £2 and not exceeding £6.....	1s. od.
„ above £6 „ „ £10.....	1s. 6d.

**POSTAL ORDERS.**

Postal Orders are now issued at all Money Order Offices at the following rates :—

Amount of Order	Poundage	Amount of Order	Poundage
s. d.	d.	s. d.	d.
1 0	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 6	1
1 6	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	1
2 0	1	7 6	1
2 6	1	10 0	1
3 0	1	10 6	1
3 6	1	15 0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
4 0	1	20 0	$1\frac{1}{2}$

**TELEGRAM RATES.**

The charge for Telegrams throughout the United Kingdom is 6d. for the first 12 words and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for every additional word. Addresses are charged for. Names of places consisting of more than one word will be charged for as one and figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word.

Postage stamps are available for the payment of telegrams.

**PORTERAGE.**—When the Office nearest to the address is a Head Post Office, the amount paid for transmission covers the cost of delivery within three miles or within the town postal delivery when that extends for more than three miles.

When the address is beyond the free delivery portorage is charged at the rate of 3d. per mile or part of a mile, the charge being calculated from the Office door.



### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In all districts where the Notification Act has been adopted, every medical practitioner attending or called to visit a case of infectious disease, must send to the district medical officer of health a certificate stating the name of the patient, the situation of the building, and the infectious disease. Certificates are supplied free by the local authority, and are paid for at the rate of 2s. 6d. if occurring in private practice, and 1s. if in his practice as medical officer of any public institution. Under the term infectious disease are included cholera, diphtheria, erysipelas, membranous croup, scarlatina, smallpox, and the various fevers, including enteric, relapsing and continued, puerperal, scarlet, typhus, and typhoid, but the local authority has power to extend the definition.

A medical officer of health attending cases in his private practice is entitled to the same fee. Non-compliance with this Act entails a penalty of 40s.

### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

This duty now devolves upon the medical man who has been present at the birth of a child, "in default of the father and mother," and the notice must be sent to the registrar within 42 days. This is a contingency which rarely occurs in private practice.

A medical man who has been present at a death in a house, must, in default of the nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, and in default of any such relatives within the same sub-district, give to the registrar, within five days, information of the facts concerning the death, with a medical certificate of the cause thereof.

**Certificates of Death.**—These are supplied to registered practitioners free by the sub-district registrar, and any practitioner who has attended the deceased in his last illness must, after the decease, sign and give one of such certificates stating the cause of death.

A penalty of 40s. may be inflicted for refusing or failing to give such certificate.

A medical man in Scotland attending in the last illness, and until the decease of any person, is required, under a penalty of 40s., to transmit to the registrar within seven days of the death a particular form of certificate, copies of which are obtainable from the registrar.

### THE INEBRIATES' ACTS.

According to the provisions of the Habitual Drunkards' Acts (42 and 43 Vict. c. 19, and 51 and 52 Vict. c. 19) any habitual drunkard is allowed to place himself under restraint.

The application, which must be made to the owner of a licensed retreat, must be accompanied by a statutory declaration of two persons who know the applicant to be a confirmed drunkard, whilst the signature of the applicant must be attested by two justices.

The limit of restraint is for a period of twelve months, and the patient cannot release himself before that period has elapsed.

A drunkard who is disobedient and refuses to conform to the rules of the establishment may be sent to prison for seven days.

A penalty of £20 is also provided for anyone supplying the patient with any intoxicant, sedative or stimulant drugs.



### FEES IN SPECIAL CASES.

**Street Accidents.**—The Metropolitan Police pay a fee of 3s. 6d. to any medical practitioner who is called by a police officer to attend an accident in the day time, or 7s. 6d. if between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.

#### POOR LAW BOARD FEES FOR EXTRA MEDICAL SERVICE.

	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Midwifery.....10s. to	1	0	0
Instrumental Midwifery.....	2	0	0
Compound Fracture of Thigh .....	5	0	0
"    "    "    Leg .....			
Amputation of Leg, Arm, Foot, or Hand...			
Strangulated Hernia .....			
Simple Fracture of Thigh or Leg .....	3	0	0
"    Dislocation of "    " .....			
Amputation of Finger or Toe .....	2	0	0
Dislocation of Arm .....	1	0	0
Fracture of Arm .....			

### FEES UNDER THE FACTORY ACT.

For examining persons employed in a factory or workshop—

Under 10 hands .....	2s. 6d. per visit.	
"    20 " .....	3s. 0d.	"
"    30 " .....	3s. 6d.	"
"    50 " .....	4s. 0d.	"
"    75 " .....	5s. 0d.	"
"    100 " .....	7s. 6d.	"

With expenses of 1s. per mile, or part thereof, above one mile of surgeon's house.

Certifying surgeons are appointed by the Inspectors of Factories, who have power to revoke the same subject to an appeal to the Secretary of State. Should there be no appointed certifying surgeon living within three miles of the factory, the Poor Law Medical Officer is called upon to act temporarily.

After an accident the surgeon must at once attend and send a report in to the inspector within 24 hours.

### LUNACY LAW.

To obtain an order for the reception of a lunatic, an application must be made upon a prescribed form (obtainable at any law stationers) to a magistrate, county court judge, or stipendiary magistrate. Two medical certificates must accompany the application.

In cases where the medical attendant deems it expedient that the patient be removed at once, an urgency order is granted upon the same conditions as the above-mentioned order, with the exception that one medical certificate only is required.

In the case of poor patients unable to pay for maintenance in a private asylum, application should be made to the relieving officer of the district.

In cases of urgency, patients may be admitted into a workhouse, and may be detained 14 days under a medical certificate, during which time they must be examined by a justice of the peace.

District medical officers must notify to the relieving officer the existence of a pauper lunatic within three days of becoming aware of the fact, and must also every quarter send a list of such lunatics to the clerk of the guardians before the 7th of January, April, July, and October.

Any person may receive one lunatic without registering his house as an asylum, and the Commissioners in Lunacy may, under special circumstances, and for the interest of the patient, allow one or more patients to reside in the same house. No person, however, may be received without the usual order and certificates.



### MEDICAL EVIDENCE.

Although not entering into any lengthened account of the duties of the medical witness, it may be as well to say that a medical man may be called upon as a common witness to state facts as seen by himself, or as an expert to interpret those facts, or give an opinion on the statement of others.

A witness should know that in every trial he may be subjected to three examinations, first by the party on which side he is engaged, which is called the examination in chief, and in which he affords the basis for the next examination or cross-examination by the opposite side. Third is the re-examination by his own side. In the first he merely gives a clear statement of facts or of his opinions. In the next his testimony is subjected to rigid examination in order to weaken his previous statements. In the third he is allowed to clear up any discrepancies in the cross-examination, but must not introduce any new matter, which would render him liable to a cross-examination on it. The medical witness should answer questions put to him as clearly and as concisely as possible. He should make his statements in plain and simple language, avoiding as much as possible technical terms and figurative expressions, and should not quote authorities in support of his opinions. An expert witness when giving evidence may refer to notes for the purpose of refreshing his memory, *but only if the notes were taken by him at the time when the observations were made, or as soon after as practical.*

No witness on being sworn can be compelled to "kiss the book." The Oaths Act, 51 and 52 Vict. c. 46, s. 5, declares without any qualifications that "if any person to whom an oath is administered desires to swear with uplifted hand in the form and manner in which an oath is usually administered in Scotland, he shall be permitted to do so, and the oath shall be administered to him in such form and manner without further question." The witness takes the oath standing, with the bare right hand uplifted above the head, the formula being, "**I swear by Almighty God that I will speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.**" The presiding judge should say the words, and the witness shall repeat them after him. There is no kissing of the book, and the words "So help me, God," which occur in the English form, are not employed. It will be noted that the Scotch form constitutes an oath, and is not an affirmation. The judge has no right to ask if you object on religious grounds, *or to put any question.* He is bound by the provisions of the Act, and the enactment applies not only to all forms of the witness-oath, whether in civil or criminal courts, or before coroners, but to every oath which may be lawfully administered either in Great Britain or Ireland.

A witness engaged to give expert evidence should demand his fee before going into court, or, at all events, before being sworn.

With regard to notes, these should be made at the time, on the spot, and may be used by the witness in court, as a refresher to the memory, though not altogether to supply its place. All evidence is made up of testimony, but *all* testimony is not evidence. The witness must not introduce hearsay testimony. In one case only is hearsay evidence admissible, and that is in the case of dying declarations. These are accepted because the law presumes that a dying man is anxious to speak the truth, but the person must believe that he is actually on the point of death with absolutely no hope of recovery. If possible a magistrate should take the dying declaration, but if he is not obtainable, the medical man, without any suggestions or comments of his own, should write out the statements made by the dying person, and see them signed and witnessed. It must be made clear to the court that at the time of making his statement the witness was under the full conviction of approaching or impending death.

*Myrrell's Forensic Medicine,*



## FEES OF MEDICAL WITNESSES.

### Coroner's Court.

A fee of one guinea is paid to a medical witness for attending to give evidence at a coroner's court when no post-mortem examination is ordered. An additional fee of one guinea is paid if a post-mortem examination has been ordered and made; but this fee is only paid if the post-mortem examination has been ordered by the coroner in writing. There is no provision for a second fee for attendance at an adjourned inquest, but some coroners pay one guinea for every day's attendance.

When an inquest is held over the body of a person who has died in a public hospital, infirmary, public lunatic asylum, workhouse infirmary, or other medical institution supported either by endowments or by voluntary contributions, *the medical officer of such institution is not entitled to any fee, and is bound to attend the coroner's inquest without fee*; but if the dead body of a person is brought into the public hospital, or other public institution, and the medical officer of that institution is summoned to give evidence, then he is entitled to the usual fee. The Coroners' Act provides that immediately after the termination of the inquest the medical witness is to receive his fee.

### Magistrate's Court.

If a medical witness resides within three miles, a fee of half-a-guinea is allowed for his attendance. At a greater distance a fee of one guinea.

### Court of Assize.

A medical witness is allowed one guinea a day, with two shillings for every night he is away from home, and second-class travelling expenses by rail; Sundays are not included.

### Court of Probate and Divorce.

One guinea per day, if resident within five miles of the General Post Office; if at a greater distance, two or three guineas per day, with expenses for going and returning.

### Court of Appeal.

A fee of one guinea per day is allowed if resident in London; two or three guineas if from a distance, with reasonable travelling expenses.

*Luff's Forensic Medicine.*

## URINE TESTING

### AND ITS RELATION TO MORBID PHENOMENA.

Before commencing the chemical examination of morbid urine, it should be borne in mind that the following drugs, amongst others, affect the colour or odour of the urinary secretion.

Buchu	Guaiacol	Santonin
Carbolic Acid	Male Fern	Santal Oil
Creosote	Methylene Blue	Tar
Copaiba	Rhubarb	Turpentine

### Normal Urine.

Colour.	Clear Amber or Golden Yellow.
Specific Gravity.	1015—1025.
Odour.	Faintly aromatic.
Reaction.	Slightly Acid.
Quantity.	Average about 52 ounces daily.

NOTE.—A rough calculation of the amount of solid matter in urine may be obtained by doubling the two last figures representing the specific gravity. Thus, 1,000 parts of urine of specific gravity 1035 contain 70 parts of solids or 7 per cent.



## Urine Testing (continued).

## Abnormalities.

## Colour.

*Greenish* indicates bile. Its presence is confirmed by the green colouration produced by adding solution of iodine.

*Reddish Brown* is probably due to the presence of blood. Confirm by adding

- (a) Tr. guaiacum and peroxide of hydrogen which produce the characteristic blue line.
- (b) Microscope shows blood corpuscles.
- (c) Spectroscope.

*Specific Gravity.* 1010—1020 Most likely denotes albumen.

- (a) Confirm by running a few drops of urine on to about half an inch of strong nitric acid in a test tube. A white ring at the junction of the acid and urine is caused by albumen.
- (b) Heat urine in test tube; albumen coagulates by heat.
- (c) Citric acid and potassium ferrocyanide give a white ppt.
- (d) Saturated solution of picric acid causes a proportionate clouding according to the amount of albumen present.
- (e) If albumen be suspected and all the above tests fail, a small piece of metaphosphoric acid will frequently produce a turbidity due to albumen.

1025-1033 Indicates excess of sugar or urea.

*Sugar* (a) Add liquor potassae in excess and boil. Brown colour.

(b) Add liq. potassae in excess and a solution of copper sulphate. Boil—Orange precipitate.

(c) Fehling's Test. Add excess of liq. potassae, boil and filter, then add solution of potassium citrate of copper and boil. Reddish orange precipitate denotes sugar.

- (3) *Amount* secreted is much INCREASED in diabetes mellitus, hysteria, diabetes insipidus, renal cirrhosis, cardiac hypertrophy, lardaceous kidney in granular contracted kidney, and as a result of fright.

*Amount greatly diminished* in acute febrile diseases, acute nephritis (scarlatinal or otherwise), cholera and other diseases, accompanied by copious vomiting, &c. Narcosis from snake bite, &c.

(4) *Odour.*

A characteristic sweetish odour denotes diabetes. A strong ammoniacal odour denotes vesical catarrh (acute or chronic), cystitis, &c. Certain drugs also change its odour, e.g., copaiba, turpentine, male fern, &c.

(5) *Reaction.*

(a) *Slightly acid*, an exceedingly dark red change with blue litmus paper indicates excessive acidity.

N.B.—Amount to be estimated by the *rapidity* and *intensity* of the change. Is due (1) to uric acid; or (2) to the presence of acid salts, e.g., phosphates, &c.



**Urine Testing (continued).**

(b) *Alkalinity* may be due (1) to ammonia; (2) to fixed alkali (potash, &c.).

To define accurately to which cause it may be attributed, test with *red litmus paper*, thereafter allowing it to dry. If colouration is caused by ammonia, it disappears when paper dries; but if potash, &c., is present, the *blue* colour remains on the paper.

(1) The odour of ammoniacal urine is *well marked*.

(2) That of potash, &c., normal.

*Alkalinity*—permanent and due to potash and soda, &c., phosphates, &c., *indicates* extreme debility, atonic dyspepsia, chlorosis, anæmia, subacute rheumatism or gout.

*Alkalinity*—permanent from ammonia shows Vesical disease, spinal injuries, ascites, anasarca, or continued fever.

**Other Abnormalities are :**

(1) *Casts.* Recognition of these by the microscope *is of extreme value in the diagnosis of disease.*

1stly, *Hyaline*—flattened or cylindrical, structureless found in renal congestion and early inflammation.

2ndly, *Granular*. Rendered more or less opaque by the presence of granular matter.

3rdly, *Blood*. Moulded cylinders of blood cells derived from renal tubes.

4thly, *Epithelial*. Epithelium in cylindrical form detected by the cells containing well defined nuclei.

5thly, *Waxy* or *lardaceous* indicates beyond doubt advanced amylaceous renal degeneration.

*Pus.* These cells are readily noted from their resemblance to leucocytes.

*Mucus.* Is a cloudy ropy deposit partly floating in urine. Coagulated by acetic acid.

*Indican.* Amount largely increased in phthisis, gastric malignant disease and peritonitis. Apply Heller's test.

*Leucin* appears during cirrhosis of liver, acute yellow atrophy of liver, malignant variola, typhoid, &c. Is seen as *oily looking discs*.

*Tyrosin.* May be marked during similar disorders as *prismatic crystals clustered together*.

**ERUPTIONS CAUSED BY DRUGS.**

Certain drugs when taken internally frequently give rise to skin eruptions, probably owing to the fact that in the course of their excretion by the skin they irritate it.

The external application of some drugs is also apt to produce skin eruptions. Thus tar sometimes produces a form of acne, arnica an erysipelatous inflammation, while the erythema caused by mustard, turpentine, and other similar irritants, is often followed by brown staining which may be more or less permanent. Croton oil and remedies of a like nature sometimes excite a very acute eczema, which leaves well-marked cicatrices. The croton oil eruption may be mistaken for small-pox.



**Antipyrin** sometimes causes a red papular eruption, not unlike measles, more rarely an urticaria, accompanied by itching.

**Arsenious Acid and Preparations** cause occasionally urticarial or papular eruptions, and if long continued a brown pigmentation.

**Belladonna and Atropine** cause a general red rash resembling that of scarlatina.

**Boracic Acid and Borax**, when taken internally or when applied to a large surface, may produce a rash of a scarlet colour, erythematous, punctiform in places, in others running into irregular patches and giving the skin a mottled appearance.

**Bromides** after some time cause pustular eruptions on the face, chest and back (Bromide Acne). A number of spots may coalesce and form large patches.

**Chloral Hydrate** in large doses occasionally produces a dark red papular rash affecting chiefly the face, neck and limbs.

**Copaiba and Cubebs** often cause a profuse rash (roseola balsamica), consisting of red, slightly raised spots, discrete or confluent, and affecting the trunk, limbs and face.

**Cyanide Gauze** eruption is a papular rash beginning in the hair follicles. The papules rapidly become pustular (12 to 36 hours) and burst, leaving a moist raw surface. The pus is said to be free from organisms.

**Iodides** cause rashes of various kinds, the most important of which is "IODIDE ACNE," a crop of pustules similar to that produced by bromides, but more *pointed*.

**Mercurial Preparations** in rare cases give rise to diffuse swelling with redness.

**Opium and Morphine** sometimes cause a red papular eruption resembling measles or scarlet fever.

**Quinine** may produce a rash like scarlet fever or a papular one like measles.

**Silver Nitrate** causes a peculiar slaty gray colour of the skin, which deepens and becomes permanent on exposure to light.

**Sodium Salicylate.**—Various rashes have from time to time been found to follow the use of this drug, and although they are very varied in character they should be borne in mind.

**Stramonium** produces a rash which may be either erythematous or scarlatiniform.

**Sulphonal** has occasionally been followed by a macular eruption.

**Turpentine and Terebene** are sometimes followed by redness, papules, or even vesicles with intense itching.



## POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES.

In the treatment of cases of poisoning the general rule is to empty the stomach as soon as possible. This can be done by emetics, or by the use of the stomach pump. It is however plain that in cases where a corrosive poison has been taken and the mucous membrane of the œsophagus and stomach is consequently damaged, the application of the stomach pump might lead to perforation. Under these circumstances the treatment is to neutralise the poison and combat its ill effects by the judicious administration of other remedies such as sedatives and stimulants.

As poisoning cases in general practice are very rare, the following note on a substitute for the more expensive pump may be appreciated.

A piece of ordinary rubber tubing from 5 to 6 feet long has a funnel inserted at one end: the free end is then passed down the œsophagus to the stomach and the funnel held above the patient's head. By this means the stomach can be filled with water, and on pinching the tube just below the funnel and sinking this end towards the floor, a syphon is constructed which allows the fluid passed into the stomach to return. This process should be repeated until the liquid returns clear and free from odour.

In cases where a poison has been absorbed, its physiological antidote should be administered, whilst the necessity of giving stimulants should not be overlooked when the patient is in a state of collapse.

The state of the bladder should also be attended to.

### EMETICS.

Of all emetics *apomorphine* is the most rapid and certain in its action. It acts quicker when given hypodermically than by the mouth, but is, according to some authorities, followed by considerable depression. Murrell, on the other hand, says he has never found either nausea or depression follow its use.

Dose,  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.

**Salt**—Unreliable but always convenient.

Dose, two tablespoonfuls in half a pint of blood-warm water.

**Zinc Sulphate**  
**Copper Sulphate**

{ The objection to these drugs as emetics is that should the stomach fail to act, we have another factor to deal with in removing these from the system.

Dose—Zinc Sulphate.....30 grains, repeated if necessary.

Copper Sulphate .....5—10 grains in water.

Ammonium Carbonate...30 grains in water.

It should be remembered that the action of all emetics is considerably facilitated by giving plenty of warm water.

### Poisons.

### Antidotes.

#### ACIDS (Corrosive)

Hydrochloric  
Nitric  
Carbolic

Sulphuric ...

Oxalic  
Tartaric

{ Sodii Carb. Palatinoids. Whiting in water, Olive Oil.

... Same treatment. *No water to be given.*

{ Charcoal Palatinoids, ad lib. White-wash, Lime Water. Avoid ordinary alkaloids. Morphine Hypodermics.



**Poisons and their Antidotes** (*continued*).

Hydrocyanic and Cyanides	{ Ammonia inhaled and intravenously. Hot and cold affusion to spine; galvanism; Hypodermics of Atro- pine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ ; Ether subcutaneously over præcordial region, followed by injection of Nitro-glycerine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ; Administer solution of Iron Sul- phate and Magnesia.
ALKALIES Caustic Potash Soda Lime	{ Citric Acid or Vinegar, Lemon Juice, Olive or Sweet Oil, Milk, Brandy, Morphine Palatinoids.
ALKALOIDS.	
Aconitine	{ Stomach pump, Soluble Hypodermic of Apomorphine, Recumbent po- sition, Strychnine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (Sol. Hypod.), Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ , Digitalin, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ , Galvanism.
Apomorphine	{ Thorough lavage, Charcoal Palatinoids, Strychnine Nit., gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ , Caffein Sodio-Benzoate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ether Palat- inoids, Artificial heat, Sylvester's method.
Atropine Homatropine Hyoscine	{ Thorough lavage, Pilocarpin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (Sol. Hypod.), followed by Hypodermics of Eserin, then Caffein. Sodio-Ben- zoate. If narcotised when seen, Hy- podermic of Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ , till roused; if this fails, arti- ficial respiration, cold affusion to sinciput and spine.
Cocaine.	{ Charcoal Palatinoids. Thorough lav- age. Hypodermic of Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ . Brandy, warmth, artificial respiration.
Morphine Opium Laudanum Bromidia, &c.	{ Apomorphine (Soluble Hypodermic) or Stomach Pump, Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ , Potash Permanganate Palatinoids, gr. 5, in plenty of water and same salt hypodermically. In Narcosis, Strychnine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ , Galvan- ism, cold affusion; forced motion; <i>all failing</i> , Atropine, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ , re- peated if necessary.
Strychnine Brucine.	{ Lavage cautiously, Apomorphine, sub- cutaneously; <i>six Palatinoids of</i> <i>Butyl Chloral</i> for a dose in plenty of water.

**ORGANIC AND MISCELLANEOUS POISONS.**

Benzine (Liquid).	{ Wash stomach. Ether. Artificial respiration. Caffeine. Ammon. Vapor. Keep lights away from mouth.
Cannabis Indica	{ Syphon. Strychnine. Caffeine.
Croton Oil	{ Prompt emetic of thin Gruel and Mustard. Syphon with Milk and Oil. Rectal oily Injections. Mor- phine repeated. Restoratives.
Fungi	{ Emetic, Soluble Hypodermic Atro- pine Sulph., Milk, Castor Oil.



Organic and Miscellaneous Poisons (*continued*).

Pennyroyal	{ Apomorphine. Ammonia Vapour. Artificial respiration.
Podophyllin.	{ Apomorphine. Morphine repeated. Olive Oil. Opiate Stupes.
Savin	Tannin. Apomorphine. Morphine.
Butyl Chloral	{ Lavage, <i>Strychnine</i> (Soluble Hypodermics), hot Coffee. For <i>pain</i> or <i>convulsions</i> , Morphine or Nitroglycerine.
Alcohol	
Ether	
COAL GAS	{ Open-air, artificial respiration, <i>Strychnine Nitrate</i> , gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ .
	{ Fresh air, remove clothing from thorax, draw forward tongue, <i>Strychnine Nitrate</i> , dose graduated to narcotism, but not less than gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ repeated; artificial respiration, Amyl Nitrite Palatinoids (O.S. & Co.)
Chloroform or A.C.E. mixture	{ Stomach pump or syphon tube lavage, Tannin, Ether Palatinoids, Sal Volatile, <i>Digitalin Hypodermics</i> (O.S. & Co.), followed by Morphine, Milk, &c., <i>ad lib.</i>
Antimony Tartar Emetic	
ARSENIC	{ Thoroughly wash out stomach by syphon tube, Magnesia, Olive oil, Iron and Magnesium Sulphate in solution, <i>Morphine Bimeconate</i> (Soluble Hypodermics (O.S. & Co.), Barley Water, Gruel, &c., <i>ad lib.</i>
	{ Apomorphine hypodermically, Lime water and Milk, Flour, White of Egg internally, Iodide of Potassium in solution. <i>To allay pain</i> , Morphine Palatinoids, Brandy.
Corrosive Sublimate	{ Epsom Salts in solution, Zinc Sulphate as an emetic, Iodide of Potassium, Dilute Sulphuric Acid. <i>For Colic</i> , Brandy, Morphia, Warmth.
Lead Salts	
	{ <i>Cupri Sulphas</i> as an emetic, Chalk and Starch with Ammon. Carbonate, Lavage, Milk, Caffeine, Aperiens Fort. Palatinoids (O.S. & Co.)
Phosphorus	{ <i>Keep recumbent</i> , artificial heat, Apomorphine (Soluble Hypod.) subcutaneously, Tannin, <i>Ether</i> Palatinoids (O.S. & Co.), Caffeine.
DIGITALIS Digitaline	
Ptomaines, Putrefying meat, Animal Extracts &c.	{ Apomorphine hypodermically or stomach pump; Ether Palatinoids, Olive-oil Enemata. Aperiens Fort. Palatinoids, Brandy, Quinine Hydrobromate Palatinoids, gr. 3.

NOTE.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Ltd.) put up all the antidotes mentioned above in reliable and portable forms, either as Palatinoids or Soluble Hypodermics (O.S. & Co.), and also supply a Syringe, which will always be found in working order and ready for use in any emergency.

Soluble Hypodermics (O.S. & Co.) "*are more active, accurate, less irritating and far more soluble than any similar preparations.*"

—B. M. J., August 17th, 1895.



TABLE SHOWING THE CHIEF POINTS OF DISTINCTION  
BETWEEN CONCUSSION OF BRAIN, ALCOHOLIC  
AND OPIUM POISONING.

Poison

E

ALKA

C

S

I

ALKA

Concussion of Brain.	Alcohol.	Opium.
1. Marks of violence on head.	1. No marks of violence, except person has had a fall or blow.	1. See Alcohol.
2. Stupor, sudden.	2. Temporary excitement always precedes stupor.	2. Stupor, drowsiness and lethargy come on gradually.
3. Face pale, cold, and dilated or sluggish pupils.	3. Face flushes. Dilated pupils.	3. Face pale. Contracted pupils.
4. Remission rare. Patient recovers slowly.	4. Partial recovery may occur, followed by death.	4. Remission rare.
5. No odour of alcohol in breath.	5. Odour of alcohol in breath.	5. Odour of opium in breath, but frequently that of alcohol predominates when the patient has had alcohol given him or taken it with the opium.

PULSE TABLE.—FREQUENCY OF PULSE RATE.

AGES.	PULSATIONS PER MINUTE.
Fœtus in Utero ... ..	140 to 150
New born infants ... ..	130 to 140
During first year ... ..	115 to 130
„ second year... ..	100 to 115
„ third year ... ..	95 to 105
From 7th to 14th year ... ..	80 to 90
From 14th to 21st year ... ..	75 to 85
From 21st to 60th year ... ..	70 to 75
Upwards of 60 years ... ..	75 to 85

POSOLOGICAL TABLE.—FOR CHILDREN.

To be read thus:—Supposing that a maximum dose of a liquid is  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$  for an adult, that for a child aged 1 month is  $\mathfrak{M}\mathfrak{z}\text{o}$ . If a powder or solid drug maximum (adult dose being  $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ ) (gr. 60), that for a child of 1 month should be 3 grains. Maximum doses are given at head of the three columns and so on as indicated, and dosage for the several ages are opposite those ages.

AGE.	Maximum Dose.		
	One fluid oz.	Twenty grains.	Sixty grains.
One month .....	minims 30	gr. 1	grs. 3
Three months ...	minims 40	grs. 2	grs. 4
Six months .....	minims 40	grs. 2	grs. 6
Nine months ...	fl. dr. j.	grs. 3	grs. 7
One year .....	fl. dr. j.	grs. 3	grs. 8



## GAUBIUS' TABLE.

Of proportion of dose according to age.

For an adult, suppose the dose to be ... 1 or 60 grains.

Under 1 year will require	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{60}$	5	''
'' 2 ''	''	''	''	''	$\frac{1}{30}$	8	''
'' 3 ''	''	''	''	''	$\frac{1}{20}$	10	''
'' 4 ''	''	''	''	''	$\frac{1}{15}$	15	''
'' 7 ''	''	''	''	''	$\frac{1}{10}$	20	''
'' 14 ''	''	''	''	''	$\frac{1}{6}$	30	''
'' 20 ''	''	''	''	''	$\frac{1}{4}$	40	''
21 to 60, the full dose or	...	...	...	...	1	60	''

Above this age an inverse gradation must be observed.

Another rule is, for children under 12, add 12 to the age, and divide the age by the amount thus obtained: thus for 8 years

$$\frac{8}{8+12} = \frac{2}{5} \text{ of adult dose.}$$

## UTERO-GESTATION TABLE.

The weight and length of the foetus *in utero* are indicated below.

Month.		Length.		Weight.
1. (4th week)	...	4 to 6 lines	...	20 grs.
2. (8th "	)	15 to 18 "	...	2 to 5 drs.
3. (12th "	)	2 to 4 inches	...	1 to 2 ozs.
4. (16th "	)	5 to 6 "	...	2½ to 3 ozs.
5. (20th "	)	10 to 11 "	...	7 to 10 ozs.
6. (24th "	)	12 to 13 "	...	1 to 2 lbs.
7. (28th "	)	14 to 15 "	...	3 to 4 lbs.
8. (32nd "	)	15 to 16 "	...	4 to 5 lbs.
9. (36th "	)	16 to 18 "	...	6 lbs.
10. (40th "	)	18 to 20 "	...	6 to 9 lbs.

## PERIODS OF ERUPTION OF THE TEMPORARY TEETH.

These appear in the following order—

Lower central incisors	...	...	Sixth or seventh month.
Upper central incisors	...	...	Eighth month.
Upper lateral incisors	...	...	Seventh to ninth month.
Lower lateral incisors	...	...	Tenth to twelfth month.
Four first of anterior molars	...	...	Fourteenth month.
Four canines	...	...	Seventeenth to eighteenth month.
Four second or posterior molars	...	...	Twenty-second to twenty-fourth month.

Full dentition is 20 teeth, 10 in each jaw.

## PERIODS OF ERUPTION OF THE PERMANENT TEETH.

These appear in the following order—

Four anterior or first molars	...	...	Sixth or seventh year.
Four central incisors	...	...	Seventh or eighth year.
Four lateral incisors	...	...	Ninth year.
Bicuspsids	...	...	Eleventh to fifteenth year.
Four canines	...	...	Eleventh to thirteenth year.
Four second molars	...	...	Thirteenth to sixteenth year.
Wisdom teeth	...	...	Eighteenth to thirtieth year.

Full dentition is 32 teeth, 16 in each jaw.



## OBSTETRICAL TABLE.

Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Oct.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Feb.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
Nov.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5			
Mar.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Dec.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
April	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Jan.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Mar.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aug.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
June	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
July	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Nov.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Aug.	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7



# THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In consequence of the adoption of the Metric System in the new edition of the Pharmacopœia it has been thought advisable to give the following tables of the Metric System :—

The primary unit of the system is the

**Metre**, equivalent to 39.370432 inches.

The standard of fluid measure is the

**Litre** = 35.2154 fluid ounces.

The unit of weight is the

**Gramme** = 15.4323 grains.

The cubic centimetre = 16.9 minims.

## WEIGHTS.

1 Milligramme	= the thousandth part of 1 gm. or	0.001 gm.
1 Centigramme	= the hundredth " "	0.01 "
1 Decigramme	= the tenth " "	0.1 "
1 Gramme	= the weight of a cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. (15.432 grs.)	1.0 "
1 Decagramme	= ten grammes	10.0 "
1 Hectogramme	= one hundred grammes	100.0 "
1 Kilogramme	= one thousand grammes	1000.0 "

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 Millilitre	= 1 cubic centimetre or the measure of 1 gm. of water.
1 Centilitre	= 10 " " 10 " "
1 Decilitre	= 100 " " 100 " "
1 Litre	= 1000 " " 1000 " (1 Kilo).

## MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 Millimetre	= the thousandth part of 1 metre, or 0.001 metre.
1 Centimetre	= the hundredth " " 0.01 "
1 Decimetre	= the tenth " " 0.1 "
1 Metre	= 1.0 "

## TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

1 Millimetre,	mm.	= $\frac{1}{25.4}$ inch.
1 Centimetre,	cm.	= $\frac{1}{2.54}$ inch.
1 Milligramme,	mg.	= 0.01543 gr. ( $\frac{1}{64}$ ).
1 Gramme,	gm.	= 15.4324 gr.
1 Kilogramme,	kg.	= 2 lbs. 3 ozs. 120 grs.
1 Cubic Centimetre,	cc.	= 16.9 minims.
1 Litre,	L.	= 35.21 ozs. (fluid).
1 Inch,	"	= 25 mm. or 2.5 cc.
1 Pound (avoir.)		= 453.592 gm.
1 Ounce "		= 28.350 gm.
1 Grain		= 0.06479 gm.
1 Fluid Ounce		= 28.350 cc.
1 Pint		= 567.0 cc.
1 Gallon		= 4.536 litres.

## FACTORS FOR CONVERTING THE SYSTEMS.

To convert grammes into grains .....	X 15.432.
" " " ounces .....	X 0.03521.
" kilogrammes into pounds .....	X 2.2046.
" cubic centimetres into fluid ounces imp. ....	X 0.03521.
" litres into fluid ounces imp. ....	X 35.21.
" metres into inches .....	X 39.370.
" avoird. ounces into grammes .....	X 28.350.
" troy ounces into grammes .....	X 31.1035.
" fluid ounces into cubic centimetres .....	X 28.350.
" pints into litres .....	X 0.567.
" inches into metres .....	X 0.0254.



## COMPARISONS—Fahrenheit and Centigrade.

	Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.
	212	100
	200	93.3
	150	65.6
	120	48.9
	112	44.4
	110	43.3
	108	42.2
	106	41.1
	104	40
	102	38.9
	100	37.8
	98	36.7
	96	35.6
	94	34.4
	92	33.3
	90	32.2
	88	31.1
	86	30
	84	28.9
	82	27.8
	80	26.7
	78	25.6
	76	24.4
	74	23.3
	72	22.2
	70	21.1
	68	20
	66	18.9
	64	17.8
	62	16.7
	60	15.6
	58	13.3
	54	12.2
	52	11.1
	32	0

**Thermometric Scales.**COMPARISON OF FAHRENHEIT  
AND CENTIGRADE.

In order to convert degrees Fahrenheit to Centigrade, deduct 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9. ( $- 32 \times \frac{5}{9}$ .)

The reverse operation brings degrees Centigrade to their equivalent on the Fahrenheit scale.

$$\text{Or } (C^{\circ} \times 1.8) + 32 = F^{\circ}.$$

$$(F^{\circ} - 32) \div 1.8 = C^{\circ}.$$



# ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

PERIOD OF INCUBATION, INITIAL SYMPTOMS, ETC.

DISEASE.	PERIOD OF INCUBATION.	INITIAL SYMPTOMS.	RASH.	PERIOD OF ISOLATION.
<b>Measles.</b>	10 to 14 days.	Those of common catarrh, œdema face and eyelids, coryza, photophobia, lachrymation, moderate fever.	APPEARS 4th day or after 72 hours of fever; patient is infectious for two days before appearance of rash. FADES 5th to 7th day; begins on forehead as dusky red crescentic patches.	Three weeks if both desquamation and cough have ceased.
<b>German Measles.</b> ( <i>Rubeola</i> , <i>Rubella</i> , <i>Rötheln</i> ).	7 to 14 days, perhaps longer.	Coughing, sneezing, slight photophobia, with a gradually increasing temperature.	APPEARS 2nd to 4th day. FADES 4th to 7th day.	14 to 21 days, according to the severity of the attack.
<b>Scarlet Fever.</b>	1 to 8 days.	High fever; great frequency of pulse. Initial vomiting another common symptom.	APPEARS 2nd day or after 24 hours of fever; begins on neck; brightest on covered parts. FADES 5th day of fever.	About 6 weeks, or as soon as desquamation, sore throat and albuminuria have disappeared.
<b>Typhoid Fever.</b>	14 to 21 days.	Evening temperature higher than morning; frontal headache, general malaise, aching of limbs, pain & tenderness over abdomen.	APPEARS 7th or 8th day of fever or even later; on abdomen in successive crops. FADES on 21st to 30th day of fever.	
<b>Chicken Pox.</b>	10 to 14 days.	These are so slight that they frequently escape notice.	APPEARS 1st day of fever on shoulders in successive crops. FADES on the 4th day, the vesicles forming scabs.	When all scabs have disappeared.
<b>Small Pox.</b>	12 to 14 days.	Pain in back, vomiting and high fever.	APPEARS 3rd to 4th day or after 48 hours of fever; papular eruption on forehead, neck, mouth and hands, then on trunk and lower extremities. FADES 9th or 10th day.	Until all scabs have disappeared.



## TABLE OF DOSES. B.P. 1898.

Acidum Arseniosum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$
" Benzoicum	...	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 15
" Boricum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
" Carbolicum	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 3
" " Liquefactum	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 3
" Chrysophanicum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
" Citricum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Gallicum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
" Hydrobromicum Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 15 to min. 60
" Hydrochloricum Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 6
" Hydrocyanicum (Scheele)	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 4
" Nitricum	...	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 6
" " Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" Phosphoricum Concen.	...	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 5
" Phosphoricum Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" Salicylicum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Scleroticum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1
" Sulphuricum	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 3
" " Aromaticum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" " Dilutum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" Sulphurosum	...	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 60
" Tannicum	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
Aconitina	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
Æther	...	...	...	...	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="font-size: 3em; margin-right: 5px;">{</div> <div> min. 10 to min. 30  for repeated doses,  for a single dose  40 to 60 min. </div> </div>
" Aceticus	...	...	...	...	min. 20 to min. 60
" Sulphuricus	...	...	...	...	min. 20 to min. 60
Alcohol (Methylic)	...	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 60
Aloe	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
Aloin	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2
Ammonii Benzoas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
" Bromidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
" Carbonas	...	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10
" Chloridum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Phosphas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Salicylas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
Amyl Nitris (mouth)	...	...	...	...	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1
" (inhaled)	...	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 5
Antifebrin (Acetanilide)	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 3
Antimonii Oxidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2
Antimonium Sulphuratum	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2
" Tartaratum (diaphoretic)	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
" " (depressant)	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1
" " (emetic)	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2
Antipyrin	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Apiol	...	...	...	...	min. 3 to min. 6
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum (injection)	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
" " (mouth)	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Bismuthi Carbonas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Citras	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
" et Ammonii Citras	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
" Oxidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Salicylas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Subgallas	...	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 20
" Subnitras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Bone Marrow (Red)	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
Borax	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20



Table of Doses (continued).

Butyl-Chloral-Hydras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Caffeina	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
Caffeinae Citras	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10
„ Hydrobromidum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10
„ Valerianas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 4
Calcii Chloridum *	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
„ Hypophosphis	...	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10
„ Phosphas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
„ Sulphidum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. 1
Camphora	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
Cannabinol	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 4
Cannabin Tannas	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10
Carbo Ligni...	...	...	...	...	gr. 60 to gr. 120
Cerebrinin	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
Cerii Oxalas...	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10
Chloral Hydras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Chloralamid...	...	...	...	...	gr. 20 to gr. 40
Chloroformum	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Codeina	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2
Codeinæ Phosphas...	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2
Colchicina	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Cornutinæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to gr. 1
Croton-Chloral-Hydras	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 15
Creosotum	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5
Cubeba	...	...	...	...	gr. 30 to gr. 60
Curara	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Dialysed Iron	...	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
Didymen (Orchitic)...	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Digitalinum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
Duboisinæ Sulphas	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{2}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
Elaterinum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Elaterium	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Emetina	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
Ergole	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 10
Ergota	...	...	...	...	gr. 20 to gr. 30
Ergotin (Ext. Ergotæ)	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
Ergotininae Citras	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
Erythrol Tetranitras	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2
Eserinæ Salicylas	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Eucaïnæ Hydrochloridum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. 1
Eucalyptol	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5
Euonymin	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 4
Extractum Aconiti	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1
„ Aloes	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 4
„ Belladonnæ	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1
„ Belladonnæ Alcoholicum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Cannabis Indicæ	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1
„ Cascaræ Sagradæ	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
„ „ Liquidum	...	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 60
„ Cimicifugæ Liquidum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 30
„ Cinchonæ Liquidum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
„ Colchici	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1
„ „ Aceticum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2
„ Colocynthidis Comp.	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
„ Conii	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
„ Ergotæ	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
„ „ Liquidum	...	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
„ Filicis Liquidum	...	...	...	...	min. 45 to min. 90
„ Gelsemii Alcoholicum	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2
„ Hamamelidis Liquidum	...	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15



## Table of Doses (continued).

Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
" Hyoscyami	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
" Jaborandi Liquidum	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
" Jalapæ	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
" Nucis Vomicae	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1
" Opium	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1
" " Liquidum	...	...	min. 5 to min. 30
" Physostigmatis	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
" Stramonii	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Fel Bovis	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
" Porci	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
Ferri Arsenas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
" Carbonas Saccharata	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 30
" et Ammonii Citras	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
" et Quininæ Citras	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
" Peroxidum Hydratum	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
" Phosphas	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
" et Quininæ et Strychninæ Citras	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10
" Sulphas	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
Ferrum Redactum	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
" Tartaratum	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Guaiacol	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5
" Carbonas	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 8
Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
" Hydrochloridum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
" Salicylas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Hydrarg. Iodid. Vir.	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 3
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Hydrargyri Subchloridum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. 5
Hydrargyrum c Cretâ	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 8
Hydrastina	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1
Hydrastinæ Hydrochlor.	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromid.	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
Ichthyol	...	...	gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10
Iodoformum	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3
Ipecacuanha (expectorant)	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2
" (emetic)	...	...	gr. 15 to gr. 30
Iridin	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
Jalapa	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Jalapæ Resina	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
Jalapin	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
Lactophenin	...	...	gr. 4 to gr. 20
Leptandrin	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2
Liquor Ammonia	...	...	min. 10 to min. 20
" Ammon-Acetatis	...	...	dr. 2 to dr. 6
" Arsenicalis (Fowler)	...	...	min. 2 to min. 8
" Arsenici Hydrochlor.	...	...	min. 2 to min. 8
" Arsen. et Hydrarg. Iodidi (Donovan)	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
" Atropinæ Sulphatis	...	...	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1
" Bism. et Ammon. Cit.	...	...	min. 30 to min. 60
" Chlori	...	...	min. 10 to min. 20
" Ferri Acetatis	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
" " Dialysatus	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
" " Perchloridi	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
" " Pernitratidis	...	...	min. 10 to min. 40
" Hydrargyri Perchloridi	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2
" Morphina Acetatis	...	...	min. 10 to min. 60
" " Bimeconatis	...	...	min. 5 to min. 40
" " Hydrochloridis	...	...	min. 10 to min. 60
" " Sulphatis	...	...	min. 10 to min. 60



## Table of Doses (continued).

Liquor Potassæ	...	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
" Sodii Arsenatis	...	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 8
" Strych. Hydrochlor.	...	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 8
Lithii Benzoas	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10
" Bitartras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Carbonas	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
" Citras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Liver Substance	..	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Lupulin	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
Lymphatic Gland	...	...	...	...	gr. 2½ to gr. 5
Magnesii Carbonas	...	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 60
" Sulphas	...	...	...	...	gr. 30 to gr. 120
Manganesii Dioxidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10
Menthol	...	...	...	...	gr. ½ to gr. 2
Methylene Blue	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 8
Morphina	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅙ to gr. ⅓
Morphinæ Acetas	..	...	...	...	gr. ⅛ to gr. ⅓
" Bimeconas ( <i>hypod.</i> )	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅛ to gr. ⅓
" Hydrochlorid.	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅛ to gr. ⅓
" Sulphas	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅛ to gr. ⅓
" Tartras	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅛ to gr. ⅓
Muscarinæ Nitras	...	...	...	...	gr. ½ to gr. 4
Nitroglycerinum	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅓ to gr. 1
Oleum Crotonis	...	...	...	...	min. ½ to min. 1
" Phosphoratum	...	...	...	...	min. 1 to min. 5
" Santali	...	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
Opium	...	...	...	...	gr. ½ to gr. 2
Ovarian Tissue	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Ox Bile	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
Papain	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 8
Pancreas Tissue	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Paraldehydum	...	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 120
Parotid Gland	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 & upwards
Pellotinæ Hydrochlorid.	...	...	...	...	gr. ½ to gr. 3
Pepsinum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Phenacetin	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 10
Phenol	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 3
Physostigmina Sulphas	...	...	...	...	gr. ⅛ to gr. ⅓
Picrotoxinum	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2½
Pig Bile	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
Pilocarpinæ Nitras	..	...	...	...	gr. ⅓ to gr. 1
Pineal Gland	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2
Pituitary Gland	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 4
Plumbi Acetas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
Podophylli Resina	...	...	...	...	gr. ¼ to gr. 1
Potassii Acetas	...	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 60
" Bicarbonas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
" Bichromas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. ½
" Bromidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
" Carbonas	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Chloras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
" Citras	...	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 40
" Iodidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 20
" Nitras	...	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
" Permanganas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 3
" Tartras	...	...	...	...	gr. 30 to gr. 240
" " Acidus	...	...	...	...	gr. 20 to gr. 240
Pulvis Antimonialis	...	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 6
" Catechu Comp.	...	...	...	...	gr. 20 to gr. 40
" Cinnamomi Comp.	...	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10
" Cretæ Aromaticus	...	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 60
" " " c Opio	...	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 40



Table of Doses (continued).

Pulvis Elaterini Comp.	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 4
„ Ipecac. Comp.	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
„ Jalapæ Comp.	...	...	...	gr. 20 to gr. 60
„ Kino Comp.	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
„ Opii Comp....	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 10
„ Rhei Comp.	...	...	...	gr. 20 to gr. 60
„ Scammonii Comp.	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 20
Quinina	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 4
Quininæ Bisulphas	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 15
„ Hydrobromid.	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 5
„ Hydrochlorid.	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 10
„ „ Acidum	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 10
„ Salicylas	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 6
„ Sulphas	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 10
„ Tannas	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 4
„ Valerianas	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 4
Resorcin	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 30
Rhei Radix	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 20
Salicinum	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
Salivary Gland	...	...	...	gr. 5 and upwards
Salol	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
Santoninum	...	...	...	gr. 2 to gr. 5
Soda Tartarata	...	...	...	dr. 2 to dr. 4
Sodii Arsenas	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
„ Benzoas	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
„ Bicarbonas	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
„ Bromidum	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
„ Hypophosphis	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10
„ Iodidum	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
„ Nitras	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
„ Nitris	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2
„ Phosphas	...	...	...	gr. 20 to oz. 1
„ Salicylas	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 30
„ Sulphas	...	...	...	dr. 2 to dr. 8
„ Sulphis	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 20
„ Sulphocarbolas	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
„ Valerianas	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 5
Spinal Cord Substance	...	...	...	gr. 2½ to gr. 5
Spiritus Ætheris	...	...	...	min. 20 to min. 90
„ „ Comp.	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 90
„ „ Nitrosi	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 90
„ Ammon. Arom.	...	...	...	min. 30 to min. 90
„ Ammon. Fœtid.	...	...	...	min. 20 to min. 90
„ Camphoræ	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
Spleen Tissue	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
Strontii Bromidum	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 30
„ Iodidum	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
„ Salicylas	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 15
Strophanthin	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
Strychnina	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$
Strychninæ Nitras	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
„ Sulphas	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Sulphonol	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 30
Suprarenal Gland	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 15
Syrupus Chloral	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2
„ Ferri Phosphatis	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
„ „ „ c Quinin. et Strychnin.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
Tetronal	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 20
Thymol	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2
Thymus Gland	...	...	...	gr. 5 to gr. 25
Thyroid Gland	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10
Tinctura Aconiti	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15 or 1 min. often



## Table of Doses (continued).

Tinctura	Aloes	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2
"	Asafetidae	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Belladonnæ	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Benzoini Co.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Camphoræ Comp.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Cannabis Indicæ	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Cantharidis	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Capsici	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Chloroformi Comp.	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 60
"	Chloroformi et Morphinae Co.	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Cimicifugæ	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Cinchonæ	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	" Comp.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Colchici Seminum	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Conii	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Digitalis	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Ergotæ Ammon.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Ferri Perchloridi	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Gelsemii	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Guaiaci Ammon.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Hamamelidis	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Hydrastis	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Hyoscyami	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Iodi	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 5
"	Jaborandi	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Lobelæ	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
"	Nucis Vomicae	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Opii	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 30
"	" Ammoniata	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Podophylli	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Quininae	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	" Ammon.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Scillæ	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Stramonii	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 15
"	Strophanthi	...	...	...	min. 2 to min. 10
"	Valerianæ Ammon.	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
"	Veratri Viridis	...	...	...	min. 5 to min. 20
"	Zingiberis	...	...	...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1
Trinitrin (Trinitrinum)	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Trional	...	...	...	...	gr. 15 to gr. 30
Urethane	...	...	...	...	gr. 15 to gr. 60
Uranii Nitras	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 5
Vinum Antimoniale	...	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
"	" (emetic)	...	...	...	dr. 2 to dr. 4
"	Colchici	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
"	Ipecacuanhæ (expect.)	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 30
"	" (emetic)	...	...	...	dr. 4 to dr. 6
"	Opii	...	...	...	min. 10 to min. 40
Zinci Acetas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 2
" Oxidum	...	...	...	...	gr. 3 to gr. 10
" Sulphas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 3
"	" (emetic)	...	...	...	gr. 10 to gr. 30
" Valerianas	...	...	...	...	gr. 1 to gr. 3



## INDEX THERAPEUTICA.

**Acidity.**

Antacid Palatinoids.  
Sodium Bicarb. „  
Charcoal „  
Bismuth and Soda „

**Acne.***Internally—*

Donovan's Solution Palatinoids.  
Belladonna Tr. „  
Calcium Sulphide „  
Limosine.

*Externally—*

Gentle friction with some good, non-irritating soap solution.

**Addison's Disease.**

Careful dieting.  
General tonics.  
Nux Vomica Palatinoids.  
Suprarenal Gland „

**Ague.**

Ferrous Arsenate Bipalatinoids.  
Ferrous Carbonate „  
Quinine Palatinoids. „  
Warburg Tincture „  
Salol „  
Salicine „

**Albuminuria.**

Diet.  
Arsenic Palatinoids.  
Ergotin „  
Gallic Acid „  
Nitroglycerine „  
Tr. Ferri Perchlor.

**Alopecia.**

Stimulating Lotions of Acetic Acid, Ammonia, Cantharides.  
Pilocarpine Palatinoids.  
Arsenic „  
Nux Vomica „  
Thyroid Gland „

**Amenorrhœa.**

Ferrous Carbonate Bipalatinoids.  
Ferrous Carb. c̄ Aloes „  
Ferrous Carbonate c̄ Pot. Permang. Bipalatinoids.  
Manganese Dioxide Palatinoids.  
Potass. Permang. „  
Emmenagogue „  
Ergotin Comp. „  
Liq. Caulophyllin et Pulsatillæ Co. (O. S. & Co.).

**Anæmia.**

Ferrous Carb. Bipalatinoids.  
Ferrous Carb. c̄ Aloes Bipalatinoids.  
Ferrous Carb. c̄ Arsenic Bipalatinoids.  
Ferrous Carbonate c̄ Red Marrow Bipalatinoids.  
Ferrous Sulphate Palatinoids.  
Easton's Syrup Palatinoids.  
Pot. Permang. „  
Hypophosphites Co. Bipalatinoids.  
Red Bone Marrow Palatinoids.  
Reduced Iron Palatinoids.

**Aneurysm.**

Rest.  
Potassium Iodide.  
Venesection.  
*See also under Dyspnea.*

**Angina Pectoris.**

Amyl Nitrite Palatinoids.  
Erythrol Tetranitrate „  
Nitroglycerine „  
Morphine Soluble Hypodermics.  
Ether.  
Chloroform.

**Aphthæ.**

Borax.  
Borax and Glycerine.  
Pot. Chlor.  
Alum.  
Pot. Permang. solution.

**Asthma.***Fumes of burning—*

Nitre.  
Stramonium.  
Lobelia.  
Cubebs.

*Inhalation—*

Amyl Nitrite Palatinoids.  
Chloroform „  
Ether „

*By Globe Nebulizer—*

Neboline Compound, No. 1.  
„ „ No. 4.  
„ „ No. 5.  
„ „ No. 6.

*Internally—*

Belladonna Palatinoids.  
Caffeine „  
Nitroglycerine „  
Lobelia „  
Potassium Iodide.



**Bed Sores.***Dusting Powders—*

Starch.

Borax.

Zinc Oxide.

*To Harden Skin—*

Bathe with Alcohol and water.

*To Heal Wound—*

Keep Aseptic.

Silver Nitrate.

Charcoal.

Boric Acid.

**Bites and Stings—***Treat Wound with—*

Alcohol.

Ammonia.

Chloroform.

Silver Nitrate.

*Snake Bite—*

Antivenene.

Ligature wound.

Pot. Permang. (bathe) Palatinoid.

*Inject hypodermically—*

Strychnine (Sol. Hypodermic).

**Boils.***Externally—*

Fomentations.

Wash out cavity.

Soap Plaster.

Extract of Belladonna and

Extract of Opium to relieve pain.

*Internally—*

Attend general health.

Tonics.

Saline Purges.

Sulphur Comp. Palatinoids.

Calcium Sulphide „

Yeast.

Nuclein.

Quinine Palatinoids.

**Bright's Disease.***Acute—*

Rest, Diet.

Milk diet.

Potus Imperialis, *id est*—

Cream of Tartar one drachm.

Juice of one Lemon.

Water one quart.

Hot Baths.

Liq. Ammon. Acetatis.

Sp. Nitrous Ether.

Saline Purges.

Antimony.

Cathartic Co. Palatinoids.

Calomel „

Grey Powder „

**Bright's Disease (continued).***Chronic—*

Turkish Baths.

*Diuretics—*

Pot. Acetate.

Pot. Citrate.

Soda Benzoate.

Copaiba Palatinoids.

Buchu.

Digitalis Palatinoids.

Pilocarpine (Sol. Hypodermics).

Pulv. Jalapæ Co. Palatinoids.

Elaterium „

P. Elaterin „

Cathartic Co. „

Methylene Blue „

Nitroglycerine „

Erythrol Tetranitrate „

**Bronchitis—***Counter Irritants to Bronchial Region—*

Camphor Liniment.

Mustard Leaf.

Turpentine.

*Diaphoretics—*

Acetate of Ammonia Sol.

Sp. Nitrous Ether.

Ipecacuanha Wine and Morphine.

Tartarated Antimony.

Citrate of Potash.

Tr. Aconite Palatinoids.

*Expectorants—*

Ammonia Carbonate.

Ammoniacum.

Camphor Compound Tincture Palatinoids.

Senega.

Pil. Ipecac. c̄ Scilla Palatinoids.

Tartrate of Antimony.

Antimony Wine.

*Emetics—*

Ammonia Carbonate.

Tartrate of Antimony.

Ipecacuanha Wine c̄ Glycerine.

Apomorphine (Soluble Hypodermics).

*Inhalations by Globe Nebulizer*

Neboline Compound, No. 1.

„ „ No. 4.

„ „ No. 12.

Ipecacuanha Wine c̄ Glycerine.

**Burns.***Carron Oil, id est—*

Sol. Lime and Olive Oil, of each equal parts.



**Burns (continued).**

Powders of Lime Oxide.  
 " Starch.  
 Exclude air.  
*For Shock—*  
 Stimulants.

**Calculi.***Biliary—*

Mineral Waters.  
 Benzoate of Soda Palatinoids  
 Phosphate of Soda "  
 Salicylate of Soda "  
 Sulphate of Soda "  
 Olive Oil.  
 Turpentine.

*Vesical—*

Solvent treatment may be tried, *e.g.*, irrigation of bladder, with weak acid solutions for Phosphatic Calculi and with weak alkaline solutions for Uric Acid concretions.  
 Operation.

**Chlorosis.**

(See *Anæmia*.)

**Chorea.**

*Note.—Generally lasts about eight weeks.*

Blaud's Pill Bipalatinoids.  
 Blaud's Pill c̄ Arsenic "  
 Valerian Palatinoids.  
 Zinc Valerianate "  
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide hypodermically.  
 Zinc Lactate Palatinoids.  
 Zinc Sulphate "

**Colic.***Renal—*

Hot Baths and Fomentations with Turpentine and Tinct of Opium.  
 Belladonna Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Opium Tinct. "  
 Atropine and Morphine hypodermically.  
 Chloroform Palatinoids (Inhalations).

*Hepatic—*

Belladonna Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Carminatives.  
 Chloroform Palatinoids (Inhalations).  
 Pilocarpine hypodermically.  
 Morphine "

**Colic (continued).***Intestinal—*

Opium and Castor Oil.  
 Hydrarg. Subchlor. Palats.  
 Essential Oils.  
 Carminatives.  
 Chlorodyne Palatinoids.  
 Morphine "  
 Fomentations.

**Convulsions.**

Hot Baths.  
 Ice bag to head.  
 Belladonna Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Inhalation of Chloroform if very severe.  
 Butyl Chloral Hydrate Palatinoids.  
 Bromides.  
 Purgatives.

**Cough.**

*Treat peripheral irritation by Globe Nebulizer or Universal Vaporizer. (See Neboline Compounds, page 84.)*

Nervine Sedatives.  
 Butyl Chloral Hydrate Palatinoids.  
 Belladonna Tinct. "  
 Opium Tinct. "  
 Gelsemium Tinct. "  
 Chlorodyne "  
 Compound Camphor Tinct. "  
 Dover's Powder "  
 Pil. Ipecac. c̄ Scilla "

**Croup.**

Butyl Chloral Palatinoids.  
 Chloroform "  
 (Inhaled).  
 Emetics.

**Cystitis.***To relieve pain—*

Morphine hypodermically.  
 Hyoscine "  
 Terebene Palatinoids.  
 Cubebs "  
 Belladonna "  
 Enemata of Opium and Warm Water.

*To neutralize acid urine—*

Antacid Palatinoids.  
 Alkaline Carbonates.  
 " Benzoates.

*Antiseptics—*

Camphor Palatinoids.  
 Eucalyptus "  
 Salol "  
 Soda Salicylate "  
 Terebene "



**Debility.***Simple Tonics—*

Blaud's Pill Bipalatinoids.  
 Blaud's Pill c̄ Arsenic and  
 Strychnine Bipalatinoids.  
 Blaud's Pill c̄ Nux Vomica  
 Bipalatinoids.  
 Ferrous Phosphate Bipalati-  
 noids.  
 Compound Syrup of Hypo-  
 phosphites Bipalatinoids.  
 Quinine Palatinoids.  
 Easton's Syrup „  
 Parrish's Food „  
 Cream of Malt and Com-  
 pounds.  
 Beef Wine.

**Diabetes Insipidus.**

Belladonna Tinct. Palati-  
 noids.  
 Ergotin (Bonjean) „  
 Gallic Acid.  
 Opium Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Tannic Acid.  
 Suprarenal Palatinoids.  
 Turpentine „  
 Zinc Valerianate „

**Diabetes Mellitus.**

Regulate Diet.  
 Use Saccharine or Glycerine  
 in place of sugar.  
 Arsenic Palatinoids.  
 Opium Tinct. „  
 Codeine „  
 Creosote „  
 Pancreatine „  
 Nitroglycerine „  
 Pilocarpine hypodermically.  
 Uranium Nitrate Palatinoids.

**Diphtheria.**

*Inject Antidiphtheritic Serum  
 as early in the case as  
 possible.*

*To loosen and remove the  
 membrane—*

Papain Palatinoids.  
 Pepsine „

*Tonics—*

Blaud's Pill Bipalatinoids.  
 Blaud's Pill c̄ Arsenic „

*If larynx be affected give  
 Emetics.*

*Should paralysis follow—*

Nux Vomica Tinct. Palati-  
 noids.  
 Strychnine hypodermically.  
 Blaud's Pill c̄ Arsenic Bipal-  
 atinoids.

**Diphtheria (continued).**

Blaud's Pill c̄ Nux Vomica  
 Bipalatinoids.  
 Massage.  
 Electricity.

**Dropsy.**

*Removal of fluid by skin—*

Guaiacum Palatinoids.  
 Pot. Nitrate.  
 Pilocarpine hypodermically.  
 Turkish Baths.

*Removal of fluid by kidneys—*

Squill.  
 Liq. Ammon. Acetatis.  
 Decoct Scoparii.  
 Pot. Bitartrate.  
 Buchu.

*Removal of fluid by intest-  
 ines—*

Elaterium Palatinoids.  
 Colocynth Co. Pil. Palati-  
 noids.  
 Cambogiae Co. Pil. Palati-  
 noids.

*Fluid can also be removed  
 by tapping with a fine  
 aseptic trocar.*

**Dysentery.**

*Saline Purgatives (Limosine).*

Opium Palatinoids.  
 Ipecacuanha „  
 Dover's Powder „  
 Bismuth „

*Enemata of astringent solu-  
 tions.*

**Dysmenorrhœa.**

Hot Hip Bath.  
 Turpentine Stupes.  
 Belladonna Tinct. Palati-  
 noids.  
 Arsenic Palatinoids.  
 Ergole (O. S. & Co.).  
 Ergotin Palatinoids.  
 Camphor „  
 Opium Tinct. „  
 Cannabis Indica Tinct. Pal-  
 atinoids.  
 Phenacetine „  
 Liq. Caulophyllin et Pulsat-  
 illæ Co. (Oppenheimer).

**Dyspepsia.**

Peptonized Food.  
 No Alcohol.  
 Purgatives.  
 Emetics.  
 Hydrocyanic Acid.  
 Bismuth Palatinoids.







**Fevers (continued).***Stimulants—*

Alcohol.  
Ether Palatinoids.  
Turpentine     "  
Warburg Tinct.     "

*To reduce Temperature—*

Cold Sponges.  
Wet Pack.  
Cold Bath.  
Ice.

*Antifebrine Palatinoids.*

Antipyrine     "  
Salicine     "  
Phenacetine     "  
Quinine     "  
Soda Salicylate     "

*Sleeplessness.—Sedatives—*

Cannabis Indica Tinct. Palatinoids.  
Chloral Hydrate     "  
Opium Tinct.     "  
Morphine     "

**Flushings.**

Zinc Valerianate Palatinoids.  
Bromides.  
Nux Vomica Tinct. Palatinoids.  
Valerian     "  
Ovarian Tissue     "

**Gall Stones.***(See Calculus.)***Gastralgia.**

Arsenic Palatinoids.  
Belladonna     "  
Carbolic Acid     "  
Charcoal     "  
Creosote and Antacid Bipalatinoids.  
Menthol Palatinoids.  
Opium     "  
Valerian     "

**Gonorrhœa.***Diet—*

Non-stimulating.  
No Alcohol.

*Saline Purges—*

Santal Buchu Co. Palatinoids.  
Santal Oil Co.     "  
Copaiba     "  
Methylene Blue     "

*Injectons—*

Zinc Acetate, gr. 2 to 5 i.  
Zinc Chloride, gr. 1 to 5 i.  
Zinc Sulphocarbonate, gr. 2 to 5 i.  
Zinc Permanganate, gr. 1 to 5 i.

**Gonorrhœa (continued).**

Silver Nitrate, gr. 1 to 5 i.  
Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1 to 5 i.

*After Acute Stage—**Injectons—*

Zinc Sulphate, gr. 3 to 5 i.  
Alum, gr. 3 to 5 i.  
Lead Acetate.

*For pain—*

Fomentations.  
Opium.  
Morphine.

**Gout—**

Plain food. Plenty of vegetable food. No alcohol.  
Regular exercise. Alkaline drinks.

*Internally—*

Liq. Lithii et. Colchici (O. S. & Co.).  
Guaiacum Palatinoids.  
Guaiacum Resin     "  
Guaiacum and Sulphur     "  
Aconite     "  
Antacid     "  
Salicylate of Soda     "  
Benzoate of Ammonia     "  
Colchicine Salicylate     "

*To allay pain—*

Chloral Palatinoids.  
Opium     "  
Aconite Hypodermically.  
Morphine     "  
Evaporating Lotions.  
Hot Alkaline Baths.  
Opium Liniment.

**Hæmatemesis.**

Ice to suck.  
Recumbent position.  
Nutrient Enemata.  
Barley Water.  
Ergotin Palatinoids.  
Opium     "  
Morphine hypodermically.  
Lead and Opium Palatinoids.  
Tinct. Perchloride of Iron.  
Gallic Acid.  
Tannic Acid.  
Turpentine Palatinoids.

**Hæmoptysis.**

Morphine hypodermically.  
Opium Palatinoids.  
Ipecacuanha     "  
Styptics.



**Hæmorrhage.***Intestinal—*

Cold astringent Enemata.  
Ergole hypodermically.  
Sculcopine internally, and by  
Enema.

*Small Intestine—  
as in Typhoid—*

Astringents.  
Alum.  
Catechu Palatinoids.  
Kino.  
Turpentine Palatinoids.  
Logwood.  
Ergotin Palatinoids.  
Dil. Sulphuric Acid.  
Lead and Opium Pill Palati-  
noids.

*Post Partum—*

Massage and compress  
uterus.  
Enemata of hot water (115°).  
Ergole (O. S. & Co.).  
Ergotin.  
Sculcopine internally, and by  
injection.  
Cornutine Hydrochloride hy-  
podermically.  
Compress Abdominal Aorta.  
Tr. Ferri Perchlor (cryst. 1  
pt., water 10 pts.) injected  
into the uterine cavity.

**Hæmorrhoids.***Treat Constipation—*

No Alcohol.  
Olive Oil.  
Stewed Fruits.  
Injections of cold water.  
Ward's Paste.  
Copaiba.  
Sulphur.  
Castor Oil.  
Tar.  
Turpentine.  
Ergot.  
Cubebs.  
Ung. Gallæ c. Opio.

**Hay Fever.**

Inhalation by Globe Nebu-  
lizer or Universal Vaporizer  
of Neboline Compound,  
No. 5.  
Iodides.  
Bromides.  
Arsenic Palatinoids.  
Quinine "

**Headache.***Bilious—*

Pil. Hydrarg. Palatinoids,  
followed by a dose of Limo-  
sine in the morning.

**Headache (continued).**

Podophyllin Palatinoids.  
Euonymin "  
Euonymin with Coloc. "  
Cascara "  
*Migraine—*  
Migraine "  
Antifebrin "  
Antipyrin "  
Phenacetin "  
Caffeine "  
Amyl Nitrite "  
Nitroglycerine "  
Aconite "  
Belladonna "  
*Malarial—*  
Quinine "  
Arsenic "

**Heart.***Palpitation—*

Digitalis Palatinoids.  
Ether "  
Opium "  
Terebene "  
Digitaline hypodermically.

*Cardiac Tonics—*

Caffeine Palatinoids.  
Digitalis "  
Digitaline hypodermically.  
Blaud's Pill with Arsenic Bi-  
palatinoids.  
Belladonna Tinct. Palati-  
noids.

Strychnine hypodermically.

*Dropsy—*

Caffeine Citrate Palatinoids.  
Digitalis "  
Digitaline hypodermically.  
Saline Purgatives.

*Pain—*

(See Angina Pectoris).

**Herpes Zoster.**

Collodion Flexile.

*Dusting Powders—*

Starch.  
Zinc Oxide.  
Calamine.  
Bismuth.  
Calomel.  
Fuller's Earth.

*Internally—*

Zinc Phosphide ( $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.).  
Nux Vomica Palatinoids.  
Quinine "  
Blaud's Pill with Strychnine  
Bipalatinoids.

*To allay pain—*

Cocaine Solutions.  
Anodynes orally.  
Phenacetine Palatinoids.



**Hiccough.**

Antacid Palatinoids.  
 Eucalyptol "  
 Oil Peppermint "  
 Other essential oils.

*When accompanied by inflammation of diaphragm—*

Chloral Palatinoids.  
 Morphine "  
 Opium "  
 Counter-irritants.

*In obstinate cases—*

Amyl Nitrite Palatinoids.  
 Butyl Chloral "  
 Nitroglycerine "  
 Ether "  
 Chloroform "  
 Morphine Sol. Hypod.  
 Pilocarpine "  
 Galvanic current to phrenic nerve between sternal heads of sterno-mastoid.  
 Tight bandage round epigastrium.

**Hysteria.**

General Tonics.  
 Firm treatment of patient.  
 Outdoor exercise.

*Sedatives—*

Asafetida Co. Pil. Palatinoids.  
 Valerian "  
 Musk "  
 Cannabis Indica "  
 Zinc Valerianate "

**Impotence.**

Aphrodisiac Palatinoids.  
 Strychnine.  
 Nux Vomica Palatinoids.  
 Phosphorated Oil "  
 Bland's Pill Bipalatinoids.  
 Orchitic Substance Palatinoids.  
 Damiana.

**Incontinence of Urine.**

*In adults generally due to—  
 stricture, bladder trouble,  
 or of nervous origin.*

Cantharides.  
 Strychnine.  
 Nux Vomica Tinct. Palatinoids.

*In children may be due to—  
 cerebral irritation, thread  
 worms, abnormal urine.*

Prohibit drinking in the evening.  
 Cold douche to spine.

**Incontinence of Urine (continued).**

Wake up patient at night to micturate.  
 Treat worms.  
 Belladonna Tinct. Palatinoids  
 Nux Vomica Tinct. "

**Indigestion.**

*See Dyspepsia.*

**Inflammation.**

Remove cause.  
 Rest.  
 Light diet.  
 Ice and cold drinks.  
 Tea.  
 Milk.  
 Belladonna Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Henbane.  
 Aconite Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Opium "  
 Saline Purgatives. "  
 Aperients.  
 Citrate of Potash.  
 Colchicum Palatinoids.  
 Fomentations locally.  
 Ice.  
 Evaporating Lotions.  
 Water dressing.

**Influenza.**

Maintain equable temperature in bedroom.

*Antipyretics—*

Soda Salicylate Palatinoids.  
 Antipyrine "  
 Phenacetine "  
 Salicine "  
 Salol "  
 Quinine "  
 Aconite Tinct. "

*Convalescence—*

Nux Vomica Tinct. Palatinoids.  
 Opium "  
 Morphine "  
 Warburg's Tinct. "

**Iritis.**

Treat cause.  
 Shade to eye.  
 Dilate pupil with Atropine  
*Relieve pain with—*  
 Cocaine.  
 Morphine.  
 Blisters to temples

**Jaundice.**

Saline Purges.  
 Mercurial Purge.  
 Podophyllin Palatinoids.  
 Euonymin "  
 Aloin "



**Lactation.***To increase secretion—*

Rich, substantial food.  
Alcohol (Wines and Stout).  
Pilocarpine Palatinoids.

*To decrease secretion—*

Camphor Palatinoids.  
Belladonna Tinct. „  
Ergotin.  
Ergole (O. S. & Co.).  
Asafetida Co. Pil. Palatinoids.

**Laryngitis.**

Aconite Palatinoids.  
Sol. Ammonia Acetate.  
Sol. Potassium Nitrate.  
Sol. Potassium Chlorate.  
Dover's Powder Palatinoids.

*Inhalations—*

Globe Nebulizer or Universal Vaporizer.

Neboline Compound, No. 1.

„ „ „ 2.

„ „ „ 7.

„ „ „ 9.

In chronic cases „ 15.

**Locomotor Ataxy.**

Blaud's Pill with Arsenic Bipalatinoids.

Nux Vomica Tinct. Palatinoids.

Belladonna Tinct. „

Phosphorated Oil „

Phosphorus „

Orchitic Substance „

*To allay pain—*

Antifebrine Palatinoids.

Antipyrine „

Cannabis Indica „

Phenacetine „

**Lumbago.***Local applications—*

Hot Baths and Fomentations.

Ice.

Ether Spray.

Counter-Irritants.

*Anodynes—*

Belladonna Plaster.

*Liniments—*

Chloroform.

Opium.

Belladonna.

Morphine hypodermically.

Aconitine „

*Internally—*

Liq. Lithii et Colchici (O. S. & Co.).

Quinine Palatinoids.

Sodium Salicylate „

**Lumbago (continued).**

Belladonna Palatinoids.

Dover's Powder „

**Lupus.**

General Tonics.

Plenty exercise.

Good food.

Cod Liver Oil.

Cream of Malt.

Thyroid Gland Palatinoids.

Iodine.

Arsenic Palatinoids.

Quinine „

*Local—*

Fomentations, Scarification, and Scraping.

Arsenical Paste.

Chloride of Zinc.

Caustic Potash.

Nitrate of Silver.

Iodine.

Salicylic Acid.

Chromic Acid.

Pyrogallic Acid.

**Mania.**

Butyl Chloral Palatinoids.

Belladonna „

Cannabis Indica „

Cerebrin „

Digitalis „

Gelsemium „

Morphine hypodermically.

Hyoscine „

**Marasmus.***Treat primary cause—*

Blaud's Pill Bipalatinoids.

Hypophosphites Co. „

Cream of Malt with Cod Liver Oil.

**Menorrhagia.**

Rest.

Ergole.

Ergotin.

Gallic Ac.

Tannic Ac.

Sculcopine (O. S. & Co.).

Plugging with Turpentine.

**Mumps.**

Rest.

Warmth.

Low Diet.

Saline purges.

Apply Glycerine of Belladonna.

*Internally—*

Sol. Ammonia Acetate.

Quinine Palatinoids.

*Convalescence—*

Blaud's Bill Bipalatinoids.

Cream of Malt and Oil.



**Myxædema.**

Thyroid Gland Palatinoids.  
*Tonics*—  
 Nux Vomica Palatinoids.  
 Arsenic                    "  
 Blaud's Pill and Arsenic Bi-  
 palatinoids.  
 Pilocarpine Palatinoids.

**Neuralgia.**

*General Treatment*—  
*Tonics.*  
 Blaud's Pill Bipalatinoids.  
 Blaud's Pill and Arsenic   "  
 Blaud's Pill and Strychnine "  
 Quinine Palatinoids.  
 Nux Vomica                "  
*During an attack*—  
 Antifebrin Palatinoids.  
 Antipyrine                "  
 Phenacetine             "  
 Caffeine Citrate        "  
 Butyl Chloral            "  
 Gelsemium                "  
 Amyl Nitrite             "  
 Nitroglycerine          "  
 Morphine hypodermically.

*Locally*—*Counter-Irritants*—

Mustard.  
 Capsicum.

*Blisters*—

Iodine.

*Anodynes*—

Aconite Liniment.  
 Belladonna                "  
 Chloroform                "  
 Opium                      "  
 Chloral and Camphor Lini-  
 ment.

*Sprays*—

Cocaine Solution.  
 Menthol                    "

**Night Sweats.**

Atropine.  
 Belladonna Tinct. Palati-  
 noids.  
 Strychnine.  
 Nux Vomica Tinct. Palati-  
 noids.  
 Dilute Mineral Acids.  
 Liq. Hydrastis.  
 Quinine Palatinoids.  
 Cinchona                  "  
 Guaiacol                  "

**Nymphomania.**

Camphor Palatinoids.  
 Conium                    "  
 Cerebrin                  "

**Orchitis.**

Rest.  
 Suspensory Bandage.  
 Spirit Lotions.  
 Lead and Opium Lotion.  
 Belladonna Palatinoids.  
 Opium                      "  
 Aconitine hypodermically.  
 Saline Purges.

**Otorrhœa.**

*Mild antiseptic lotions*—  
 Alum.  
 Sculcopine (O. S. & Co.).  
 Boric Acid.  
 Iodoform Powder.

**Pericarditis.***Locally*—

Ice.  
 Leeches.  
 Blister.

*Internally*—

Quinine Palatinoids.  
 Digitalis                  "  
 Opium                      "  
 Aconite                    "  
 Sol. Acetate Potash.  
 Morphine Palatinoids.

**Peritonitis.***Locally*—

Leeches.  
 Poultices.  
 Fomentations.

*Internally*—

Aconite Palatinoids.  
 Morphine                  "  
 Opium                      "  
 Turpentine                "  
 Saline Purgatives.

**Pharyngitis.**

Prevent local irritation.  
 Astringent Gargles.  
 Neboline Compounds, No. 1.  
                                   "                "                "   2.  
                                   "                "                " 13.  
                                   "                "                " 14.  
                                   "                "                " 15.

*Apply with brush solutions of*—

Glycerine of Tannin.  
 Sulphate of Zinc.  
 Morphine and Glycerine.  
 Nitrate of Silver.

**Phthisis.**

Endeavour to improve general  
 health.  
 Cream of Malt with Cod  
 Liver Oil.  
 Cream of Malt with Hypo-  
 phosphites.

*Tonics*—

Hypophosphites Co. Bipala-  
 tinoids.



**Phthisis (continued).**

Hypophosphites with Creosote

Creosote Palatinoids.

*Inhalations by Globe Nebulizer of—*

Neboline Compounds, No. 1.

" " " 3.

" " " 11.

**Piles.**

Compound Aloin Palatinoids.

Mild Saline Purges.

Rhubarb Palatinoids.

Nux Vomica "

Lapactic "

Compound Sulphur "

*Astringent Injections—*

Perchloride of Iron.

Alum.

Sculcopine (O. S. &amp; Co.).

Witch Hazel Ext.

*Externally—*

Gall and Opium Ointment.

Cocaine Ointment.

**Pruritis.**

Look for cause: Diabetes, Eczema, etc.

*Lotions—*

Alkaline Carbonates.

Boric Acid.

Carbolic Acid.

Alum Solution (Hot)

Sulphurous Acid.

Subacetate Lead.

Sol. of Cocaine.

*Internally—*

Arsenic Palatinoids.

Quinine "

Pilocarpine Hypodermically.

Ichthyol Palatinoids.

Atropine Hypodermically.

Morphine "

**Psoriasis.***Internally—*

Arsenic Palatinoids.

Compound Sulphur Palatinoids.

Cod Liver Oil and Malt.

Turpentine Palatinoids.

Copaiba "

Tar "

Thyroid Gland "

Phosphorus "

*Locally—*

Sulphur Baths.

Simple Ointments.

*Ointments of—*

Tar.

Creosote.

Carbolic Acid.

Menthol.

**Psoriasis (continued).**

Salicylic Acid.

Chrysophanic Acid.

Sulphur.

Ichthyol.

Oil of Cade.

**Rheumatic Fever.**

Milk Diet.

Aperients.

Salicylate of Soda Palatinoids.

Salicine Palatinoids.

Salol "

Alkalies.

Quinine Palatinoids.

*Antipyretics—*

Antifebrine Palatinoids.

Antipyrine "

Aconite Tinct. "

*Locally to painful joints—*

Keep warm.

Blisters.

Extract Belladonna and Glycerine.

Opium Liniment.

Belladonna Liniment.

*During Convalescence—*

Tonics.

Cream of Malt with Oil or Hypophosphites.

Blaud's Pill with Arsenic Bipalatinoids.

**Rheumatism.**

Soda Salicylate Palatinoids.

Salicine "

Salol "

Ichthyol "

Arsenic "

Quinine "

Guaiaicum "

Sulphur Comp. "

Blaud's Pill with Quinine Bipalatinoids.

Blaud's Pill with Arsenic "

Iodine.

Potassium Iodide.

Cream of Malt with Oil.

*Locally—**Liniments of—*

Opium.

Belladonna.

Chloroform.

Camphor.

Turpentine.

Turpentine and Acetic Acid.

Colchicine hypodermically.

Aconitine "

*Ointments of—*

Tar.

Creosote.

Mercury.



**Rheumatism (continued).**

Sulphur.  
Iodine.

**Rickets.**

Careful attention to Diet.  
Cream of Malt with Oil.  
Cream of Malt with Hypophosphites.  
Easton's Syrup Palatinoids.  
Chemical Food  
Hypophosphites Co. Bipalatinoids.  
Lime Water.  
Phosphorated Oil Palatinoids.  
Bone Marrow "

**Salivation (Mercurial).**

Stop Mercury.  
Give Atropine.  
Belladonna Tinct. Palatinoids.  
Astringent Mouth Washes.  
Keep Teeth Clean.

**Scabies.**

Personal Cleanliness.  
*Ointments*—  
Sulphur.  
Tar.  
Ammoniated Mercury.

**Sciatica.**

(See Neuralgia.)

**Sea Sickness.**

Champagne.  
Creosote Palatinoids.  
Creosote and Soda Mint.  
Iced Effervescing Draughts.  
Chloral Palatinoids.  
Amyl Nitrite "  
Nitroglycerine "  
Morphine "  
Menthol "  
Caffeine Cit. "  
Oxalate of Cerium "  
Nux Vomica Tinct. "  
Chloroform Palatinoids for Inhalation.

**Seborrhœa.**

Strict Cleanliness.  
Wash with Antiseptic Lotions.  
Borax and Glycerine.  
Lead Acetate.  
*Ointments*—  
Zinc Oxide.  
Boric Acid.  
Nitrate of Mercury.  
Yellow Oxide of Mercury.

**Shingles.**

(Herpes.)

**Skin.**

According to disease.

*Dusting Powders*—

Boric Acid.  
Bismuth.  
Calamine.  
Fuller's Earth.  
Salicylic Acid.  
Starch.

*Liniments*—

Carron Oil.  
Zinc Carbonate Solution with Carbolic Acid 1 in 20.  
Turpentine.

*Lotions, Sedative*—

Zinc Carbonate.  
Zinc Sulphate.  
Lead Subacetate.

*Lotions, Stimulating*—

Ordinary Sedative Lotions to which may be added—  
Creosote.  
Oil of Cade.  
Solution of Tar.  
Thymol.  
Sulphur.  
Potassium Sulphide.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Alcohol.  
Ammonia.

*Lotions, Astringent*—

Alum.  
Tannic Acid.  
Boric Acid.  
Zinc Sulphate.

*Ointments, Soothing*—

Simple Ointment.  
Soft Paraffin.  
Zinc.  
Boric Acid.  
Zinc Carbonate.

*Ointments, Astringent*—

Diachylon.  
Lead Subacetate.  
Bismuth Oleate.  
Boric Acid.

*Ointments, Antiseptic*—

Ammoniated Mercury.  
Carbolic Acid.  
Iodoform.  
Ichthyol.  
Sulphur.  
Sulphur Iodide.  
Tar.  
Creosote.  
Oil of Cade.  
Lead Iodide.  
Ammoniated Mercury.  
Yellow Nitrate Mercury.  
Chrysophanic Acid.  
Pyrogalllic Acid.

*Plasters*—

Belladonna.  
Creosote.



**Skin (continued).**

Salicylic Acid.  
Oleate of Mercury.

**Sprains.**

Rest.  
Bandages.  
Evaporating Lotions.

**Liniments of—**

Arnica.  
Belladonna.  
Opium.  
Iodine.  
Turpentine.

**Stings.****Locally—**

Ammonia.  
Alcohol.  
Chloroform.  
Cocaine.  
Ether.  
Menthol.

**Stomatitis.**

Honey and Borax.  
Tinct. of Myrrh.  
Chlorate of Potash.  
Carbonate Magnesia.  
Mild Tonics.  
Beef Tea.

**Syncope.**

Keep patient's head low.  
Ammonia.  
Alcohol.  
Amyl Nitrite Palatinoids for inhalation.  
Sal Volatile.  
Ether hypodermically.  
Strychnine "

**Syphilis.**

Grey Powder Palatinoids.  
Grey Powder with Dover's Powder  
Red Iodide of Mercury "  
Green Iodide of Mercury "  
Perchloride of Mercury "  
Perchloride of Mercury hypodermically.

**Treat ulceration with—**

Mercurial and Iodine Ointment.  
Black Wash.  
Powder of Calomel and Starch.

**When ulceration is in mouth and throat treat with—**

Mercurial Mouth Washes.

**Tetanus.**

Antitetanic Serum.  
Bromides.

**Tetanus (continued).**

Cannabis Indica Tinct. Palatinoids.  
Chloral "  
Nitrite of Amyl "  
Eserine hypodermically.

**Thrush.**

(See Stomatitis.)

**Tonsillitis.****Acute—**

Steam Inhalations.  
Aconite Tinct. Palatinoids.  
Guaiacum "  
Quinine "  
Salicylate of Soda "

**Apply with brush—**

Glycerine of Tannin.  
Glycerine of Borax.  
Glycerine and Tincture Perchloride of Iron.  
Tinct. Perchloride of Iron.

**Gargles—**

Alum.  
Chlorate of Potassium.  
Borax.  
Permanganate of Potash.

**Tooth-Ache.****Locally—**

If due to a hollow tooth insert small plug of cotton wool saturated with Carbolic Acid.

**Creosote.****Internally—**

Chloral Palatinoids.  
Morphine "  
Caffeine "  
Antifebrine "  
Antipyrine "  
Gelsemium Tinct. "

**Typhoid Fever.**

(See Fever.)

Predigested Foods.

**Ulcers.****Locally.****Dusting powders of—**

Starch.  
Zinc Oxide.  
Boric Acid.  
Iodoform.  
Calomel.

**Various astringent solutions as—**

Alum.  
Zinc Sulphate.  
Copper Sulphate.  
Silver Nitrate.  
Carbolic Acid.







## Ephemeris Pharmacologica.

BRIEF NOTES ON THE THERAPEUTIC USES  
AND PROPERTIES OF NEW DRUGS,  
AND SCIENTIFICALLY PREPARED  
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

**ACETANILIDE** (*vide* ANTIFEBRIN, page 46).

**ACONITINE** (Aconitina).

A powerful poison—the active alkaloid of *aconitum napellus*. Its action is identical with aconite tincture, but it requires to be handled with care. It lowers the general blood pressure, and is a powerful sedative. *Useful* in severe neuralgia (Gubler). M. Tison (*Med. Annual*, 1891) recommends  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. every six hours in erysipelas.

PREPARATION.—Sol. Hypodermic Aconitin. Pur. (O. S. & Co.), gr. 1½.

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 Sol. Hypodermic, to be injected.

**ACONITE** (*Aconitum Napellus*).

PROPERTIES. — A powerful sedative, antipyretic, and analgesic. It lowers the temperature, slows the pulse, relieves pain, and equalizes the circulation. Dr. T. L. Brunton says its chief use is in *febrile conditions* dependent on local inflammations—pneumonia, pleuritis, tonsillitis, pericarditis, etc. Also in ephemeral chills, and hyperpyrexia of malarial fevers, and the exanthemata (Shoemaker). The same authority recommends it in cardiac hypertrophy and tobacco heart.

Palatinoids of aconite tincture, ℥i., given hourly are useful in pyrexia during acute amenorrhœa (*Med. Annual, 1891*).

Dr. Faulkner (*New York Med. Journ.*, April 11th, 1891) says that aconite rapidly relieves acute laryngitis.

Very useful in facial neuralgia and sciatica. It should be employed whenever antipyrin has failed in all forms of malarial remittents. . . . Its control of neuro vascular mechanism is great (*Med. Press and Circular, July 4th, 1894*).

Drs. Ringer and Sainsbury, in their *Handbook of Therapeutics*, 1897, conclude an article on the uses of aconite by saying, "That it generally subdues fluttering of the heart" and nervous palpitations. It is also useful in the conditions known as the "fidgets," a few drops at bedtime generally sufficing to calm the patient and give sound refreshing sleep.

The tincture in one drop doses yields good results in the acute stages of gonorrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Tinct. Aconiti, ℥v.  
 " " " ℥ii.  
 " " " ℥i.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids. ℥ 5 to 15.



**ALOES (Aloes Barbadensis).**

Hepatic stimulant, purgative and emmenagogue. As a purgative it acts chiefly on the lower bowel. When combined with ferrous carbonate it forms an efficient remedy in those cases of anæmia and chlorosis which are associated with amenorrhœa and constipation.

- PREPARATIONS.—Bipalatinoid : Ferri Arsenat.  $\bar{c}$  Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Carb.  $\bar{c}$  Arsenat. et Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Carb.  $\bar{c}$  Acid. Arsen. Nucis Vom. et Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .  
 „ Ferri Carb.  $\bar{c}$  Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Carb.  $\bar{c}$  Quininâ et Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Carb.  $\bar{c}$  Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Carb.  $\bar{c}$  Nucis Vom. et Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Palatinoid : Aloes et Ferri, B.P., gr. 4.  
 „ Aloes Comp.  
 „ Aloes et Myrhæ, B.P., gr. 4.  
 „ Ferri Sulph.  $\bar{c}$  Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Sulph.  $\bar{c}$  Nuc. Vom. et Aloes, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.—2-6 gr. 1 to 3 Palatinoids or Bipalatinoids.

**ALOIN (Aloinum) (the active principle of ALOES BARBAD.).**

As a rule aloin acts like aloes, but does not gripe so much. It is a purgative of great value in the chronic constipation so frequently caused by torpidity of the lower bowel, and is prescribed by Dr. Brunton in doses of  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. several times a day in hæmorrhoids, its action being decidedly remedial. The great advantage from its use is that it is not followed by constipation, as is the case with the majority of other purgatives.

*The Medical Times, March 10th, 1894*, speaking of constipation, highly recommends Sir Andrew Clarke's formula, a compound of aloin, strychnine, belladonna, and ipecacuanha.

- PREPARATIONS.—Bipalatinoid : Ferri Carb. gr. 4,  $\bar{c}$  Aloin, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .  
 „ Palatinoid : Aloin, Jalapin, Scammon.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. 1, Zingiber, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ „ Aloin, gr. 1, Strychnin, gr.  $\frac{1}{60}$ , Pulv. Bellad., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ „ Aloin, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ext. Nuc. Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Ext. Bellad., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .  
 „ „ Aperiens Fort. (Aloin, gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Jalapin, gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Hydrarg. Subchlor., gr. 1, Zingiberin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).  
 „ „ Hepatic Co. (Euonymin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Podophyllin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Aloin, gr.  $\frac{3}{8}$ , P. Zingib., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).  
 „ „ Lapactic (Aloin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Strychnin, gr.  $\frac{1}{60}$ , Ext. Bellad., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ ).  
 „ „ Laxatonic (Podophyllin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Aloin, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , Ipecac., gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ , Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , Capsicin, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ).

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 gr. 1 to 2 Palatinoids.



### ALOIN COMPOUND.

This formula was specially introduced to cover the prescriptions of certain eminent physicians.

Strychnine increases the tone of the muscular fibres of the intestine, and promotes peristalsis, whilst belladonna relaxes the coats of the bowels and prevents griping. The formula is of great value as a gentle purgative in chronic constipation, piles, hepatic congestion, etc.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Aloin Co. (*Aloin*, gr. i, *Strychnin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{6}$ , *P. Fol. Belladonnae*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

### AMYL NITRITE (Amyl Nitris).

To Dr. Lauder Brunton belongs the distinction of first using this remedy, and the rare merit of correctly inferring its therapeutic effect from its physiological action. (Ringer.)

It is strongly antispasmodic and sedative, lessens arterial tension, and dilates the arterioles. *It is an antidote to chloroform narcosis, and to strychnine and cocaine poisoning.*

CLINICAL USES.—T. Lauder Brunton, F.R.S., found it gave excellent results in angina pectoris when all other remedies failed (*Lancet*, July 27th, 1867).

In infantile convulsions Dr. T. G. Davies found it serviceable.

M. Pitus (*Therap. Gaz.*, 1891) says inhalations of nitrite of amyl are effective in aborting hysterical attacks.

Dr. Tweedy (Rotunda Hospital), in the *Journal of Obstetrics*, 1896, recommends the use of nitrite of amyl in the treatment of puerperal eclampsia in preference to chloroform or pilocarpine.

Whitla (*Dict. of Treatment*, 1896), recommends amyl nitrite inhaled or internally in uræmic dyspnoea, together with brisk purgation (*Palatinoid*, *Ol. Crotonis*, ℥ i.), and also in uræmic convulsions. It rapidly relieves spasm, and is valuable in spasmodic asthma.

CONTRA INDICATIONS.—Shoemaker (*Materia Medica*, 1895) says that the drug should not be administered to epileptics with plethora or to aged persons with calcified arteries.

*Note.*—The remedy is so highly volatile that it is with difficulty kept in stoppered glass bottles. Dr. William Murrell, F.R.C.P., in the *Medical Brief* (May, 1897), says, "After a few days the drug becomes 'stale,' even if kept in well stoppered bottles," and Dr. Ringer says that by exposure nitrite of amyl gets flat and loses its efficacy—*Handbook of Therapeutics*, 1897. It is worthy of note that its prescription in palatinoid form obviates such disadvantages.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Amyl Nitritis, ℥ i.

DOSE.—Internally, ℥  $\frac{1}{2}$  to i.

Inhaled, ℥ ii. to v.

### ANIMAL TISSUES.

Although interest is still maintained in these remedies, and research actively continues, nothing new beyond the general acceptance by physiologists of the theory of internal secretion, has been recorded since the publication of our last edition. Physiological chemistry and clinical observation have, however, greatly assisted us in the search for the functions of the so called ductless glands, and although the time has not yet arrived, it is very evident



that, at no distant future, the phrase "ductless glands of unknown function," will no longer find a place in our text books of physiology.

From the various papers published during the past year, it would appear that the thyroid, suprarenals, pituitary bodies and ovaries, have all received the attention of physiologists and although the thyroid gland has not proved itself a general panacea for all diseases, it is universally admitted in the medical world that of all the animal products this so far has proved the most serviceable. Its value in myxœdema is well known, that it exercises a profound influence over metabolic processes is illustrated by its remarkable effects on adipose tissue, whilst its action in certain skin diseases is, at the present time, under investigation in several London Hospitals.

Passing on to other glandular organs, cases are recorded which go far to prove that ovarian substance when properly prepared and suitably administered exercises undoubted influence on the female generative organs, whilst acromegaly has proved amenable to treatment with pituitary body. From recent researches it seems probable that this latter substance bears some relation to the nutrition of the bony and dermal tissues, as a result of which an overgrowth of them accompanies pathological changes in the gland, but the true significance of this relation is at present undetermined.

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factory is guaranteed.

All glands and tissues used by us are obtained under the supervision of a medical expert, by whom they are examined minutely, so that no diseased glands, etc., are employed, and no anatomical errors are possible.

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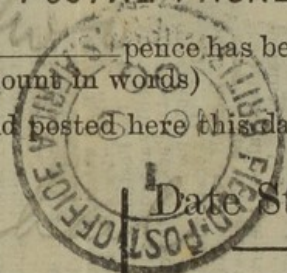
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Passing on to other glandular organs, cases are recorded which go far to prove that ovarian substance when properly prepared and suitably administered exercises undoubted influence on the female generative organs, whilst acromegaly has proved amenable to treatment with pituitary body. From recent researches it seems probable that this latter substance bears some relation to the nutrition of the bony and dermal tissues, as a result of which an overgrowth of them accompanies pathological changes in the gland, but the true significance of this relation is at present undetermined.

Of the partial function of the suprarenal bodies we are enabled to speak more definitely, as it is now known that these organs secrete some substance which is of the utmost importance in maintaining the tonicity of the muscular tissue throughout the body, but although disease of these organs is always found in Addison's disease—of which muscular weakness and tremors are prominent signs—we are still at a loss to explain the pigmentation from our knowledge of the gland.

In conclusion we think it advisable to add a few words upon the diversity of results and the objectionable symptoms which are occasionally reported as following the administration of various preparations of these animal substances.

Anatomical knowledge is necessary in their collection, and pathological experience an essential in their examination before manufacture, whilst the fact must not be lost sight of that many of these tissues and glands are remarkably prone to decomposition. Such decomposition in organic substances of this nature is very liable to lead to the development of ptomaines and toxalbumens. Now it is a well recognised fact that many of the toxic phenomena which have followed the administration of certain preparations of these organic substances have been due to such decomposition products forming in the gland owing to a faulty method of manufacture, or developing therein when exposed to the air as compressed tablets.

For this one reason, therefore, palatinoids are the "ideal form" in which to prescribe these substances, the impermeability of the jujube covering absolutely preventing access of air and consequent development of decomposition products, whilst the full activity and freedom from such products during the process of manufacture is guaranteed.

All glands and tissues used by us are obtained under the supervision of a medical expert, by whom they are examined minutely, so that no diseased glands, etc., are employed, and no anatomical errors are possible.



The following animal substances are prepared in palatinoid form:—

Bone Marrow

Cerebrinin

Duodenin

Kidney Substance

Lymphatic Gland

Mammary Gland

Orchitic Substance

Ovarian Substance

Ox Bile

Pig Bile

Pancreas Substance

Parotid Gland

Pineal Gland

Pituitary Gland

Spinal Cord

Spleen Substance

Suprarenal Gland

Thymus Gland

Thyroid Gland

Thyrocol

#### ANTACID (Soda Mint).

This formula contains: *Sodii Bicarb.*, gr. 2; *Zingiber*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Menthol*, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , and is largely prescribed as a neutralizing agent in acute dyspepsia, gastritis, pyrosis, flatulence, etc.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Sodii Menthol. Co.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids after meals.

#### ANTICHOLERA (Indian Government Formula).

Largely used in India as a prophylactic against diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera, and various parasitic diseases.

*Pulv. Opii*, *P. Camphoræ*, *P. Piper Nig.*, āā gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

#### ANTIDIPHThERIC SERUM (see under SERUM THERAPY, page 102).

#### ANTIFEBRIN (Acetanilide).

A powerful antipyretic and the most highly analgesic of the whole new series of synthetically prepared antipyretics.

A most interesting report of a case of sunstroke treated with this substance is found in the *B. M. J.*, Nov. 19, 1898.

Dr. Barry writes that when he reached the patient the temperature was 106°, and there was a jerky pulse of 130. Delirium set in and antifebrin was at first cautiously administered in five grain doses every six hours, cyanosis being prevented by ordering 6 ozs. of port wine in the 24 hours. The pyrexia rapidly declined, and the patient recovered completely in six weeks, and although during this period there were relapses, the temperature was at once reduced to normal by administering 2½ to 5 grs. of antifebrin.

THERAPEUTIC USES.—Neuralgia, fever, sciatica, migraine, and various headaches.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Antifebrin gr. 2½.

Palatinoids: Migraine

(*Antifebrin*, gr. 2, *Camph. Monobrom.*  
et *Caffein Cit.*, āā gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

DOSE.—2 to 8 gr. 1 to 3 Palatinoids.

#### ANTISEPTIC PALATINOIDS (vide HYDRARG, PERCHLOR, and POTASSII PERMANG).

#### ANTITETANIC SERUM. (See page 105.)

#### ANTISTREPTOCOCCIC SERUM. (See page 105.)

#### ANTIPLAGUE SERUM. (See page 104.)

#### ANTITOXINS (see SERUM THERAPY, page 102.)

#### ANTIVENOMOUS SERUM. (See page 106.)



**APIOL** (an Extract of the Common Parsley. **APIUM**).

A stimulating emmenagogue acting directly on the nerve fibres of the uterus and ovaries. It consequently relieves the pain in congestive dysmennorrhœa. Dr. Pelletin (*Therap. Gazette*) says it is useful in amenorrhœa not due to anæmia. Owing to its pungent taste and smell it can only be prescribed satisfactorily in palatoids.

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With Best Regards  
Ever for a Sincere Friend

Frank E. Gibbons  
Mgr Spencer's Crescent Store  
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PO Box 13

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A stimulating emmenagogue acting directly on the nerve fibres of the uterus and ovaries. It consequently relieves the pain in congestive dysmenorrhœa. Dr. Pelletin (*Therap. Gazette*) says it is useful in amenorrhœa not due to anæmia. Owing to its pungent taste and smell it can only be prescribed satisfactorily in palatinoids.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Apiol,  $\text{M}$  3.

DOSE.—3 to 9 minims. 1 to 3 Palatinoids.

**APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE** (*Apomorphinæ Hydrochlorid.*)

A derivative of morphine or codeine. This is the most powerful emetic we possess, and as it acts on the vomiting centre in the medulla its action is certain, prompt and powerful—(Hale White). A painless and safe emetic—(Bartholow). No depression follows its use—(Whitla). An invaluable expectorant in minute doses.

Dr. W. Murrell (*B. M. J.*, Feb. 28, 1891) has used it effectively in cases of winter cough, laryngeal and bronchial catarrh.

Dr. W. Ransom mentions its successful employment in a case of poisoning by nux vomica.

Professor Whitla (*Dictionary of Treatment* 1896 p. 736), states that apomorphine gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  injected hypodermically acts with great rapidity and certainty in cases of alkaloidal poisoning especially where the patient is unable to swallow.

The bronchial secretion is increased by apomorphine by the direct action upon the mucous glands of the respiratory tract or by a stimulation of the glandular nerve endings. (Ringer, *Therapeutics*, 1897.)

PREPARATIONS.—Soluble Hypodermics, Apomorphin, Hydrochlor. gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

DOSE.—Emetic per os,  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

„ hypodermically  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

Expectorant gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$  dissolved on the tongue.

**ARSENIC (Arsenium).**

A valuable tonic, antiperiodic, alterative, and antispasmodic. Indicated in neuralgias and masked malaria when quinine has failed to make any impression—(Lauder Brunton).

Dr. Flint (*Practice of Medicine*) says that as a remedy for malaria, arsenic comes next in point of efficacy to cinchona preparations.

Unna (*B. M. J.*, Sept. 10, 1898) recommends the use of arsenic internally in cases of lupus erythematosus.

Schultz (*Archiv. f. Dermatol*) has met with excellent results from the topical application of liquor arsenicalis in the same disease and reports nine cases which were cured in about three months.

Herxheimer (*Semaine Med.*, 142, 1899) reports great success in the treatment of psoriasis by the intravenous injection of arsenic. Twenty-five cases were treated, ten were completely cured, and at the time of writing, the remainder show every sign of also being cured.

Hale White says arsenic is of great value in chronic superficial skin diseases not owing their cause to an irritant. It is therefore largely used for psoriasis, pemphigus and sometimes for chronic eczema.

Whitla (*Treatment*, 1897), recommends arsenic in chronic eczema, saying it is the only drug which in our present knowledge can be said to constantly modify the diseased action in this troublesome ailment. The nearer a case of dry chronic eczema, with its scaly surface and thickened base, comes to resemble psoriasis, the more clearly does the use of arsenic become indicated.



According to Macnaughton Jones (*Uterine Therapeutics*, 1899) arsenic is, by reason of its action on chronic uterine inflammatory states, probably the most useful medicine we possess.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Sodii Arsenatis, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Arsenii et Hydrargyri (Donovan)  
 = ℥ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Ferri Arsenatis, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Ferri Sulph. Exsicc, gr. 2, Quinin.  
 Sulph. gr. 1, Ac. Arsen. gr.  
 $\frac{1}{10}$ , Ext. Nucis Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Bipalatinoid : Ferri Arsenatis c̄ Aloë, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Ferri Arsenatis c̄ Nuc. Vom.  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Ferri Arsenatis c̄ Pot. Permang.  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

(See also under *Bipalatinoids*, page 50.)

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids. gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$  —  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

### ASAFETIDA.

A stimulant, antispasmodic, parasiticide, etc. Its nauseous taste is a drawback to its more general use, but it is of great utility in flatulence, uterine and ovarian troubles and functional neuroses.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Asafetida Co. Pil. gr. 4.  
 (Pil. Galbani Co. B.P. 1898).

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

**ATOMIZERS** (see GLOBE NEBULIZER AND UNIVERSAL VAPORIZER, pages 85 and 114).

### ATROPINE SULPHATE (*Atropinæ Sulphas*).

One of the alkaloids obtained from belladonna. It is mydriatic, sedative, antisialogogue, checks pus generation, and is of great value in cardiac disease when morphine is contra-indicated. *It is a physiological antidote to poisoning by pilocarpine, muscarine and nicotine.* A hypodermic given orally at bedtime checks the distressing night sweats of tuberculosis or excessive catarrhal discharges. Pugliese (*Indian Lancet*, July 6th, 1896), recommends atropine hypodermically to check hypersecretion of the gastric juice, stating that it diminishes the quantity of hydrochloric acid and rapidly causes the morbid symptoms to subside. Grayson (*Medical Annual*, 1899) recommends atropine, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ , every hour as a remedy in hay fever.

PREPARATIONS.—Soluble Hypodermics. Page 75.

### BEEF, EXTRACT OF.

Armour's is most highly recommended as being the best that can be obtained for the sick room as well as for culinary purposes. It is free from burnt flavour and chemical taste—is rich in creatinoids and possesses the distinctly peptogenic attribute of promoting the flow of gastric juice. In cases of mental or physical exhaustion its value is readily recognised. By repeated tests it is found that 45 lbs. of fresh beef are required to produce 1 lb. of this concentrated extract.

### BELLADONNA (*Atropa Belladonna*).

Anodyne, sedative, inhibitory to glandular secretions, astringent and checks excessive discharges.

Dr. Bartholow extols the value of this remedy in painful menstruation, ovarian neuralgia and the after pains of labour.

Dr. Lauder Brunton (*Pharmacology*) recommends it for the "fidgets," ataxic pains, asthma, cholera, typhus, and typhoid, and notes that "*fair haired women are especially susceptible to its influence.* Children on the contrary can take large doses."



Belladonna is one of the favourite remedies for the nocturnal incontinence of children, but occasionally overcomes this trouble in adults when not due to organic disease (Hale White).

A most valuable remedy in constipation, causing increased peristaltic action by relaxing the unstriated muscular fibres.

Dr. W. L. Cullen (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 16th, 1897, reports a case of bronchitis with bronchiectasis in a patient 97½ years, where the secretion, which was a grave source of danger, was distinctly checked by 10 minim doses of the tincture every 6th hour. In addition it caused the patient to sleep and also acted as a gentle laxative. The dose was reduced to 6 minims every sixth hour and continued for four days. After the treatment had been adopted a week the dose was reduced to three minims three times a day.

Dr. H. B. Trehane Symonds, writing in the *B. M. J.* of March 11th, 1899, recommends the use of this drug in eczema, he having successfully treated several cases which had resisted other treatment by giving ten minims of the tincture thrice daily.

Dr. Wm. Burton (*B. M. J.*, June 10th, 1899) advocates the local application of a solution of tincture of belladonna in the coryza of hay fever.

An interesting point concerning the action of this drug is noted by Dr. Ringer, who states that vegetable feeders generally are but slightly affected by it, while it is a powerful poison to flesh eaters.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Belladonna gr. ¼, Strychnine gr. ⅛, Aloin. gr. 1.

„ Anticonstipation.  
„ Belladonna Tinct. ℥ 5, vel. 10  
„ Ergotin. Comp.  
„ Lapactic.  
„ Viburnum Comp.

Dose.—1 to 2 Palatinoids. Of the Tincture 5 to 15 minims.

### BELTS (Abdominal).

It frequently falls to the lot of the physician to be called upon to express an opinion as to the suitability of a mechanical support for pregnancy, and other varying conditions which are met with in general practice. Many practitioners also have seen the bad results which follow the wearing of these ill-fitting so called supports, and no doubt some have been puzzled when asked to recommend a particular one out of the many varieties on the market. Of this multitude, none stands out so clearly as the "DOMEN" Belts, which are unequalled for scientific construction, perfection of manufacture, and moderation in price. Not only can these be supplied as supports in pregnancy, hernia, and corpulency, but special belts are also supplied which have met with the high approbation of many of the leading London surgeons as supports for floating kidney, and for use after operation of Laparotomy. The Domen Belts Company, of 456, Strand, will be pleased to send their illustrated catalogue post free on application.

### BILE (Fel). (Fel Bovis et Fel Porci.)

The bile of the ox (ox-gall) has been used in medicine for many years and is still held to be of service in septic conditions of the small intestine, in altering the consistency of the fæces, and in increasing peristalsis. In the *Lancet*, June, 1896, the late Dr. George Harley, F.R.S., suggested the use of pig's bile in place of that of the ox, on the ground that the pig being omnivorous its bile would more nearly approach that of man in chemical composition. This was found to be the case and in accordance with that suggestion we prepared palatinoids of pig's bile, free from deleterious matter, the bile being in brilliant golden yellow scales.



This remedy has been proved to possess definite well-marked cholagogue properties and is a useful therapeutic agent in treating various deficiencies in the functions of the biliary system.

Gautier (*Revue Méd. de la Suisse Rom.*, June 20th, 1898) reports most excellent results in the treatment of biliary lithiasis by the administration of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains of bile extract three times a day.

In Allbut's *System of Medicine*, page 17, vol. iv., 1897, the researches of modern workers on the means by which the biliary secretion is affected by drugs are reviewed, and it is stated that of all the so-called cholagogue remedies none can equal bile or the bile salts. Their administration or that of bile always occasions an increased flow of the secretion as well as an increase of the solids.

Doyon and Durfour in *Arch. de Phys.* report as the results of their investigations that the only actual cholagogue is bile itself.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Fel. Bovis, gr. 4.

„ Fel. Porci, gr. 4.

DOSE.—4 to 12 grains.

1 to 3 Palatinoids.

### BIPALATINOIDS (O. S. & Co.).

These may be described as minute, perfectly soluble cachets of glycerine jujube, divided into two chambers by an impermeable though soluble septum of the same material.

MODUS OPERANDI. The two or more incompatible or readily oxidizable drugs are enclosed in the Bipalatinoid, but kept apart until the tiny vehicle reaches the stomach. Here the intervening septum swells up, the external covering opens and discharges both drugs—whether liquids or powders—at the same instant and in such a way that they unite to form therapeutically active compounds.

Many drugs, and notably the alkali and iron in Blaud's Pill, will, when compressed or made in pill form, readily re-act or oxidise, thus becoming practically useless.

In the Bipalatinoid all this is obviated and the highest authorities admit that we have produced a preparation which forms a perfect Blaud's Pill as intended by Dr. Blaud of Paris.

The physician prescribing Bipalatinoids of Ferrous Carbonate in cases of anæmia or chlorosis is struck with the rapid improvement in the patient and this at once shows the superiority of the Bipalatinoid over all other preparations.

Professor Northnagel (Vienna), in his statements before the council of pharmacological and medical experts sitting in Rome during the Eleventh International Medical Congress, reports that the Bipalatinoid was the only marked and original method of exhibiting medicine that had come under his notice for many years.

As a natural sequence, **we were awarded the First and only Gold Medal** yet accorded at an **International Medical Congress** for excellence, purity, activity, and originality among scientific pharmaceutical preparations, to any English-speaking drug firm.

Wm. Whitla, M.D. (Prof. Mat. Med. Queen's Univ.), in his "Dictionary of Therapeutics," page 41, emphatically writes: "Bipalatinoids of Blaud's Pills are a very distinct advance. The author has obtained excellent results with them."

Ashby and Wright, in "*Diseases of Children*" 1896, recommend Bipalatinoids as an agreeable method of giving medicine to children.

### SELECTED LIST OF BIPALATINOIDS.

500A Ferrous Carbonate equiv. to half Pil. Blaud.

500 Ferrous Carbonate equiv. to 1 Pil. Blaud.

501 Ferrous Carbonate equiv. to 2 Pil. Blaud.

502 Ferrous Carbonate and Arsenate.

Pil. Blaud gr. 4.

Sodii Arsenatis Anhyd. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



- 575 Ferrous Carbonate, Arsenic and Strychnine.  
*Pil. Bland* 1, *Arsenious Ac.* gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ , *Strychnine* gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- 576 Ferrous Carbonate, Arsenic and Strychnine.  
*Pil. Bland* 2, *Arsenious Ac.* gr.  $\frac{1}{50}$ , *Strychnine* gr.  $\frac{1}{50}$ .
- 535 Ferrous Carbonate with Arsenate and Aloes.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Sodii Arsen.* Anhyd. gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ , *Pulv. Aloes Barb.* gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- 503 Ferrous Carbonate with Aloes.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *Pulv. Aloes Barb.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 536 Ferrous Carbonate with Aloin.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, c. *Aloin* gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .
- 504 Ferrous Carbonate with Aloes and Quinine.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *Quin. Sulph.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Aloes Barb.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 505 Ferrous Carbonate with Nux Vomica.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *Ext. Nucis Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 506 Ferrous Carbonate with Nux Vomica and Quinine.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Ext. Nuc. Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , *Quin. Sulph.* gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .
- 507 Ferrous Phosphate.  
*Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.* gr. 1, *Sodii Phosph. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
*Sodii Carb. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 508 Ferrous Phosphate with Nux Vomica.  
*Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$ , *Sodii Phosph. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  
*Sodii Carb. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Ext. Nucis Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 509 Ferrous Phosphate with Nux Vomica and Quinine.  
*Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$ , *Sodii Phosph. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{2}{3}$ ,  
*Sodii Carb. Exsicc.* gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Ext. Nucis Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  
*Quin. Sulph.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 510 Hypophosphites Co.  
*Each Bi-Palatinoid is equivalent to one teaspoonful of*  
*Syr. Hypophosph. Co. and contains the Hypophos-*  
*phites of Iron, Quinine, Lime, Soda, Potash,*  
*Manganese, and Strychnine.*
- 511 Ferrous Carbonate and Arsenate with Nux Vomica.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Sodii Arsen. Anhyd.* gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ , *Ext. Nucis Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 512 Ferrous Carbonate with Ext. Cascara Sagrada.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *Ext. Casc. Sagr.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 513 Ferrous Carbonate with Ext. Casc. Sagr. and Nux Vomica.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Ext. Casc. Sagr.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Ext. Nucis Vom.*
- 514 Ferrous Carbonate with Aloes.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *P. Aloes Barb.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 515 Ferrous Carbonate, Nux Vomica, Arsenic, and Aloes.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Ext. Nuc. Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Ac. Arsen.* gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ , *P. Aloes* gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .
- 516 Ferrous Carbonate and Potass. Permang.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *Potass. Permang.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 518 Ferrous Carbonate and Potass. Permang.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4, *Potass. Permang.* gr. 1.
- 519 Ferrous Carbonate and Arsenate with Potass. Permang.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Sodii Arsen. Anhyd.* gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ , *Potass. Permang.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 521 Ferrous Carbonate with Potass. Permang. and Exts. Cascara Sagrada and Nux Vomica.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Potass. Permang.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Ext. Rhamni Pursh.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Ext. Nuc. Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 523 Potass. Permang., Ergotin and Ext. Nux Vom.  
*Potass. Permang.* gr. 1, *Ergotin* gr. 1, *Ext. Nuc. Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- 525 Ferrous Carbonate with Aloes and Nux Vom.  
*Pil. Bland* gr. 4.  
*Pulv. Aloes Barb.* gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , *Ext. Nucis Vom.* gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .



- 527 Ferrous Carbonate, Nux Vomica, Euonymin and Belladonna.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Ext. Nuc. Vom gr. ½, Euonymin gr. ¼, Ext. Belladonna gr. ½.*
- 528 Ferrous Carbonate, Zinc Valerianate and Cascara.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Zinc Valer. gr. 1, Ext. Casc. Sagr. gr. ¼.*
- 529 Ferrous Carb., Zinc Valerianate and Nux Vomica.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Zinc Valer. gr. 1, Ext. Nuc. Vom. gr. ½.*
- 530 Ferrous Carbonate, Zinc Valerianate and Quinine.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Zinc Valer. gr. 1, Quin. Sulph. gr. ½.*
- 531 Ferrous Carbonate with Strychnine.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Strychnin. gr. ⅓.*
- 532 Ferrous Carbonate with Zinc Valerianate.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Zinc Valerianas gr. 1.*
- 560 Creosote and Hypophosphites.  
*Creosote m. ½, and Hypophosphites Co. of Iron, Quinine, Soda, Lime, Potash, Manganese, and Strychnine, equiv. to Syr. Hypophosph. Co. ½ drachm.*
- 561 Guaiacol minim ½; Hypophosphites Co. (equiv. to ½ drachm of the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites).
- 562 Creosote minim 1; Soda Mint, i.e., Sodii Bicarb. gr. 2, P. Zingib. gr. ½, Menthol gr. ½.
- 563 Creosote minim 1; Ferrous Carbonate (equiv. to 1 Bland's Pill).
- 564 Creosote minim 1; Menthol gr. ¼.
- 565 Creosote minim 1, and Easton's Syrup (= ½ drachm).
- 566 Creosote minim 1; Calomel gr. 1.
- 567 Ferrous Carbonate gr. 4 c̄ Red Marrow gr. 2½.
- S. 1027. Ferrous Carbonate and Manganese Dioxide.  
*Pil. Bland gr. 4.*  
*Manganesii Dioxididi gr. 2.*
- 579 Chlorodyne and Pepsine.  
*Chlorodynii eq. m. 5, Pepsini gr. 1.*
- 580 Chlorodyne and Cresote.  
*Chlorodynii eq. m. 5, Creosoti m. 1.*

### BISMUTH SALICYLATE (Bismuthi Salicylas).

A valuable intestinal antiseptic.

INDICATIONS.—Infective diarrhœa, typhoid, typhus, etc.

Plieque (*Therap. Gaz.*, July 15th, 1895) recommends bismuth salicylate in the gastro-intestinal complications which supervene in influenza.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Bismuthi Salicylatis. gr. 4.

DOSE.—5 to 20 gr.

### BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE AND SODIUM BICARBONATE (Bismuthi Subcarbonas et Sodii Bicarbonas).

Dr. Lauder Brunton (*Quarterly Medical Journal*, 1894) states that this combination is extremely useful in morning diarrhœa with sigmoid irritation.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Bismuth. Subcarb. gr. 4.  
 „ Bismuth. Subcarb. c̄ Sodii Bicarb. āā 2½ gr.

DOSE.—5 to 20 gr.



**BISMUTH SUBNITRATE (Bismuthi Subnitratis).**

A topical mechanical sedative to the gastric and intestinal mucous membrane. It is also tonic and slightly astringent.

INDICATIONS.—Nausea or vomiting, pyrosis, dyspepsia from alcoholic excesses, diarrhoea, dysentery, gastritis, etc.

Dr. Robert Saundby prescribes bismuth in acute gastric catarrh (*Med. Annual, 1895, page 458*).

Dr. Irving Snow advocates the use of bismuth subnitrate in the diarrhoea of young children and this opinion is shared by Drs. Ringer and Sainsbury, who agree that in the various forms of this complaint in young patients bismuth in large doses is extremely efficacious.

Mathieu (*Mercredi Médicale, December 11th, 1896*) relates a case of acid dyspepsia in which 300 grains of the subnitrate were given daily with good effect.

Crämer (*Munich Med. Woch, June 23rd, 1896*) urges the importance of large doses of the subnitrate in the treatment of gastric ulcer. He holds that the drug has three actions—mechanical, physiological on the nerve endings, and antiseptic. He gives 8 to 10 grammes suspended in water on an empty stomach.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Bismuth. Subnit. gr. 4, et 8.  
 „ Bismuth. Subnit. gr. 2 c̄ Pepsin.  
 gr. 1.

DOSE.—5 to 20 gr.

**BLAUD'S PILL** (*vide* BI-PALATINOIDS page 50).  
 ( „ FERROUS CARBONATE page 69).

**BONE MARROW, RED (Medulla Ossium Rubra).**

Since the theory has been advanced that red marrow plays an important rôle in the formation of red blood corpuscles, this remedy has been extensively tried in cases dependent on a diseased or abnormal condition of the blood such as anæmia, chlorosis, etc.

The reported results are varied, but there is undoubted evidence of its therapeutic value in such cases as those mentioned above, in which iron has been given and the patient has not benefitted by the treatment.

The fact that it enormously increases the number of red blood corpuscles can be demonstrated by examining the patient's blood with the hæmocytometer.

Dr. Lauder Brunton has seen great benefit from the use of bone marrow in pernicious anæmia.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Medullæ Rubræ, gr. 5.  
 Bipalatinoid: Medullæ Rubræ, gr. 2½; Ferri  
 Carbonatis gr. 4.

**BRAIN (Cerebrinin).**

This substance, prepared from the cortex cerebri of sheep is undergoing trial both in private and asylum practice as a sedative and stimulant to the cerebral nervous system. It has caused undoubted improvement in some cases of nymphomania, hysteria, chronic alcoholism, epilepsy and various forms of insanity.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Cerebrinin, gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 20 grains.



**BUCHU (Buchu Folia).**

Stimulant to vesical and bronchial mucous membrane. It is occasionally given as an expectorant, but more frequently as a diuretic. Is especially useful in all catarrhal states of the ureters and bladder, and is generally prescribed in combination. The following preparations are those most serviceable to the physician in cystitis, irritable bladder, pyelitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, etc.

PREPARATIONS.—Liq. Cubebæ, Hydrastis et Buchu. (O.S. & Co.)

Palatinoid : Santal Buchu Co. gr. v.

*Ol. Cubebæ* ℥ ½.

*Menthol* gr. ½.

*Fol. Buchu*, gr. 2.

*Ol. Santal Flav.* ℥ i.

*Ol. Copaibæ*, ℥ i.

DOSE.—1 to 4 Palatinoids. Liquor 3 i. ex aqua 3 i.

**BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE (Butyl Chloral Hydras).**

Sedative, anodyne, and hypnotic. This preparation is said to cause less cardiac depression than ordinary chloral hydrate, and is less toxic in a general sense. It has a specific action in relieving neuralgia of the fifth nerve, and is a valuable hypnotic in cases of delirium tremens, etc.

Hebner (*Dent. Med. Woch.*, 1895, Bd 41) says that a 5 % solution of chloral is extremely useful in hyperidrosis.

Dr. W. H. Thomson (*Med. Record*, March, 1896) states that chloral is serviceable in getting rid of the irritable cough of bronchitis.

Dr. H. R. Cotton (*Therap. Gazette*, June, 1896) says that chloral may be found useful in puerperal eclampsia and can be given either by the rectum or mouth.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Butyl Chloral, gr. 5.

„ Butyl Chloral, gr. 2½, Gelsemin, gr. ½.

Neboline Compound, No. 13 (page 85).

DOSE.—5 to 20 gr.

**CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS (Night Blooming Cereus.)**

A cardiac tonic of some repute, which is gradually gaining favour with physicians. According to Watson Williams it acts chiefly on the medullary vaso-motor centres. It is of most use in functional diseases of the heart, but combined with Bland's Pill has been found of service in menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa.

Aulde, of Philadelphia, advises it instead of caffeine and nuxvomica in tobacco heart and hypertrophied hearts generally. Pitzer says that in sexual exhaustion cactus is unequalled. Engstad and Myers state that a special indication for cactus is at the *crises of adynamic fevers*.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Cacti Grandiflor. Pulv., gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids, t.d.s.

**CAFFEINE (Caffeina).**

An alkaloid generally obtained from the dried leaves of the common tea or coffee plant. It is a direct stimulant to the heart and brain, and a good local diuretic. Chiefly used in heart disease when, as in aortic or mitral obstruction, a purely stimulant effect is desired.

Dr. E. M. Skerritt (*Med. Rec.*, January 18th, 1896) finds caffeine of value when the element of spasm is a symptom to be grappled with in asthmatic conditions. In the spasm of chronic bronchitis and emphysema it also exerts a beneficial influence.

Plique (*Therap. Gazette*, July 15th, 1895) recommends caffeine injected hypodermically in the cardiac forms of influenza.



Husband (*Therap. Gaz. Oct. 1897*) advises the injection of caffeine for sudden cardiac failure in œdema of the lung.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Caffeinæ Pulv., gr.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Caffeinæ Citratis, gr.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Caffeinæ Citratis, gr. 1, c Phenacetin.  
 gr. 4.  
 „ Caffeinæ Valerian., gr.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Soluble Hypodermics Caffein. Sodio-benzoat., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 DOSE.—Caffeine, gr. 2 to 8. One or two Palatinoids.

### CALCIUM SULPHIDE (Calcii Sulphidum).

The efficacy of this drug on suppurative processes is a matter of dispute, some authorities claiming it as a specific, while equally competent authorities deny that it influences suppuration at all. It is prescribed in furunculosis, abscesses, styles, and acne, and is said to benefit eczema and strumous ulcerative processes in debilitated children.

Dr. Greville MacDonald (*Med. Annual, 1895, page 356*) claims that it has a decidedly beneficial effect in simple intralaryngeal perichondritis.

Dr. John Griffith (*Med. Times, March 21st, 1896*) recommends calcium sulphide for styes. Half grain doses thrice daily.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Calcii Sulphidi, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1.

DOSE.—Gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1, t.d.s.

**CALOMEL** (*See HYDRARG. SUBCHLOR., page 73*).

### CAMPHOR (Camphora).

Acts as a sedative to the central nervous system and to mucous membranes. It is useful in 2 gr. doses to abate catarrhal affections, and as a carminative is specially efficacious in neurotic subjects. It has slightly antipyretic and diaphoretic effects and has been given as an antispasmodic in hysteria and allied conditions, and is stated to be of use in cholera.

Herrgott (*Indépendance Médicale, February 1st, 1897*) has employed camphor internally in doses of three grains thrice daily to bring about suppression of the milk. The treatment is continued for three days, and invariably diminishes the secretion.

Drs. Bournville and Katz (*Progrès Médical, July, 1898*) report a bad case of chorea which was cured by camphor.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Camphoræ, gr. 2.

„ Tr. Camph. Co.,  $\text{¶}10$ .

„ Neboline Compounds, Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10,  
 11, 13.

DOSE.—Camphor, 1 to 5 grs. Tincture, 30 to 60 minims.

### CANNABINE TANNATE (CANNABIN. TANNAS).

This is a drug which has lately acquired a considerable reputation as a safe hypnotic acting without any disagreeable after effects.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Cannabin Tannatis, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

„ Hydrastin. et Cotarnin. Co.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

### CANNABIS INDICA.

A stimulant, sedative, anodyne and hypnotic, largely used in the East. The late Sir Russell Reynolds, M.D., F.R.S., recommended it strongly in insomnia, migraine and neuralgia, stating that it controlled pain in menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa.

Dr. Percy Wilde (*Medical Annual, 1895*) dealing with Ophthalmic Therapeutics urges its use in hyperæmic conditions of the retina and optic nerve, and concludes by stating that it has a distinctly sedative action on the retina.

Dr. James Shaw advises the tincture in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 dram doses three times daily in acute mania.



Dr. More-Madden (*Medical Annual*, 1897, page 216) advocates the use of *cannabis indica* with opium to allay the pains of dysmenorrhœa.

To produce uterine contractions and lessen the pain thereof it is best prescribed as

℞ Palatinoid : Ergotini Comp. (O. S. & Co.).  
*(Ergotini, gr. ½.*  
*Belladonna, gr. ½.*  
*Ext. Cannabis Indica, gr. ¼.)*

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Tr. Cannabis Indicæ, ℥v.

DOSE.—℥5 to 15.

### CARBOLIC ACID (*Acidum Carbolicum*).

A useful antiseptic, deodorant, and disinfectant. Externally applied by means of a spray, in weak solutions, it produces prolonged local anesthesia, and relieves itching from whatever cause due.

Internally it has been given in small doses for diarrhœa, flatulence, and dyspepsia, and is stated by some to check vomiting.

It has a singular effect on the urine, causing this to assume a peculiarly dark colour.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Acidi Carbolic, ℥¼.  
 „ Acidi Carbolic, ℥¼; Eucalyptol.  
 „ ℥¼; Menthol. gr. ½.  
 „ Acidi Carbolic, ℥¼; Eucalyptol.  
 „ ℥i.

Neboline Compound, No. 13.

DOSE.—℥1 to 3.

### CASCARA SAGRADA.

Is an ideal scientific purgative, especially valuable for administration to pregnant women and delicate children (Macnaughton Jones, M.D.).

The peculiar advantage of its use is, that the dose does not require to be increased as in the majority of purgatives. Its action appears to be chiefly on the plain muscular fibres of the intestinal walls, thus securing normal peristaltic action with regular evacuations.

Whitla reports that cascara is doubtless the best remedy yet introduced for chronic constipation, whilst Ringer says that it acts promptly without griping, and is largely used as a laxative with great advantage.

Dr. Ashby (*"Diseases of Children"*) says Bipalatinoids of Ferrous Carbonate with Cascara are readily taken by children.

PREPARATIONS.—Cremor Malti et Cascara Sagrada.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Cascara Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Pepsin. c̄ Cascara Co.  
 (O. S. & Co.).  
 Liq. Helalin. et Cascara. Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
 Palatinoid : Cascaræ Sagradæ Co. (*Cascaræ*,  
*gr. 1, et Aloin, gr. ½*).  
 Palatinoid : Cascaræ Extract. Pulv., gr. 1 vel. 2.  
 Palatinoid : Ext. Cascaræ, gr. 1½, Nucis. Vom.,  
 gr. ½, Belladonna, gr. ½.  
 Palatinoid : Laxative (*Cascaræ*, gr. 1. *Euony-*  
*min. Podophyllin, āā gr. ¼*).



Preparations	Bipalatinoid : Pil. Blaud. c Ext. Cascarae, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
(continued).	„ Pil. Blaud. gr. 4; Ext. Cascarae, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
	„ Pil. Blaud. gr. 4; Ext. Cascarae, Pot. Permang. aa gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Ext. Nux. Vom., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .
	„ Pil. Blaud, gr. 4; Zinci Valer., gr. 1; Ext. Cascarae, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Dose.—Liquors, 3i. ex aquâ, Palatinoids 1 to 3.

**CASES.**—See under MEDICINE CASES, page 81.

HYPODERMIC CASES, page 76.

### CATHARTIC COMPOUND (U. S. P.).

A highly serviceable formula which forms a tasteless and non-gripping purgative in palatinoid form.

R Palatinoid : *Podophyllin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Pil. Hydrargyri*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
*Ext. Hyoscyami*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
*Ext. Nucis Vomicae*, gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .  
*Oleores. Capsici*, gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .

Dose.—1 or 2 at bedtime, followed by a saline purgative (Limosine) in the morning.

### CAULOPHYLLIN (*Caulophyllum*).

The active resinoidal principle of *Caulophyllum Thalicteroides*, well known for its emmenagogue properties to the North American Indians under the name of Squaw or Pappoose Root. Also called Blue Cohosh Root.

THERAPEUTIC ACTION is mainly directed to the utero-genital system, it being tonic, stimulant, parturifacient, antispasmodic, and emmenagogue. It appears to act either by direct stimulation of the uterine plexus or indirectly through the solar ganglia.

INDICATIONS.—Amenorrhœa from uterine inertia, dysmenorrhœa, and menorrhagia. It controls uterine cramps, false pains, and after pains, and is useful in passive hæmorrhage and in expediting delivery. For the latter purpose the dose should be repeated every half hour.

We recommend its prescription either as Liq. Caulophyllin. et Pulsatillæ Co. (O. S. & Co.), or as Palatinoid : Viburni Comp., the former of which the late Mr. Naunton Davies, F.R.C.S. (*Lancet*, 1893) said redeems from the charge of imposture its dilapidated class.

Dr. More-Madden (*Med. Annual*, 1897), speaking of the same preparation, says he has seen distinct improvement follow its use in conditions of uterine atony.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Viburni Co.

(*Viburnum Ext.*, gr. 2;  
*Aletris Ext.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Caulophyllin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ;  
*Ext. Bellad.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

Liq. Caulophyllin. et Pulsatillæ Co. (O. S. & Co.).

Dose.—Palatinoid, 1 to 2, t.d.s. Liquor, 3i. ex aquâ.

### CEREBRININ. (See BRAIN, page 53.)

### CERIUM OXALATE (*Cerii Oxalas*).

This salt was introduced by Sir J. Simpson, of Edinburgh, for arresting mal-de-mer, and the periodic or continuous vomiting of pregnancy. Its repute has largely increased of late owing to the fact having been discovered that larger doses are much more effectual.



Bechterew (*Lancet*, August 22nd, 1896) gives a good account of its use in controlling the vomiting arising from gastric complications in locomotor ataxia. The attacks were gradually reduced in number, psychic conditions improved, and the patients were able to sleep. Micturition became slightly difficult, but not sufficient to call for the use of a catheter.

Ostankow (*Amer. Med. and Surg. Bull.*, Aug. 1897) also reports that he has obtained excellent results in the same class of cases as mentioned by Bechterew above.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Cerii Oxalatis, gr. 2.

DOSE.—2 to 10 grs.

### CHEMICAL FOOD (Parrish's Food). (Syr. Ferri Phosph. Co.)

The great objection to the exhibition of this preparation, viz., its effect on the teeth, is overcome by prescribing it as palatinoids. In this form it does not constipate or cause gastric irritation as do the various syrups. Palatinoids are tasteless, and even young children swallow them easily.

Another combination of this remedy which is highly popular with the profession is the Syrup with Cream of Malt.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Ferri. Phosph. Co., equiv. 3i. Syrup. Cremor Maltic Sy. Ferri. Phosph. Co.

DOSE.—Palatinoids, 1 or 2, t.d.s.

### CHLORAL HYDRATE (*vide* BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRATE, page 54).

### CHLORODYNE (Chlorodynum).

This preparation, the result of several months' experimental laboratory work, is a great improvement on the old B.P. Tr. Chloroformi et Morphinae. Its value in colics, cholera, and abdominal pains of all kinds is well known. The profession are well aware of the difficulty of keeping this preparation for any length of time, even in carefully stoppered glass bottles. The volatile constituents evaporate, precipitation ensues, and it is impossible to rely on the preparation producing a definite effect.

Palatinoids of chlorodyne obviate all this, and may be relied upon to produce a certain therapeutic effect within a few minutes of ingestion.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Chlorodynii, ℥i, 5, 10.

DOSE.—℥i to 15. (*See also Bipalatinoids*, page 52.)

### CHLOROFORM (Chloroformum).

A valuable anesthetic, anodyne, stimulant and antispasmodic. It is highly recommended by many physicians as an inhalant in spasmodic pulmonary affections, such as asthma, cough, &c.

The palatinoid is especially applicable for use in this class of cases, as it possesses a great advantage over the glass capsules, vaporoles, &c., which are liable to cut the patient's hand when crushing one preparatory to using.

Surg.-Lieut.-Col. Quill (*British Medical Journal*, April 28th, 1896) speaks highly of a mixture of chloroform and carbolic acid in typhoid, saying it reduces the temperature, clears the tongue, and facilitates convalescence.



Dr. Simon (*British Medical Journal*, March 16th, 1897) speaks favourably of a few drops of chloroform as an inhalation in infantile convulsions.

A mixture of equal parts carbolic acid and chloroform is of great service in relieving toothache when applied to the cavity of a tooth on cotton wool.

Dr. J. W. E. Mortimer (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 7, 1899) uses chloroform in cases of delirium tremens and with most beneficial results.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Chloroformi, ℥ss.

DOSE.—℥ss to 10 internally, or by inhalation.

## COCA.

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*. A stimulant tonic. When chewed its anæsthetic influence affects the gastric mucous membrane and thus deadens the sensation of hunger. When combined with a food, as in Cream of Malt with Coca, it produces sedative and anodyne effects which materially assist the assimilation of other foods.

Dr. Mitchell Bruce says that it is useful in some forms of muscular and nervous debility, mental exhaustion, and in alcoholism and morphinomania.

PREPARATION.—Cremor Malti c̄ Coca.

DOSE.—3i. to 5ii.

## COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Cocainæ Hydrochloridum),

A powerful though somewhat toxic, local anæsthetic both to skin and mucous membranes, largely used in hypodermic medication and as a component of sedative solutions for topical application to the aural, nasal, pharyngeal and laryngeal cavities.

A five per cent. solution of the hydrochloride was used as an antigalactogue for painting the breasts in a woman whose child had died. The application was very successful (*Clinical Journal*, March 25th, 1897).

If the solution be warmed before using, the anæsthetic action is said to be more prolonged and more intense, whilst the danger of intoxication is reduced (*Da Costa, Med. Record*, June, 1897).

Drs. Farrar and T. H. Weagly report rapid results from the local application of cocaine in rigidity of the os (*Med. Annual*, 1897, p. 350).

PREPARATIONS.—Soluble Hypodermic : Cocainæ Hydrochlorid. gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{16}$  to 1 gr., injected hypodermically.

## CODEINE PHOSPHATE (Codeinæ Phosphas).

The salt of an alkaloid obtained from opium ; it acts as a sedative to the central and peripheral nervous systems, and also possesses some action on the glycosuric function of the liver.

Its chief use is to diminish the glycosuria in diabetes, but it has recently been highly lauded for its effects on various coughs.

Increases intestinal irritability and thus causes peristalsis (*Vámossy, Deut. Med. Woch*, July, 1897).

Dr. Robert Babcock has recently published a further series of cases showing that in the paroxysmal cough accompanying influenza hypodermic tablets of this drug produce a most satisfactory result.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Codeinæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Sol. Hypodermic : Codeinæ Phosphatis, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2 gr.



**COD LIVER OIL (Oleum Morrhuæ).**

Cod Liver Oil, owing to its superior absorbability, is the most perfect food we possess for all wasting diseases. The active principles upon which its nutritive properties depend are not definitely known, but it has been found to contain, amongst other compounds, phosphorus, iodine, bromine and sulphur.

According to some authorities its easy absorption is due to the presence in it of biliary compounds, whilst others conclude that the contained free acids facilitate saponification and emulsion. Although improved methods of manufacture have provided us with a purer product, patients still find difficulty in continuing a course of oil for any length of time. This is primarily due to the dose generally being too large, the result being that only a small quantity is assimilated, the remainder passing in the fæces unchanged. For delicate patients there is no better way of prescribing the oil than in combination with malt. Given in this form it is tasteless, does not eructate, and the whole is absorbed.

**INDICATIONS.**—All varieties of tuberculous disease, chronic bronchitis, and chronic eczema of childhood. Also useful in rheumatoid arthritis and all conditions of malnutrition.

**CONTRA INDICATIONS.**—Hæmoptysis, dyspepsia, diarrhœa.

**PREPARATIONS.**—Cremor Malti c̄ Ol. Morrhuæ (O. S. & Co.).  
Cremor Malti, Ol. Morrhuæ et Chocolatâ.  
Cremor Malti, Ol. Morrhuæ et Hypophosph.  
Cremor Malti c̄ Ol. Morrhuæ et Tereben.

**DOSE.**—ʒi. ter die post cibos.

**COLCHICUM (Colchicum Autumnale).**

Sedative, anodyne and cardiac depressant. A true specific for gout, but how it acts is not known (*Hale White*).

Dr. F. W. Jackson (*Medical Annual*, p. 291, 1897) says colchicum is very useful in the irregularity of gouty hearts, and considerable doses are often required.

Dr. Ewart (*Gout and Goutiness and their Affections*, 1897) still considers colchicum to be in undivided possession of its reputation as *the specific* for gout.

Mr. Jonathon Hutchinson (*Lancet*, July 3, 1897) recommends colchicum in the treatment of lumbago.

**PREPARATIONS.**—Liq. Lithii et Colchici (O. S. & Co.).

**DOSE.**—ʒi. ex aquâ.

**COLLINSONIA CANADENSIS (vide HELALIN, LIQUORES CONCENTRATI).****COLOCYNTH (Colocynthis Pulpa).**

A drastic hydragogue cathartic. Its action, when given alone, is violent, causing griping pain and tenesmus. For this reason it should always be prescribed in combination. It is extremely useful in chronic constipation and various dyspeptic states,



PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Aloës Comp. *i.e.*, Aloës, gr.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
 Coloc. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Hyd. Subchlor,  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , P. Capsici, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Pil. Colocynth Co., B. P. gr. 4.  
 „ Pil. Colocynth Co., c Hyoscyam.  
 P. B. gr. 4.

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

### CONCENTRATED LIQUORS (Liquores Concentrati).

Some years ago we brought our Liquors under the notice of the medical profession and they met with phenomenal approval. We therefore renewed our efforts to elaborate still more scientific products, and these preparations—which for scientific excellence are admittedly unsurpassed—we now offer to the profession.

**Liquores Concentrati** are assayed, standardized solutions of the active principles of drugs. They do not precipitate or vary in strength, and form perfectly clear solutions with water in any proportion. They considerably facilitate dispensing in that one ounce of the liquor added to seven ounces of water forms a mixture of which the dose is two tablespoonfuls.

*The British Medical Journal* (Aug. 17th, 1896) recommends Concentrated Liquors for convenient, rapid and accurate dispensing, saying they are perfectly miscible with water and made from the purest drugs.

Ashby and Wright, in "*Diseases of Children*," pages 83 and 106, speak highly of these liquors in the treatment of various disorders of childhood.

#### Formulae of Concentrated Liquors (O. S. & Co.).

Liq. Bismuthi Co.  
 Liq. Caulophyllin. et Pulsatillæ Co.  
 Liq. Cubebæ, Hydrastis, et Buchu.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Bismuth Co.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Cascara Sagrada Co.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Cerii Co.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Iridin. Co.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Papain. Co.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Pepsin. c. Bismuth Co.  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Pepsin. c. Cascara Co.  
 Liq. Helalin. et Cascara Sagrada Co.  
 Liq. Helalin. et Culverin. Co.  
 Liq. Helalin. et Pepsin. Co.  
 Liq. Helalin. et Bismuth. Co.  
 Liq. Lithii. et Colchici Co.  
 Liq. Pepsin. et Bismuth. Co.  
 Wahine.

DOSE.—5i. ex aquâ.

### COPAIBA, OIL OF (Oleum Copaibæ).

An old remedy which has been used successfully for many years in bronchitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, etc. It acts as a stimulating disinfectant to the mucous membranes.

Drs. Cantrell and McAll Anderson (*Therap. Gaz.*, 1895) report favourably on its use in five minim doses thrice daily in psoriasis.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Olei Copaibæ, ℥5.  
 „ Santal, Buchu Co.

DOSE.—℥ 5 to 30.

### CORNUTINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Cornutinæ Hydrochloridum).

Is claimed by Professor Kobert, of Dorpat, to be the active principle of ergot.

(See ERGOT, ERGOLE.)



It is extremely serviceable when injected hypodermically in post partum hæmorrhages, but Krohl (*Med. Record*, 1893) says its use is contra-indicated during labour.

PREPARATION.—Soluble Hypodermic: Cornutin. Hydrochlor. gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 2 Soluble Hypodermics.

#### CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE (*vide* HYDRARG. PERCHLOR.).

#### COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Cotarnin. Hydrochloridum).

This substance is closely allied to hydrastine, and is of service in menorrhagia, especially when associated with dysmenorrhœa.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Cotarnin. Hydrochlorid. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

#### CREAM OF MALT (O. S. & Co.) (Cremor Malti).

This is a preparation unexcelled for delicacy of flavour, palatability, and high diastasic activity. It is very valuable as a food, consisting as it does of a complete exhaust of the finest Scotch winter barley. In addition, it possesses demulcent, laxative, and alterative properties, and is doubly valuable in that it forms an agreeable vehicle for the administration of nauseous medicines. The immense superiority of this preparation over many other extensively advertised malt extracts is due, primarily, to the high degree of scientific excellence attained in its manufacture, and to its freedom from either preservatives or adulterants such as *glucose*, *saccharin* or *alcohol*. The temporary indigestion which so frequently follows the administration of many malt extracts is due to the presence of rectified spirit which is added to the extract as a preservative. The diastasic power of Cream of Malt may be easily tested by the rapidity with which iodine fails to give the blue colouration when a small quantity is allowed to act on a solution of starch.

Within the last few years malt preparations have attained their proper place as therapeutic agents of great value, and such authorities as Brunton, Immerman, Niemeyer, and Weber are unanimous in their approbation of the nutritive properties of malt.

In "*Diseases of Children*," 1896, Drs. Ashby and Wright say "If the digestion of starch is not proceeding well, or if curd is being passed in the stools, cream of malt may be added to the food after it has been boiled and become just cool enough to taste. It is then set aside for a few minutes before giving it. This applies to the feeding of infants between six and twelve months of age.

Amory Hare, M.D. (*Therapeutics*) reports that malt is invaluable in treating two of the most fatal of infantile complaints, viz., cholera infantum and summer diarrhœa.

Professor Nothnagel highly recommends this dietetic, saying it can—without impairment of its therapeutic activity—be taken as a food, plain, mixed with aerated waters, spread on bread and butter, or combined with milk and farinaceous puddings.

PREPARATIONS.—

#### Formulæ.

Cream of Malt, plain.

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| " | with Cascara Sagrada.               |
| " | " Chocolate.                        |
| " | " Coca.                             |
| " | " Cod Liver Oil.                    |
| " | " Cod Liver Oil and Chocolate.      |
| " | " Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. |



Cream of Malt with Cod Liver Oil and Terebene.

„ „ Creosote.  
 „ „ Easton's Syrup.  
 „ „ Dialysed Iron.  
 „ „ Eucalyptol.  
 „ „ Hypophosphites.  
 „ „ Iodides.  
 „ „ Parrish's Food.  
 „ „ Terebene.

### CREOSOTE (Creosotum).

This is pure beechwood creosote from which the irritant and toxic constituents have been eliminated, so that it may be taken until the system is completely saturated without nauseating or causing any unpleasant symptoms in the patient.

Day by day increasing evidence is obtainable as to the therapeutic value of this drug in the treatment of tuberculosis and all authorities agree that there is no other substance which so favourably and certainly arrests the progress of this scourge of civilization as creosote.

During the past year an enormous number of cases have been published, of which it is impossible to give even a summary, but the gist of them all is that creosote, when administered in tuberculosis, checks the excessive expectoration, facilitates the healing process, stimulates the flagging appetite, and acts as a gastric sedative.

The following summary of the effects of creosote in pulmonary tuberculosis are from an investigation by Dr. C. Lamplough, recently reported in the *B. M. J.*

The author—after comparing the objections raised against the administration of beechwood creosote in phthisis with the results obtained at the London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, by treating 100 cases with this drug—suggests the following points as worthy of consideration and further investigation :

1. The best beechwood creosote can be given with benefit, in amounts varying from 120 to 240 minims daily, in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.
2. The dose should be small at first, but it can be rapidly increased to 40 minims three times daily for an adult. In three cases doses of 30 minims, three times a day, were well borne by children.
3. Large doses rarely cause any gastric disturbance; on the contrary, the appetite is frequently increased, symptoms of dyspepsia disappear, and cod-liver oil is more easily assimilated. The cough, expectoration and night sweats are diminished and the physical signs improved.
4. Owing to its disinfectant action in the alimentary canal the drug probably diminishes the risk of tuberculosis enteritis by auto-infection when patients swallow their sputa, but owing to the increased peristalsis which is created by creosote, it is usually contraindicated in most cases where the ulceration is already advanced.
5. The drug does not tend to cause hæmoptysis, but rather to prevent its recurrence.

*B. M. J., Dec. 19th, 1898, speaking of Palatinoids of Creosote, says they are well made, attractive in appearance, and may be recommended as an excellent method of administering tastelessly and pleasantly this nauseous drug.*

Sir Felix Semon, M.D., F.R.C.P., advises the internal administration of creosote, also its direct application to the pulmonary cavities in some such form as—

R Creosoti Purificati (O.S. & Co.), 3i.

Nebolini Comp. No. 1, 5vi.

Applied by the Globe Nebulizer in cases of tubercular laryngitis, etc.



PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Creosoti Purif. (O. S. & Co.) m.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2 or 3.  
 „ Creosoti m.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Camphoræ gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  
 Capsicin. gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .  
 „ Creosoti m. 1, Eucalyptol. m. 1.  
 „ Creosoti m. 1, Menthol. gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .  
 „ Creosoti m.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Eucalyptol m. 1,  
 Iodoform. gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .  
 Bipalatinoid : Creosoti m.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , et Hypophosphitum  
 Co.  
 „ Creosoti. m. 1, Sodii Bic. gr. 2, P.  
 Zingib. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Creosoti m. 1, Menthol. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

(See also under BIPALATINIDS, page 50.)

### CUBEBS (Cubeba).

This drug is seldom prescribed alone but generally in combination with santal oil or buchu. It has the characteristic action of its class, viz., that of stimulating and disinfecting the secretion of mucous membranes. Dr. Wood (*Therapeutics*) says that it relieves spasmodic cough and hoarseness following laryngeal inflammation. It is indicated in chronic bronchitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and blennorrhagia (Schmiedeberg), and has also been given with good results in atonic dyspepsia and intestinal catarrhs.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Santal Buchu Co.  
 (Ol. Cubebæ,  $\mathbb{M}$   $\frac{1}{2}$ , Menthol, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  
 Buchu, gr. 2, Ol. Santal,  $\mathbb{M}$  1,  
 Ol. Copaibæ,  $\mathbb{M}$  1.)

Liquor Cubebæ, Hydrastis, et Buchu. (O. S. & Co.).

DOSE.—1 to 4 Palatinoids. Liquor,  $\mathfrak{z}$  i. ex aquâ.

### CULVERIN (Culverinum).

A concentrated resinoid, best exhibited as Liq. Helalin. et Culverin. Co. (O. S. & Co.).

Will prove a valuable addition to our therapeutic resources (*Medical Annual*).

It possesses alterative, laxative, cholagogue, and tonic properties.

USES.—Dyspepsia, dysentery, jaundice, etc. No prostration ever follows its use.

PREPARATION.—Liq. Helalin. et Culverin. Co. (O. S. & Co.).

DOSE.— $\mathfrak{z}$  i. ex aquâ.

### DIGESTIVE FERMENTS (*vide* Pancreatine, page 94).

( „ Papaine, „ 94).

( „ Pepsine, „ 95).

### DIGITALIN (Digitalinum).

One of the most active and reliable of the glucosides contained in *Digitalis Folia*.

It is a cardiac tonic, increasing the force of the heart, and slowing and steadying the pulse.

It is of service as a diuretic, and is a valuable antidote injected hypodermically in aconite poisoning. Dr. Samuel West (*Lancet*, 1896) says that the drug increases the cardiac muscular force, and may be given with safety in fatty degeneration of the cardiac fibres.

INDICATIONS.—Should be employed in acute alcoholism and sequelæ, in acute nephritis and in chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

PREPARATION.—Sol. Hypodermic, Digitalini Pur., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 2 Hypodermics.



**DIGITALIS (Digitalis Purpurea).**

A valuable cardiac tonic and sedative, increasing cardiac power and arterial tension by acting directly on the cerebro-spinal centre.

Drs. Holt, Adams, and Swift (*Med. Chronicle*, June, 1896, page 210), recommend it as a valuable stimulant in acute pneumonia.

Professor Balfour, in a paper read before the B.M.A., 1896, speaking of the digitalis group, says: "Its fundamental action is to increase the elasticity of muscular fibre so that it expands more slowly and contracts more perfectly. The effect of this on a hollow muscle like the heart is that it dilates more slowly and contracts more completely. . . . With attention to a suitable dose, and with the precautions which any form of treatment demands, digitalis will do everything that can be reasonably expected of it, and will confer more benefit in cases of cardiac disease than any other drug in the Pharmacopœia."

Griess (*Med. Annual*, 1897, p. 470), finds digitalis treatment more frequently successful in the catarrhs of emphysematous patients than in croupous pneumonia. The bronchial catarrh and dyspnoea often subside with surprising rapidity.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Digitalis Tinct., ℥ 10.  
 „ Digitalis pulv., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ferri Sulph.  
 gr. 1.  
 „ Digitalis pulv., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Hyd. Sub-  
 chlor., gr. 1, Scillae pulv., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

**DOVER'S POWDER (Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.).**

This useful combination of ipecacuanha and opium has long been recognized by physicians as a safe sedative, anodyne and diaphoretic in the treatment of acute fevers.

Palatinoids of this preparation are easily swallowed, tasteless, and act quickly, as the powder is uncompressed.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Pulv. Ipecac. Comp., gr. 4.  
 „ Pulv. Ipecac. Co., gr. 2, et Hydrarg.  
 c̄ Creta, gr. 1.

DOSE.—5 to 15 grs.  
 1 to 3 Palatinoids.

**EASTON'S SYRUP (Syr. Eastoni) (vide FERRI QUIN. et STRYCHNIN. PHOSPH.).****EMMENAGOGUE PALATINIDS.**

A convenient and tasteless form in which to exhibit this useful formula. It is particularly serviceable in functional uterine disorders, especially amenorrhœa. (See also under ERGOTIN preparations.)

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

**ERGOLE (O. S. & Co.).**

Is a concentrated and standardized liquid preparation of ergot, suitable either for administration by the mouth or hypodermically. It is two and a half times the strength of the B.P. preparation and is much more active and reliable, containing as it does "all the active principles of ergot, including the volatile principles which are dissipated in the evaporation of the B.P. Extract."—*B. M. J.*, Aug. 17th, 1898.

PREPARATION.—Ergole (O. S. & Co.), in 1 oz. bottles only.

DOSE.—℥ 5 to 10.

**ERGOT (Ergota).**

The sclerotium of *Claviceps Purpurea*, growing between the pales and replacing the grain of *Secale Cornutum* (common rye). (*Vide* ERGOLE.)



**ERGOTIN (Ergotinum).**

Is an extractive of the active principles of ergot, and according to Dr. Potter and others, of a highly unstable nature. It therefore should only be given in the palatinoid form, the jujube hermetic seal of which protects the extractive from the impairing action of the air. It is chiefly used in gynæcological practice to check hæmorrhage and to increase uterine contractions.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Ergotini, gr. 1 or 2.

„ Emmenagogue. (*Ergotin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
*Aloes*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Ferri Sulph.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
*Ol. Sabinae*, ℥  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; *Rasmocin*,  
gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

„ Ergotin Co. (*Ergotin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Ext.*  
*Cannab. Ind.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Ext. Bel-*  
*lad.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .)

**ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE (Erythroli Tetranitras).**

This is a nitration product obtained from erythrite, an alcoholic derivative of erythrin. It forms large scales soluble in alcohol.

According to the researches of Drs. Bradbury and Marshall, of Cambridge, this body belongs to the same group as amyl nitrite and nitroglycerine, but its vasodilator effects have been proved by Marshall to be less marked but much more prolonged than the same conditions caused by the older remedies.

Professor Bradbury (*B.M.J.*, Jan. 1st, 1898), says increased experience of the drug enables him to speak very highly of its therapeutic properties in warding off attacks of angina pectoris and in keeping down arterial tension in Bright's disease. He states further that he has received many letters from medical men confirmatory of his own experience.

Dr. Edward Garraway, in the same number of the journal quoted, reports a case of angina where it became necessary in order to avert paroxysms to administer the remedy in steadily increasing doses.

At the time of writing the patient was taking *thirty grains* daily, and without the manifestation of any physiological effects whatever. This case is worthy of record as the dose was fixed by Dr. Bradbury as one grain only.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Erythroli Tetranitrat, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids repeated from 2 to 4 hours if necessary.

**ESERINE SALICYLATE (Eserinæ Salicylas).**

Is a powerful myositic and antiseptic, used chiefly in ophthalmic practice.

Dr. De Scheinitz (*Medical Annual*, 1897, page 573), recommends a solution containing gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  to gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$  to the fluid ounce in treating peripheral ulcers with a tendency to perforate the cornea.

PREPARATION.—Eserinæ Salicylatis, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$  (Soluble Hypodermic).

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{100}$  gr.

**ETHER (Æther. Sulph., B. P.).**

A rapidly diffusible stimulant, a valuable antispasmodic and gastric sedative. Is largely employed both as a local and general anæsthetic, and as an inhalation in spasmodic asthma. Hypodermically injected it is a most powerful stimulant in various forms of narcosis.

Ether can be administered internally or inhaled from a Palatinoid. In opening a palatinoid the patient does not cut his fingers as so frequently happens when breaking open a glass capsule.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Etheris, ℥ 5.

DOSE.—1 to 4 Palatinoids.



**EUCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Eucainæ Hydrochloridum).**

This is a new synthetic alkaloid allied to cocaine. It is claimed to be less toxic than the latter drug, to produce more prolonged anæsthesia and to be especially applicable for use in ophthalmic practice, as it produces no other effect on the eye beyond the anæsthesia.

Its great advantage over cocaine is that solutions of it can be sterilized by boiling without undergoing decomposition or losing their anæsthetic power. It appears to cause hyperæmia of mucous membranes, especially in those of the urinary system, and therefore should not be used in this region.

Gould (*American Year Book of Medicine and Surgery*, 1897), speaks highly of its use as a local anæsthetic in minor surgery, after putting it to a severe test, namely, that of removing an ingrown toenail.

PREPARATION.—Soluble Hypodermic: Eucain. Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  and gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 grains.

**EUCALYPTOL (Eucalypti Globuli Ver.).**

An antiseptic deodorant and germicide of known power and therapeutic value. Dr. Benjafield (Hobart), states that only the oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus* should be prescribed, as the other varieties are very inferior.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIONS.—Quickens cardiac pulsations and lowers arterial tension. Dr. Yeo (1895) advises it as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis. It was strongly advocated in the *Medical Press*, 1894, as a malarial prophylactic. It relieves cough in phthisis and bronchitis, and is a useful stomachic stimulant. It was advised by Dr. Dunlap, combined with balsams, etc., in the form of Neboline Compounds exhibited as vapour by means of the Globe Nebulizer. In this way he had seen highly beneficial results in the treatment of numerous diseases of the air passages.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Eucalyptol, ℥ i.  
Neboline Compounds, Nos. 1, 7, 11, and 16.  
Cream of Malt and Eucalyptol (O. S. & Co.).

DOSE.—℥ i to 5.

**EUONYMIN (Euonymus Atropurpureus).**

A valuable hepatic stimulant cholagogue (Rutherford) and stomachic. In small doses it stimulates the appetite and the flow of gastric juice.

In Ashby and Wright's "*Diseases of Children*," the combination of euonymin and pepsin is recommended for habitual indigestion in the form of Concentrated Liquors (O. S. & Co.).

The same authors, speaking of constipation, state that they have often found Liquor Euonymin and Pepsin in 15—20 minim doses very useful in the constipation of infants and children.

The Liquor Helalin et Pepsin is also recommended for the same purpose (*page 83, Op. cit.*).

INDICATIONS.—Dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, etc. Whitla (*Treatment*, 1898) advises it in "simple jaundice." It is generally prescribed in combination with other cholagogues and gastric sedatives, a favourite form being the Concentrated Liquors (O. S. & Co.).

DOSE OF EUONYMIN.—1 to 3 gr.

PREPARATIONS.—Liq. Euonymin. et Bismuth. Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
Liq. Euonymin. et Cascara Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
Liq. Euonymin. et Cerii Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
Liq. Euonymin. et Culverin. Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
Liq. Euonymin. et Iridin. Co. (O. S. & Co.).  
Liq. Euonymin. et Papain. (O. S. & Co.).



Preparations  
(continued).

Liq. Euonymin. et Pepsin. Co. (*O. S. & Co.*).  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Pepsin. c̄ Bismuth. Co.  
 (*O. S. & Co.*).  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Pepsin. c̄ Cascara Co.  
 (*O. S. & Co.*).  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Podophyllin. Co. (*O. S.*  
*& Co.*).  
 Liq. Euonymin. et Pulsatilla Co. (*O. S. & Co.*).  
 Palatinoid.—Euonymin. 1 to 2 gr.  
 Palatinoid: Euonymin. Co.  
                   (*Euonymin.*, gr. 1, *Nucis Vomicae*,  
                   gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Cascarae*, gr. 1, *Ipecac.*,  
                   gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ).  
 „ Euonymin. c̄ Hydrarg. Subchlo-  
                   ridi, gr. 4.  
 „ Euonymin. c̄ Colocynth. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Dose.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

Liquors 3i. ex aquâ.

## EUROPHEN.

An odourless and non-toxic substitute for iodoform with a specific gravity five times less than that of the latter substance. It does not irritate, and adheres closely to mucous surfaces.

**EXTRACT OF MALT** (*vide* CREAM OF MALT PRODUCTS, page 62).

**EXTRACTS, FLUID** (*vide* CONCENTRATED LIQUORS, page 61).

## FERRUM (Iron).

Astringent, hæmatinic, styptic and tonic. The great use of the iron salts is to restore the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood, in cases of anæmia, chlorosis and debility. Although a most valuable remedy, its taste and action on the teeth render it objectionable to most patients. Both these objections are overcome by administering it in the Palatinoid or Bipalatinoid form.

### PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

**Ferri Arsenas.**

**Ferri et Ammonii Citras.**

**Ferri Carbonas.**

**Ferri Iodidum.**

**Ferri Phosphas.**

**Ferri Phosphatis Co. (Syrupus).**

**Ferri et Quininæ Citras.**

**Ferri, Quininæ et Strychnin. Phosph. (Syrupus).**

**Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Citras.**

**Ferri Succinas.**

**Ferri Sulphas.**

**Ferrum Redactum.**



**FERRI ARSENAS (Ferrous Arsenate).**

This is a reliable standardized compound of an iron proto-salt with arsenic. It is of great service in all cases of debility, anæmia, and leucocythæmia, also in various non-inflammatory skin diseases as pemphigus, psoriasis, dermatitis, and in all cutaneous eruptions with scaly desquamation.

The well-known authority, Johnathan Hutchinson, F.R.S., specially recommends this form in tertiary syphilides.

PREPARATIONS (See BIPALATINOIDS, page 50).

DOSE.—1 to 2 Bipalatinoids.

**FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.**

This form of iron is one of our most elegant hæmatinics. It does not constipate, is especially valuable for delicate young women and children, and can be continued for long periods without deranging the digestive apparatus.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Ferri et Ammon. Citratis, gr. 2 et 4

DOSE.—5 to 10 grains.

**FERRI CARBONAS (Ferrous Carbonate).**

The efficacy of Blaud's Pill as a remedy in anæmia and chlorosis is well-known, but the great fault of this preparation is the rapid oxidation which takes place after a few days, with the result that the practically inert ferric oxide is administered instead of the *active ferrous carbonate*.

Recent researches have demonstrated the superiority of the latter over any other of the iron compounds, and it was this salt which, as Bipalatinoids of Blaud's Pill, was reported to the Research Committee of the B.M.A. as having given the best results in thirty intractable cases of anæmia and chlorosis.

The great advantage of administering Blaud's Pill in the Bipalatinoid form, is that by this means *nascent ferrous carbonate* is produced in the stomach owing to the alkali and iron being kept in separate chambers and premature oxidation thus being prevented.

Whitla (*Dictionary of Treatment*, page 41, 1896, says "the Bipalatinoid form for administering iron is a very distinct advance and the writer has obtained excellent results from it."

Dr. E. Lloyd Jones (in *Chlorosis: Its Causes, Pathology, and Treatment*, 1897), says "My best results were obtained when a very small dose of iron was given as a Bipalatinoid, and I can only explain this by supposing that the freshly liberated iron is more easily taken up into some new proteid combination, whereas the more stable preparations of iron do not so readily combine with other substances in the stomach."

PREPARATIONS.—(See under BIPALATINOIDS, page 50.)

DOSE.—1 to 3 Bipalatinoids t. d. s. post cibos.

**FERRI IODIDUM (Ferrous Iodide).**

This compound has gained the confidence of physicians as a valuable and non-nauseating hæmatinic, alterative and tonic, being specially indicated in chronic suppurative diseases of the bones.

It proves efficacious in secondary and tertiary syphilis where mercurials and iodides are contra-indicated.

It is a safe tonic for strumous children who do not object to it when in palatinoid form.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Ferri Iodidi (equiv. to ℥ xv. of Syrup).

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids, t. d. s.



**FERRI PHOSPHAS (Ferrous Phosphate).**

An unstable salt frequently of service in amenorrhœa, diabetes, dyspepsia, scrofula, etc. In the form mentioned below, it can be relied upon as standardized and therapeutically active.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Ferri Phosphatis.  
 „ Ferri Phosphatis c̄ Nux Vomica,  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Ferri Phosphatis, Nucis Vomicae,  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Quin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 2 Bipalatinoids, t. d. s.

**FERRI PHOSPHATIS CO. (Syrupus), (*vide* CHEMICAL FOOD, page 58).****FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS (Citrates of Iron and Quinine).**

An extremely serviceable combination of iron and quinine, useful as a tonic in convalescence from acute diseases where there exists no idiosyncrasy to the latter drug.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Ferri et Quin. Cit., gr 2 and 4.

DOSE.—5 to 10 gr.

**FERRI QUIN. ET STRYCHNIN. PHOSPH. (Syrupus) (Easton's Syrup).**

This is a dry and reliable form of the well known Easton's Syrup, and is a very popular preparation. It is of service in anæmia, and as a stimulating tonic for adults in cases of convalescence and debility.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Ferri Quin. et Strychnin. Phosph.,  
 equiv. to 3 ss or 3 i. of syrup.

DOSE.—3 i., t. d. s.

**FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS.**

A scale preparation of great efficacy, combining the hæmatinic, tonic, and antiperiodic action of iron and quinine with the powerful nervine stimulant strychnine. When prescribed in the palatinoid form the great objection to this combination—its bitterness—is overcome, and the treatment can be continued for long periods without nauseating the patient.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Ferri, Quininæ, et Strychninæ  
 Citratis, gr. 2.

DOSE.—2 to 4 gr. after meals.

**FERRI SUCCINAS (Succinate of Iron).**

This preparation has been recently recommended in cases where there is a disposition to the formation of biliary calculi. German physiologists affirm that the succinate possesses the power of facilitating oxidation of cholesterin, and thus preventing the formation of gall stones.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Ferri Succinatis gr. 5.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.



**FERRI SULPHAS (Ferrous Sulphate).**

The most frequently prescribed of all the astringent salts of iron (*Med. Ann.*, 1895, p. 105).

Many well known physicians, including Drs. Smart and Sidney Ringer, prefer the sulphate, stating that it is specially useful in gastric ulcer.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc., gr. 1, vel. 2.  
 „ Ferri Sulph. gr. 1, Aloes gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Ferri Sulph., Quin. Sulph., Zinc Sulph., aa gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 6 grains.

**FERRUM REDACTUM (Reduced Iron).**

A mild form of hæmatinic which does not constipate, cause indigestion, or stain the teeth (Brunton).

In the Report to the Research Committee of the B.M.A., 1896, Dr. Lloyd-Jones considered this was the second best form in which to administer iron.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Ferri Redact., gr. 1, 2, 5.  
 „ Ferri Redact., gr. 2, c̄ Acid. Arseniosi, gr. 1 to 50.  
 „ Ferri Redact., gr. 2, c̄ Acid. Arseniosi, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , et Nucis Vomicae, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ Ferri Redact., gr. 2, Ergotin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 5 gr., 1 to 2 Palatinoids.

**GAMBOGE (Cambogia).**

A drastic hydragogue purgative (Brunton) never given alone, but in combination with colocynth or hyoscyamus. Useful in dropsy, etc., to deplete the system.

PREPARATIONS.—Pil. Cambogiae Co., gr. 4.

DOSE.—1 Palatinoid.

**GELSEMINE.**

Has of late years gained considerable repute in the treatment of trigeminal neuralgia and odontalgia.

Physiological action is directed to the sensory centres of the cord, which are paralysed, but the motor centres are stimulated.

INDICATIONS.—Neuralgia, muscular spasms, dysmenorrhœa, spasmodic torticollis, tetanus, etc.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Gelsemini, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Gelsemini, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Quin. Sulph., gr. 2.  
 „ Gelsemini, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ , Quin. Sulph., gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

**GREGORY'S POWDER** (*vide* RHUBARB, Pulv. Rhei Co., page 100).

**GREY POWDER** (*vide* HYDRARGYRUM, Hydrarg. c̄ Creta, page 73).

**GUAIACOL (Guaiacolum).**

One of the constituents of creosote. It is an intestinal antiseptic, stimulant, and antithermic, of great service when topically applied in tubercular diseases of the throat and lungs.

The late Sir Morell Mackenzie frequently prescribed guaiacol in a solution of Neboline for use with the Globe Nebulizer in cases similar to those indicated above.

H. G. McCormick, M.D. (*Therap. Gazette*, June 15th, 1896), after carefully describing the effect of this drug on a large number of patients both by external application and internal administration, says: "A weak and rapid pulse is no contra-indication to its use. As a local antithermic he employed it in 56 cases of typhoid fever, 55 of which recovered." When given internally it is one of the best intestinal antiseptics. By its use



in typhoid fever the *dry tongue and tympanites are abolished*. It renders digestion and assimilation more perfect, and reduces risk of hæmorrhage.

McLane Hamilton (*Lancet*, May 16th, 1896) recommends guaiacol as an intestinal antiseptic in autotoxic insanity.

Ferraud (*Therap. Gaz.*, May, 1896) says that compresses wetted with 20 to 60 minims of guaiacol, and applied to the painful spot invariably give immediate relief in neuralgia.

Dr. Watson Williams (*Med. Annual*, 1897, p. 357) recommends the use of a 20% spray of guaiacol in the treatment of tubercular disease of the larynx.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Guaiacol.,  $\mathfrak{M}$  2,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , 3.  
Bipalatinoid : Guaiacol.,  $\mathfrak{M}$   $\frac{1}{2}$  c Hypophosphites  
Co. (equiv. to half drachm of syrup).

DOSE.—2 to 5 minims.

### GUAIACUM (Guaiaci Resina).

A resin extracted from *Guaiacum officinale* and strongly recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod and Dr. Murrell for the treatment of chronic gouty affections, and also as a prophylactic against gout (*Lancet*, May 30th, 1896).

Dr. Murrell has also employed guaiacum with striking success in doses of 10 grs. in chronic rheumatism, tonsillitis, dysmenorrhœa, etc.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Guaiaci, Resinæ, gr. 3.

DOSE.—3 to 9 gr.

### HELALINE (Helalinum).

The active principle of *Collinsonia Canadensis*. Hepatic tonic, astringent, alterative and diuretic.

INDICATIONS.—Gout, gravel, cystitis, hæmorrhoids and other rectal diseases.

In all cases of indigestion the medicines which are of the greatest value are nitric acid in combination with Liq. Helalin et Pepsin., minims 15 to 30. (*Ashby and Wright's "Diseases of Children."*)

DOSE.—2 to 4 gr.

PREPARATIONS.—Liquores Concentrati:—

Liq. Helalin. et Cascaræ Co.	} O. S. & Co.
Liq. Helalin. et Culverin. Co.	
Liq. Helalin. et Bismuthi Co.	
Liq. Helalin. et Pepsin. Co.	

DOSE.—5 i. ex aqua, t. d. s.

### HYDRARGYRUM (Mercury) and preparations.

Internally mercury is alterative, antisyphilitic, cholagogue, and purgative.

Externally it is alterative, antiseptic, stimulant, and parasiticide.

INDICATIONS.—Acute dyspepsia, jaundice, hepatic congestion, and in constipation resulting from sedentary occupation or alcoholism.

Best exhibited as Blue Pill (Pil. Hydrarg.).

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Pil. Hydrargyri B. P., gr. 4.  
" Cathartic Comp., gr. 4 = *Podophyllin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Pil. Hydrarg.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Ext. Hyoscyam.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Ext. Nuc. Vom.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{5}$ , *Oleores. Capsici*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



Dose.—4 to 8 gr. at bedtime, followed by a saline purgative (Limosine) in the morning.

COMPOUNDS OF MERCURY:

Hydrarg. c. Creta.  
Hydrarg. Iodidum Rubrum.  
Hydrarg. Iodidum Viride.  
Hydrarg. Perchloridum.  
Hydrarg. Subchloridum.

**HYDRARGYRUM c. CRETA (Mercury with Chalk. Grey Powder).**

The preparation of mercury best adapted for children. Palatinoids being tasteless are readily taken by them. Its special value is as an antisyphilitic and the addition to it of opium or Dover's Powder appears to increase its efficacy.

It is recommended as the best preparation to get the system rapidly and safely under the influence of mercury in cases of syphilis.

*T. Holmes, F.R.C.S.*

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Hydrarg. c. Cretâ, gr. 1 et 2.  
" " " gr. 2, et Pulv.  
" " " Ipecac. Co., gr. 1.

Dose, 3 to 8 gr.

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM (Red Iodide of Mercury).**

Originally suggested by the late Professor Berkeley Hill, F.R.C.S., for the treatment of tertiary syphilis. It frequently gives good results when all other remedies have failed.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

Dose.— $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

**HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE (Green Iodide of Mercury).**

Alterative.

Ricord, of Paris, states that this is the most effective of the salts of mercury in syphilis.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

Dose.— $\frac{1}{8}$  to 2 gr.

NOTE.—As this compound rapidly oxidizes and soon becomes inert as pills or powders, the best way to prescribe it is in the form of Palatinoids.

**HYDRARG. SUBCHLORIDUM (Calomel).**

Purgative, alterative, germicide, and cholagogue.

INDICATIONS.—Hepatic congestion and inflammation, icterus, defective biliary secretion, croupous pneumonia of children, cholera infantum, cirrhotic liver, typhoid, erysipelas, &c.

Andrievsky (*Sem. Méd. Dec., 1898*) recently tested calomel in a case of typhoid with the result that after a total quantity of 8-20 gr. had been taken, the evening temperature became normal.

There was no stomatitis, neither was diarrhoea increased, whilst in the cases in which the disease did not abort it was of an extremely mild type. He concludes from these experiments that though by no means a specific, calomel is a most useful remedy in typhoid.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ , 1, 2 et 4.

" Aloes Comp.  
" Aperiens Fort.  
" Digitalis, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Hydrarg. Subchlor, gr. 1; Scillæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
" Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co., gr. 4 (Plummer's Pill).

Dose.— $\frac{1}{10}$  to 1 gr. as alterative. 2 to 10 grs. as purgative.



### HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Hydrastin. Hydrochloridum).

An active principle obtained from *hydrastis canadensis*, and a powerful astringent, especially serviceable in controlling uterine hæmorrhages.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Hydrastin. Hydrochlorid., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Hydrastin. et Cotarnin. Co.  
 (Hydrastin Hydrochloride, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ;  
 Ergotin, gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Cannabin Tannas,  
 gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Stypticin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .)

Dr. Macnaughton Jones (*Diseases of Women*, 8th Edition) says "I have used this alkaloid largely for menorrhagia and metrorrhagia. For this purpose Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son and Co. have prepared for me palatinoids of hydrastine and various combinations."

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

### HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS (Golden Seal).

Sedative, astringent, and hæmostatic.

Serviceable in metrorrhagia, leucorrhagia, &c. (Macnaughton Jones, *Uterine Therapeutics*.)

Kohn considers it a sovereign remedy in epistaxis.

It is now being used with considerable success in the night sweats of phthisis—a single dose of 20 to 30 minims generally being sufficient to produce good results. In cases where the first dose does not effect an improvement the same quantity should be given thrice daily. In nearly every case the sweats will be overcome. (*National Medical Review*.)

According to the *Medical Summary*, January, 1898, Dr. Charles Herwesch has given the fluid extract an extended trial in the treatment of bronchitis and phthisis. The effect was beneficial, the cough ceased to be harsh, and the expectoration gradually diminished. Nine-tenths of the cases of chronic bronchitis were decidedly benefited by the drug.

Dr. Saenger (*Medical Press and Circular*, May 17, 1897) concludes that *hydrastis canadensis* is a valuable remedy in bronchitis. It gives negative results in the initial stage of acute bronchitis, but when the patient begins to expectorate it acts well and persistently.

*The Medical Annual*, 1898, page 266, recommends its use in the treatment of hæmoptysis.

PREPARATIONS.—Liq. Cubebæ, Hydrastis et Buchu.  
 Neboline Compound, No. 14.  
 (See SCULCOPINE, page 102.)

DOSE.—Liquor, ʒi. ex aquâ.

### HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE (Hyoscin. Hydrobromidum).

A valuable hypnotic and sedative largely used in asylum practice.

Dr. Shaw (*Medical Annual*, 1895), treating of acute mania, advocates its use as a sedative, but objects to its use in solutions, as they keep badly. Soluble hypodermics would therefore appear to be the most reliable means of using the drug.

The same writer in the *B. M. J.*, September, 1897, gives further particulars of the use of this drug hypodermically and with success after chloral, the bromides, and cannabis indica had failed.

Morris, *B. M. J.*, September 25, 1897, comments on the case noted above by Dr. Shaw, and relates how  $\frac{3}{10}$  gr. hypodermically procured sleep with cessation of movements in a case of chorea after the usual remedies had been unsuccessful.



Elliot (*Therapeutic Gazette*, October, 1897) recommends its use combined with bromide of potassium to alleviate sexual irritation in adolescent insanity.

Bostwick (*Med. Record*, May 8, 1897) gives a case where  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. of the hydrobromide gave relief in a bad case of angina pectoris after every known remedy had proved useless.

Schweinitz (*Med. Annual*, 1897) recommends hyoscine from personal experience in iritis. The dose should be  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr. at bedtime.

PREPARATIONS.—Soluble Hypodermics.

Hyoscinae Hydrobromid., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

Hyoscinae, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ; Atropinae Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{200}$ .

Morphin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 2 tablets.

### HYPNOTIC CO. PALATINIDS.

A valuable compound hypnotic, consisting of *Pot. Brom.* gr. 4; *Morphine*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Ext. Cannabis Indica*, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; *Fol. Hyoscyami*, gr. 1.

INDICATIONS.—Delirium, insomnia caused by pain, and to allay the restlessness of acute forms of insanity.

DOSE.—1 to 3 at bedtime.

### HYPODERMICS (Soluble Hypodermics, O. S. & Co.).

These are moulded (*not compressed*) preparations of the chief drugs used in hypodermic medication, and possess the advantage of being instantly soluble in a few minims of water in the barrel of the syringe. They possess many advantages over those which for their disintegration depend upon the mechanical assistance of a pestle and mortar, whilst the enormously increased demand shows that a really soluble preparation is appreciated by the profession.

We guarantee absolute accuracy of dosage, freedom from irritating diluents, and perfect solubility, so that no pestle and mortar are required.

The *British Medical Journal*, August 17th, 1897, reports that these preparations are immediately soluble in cold water, and contain no acids or irritating excipients.

*Medical Press and Circular* says: "Soluble in cold water without crushing, and will keep in tropical climates."

#### LIST OF SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS.

##### Approved Formulæ.

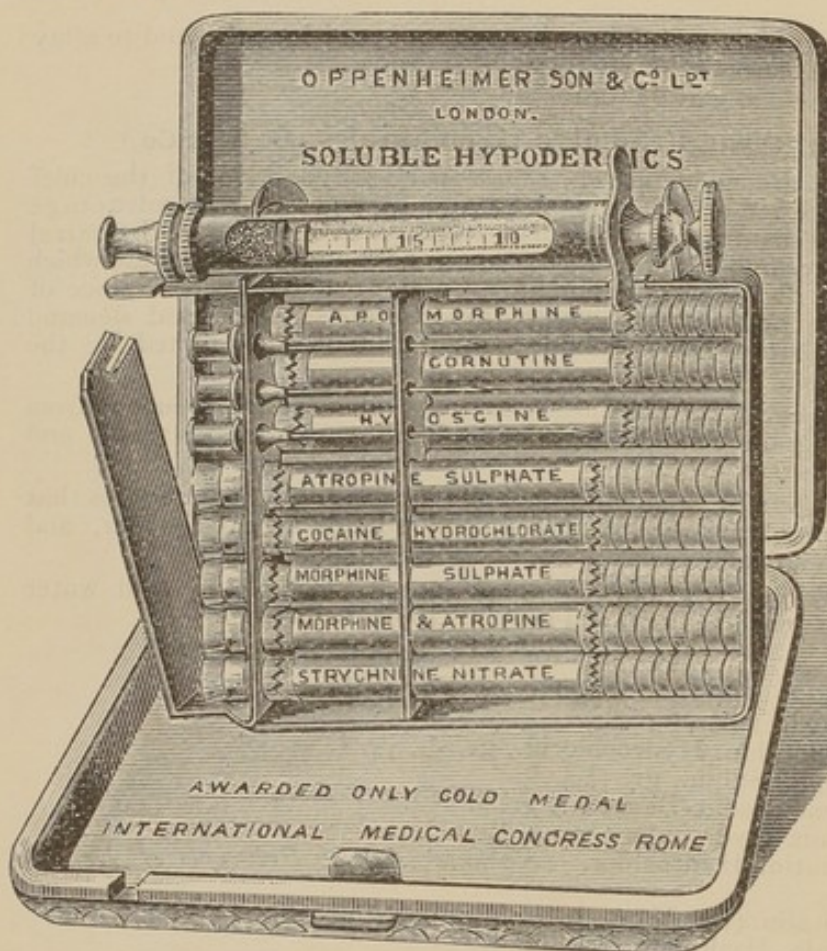
- Aconitin., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- Apomorphin. Hydrochlorid., gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ .
- Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{80}$ .
- Caffein. Sodio.-Benzoat., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Cocain. Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- Cornutin. Hydrochlor. (*Roberts' Active Principle of Ergot*), gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- Digitalin. (Pur.), gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- Eucain. Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- Eserin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- Hyoscin. Hydrobrom., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- Hyoscyamin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$ .
- Hydrarg. Perchlorid., gr.  $\frac{1}{80}$ .
- Morphin. Bimeconat., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- " Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- " Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- " Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- " Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .
- " Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .



Morphin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 " Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{200}$ ; Hyoscin.  
 Hydrobrom., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 Nitroglycerin., gr.  $\frac{1}{200}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 " gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ; Strychn. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$ .  
 Pilocarpin. Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Strychnin. Nitras, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ .  
 (For snake bite, Collapse, and Narcosis.)  
 Strychnin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{20}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ .  
 " gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 " gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$ ; Atropin. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 " gr.  $\frac{1}{20}$ ; Atrop. Sulph., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

#### HYPODERMIC CASES (O. S. & Co.).

We have a variety of these both in leather and metal, all of which are small, compact, and can be conveniently carried by the physician at all times. An illustration is given below of our latest pattern aluminium case, which has met with the universal approbation of the profession.



From *The Quarterly Medical Journal*, July, 1897.—“Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Limited, submit a very convenient and well-planned Hypodermic Case. It is of spun aluminium and resembles a cigarette case. The contents are removable *en masse* in a metal frame, and therefore are very convenient for handling. The rack contains, beside a syringe with an adjustable plunger, two hypodermic and one exploring needles. In addition to these there are twelve tubes containing tablets of readily soluble drugs. As yet this is certainly the nattiest arrangement of the kind we have seen.”



The *Lancet* reports:—"Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Limited, have recently brought out a new pattern of Hypodermic Case which presents some useful characteristics. It is made of aluminium, is shaped like a cigarette case, and contains a moveable frame which securely holds a hypodermic syringe, two ordinary hypodermic needles, one exploring needle, and twelve assorted tubes of soluble hypodermic tablets. In designing the case special care was taken to prevent its contents shaking about when it is carried in the pocket. The tube of any drug which happens to be required can be found at a glance. The shape and materials of the case allow of its being thoroughly cleansed and rendered aseptic whenever required, by washing with any of the ordinary solutions used for the purpose."

#### **HYPODERMIC SYRINGE (O. S. & Co.).**

This instrument is a combination of all the recent improvements in syringes. The needles screw on and can be adjusted without touching with the fingers, whilst the hypodermics are readily soluble in the barrel of the syringe, *thus obviating the necessity of using a troublesome pestle and mortar*. If from disuse the plunger should shrink this is immediately expanded by a single turn of the piston rod and the syringe is at once ready for use. Hypodermic Syringes are supplied alone, or any part thereof, or in cases. Incorrodible Platino-Iridium Needles can also be obtained.

Press Opinions.—*Medical Press*: "Wholly trustworthy, portable, and convenient." *British Medical Journal*: "The development of all the latest improvements, light, durable, and compact." *The Lancet*, of January 15th, 1898, says: "It presents some novel and useful features."

(See also HYPODERMIC CASES, page 76.)

#### **"HYPODERMULES" (Rogers').**

A new form of hypodermic medication, consisting of small cylindrical glass flasks, with short thin necks, hermetically sealed, each containing an accurately-measured dose of a sterilized solution ready for *instant use*.

*Advantages they possess*.—Sterility of contents, accuracy of dosage, an overdose cannot be given, solutions cannot concentrate, require no preparation, are ready for instant use.

Atropine, Cocaine, Ether, Hyoscine, Strychnine, Morphine, Morphine and Atropine, &c., &c. SPECIAL FORMULÆ PREPARED.

Designed and introduced by

FRANK A. ROGERS, 327, OXFORD STREET, W.

#### **HYPOPHOSPHITES COMPOUND, BIPALATINIDS.**

Each contains one drachm of the Syr. Hypophosph. Co., minus sucrose. This well-known preparation consists of iron, quinine, and strychnine, with the hypophosphites of lime, potash, soda and manganese. The great advantage of the bipalatinoid preparation is that the dose of strychnine is a constant one, there being, of course, no precipitation, and consequently *no liability of a poisonous dose of the alkaloid being taken as in the syrup*. The hypophosphites are also present in fixed and definite proportions, the result being a preparation which manifestly possesses many advantages over the bulky and unreliable syrups. The absence of sucrose, too, is a great aid to assimilation, it being well known that this substance is a frequent cause of gastric irritability.

*The Lancet*, May 22nd, 1896, says the value of this form for the administration of unstable drugs is clearly demonstrated. Tendency to deposit strychnine in dangerous doses is obviated, and accuracy of dosage is assured.



*British Med. Journal*, May 2nd, 1896, reports that Bipalatinoids Hypophosph. Co. contain the ingredients of Syr. Hypophosph. Co. in a dried form. They possess the advantage of permanency as compared with the syrup, which is apt to change with keeping and to precipitate the strychnine.

INDICATIONS.—All cases of nervous debility and brain fag—(Robson Roose, M.D.).

PREPARATIONS.—Bipalatinoid : Hypophosph. Co. : = 3i.

„ Hypophosph. Co. c̄ Creosote ℥½.

„ Hypophosph. Co. c̄ Guaiacol ℥½.

DOSE.—1 to 3 t. d. s. post cibos.

### ICHTHYOL (Sulpho-Ichthyolate of Sodium or Ammonium).

Prepared from a species of bitumen, and introduced by Unna, of Hamburg, in 1883, for the treatment of skin diseases. Ichthyol possesses well-marked antiseptic, anodyne, astringent and resolvent properties. It has not come into very general use owing to its extremely offensive taste and odour. These may, however, be completely overcome by prescribing it as palatinoids, which are without taste or smell. Ebersen (*Weiner Med. Press*, 1895) comes to the conclusion that this compound is an absolute specific for erysipelas, and a powerful remedy in erythema, eczema, rosacea, intertrigo, blenorrhœa and its complications, chronic nephritis, and inflammatory diseases of the uterus.

Ebersen, in *Therap. Monats*, 1897, prefers it in granular conjunctivitis.

Klotz, at the Meeting of the American Dermatological Association, stated that ichthyol was most useful in eczema.

Chéron (*Journ. des Plat.*) says that great benefit has been derived from the use of ichthyol palatinoids in painful uterine fibroids, and by touching anal fissures with the pure drug their healing process is facilitated.

INDICATIONS.—Uterine diseases, skin diseases, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, endometritis, vaginitis, and seborrhœa.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Ichthyol. ℥ 3.

DOSE.—3 to 9 minims.

### INHALATIONS.

These are put up in suitable and convenient forms under the name "Neboline Compounds," for use with the Globe Nebulizer. (See page 84.)

### INTRALARYNGEAL MEDICATION.

This form of medication, though frequently of great service, never became general in England on account of its liability to cause dangerous laryngeal spasm. The direct application of medicated solutions to the air passages can, however, be safely and effectually accomplished by means of the Globe Nebulizer.

### IODIDES.

Alteratives, blood purifiers and antisyphilitics.

PREPARATIONS.—(*Vide FERROUS IODIDE*, page 69.)

Cremor Malti c̄ Iodid. (O. S. & Co.).

### IODOFORM (Iodoformum).

An antiseptic and local anæsthetic in great favour amongst surgeons. It is also employed internally as an intestinal antiseptic, on the supposition that it gives up iodine on decomposition. The objectionable taste and smell are effectually disguised in palatinoids.



Dr. Arthur Foxwell (*Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases*), says it is most valuable in tuberculosis.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Iodoformi, gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 3 gr.

### IPECACUANHA (*Cepaëlis Ipecacuanha*).

Is an emetic, expectorant, and gastric sedative. It increases the flow of saliva, dilates the gastric vessels, and stimulates the secretion of the gastric juice and bile. Its activity is due to the presence of two alkaloids—emetine and cephaline.

There is a special tolerance to this drug in dysentery. How it acts is not known, but large doses require to be given, *twenty grains every four hours* being a reliable dose.

The inhalation of ipecacuanha wine, diluted with twice its bulk of water, is recommended in the *Medical Annual*, 1897, page 160, for the treatment of bronchitis. The mixture should be sprayed into the throat morning and evening for about 10 minutes, the patient being directed to spit out the liquid which accumulates in the mouth.

*Note.*—When this method of treatment is carried out by means of the Globe Nebulizer there is no fear of emesis and consequent depression following its use, as the spray is so finely divided that no fluid can collect for the patient to accidentally swallow.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : P. Ipecac. c̄ Scillâ, gr. 4.  
 „ Pulv. Ipecac. Co., gr. 4.  
 „ Euonymin. et Cascaræ Co.  
 „ Hydrarg. c̄ Cretâ c̄ Ipecac.  
 „ Pectoral Comp.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

### IRON AND ITS PREPARATIONS (*see under FERRUM*, page 68).

### JABORANDI (*vide PILOCARPINE*).

### KOLA.

Gundrum (*Therap. Gazette*) has recently put forward a claim for the use of this drug in uterine inertia, but Hare (*Therap. Gazette*), Davis and Norris all obtained different results with it, and come to the conclusion that its therapeutic properties in this direction are not sufficiently pronounced to admit of any definite statement.

DOSE.—Extract. 3 to 10 gr.

### LEPTANDRIN (*see CULVERIN*, page 64).

### LIMOSINE (*Limosina*).

An agreeable and efficacious compound saline laxative which forms with water an effervescing aperient, especially useful in hot weather or in tropical climates.

Its administration is never followed by ill effects in pregnant women or young children.

INDICATIONS.—Fevers, feverish colds, and as a prophylactic in bowel disorders. Extremely useful after a mercurial purgative.

DOSE.—3 i. ex aqua.

### LIQUORES CONCENTRATI (O.S. & CO.), (*vide CONCENTRATED LIQUORS*, *see* page 61).



**LYCETOL.**

Is said to combine the solvent properties of piperazine with the diuretic properties of tartaric acid, consequently it is of great service in all cases of uric acid diathesis.

**LYMPHATIC GLAND (Glandula Lymphatica).**

Preparations of this substance are undergoing trial in various glandular diseases such as lymphadenoma, etc., on the supposition that these glands are the birthplace of leucocytes.

No definite clinical results have as yet been published.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Glandulæ Lymphaticæ = gr. 5.

DOSE.— $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 gr.

**MALE FERN (Filix Mas).**

The ethereal extract is generally employed as a vermifuge in cases of tape worm and other parasites.

Dr. Leslie Ogilvie (*Lancet*, June 20th, 1896) recommends the following method for treating tape worm:—

The patient should be prepared and the extract given in drachm doses, which should be followed by a sharp purgative and enema.

Toxic effects due to filicic acid only occur when the small doses usually given are allowed to remain, or when, as Schmey remarks, castor oil was given with the male fern, the former being a solvent of filicic acid.

NOTE.—The chief objection to the use of this drug is its nauseating taste, but this is entirely overcome by the jujube coating of the palatinoid, which opens immediately it reaches the stomach.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Filicis Maris Ext., ℥ 5.

DOSE.—10 to 60 minims repeated when fasting, followed by a sharp purgative.

**MAMMARY GLAND (Glans Mammaria).**

On analogy this substance would appear serviceable in cases where the functions of the mammae were in abeyance as in mammary atrophy or hypertrophy and in diseases of the ovaries and uterus.

Dr. Robert Bell (*B. M. J.*, May 30th, 1896), after noting the close physiological relations existing between this gland and the uterus, stated that he regarded it as beyond dispute that fibroids of the uterus as well as hyperplasia and flaccidity of that organ could be beneficially affected . . . as could also ovarian disease—by preparations of mammary gland.

He reports great benefit in four cases, two of fibroids and two of menorrhagia, treated with palatinoids of this gland.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Glandis Mammariae.

DOSE.—5-10 gr. t.d.s.

**MANGANESE DIOXIDE (Manganesii Dioxidum).**

This drug has an action similar to the iron salts in anæmia and allied conditions. In 60 cases of amenorrhœa, Drs. Ringer and Murrell used it with marked success.

Dr. Macnaughton Jones in *Uterine Therapeutics and Diseases of Women* speaks highly of manganese dioxide in amenorrhœa.

Lauder Brunton uses it in pyrosis, anæmia and syphilis, whilst Bartholow advises it in malarial jaundice and gouty dyspepsia.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Manganesii Dioxidum, gr. 2.

Bipalatinoid Ferri Carb. c Manganesii Dioxidum,  
gr. 2.

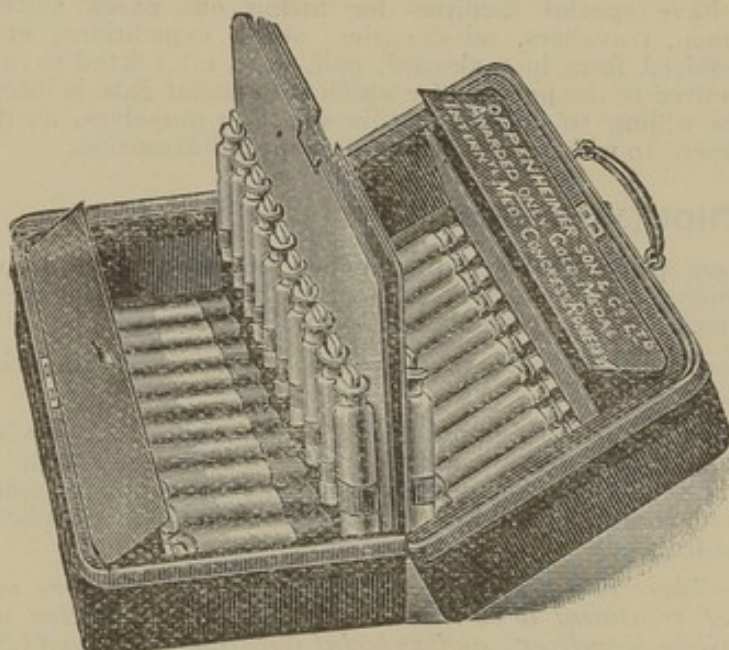
DOSE.—2 to 10 gr.

**MARROW (see BONE MARROW, page 53).**



**MEDICINE CASES.**

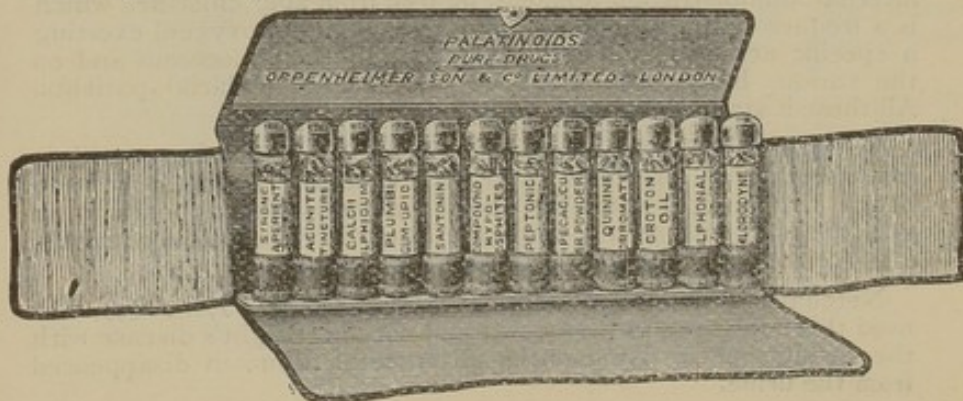
**Portable Buggy Case.** This convenient case is made in the form of an ordinary bag of strong cowhide and will last for years.



It will be found a great convenience to the country or travelling physician, as it enables him to carry a large selection of drugs in a reliable and portable form, such as Palatinoids, Bipalatinoids, and Concentrated Liquors. It is fitted to hold forty white glass stoppered bottles each containing one gross of Palatinoids, and also contains compartments for surgical instruments and dressings, for hypodermic case, and other necessities, so that it forms a perfect equipment ready for any emergency. Fitted with various preparations as selected by the purchaser.

**Pocket Emergency Case (O. S. & Co.).** This elegant and convenient emergency case is made of the best morocco leather and lined with calf, and holds 12 air-tight metal capped bottles of any Palatinoids (selected); so fitted that they cannot fall out or break while travelling. Very suitable for the physician's pocket, and quite sufficient for ordinary emergencies. Fitted to suit the requirements of purchaser.

**Portable Medicine Cases (O. S. & Co.).** Leather, flexible, very suitable for physician's coat pocket. To contain 36 air-tight tubes (metal stoppered) of Palatinoids or Bipalatinoids.





We are also prepared to supply *Medicine Cases* in *Teakwood*, strongly and elegantly made and fitted with drugs as *Palatinoids*, *Bipalatinoids*, *Dressings*, etc., as required.

We have special facilities for fitting out cases suited to yachtsmen, travellers, missionaries, ships, expeditions, etc., in any required form in *teakwood*, *calf*, *hide*, etc., fitted to contain drugs suited to the purpose for which the special case is intended, and are willing to undertake this selection ourselves, as it is a department to which we have devoted special attention.

### MENTHOL (*Mentholum*).

A *stearoptene* obtained by cooling the oil distilled from the *peppermint* (*mentha piperita*). It is a non-poisonous antiseptic, local anæsthetic and vascular stimulant.

Topically applied pure, it relieves the pain of *neuralgia*, *sciatica*, and *odontalgia*.

Dr. Boulton (*West London Med. Journal*, July, 1896) advises its use as an inhalation by a fine spray in whooping cough. The effect is soon seen, the mucus is rapidly expectorated and the paroxysm is soon over, whilst convulsions and other complications are less frequent.

*Note.*—There is no instrument which enables the above method of treatment to be carried out to such perfection as the *Globe Nebulizer*; and a special *Neboline Compound* (No. 13) has been prepared, containing menthol in solution, for use in accordance with the paragraph above.

Mr. Lennox Browne recommends menthol in hay fever.

Dr. Wein (*Therap. Gaz.*, June 15th, 1896) says that 10|| of a 20% solution in olive oil relieves vomiting of pregnancy.

In the *Medical Age*, May 25th, 1897, menthol dissolved in oil of sweet almonds is recommended to be used as a spray in chronic pharyngitis and nasal obstruction.

INDICATIONS.—Best exhibited in the form of a spray for local application in chorea, spinal complaints, urticaria, pruritis or intralaryngeal troubles.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Mentholi, gr. 1.

See also *Neboline Compounds*, page 84.

### METHYLENE BLUE.

This is a coal tar dye of the diphenylamine series and is generally found in small bronze green crystals. When used for internal administration it should be free from zinc chloride, which is a frequent impurity. It is a powerful carrier of oxygen, exerting a specific action on some bacteria, notably the gonococcus and on the various hæmatozoa found in the blood of malarial patients. All these it stains deeply.

Methylene blue was introduced as an analgesic for neuralgic and rheumatoid affections—and with success. It has now been before the medical world for about ten years and appears to be gaining in repute as a therapeutic agent in rheumatoid arthritis. (*B.M.J.*, vol. i., 1897, p. 781, 1064).

Netchaieff (*New York Medical Journal*, April 17th, 1897) has used this substance in both acute and chronic Bright's disease with the result that in five months all trace of albumen disappeared from the urine.



Mr. J. Moore (*B.M.J.*, January 16th, 1897) reports several cases of gonorrhœa treated with methylene blue and with highly satisfactory results. Nine grains were given daily, and a weak alum solution was also used as an injection. Stained gonococci were found in the pus, and after the first dose the urine was coloured blue.

Dr. Harrington, whilst noting the great success of this method of treatment calls attention in the *Therapeutic Gazette* (January 15th, 1898), to the poisonous effects produced by *methyl blue*. Owing to a prescription for methylene blue being abbreviated to *methyl. blue* the chemist ordered this latter product, which was dispensed to three patients with the effect of causing pronounced gastric disturbance accompanied by violent diarrhœa and vomiting.

A great diversity of opinion would seem to exist as to the efficacy of interstitial injections of solutions of this substance in various morbid growths. Many cases have been reported upon as having been favourably influenced by this mode of treatment, yet quite as much evidence is as easily obtainable showing negative results.

As many as twelve grains daily have been given internally in malarial fever for long periods and with nothing but good results beyond a slight amount of cystitis.—*Year Book of Treatment*, 1899.

The best method of administering this substance is the palatinoid, as by this means the patient's teeth and fauces are not stained and the drug is not tasted.

Lemoine (*New York Medical Journal*, July 10th, 1898) says methylene blue favourably influences the pains of tabes dorsalis. He reports nine cases, seven of which were relieved.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Methylene Blue, gr. 2.

DOSE.—1 to 9 grains daily.

## MERCURY AND ITS PREPARATIONS (*see under* HYDRARGYRUM, page 72).

### MORPHINE (Morphina).

The chief active principle of opium.

Anodyne, hypnotic and diaphoretic, diminishing secretion and peristalsis. Its physiological effects are very similar to those of opium, but it acts more rapidly and is more certain in its action as an anodyne and soporific and consequently is of great value in hypodermic medication. Its principal salts are the acetate bimeconate, hydrochloride and sulphate.

Salamon (*Méd. Mod.* 29, 1897), says that morphine is useful when given hypodermically to relieve the pain in appendicitis, but opium should not be given internally.

*The Medical Annual*, 1898, recommends morphine either alone or in combination with hyoscine to combat the absolute insomnia of pubescent insanity.

Dr. Henry Chaplin in an article on *The Heart and Circulation in Diphtheria* says in the *New York Medical Record*, No. 53, 1898, that when vomiting begins the frequent injection of small doses of morphine are most effectual when the pulse is weak and irregular and the patient is restless.

Marx (*Clinical Journal*, 1898) states that morphine is useful in eclampsia after labour to control the convulsions.

DOSE.—Morphin. Sulph.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.  
Morphin. Hydrochlorid.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.  
Morphin. Bimeconat.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.



PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Hypnotic Co. (page 75) Morph. Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

See also SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS, page 75.

MYELIN (*vide* SPINAL CORD, page 106).

NEBOLINE (*Nebolinum*). *Registered.*

A bland, non-irritant, colourless and odourless mineral oil, especially adapted for use in combination with other medicaments with the Globe Nebulizer. It is unchangeable with age and tasteless, thus forming a perfect vehicle for the application of remedies to the whole of the respiratory tract.

### NEBOLINE COMPOUNDS (REGISTERED).

No. 1.

Oil Scotch Pine, Oil Eucalyptus Fl. dr. 1, Oil of Cassia, Menthol Crystals grs. 20, Ext. Balm of Gilead Buds, Tr. Benzoin q.s. ozs. 4.

*Antiseptic, stimulant, and protective for bronchial and catarrhal affections, and as a preventative to infectious diseases of the respiratory organs. It is also an excellent base with which to combine other agents.*

No. 2.

Cocaine Hydrochloride grs. 15, Formula No. 1 q. s. ozs. 4.

*For all cases where there is acute congestion or pain, as in tonsillitis, sore throat, and colds in general. The prolonged effect of cocaine is secured without the usual reaction.*

No. 3.

Iodine Crystals grs. 30, Creosote (Beech) dr. 1, Oil of Tar Formula No. 1, q. s. ozs. 4.

*For laryngeal and pulmonary tuberculosis.*

No. 4.

Extract Hemlock Bark (alcoholic) Fl. drs. 3, Iodine Crystals grs. 30, Formula No. 1 q. s. ozs. 4.

*For chronic bronchitis and catarrh, with free secretion and thickening of the mucous membrane.*

No. 5.

Cocaine Hydrochloride grs. 15, Gum Camphor, Quinine Sulph., Acid Hydrochloric, Antipyrine grs. 15, Formula No. 1 q. s. ozs. 4.

*Practically a specific for hay fever, and is also useful in asthma, diphtheria, and whooping cough.*

No. 6.

Antipyrine grs. 15, Pyridine, Sodium Nitrite drs. 2, Tr. Lobelia (Ethereal), Tr. Belladonna, Tr. Stramonium, Tr. Ipecac. aa Fl. drs. 5, Glycerine q. s. ozs. 4.

*For asthma, croup, and other spasmodic affections.*

No. 7.

Oil Eucalyptus Fl. drs. 2, Oil of Cassia, Oil of Wintergreen, Menthol Crystals grs. 40, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.

*For catarrhal affections of the nose and throat. Especially useful in dry catarrh.*

No. 8.

Iodine Crystals grs. 20, Acid Carbolic m. 40, Menthol Crystals dr. 1, Camphor Gum, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.

*For catarrhal affections involving the middle ear, with impairment of hearing, or tinnitus.*



- No. 9.  
Cocaine Alkaloid grs. 8, Oil of Cassia, Menthol Crystals dr. 1,  
Camphor Gum, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.  
*Gives most excellent results in all cases of acute congestion and inflammation of the nose, throat, middle ear, and lungs.*  
*On account of the oil base the effect of the cocaine is prolonged and reaction prevented.*
- No. 10.  
Cocaine Alkaloid grs. 30 Oil of Cassia, Menthol Crystals dr. 1,  
Camphor Gum, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.  
*Similar to Formula No. 9, to be used when a stronger solution of cocaine is desired. Will produce prolonged local anæsthesia.*
- No. 11.  
Oil Eucalyptus Fl. dr. 1, Oil of Cassia, Creosote (Beech) Fl. dr. 1, Oil of Tar, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.  
*For tuberculosis and all cases where an antiseptic is needed.*
- No. 12.  
Iodine Crystals grs. 30, Menthol Crystals dr. 1, Camphor Gum, Oil of Tar, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.  
*For chronic catarrh, bronchitis, and all cases where an alterative is needed.*
- No. 13.  
Menthol Crystals grs. 30, Camphor Gum, Acid Carbolic m. 30, Chloral Hydrate grs. 30, Neboline q. s. ozs. 4.  
*A sedative for ulceration and other irritable conditions of nose and throat.*
- No. 14.  
Extract Liquorice Fl., Extract Hydrastis Fl. drs. 4, Extract Eucalyptus (distilled) Fl. drs. 4, Glycerine, Camphorated Tinct. of Opium q. s. ozs. 4.  
*Demulcent and sedative. Useful in conditions of acute irritation.*
- No. 15.  
Oil Cassia, Bay Rum q.s., Glycerite of Tannin ozs. 3.  
*Subacute and chronic laryngitis, pharyngitis, and all cases where there is passive congestion.*
- No. 16.  
R Terebene  $\bar{3}$  ss, Eucalyptol  $\bar{3}$  ss, Neboline No. 1 ad.  $\bar{3}$  iv.

**The above Neboline Compounds are supplied in 1 oz. bottles.**

#### **NEBULIZER, THE GLOBE (O. S. & CO.).**

This unequalled instrument, which "renders fluids like smoke" (*Lancet, May 30th, 1895*), is a scientific apparatus combining the properties of an inhaler and spray producer without the aid of steam. It is highly superior to any of the much vaunted steam spray diffusers on the market, is less in cost, and much more efficient in action.

The construction is simple, it does not get out of order, is unbreakable and easily rendered aseptic.

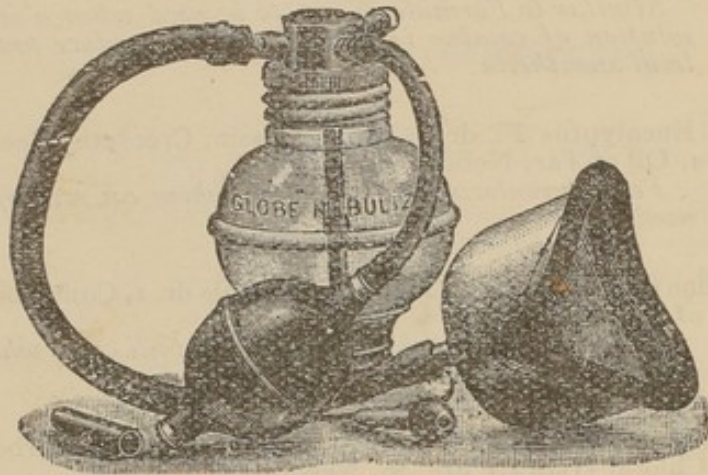
The special and peculiar feature of this instrument is, that it so minutely sub-divides the medicated solutions that the vapour can be forced into all the respiratory cavities, nose, throat and ear, and even into the minutest bronchioles without irritating or causing cough, and with an effectiveness never before obtainable.



The *nebula* formed remains over the mucous membrane sufficiently long to produce a well marked topical re-action.

The use of the Globe Nebulizer is indicated in *catarrh (bronchial, laryngeal and naso-pharyngeal) tonsilitis, hay fever, asthma, diphtheria, pertussis, tinnitus, catarrh of middle ear, acute congestion, ulcerations, laryngitis, and pharyngitis.*

It is supplied complete in box with full directions with nasal and aural vulcanite tips and nickel plated inhaler mask with aseptic rubber cushion, whilst the tubes are of the finest black rubber and are unaffected by tropical climates.



#### EXPERT OPINIONS.

*B. M. J.*, Aug. 17th, 1897, says it completely atomises oily or aqueous solutions, so that the vapour can be inhaled up the nostrils into the Eustachian tubes or pulmonary organs.

*Quarterly Med. Jour.*, Oct., 1897, points out that it is peculiarly advantageous in that with it we obtain the most perfect atomization, each particle of air carrying with it its due proportion of all the medicinal constituents.

A Physician writing in the *B. M. J.*, Aug. 10th, 1895, page 404, says that he invariably makes use of the Globe Nebulizer as being the only spray diffuser from which vapour can be drawn through the nose into the lungs for any length of time without giving rise to a catarrhal state of the delicate mucous membrane.

The author of "*The Action of Medicines*" (1897) says: 'Another inhaler that is very useful indeed is the one which is known as the Nebulizer, and the advantage it has is that it gives a finer spray than any other kind of inhaler I know. You may adapt it either to a mask, which is placed over the patients' face, or a simple tube to go into the mouth, or a conical tube to go into the nose, and so you can apply the spray either to the nose, the throat, or the lungs. The spray is so fine that sometimes you can hardly see it; a little while ago I prescribed inhalation from a Nebulizer to a patient, who came back two days afterwards to me and said 'that the apparatus did not work at all.' The spray was so fine that she had not seen it, and thought there was nothing coming, until I put a black book up behind it, and showed that there was a considerable amount of spray. This apparatus is really one of the most useful that I know, and I have seen exceedingly good results from its use in cases of phthisis by using a creosote spray; I have seen the mucus dry up in a way I certainly did not expect. Along with the apparatus there are a good many formulæ given for cocaine, menthol, camphor, and so on, and it has been recommended in all kinds of diseases of the respiratory organs.'



**NITROGLYCERINE (Nitroglycerinum).**

This drug has a similar action to amyl nitrite except that it is slower in onset and more prolonged in its effects. It is largely taken by persons liable to cardiac pain with the object of warding off the attack.

Dr. G. M. Swift (*Archiv. Ped.*, April, 1896) has used it with considerable success in pneumonia of children when the secretion is very copious and watery.

Krauss (*New York Med. Jour.*, Feb. 1897) speaks highly of this remedy in sciatica. He has cured 7 cases by using one minim of a 10% solution three times daily, gradually increasing the dose to three or four minims if necessary. The flushings which followed maximum doses of the drug were successfully combated by means of bromides.

Drummond Robinson (*Clinical Journal*, March, 1897) says that trinitrin gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$  thrice daily is useful in spasmodic dysmenorrhœa.

Dr. G. G. Marshall (*Medical Times*, March, 1899) finds trinitrin an ideal remedy in spasmodic croup. He recommends small doses frequently repeated.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Nitroglycerin., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

Sol. Hypodermic : Nitroglycerin., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{2}{100}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{200}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.

**NUX VOMICA.**

A cardiac and respiratory stimulant. Being intensely bitter it is also a good stomachic, increasing the vascularity of the gastric mucous membrane and promoting the flow of the gastric juice. As it is a direct stimulant to the intestinal muscular coat it increases peristalsis.

Balfour (*Edin. Med. Jour.*, June, 1895), says nux vomica is a most valuable remedy in heart disease where there is defective energy without any evident organic lesion. It may be continued for years with benefit.

Macnaughton Jones, in *Diseases of Women*, considers that nux vomica or strychnine next to quinine, the most valuable vegetable tonic we possess, and says it is especially serviceable in those atonic and debilitated conditions so frequently associated with suppressed menstruation.

**PREPARATIONS.**

Palatinoid : Anticonstipation, *Podophyllin*, *Nuc. Vom. Capsici* *Ipecac.*, *Bellad.*, aa gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

„ Aphrodisiac, *Coca*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Nucis Vom.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Zinc Phosph.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Ferri Brom.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

„ *Cascaræ*, *Nucis Vomicae*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Belladonæ*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

„ Cathartic Co. U.S.P., *Podophyllin*, *Pil. Hydrarg.*, *Hyoscyam.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Nucis Vom.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Capsicin* gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

„ Digestive, *Pepsin*, gr. 1, *Nucis Vom.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Gingerin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Sulphur*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

„ *Euonymin*, gr. 1, *Cascaræ*, gr. 1, *Ext. Nuc. Vom.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Ipecac.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

„ *Ferrum Redact.*, gr. 2, *Nucis Vomicae*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , *Acid. Arsen.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .

See also Bipalatinoids page 50.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

**OPIUM.**

The inspissated juice of *Papaver Somniferum*. Its action is almost entirely due to the morphine which it contains (Hale White).

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION.—Stimulant, anodyne, sedative, hypnotic, antispasmodic, astringent, and hæmostatic. Contracts the pupil and checks secretions.



INDICATIONS.—Diarrhœa, intestinal colic, peritonitis, intestinal hæmorrhage, all varieties of inflammation, cystitis, pleurisy, and morbid discharges of all kinds, and as a sedative after labour.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS.—Bronchitis with profuse expectoration, children under 5 years of age, congestion of brain with contracted pupil (Lauder Bruton).

There are several cases recorded in which patients suffering from Bright's disease have been killed by quite small doses of opium (Hale White).

#### PREPARATIONS.

- Palatinoid : Pulv. Doveri, gr. 4.  
 " Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1.  
 " Opii, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , c. Hyd. Subchor. gr. 1.  
 " Opii, gr. 1, c. Belladonnæ, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 " Plumbi c. Opii B. P. Pil. gr. 3.  
 " Warburgii Tincturæ, min. 30.  
 " Opii Tincturæ, min. 5, 10.  
 " Anticholera (*Indian Government Formula*).

DOSE.—Opium,  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 3 grs. Tr. Opii, 5 to 30 minims.

#### ORCHITIC SUBSTANCE (Didymin. Testicular Tissue).

Although this substance, as regards modern medicine, owes its introduction to the late Dr. Brown-Séquard, it was a remedy of repute amongst the ancient Egyptians for various disorders of the genital system.

Though it has not altogether realised the anticipations which were expected from the statements of continental observers; it is undergoing trial in epilepsy, ataxia, and neurasthenia, and appears also to be of service in the various nervous conditions due to perverted functions of the genital apparatus.

M. Guyon, in a paper read before the *Paris Academy of Sciences*, reported the good results obtained by M. Bouffé, who had treated 83 cases of generalized psoriasis of long standing with injections of testicular extract. The dose varies from 10-22 c.c. daily, and there were 77 per cent. cured.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Didymin. gr. 5.

DOSE.—1 or more Palatinoids.

#### OVARIAN SUBSTANCE (Substantia Ovariana).

Thanks to the researches of Knauer and Mond it is now established without a doubt that the ovaries, apart from their ordinary functions, possess an internal secretion which affects the blood passing through them. Other authorities, as Spillman and Etienne, agree that there is a secretion, which plays an important part in general nutrition by facilitating the elimination of toxins and introducing into the organism an antitoxic principle which favourably affects the general state, increases the number of corpuscles, and promotes the appearance of menstruation. Curatula, from his observations, concludes that one action of the secretion is the oxidation of fat and phosphorus compounds.

From the clinical reports of the last year we may expect as good results from the administration of ovarian substance in certain pathological conditions, as have been obtained by the use of the thyroid gland in myxœdema, etc. Mond has used it in amenorrhœa, and has met with such results as to encourage further investigation, and Muret (*Med. Rev. de la Suisse Rom.*) reports that irregular menstruation with retroflexion, parametritis, etc., was benefited by the same treatment, while Jouvenaint, at a



meeting of the Paris Obstetrical and Gynæcological Society, read a paper on its therapeutic uses in which he reported excellent results in amenorrhœa, chloranæmia, and artificial menopause due to removal of the genital apparatus. He says it may be continued for months without danger, only the effects require watching.

Dr. Fosbery (*B. M. J.*, April 24th, 1897) reports a case of severe climacteric flushings successfully treated by palatinoids of ovarian substance.

The same writer in a later number of the journal quoted states that this treatment afterwards proved ineffectual.

Rodon, in the *American Medical and Surgical Bulletin*, Nov. 10, 1907, reports the case of a girl, aged 18, who had suffered from epilepsy since her first menstruation and who had been treated with bromides and other drugs futilely for years. She was given ovarian substance daily with the result that the attacks diminished and ultimately ceased.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Substantiæ Ovarian. gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 10 gr., t. d. s.

### PALATINOIDS.

Are minute cachets of soluble glycerine jujube, which contain pure uncompressed drugs, volatile mixtures, and liquids in their natural state. They ensure the full therapeutic activity of any drug, and as the soluble jujube covering is hermetically sealed they keep indefinitely in any climate.

Palatinoids are tasteless and easily swallowed, even young children taking them with avidity, and they stand foremost amongst the pharmaceutical triumphs of the century, being the safest, most reliable and convenient method yet discovered for administering drugs.

The entire medical press has eulogised them from their first introduction, whilst the *British Medical Journal*, August 17th, 1896, states that "Palatinoids are the most useful form for administering medicines, and contain the purest drugs obtainable, either as powders or liquids without excipients. They are easily swallowed, accurate in dosage, and keep indefinitely."

C. R. Illingworth, M.D., in a paper read before the B.M.A., 1895 (*B. M. J.*, December 21st, 1895) considers the disabilities and dangers of tabloids, tabellæ, etc., and adds that it would appear that a form of preparation made not by great compression, but by the simple enclosure of the ingredients in a soluble capsule is far preferable to compressing the drug. He referred to the soluble glycerine jujube capsules—named by some palatinoids, and by others cachets—which are so largely used on the continent, and are rapidly superseding compressed pellets in America. By this means the objection to the insolubility of tabloids, etc., is entirely overcome.

**Palatinoids of Animal Substances** contain all the complex active principles uncompressed, and in a state of physiological activity. An additional advantage is their freedom from decomposition, the hermetic seal of the palatinoid effectually preventing this.

MM. Vamossy and Vas (*B. M. J.*, July 10th, 1897) in a report of a research on the thyroid gland treatment came to the conclusion that any unpleasant action following a prolonged use of this gland is due to **ptomaines**.

**Palatinoids of Liquids** are capable of a wide and valuable application, especially in the case of nauseous or irritating drugs such as carbolic acid, creosote, turpentine, male fern, etc.



**Palatinoids of Tinctures** afford a means of carrying in a small space the equivalents of standardized and reliable tinctures, thus obviating the necessity of carrying about quantities of liquids.

**Palatinoids of Powders** contain the purest drugs without excipients and uncompressed consequently there is no danger of their passing through the body unchanged as is continually occurring with pills and tablets.

### LIST OF OILS AND LIQUIDS PREPARED IN PALATINOID FORM.

Amyl Nitris, minim 1.  
 Apiol, minims 3.  
 Cajuput Oil, minims 5.  
 Chlorodyne, minims 1, 5, and 10.  
 Chloroform, minims 5.  
 Copaiba Balsam, minims 5.  
 Creosote, minims  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2.  
 Creosote, minim  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Eucalyptol, gr. 1, Iodoform, gr. 10.  
 Croton Oil, minim 1.  
 Ether, minims 5.  
 Eucalyptol, minim 1.  
 Guaiacol, minims 2.  
 Ichthyol, minims 3.  
 Male Fern Ethereal Extract, minims 5.  
 Menth. Pip. Ol., minim 1.  
 Phosphorated Oil, minims 2.  
 Santal Oil Compound, minims 5.  
 Terebene, minims 5.  
 Terpinol, minims 5.  
 Turpentine, minims 5.  
 Warburg's Tincture, equiv.  $\frac{1}{2}$  dram.  
 Carbolic Acid, minim  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Eucalyptol, minim 1, Menthol, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

### SELECTED LIST OF PALATINOIDS.

Aconite Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minims 1, 2, and 5.  
 Aloes et Ferri Pil., equiv. to B.P., gr. 5.  
 „ et Myrrhæ Pil., „ „ gr. 5.  
 „ Compound.  
 Aloin, with Jalapin Co.  
 „ with Strych. and Bellad.  
 „ Nux Vomica, and Belladonna.  
 Amyl Nitris, minim 1.  
 Amenorrhœa.  
 Antacid or Soda-Mint.  
 Antimalarial.  
 Anticholera (Indian Government formula).  
 Antifebrin, grs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Aperiens, Fort.  
 Aphrodisiac.  
 Apiol, minims 3.  
 Arsenium and Hydrarg. Iodide, equiv. to minims  $7\frac{1}{2}$  Donovan's Solution.  
 Belladonna Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minims 5 and 10.  
 Bismuth Subcarb., grs. 4.  
 „ Salicylate, grs. 4.  
 „ Subnit., grs. 4, 8.  
 „ „ with Pepsin.  
 „ Subcarb. and Soda Bicarb.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  grs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Butyl Chloral Hydrate, grs. 5.  
 „ „ „ with Gelsemin.



Selected List of Palatinoids (*continued*).

- Caffeine Pure, grs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
     " Citrate, grs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
     " Valerianate, grs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Cajuput Oil, minims 5.  
 Calcium Sulphide, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1.  
 Cambogiæ Co. Pil., equiv. to B.P., grs. 4.  
 Camphor, grs. 2.  
     " Co. Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minims 10.  
 Cannabine Tannate, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Cannabis Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minims 5.  
 Carbolic Acid, minim  $\frac{1}{4}$  (*in this form is non-corrosive*).  
     " " minim  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Eucalyptol, minim 1; Menthol, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .  
 Cascara Sagrada Co.  
     " Ext. Powd., gr. 1, 2.  
     " Nux Vomica and Belladonna.  
 Cathartic Compound.  
 Cerebrinin, equiv. to 5 grs. fresh substance.  
 Cerium Oxalate, grs. 2.  
 Charcoal, Animal, grs. 2.  
 Chlorodyne, equiv. to minim 1.  
     " (O. S. & Co.), equiv. to minims 5.  
     " equiv. to minims 10.  
 Chloroform, minims 5.  
 Codeine, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Coloc. Co. Pil., equiv. to B.P., grs. 4.  
     " Co. c Hyos. Pil., equiv. to B.P., grs. 4.  
 Cotarnine Hydrochloride, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Copaiba Balsam, minims 5.  
 Creosote (O. S. & Co.), minim  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
     Creosote thus administered is non-corrosive and non-toxic.  
 Creosote (O. S. & Co.), minim  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
     " minim 1.  
     " minims 2.  
     " minims 3.  
     " minim  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Camphor, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Capsicin, gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ .  
     " minim 1; Eucalyptol, minim 1.  
     " minim 1; Menthol, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
     " minim  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eucalyptol, minim 1; Iodoform, gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .  
 Croton Oil, minim 1.  
 Digitalis Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minim 10.  
     " with Ferrous Sulphate.  
     " with Hyd. Subchlor. and Squill.  
 Dover's Powder, grs. 4.  
 Duodenin, equiv. to 5 grs. fresh tissue.  
 Dysmenorrhœa.  
 Easton's Syrup, drm.  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1.  
 Emmenagogue.  
 Ergotin (Bonjean), gr. 1.  
     " " grs. 2.  
 Erythrol Tetranitrate, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Ether, minims 5.  
 Eucalyptol, minim 1.  
 Euonymin, gr. 1.  
     " grs. 2.  
     " gr. 1, with Colocynth, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
     " and Cascara Co.  
     " with Hyd. Subchlor., āā gr. 1  
     " and Iridin. Co.  
 Ferri et Ammon. Cit., grs. 2.  
     " " grs. 4.  
     " Arsenas B.P., gr.  $\frac{1}{16}$ .  
     " Peptonas, gr. 1.



Selected List of Palatinoids (*continued*).

- Ferri Phosph. Co. (*Parrish's Food*).  
 „ et Quin. Cit., grs. 2.  
 „ „ grs. 4.  
 „ Quininae et Strych. Cit., grs. 2.  
 „ Quinin. et Strych. Phosph., equiv. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  dr. Easton Syr.  
 „ Quinin. et Strych. Phosph., equiv. to 1 dr. Easton Syr.  
 „ Sulphas Exsicc., gr. 1.  
 „ „ grs. 2.  
 „ Sulph. Ex. c̄ Aloes Barb.  
 „ „ Quin. Sulph. et Zinc Sulph., āā gr. 1.  
 „ Succinas.  
 Ferrous Chloride.  
 „ Iodide, equiv. to 15 minims Syr. Ferri Iodidi.  
 Ferrum Redactum, grs. 2.  
 „ „ grs. 5.  
 „ „ c̄ Acid Arsenious.  
 „ „ et Nucis Vom.  
 „ „ et Ergotin.  
 Galbani Co. Pil., gr. 4.  
 Gastrodynic.  
 Gregory's Powder (*see* Rhubarb Comp. Pulv.).  
 Grey Powder (*see* Hydrarg. c̄ Cretā).  
 Guaiacol, minims 2.  
 „ Carbonate.  
 Guaiacum Resin, grs. 5.  
 Guy's Pill, grs. 5.  
 Henbane and Camphor Co.  
 Hepatic Compound.  
 Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr.  $\frac{1}{3}$ .  
 „ and Cotarnine Co. (*Macnaughton Jones*).  
 Hydrarg. c̄ Cretā, gr. 1, 2.  
 „ „ grs. 2, et Pulv. Ipecac. Co., gr. 1.  
 „ Iodid. Rubrum, gr.  $\frac{1}{10}$ .  
 „ „ Virid., gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .  
 „ Perchlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 „ „ Soluble, grs. 5.  
 For antiseptic purposes, contents being dissolved in a pint of water form a solution of 1 in 1000.  
 „ Pil., equiv. to B.P., grs. 4.  
 „ Subchlor., grs.  $\frac{1}{10}$ , 1, 2, 4.  
 „ „ Co., equiv. to B.P. Pil., grs. 4 (Pil. Plummer).  
 Hypnotic Co.  
 Ichthyol, grs. 3.  
 Iodoform, gr. 1.  
 Ipecac. Co. Pulv. B.P., grs. 4 (*see* Dover's Powder).  
 „ c̄ Scill. Pil., equiv. to B.P. Pil., grs. 4.  
 Iron (for Iron and its Salts *see* under Ferrum).  
 Lapactic (*Registered*).  
 Male Fern Ethereal Extract, minims 5.  
 Mammary Gland, equiv. 5 grs. fresh gland.  
 Manganese Diox., grs. 2.  
 Medulla Ossium Rubra, equiv. to 5 grs. fresh marrow.  
 Menthol, gr. 1.  
 Menth. Pip. Ol., minim 1.  
 Mercury (for Mercury Compounds *see* under Hydrargyrum).  
 Migraine.  
 Morphine Hydrochlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Neuralgic Comp.  
 Nitroglycerine, gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .  
 Nux Vomica Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minims 5, 10.



Selected List of Palatinoids (*continued*).

- Opium, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1.  
 „ gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , with Hyd. Subchlor., gr. 1.  
 „ gr. 1, with Ext. Belladonna, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 „ Tinct., equiv. to B.P. Tinct., minim 5 and 10.  
 Orchitic Substance equiv. to 5 grs.  
 Ovarian Substance equiv. to 5 grs. fresh ovary.  
 Pancreatin (Oppenheimer), grs. 2.  
 Papaine, gr. 1.  
 Parotid Gland, equiv. to 2 grs. fresh gland.  
 „ „ „ 5 grs. „  
 Pepsine (Oppenheimer), grs. 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ . „  
 Pepsine and Gingerine.  
 Phenacetine, grs. 5.  
 „ and Caffeine Citrate,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  grs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Phosphorated Oil, minims 2.  
 Phosphorus, Quinine and Nux Vomica.  
 Piperazine, grs. 5.  
 Pix Liquida, minims  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 Pituitary Gland, equiv. to 2 grs. of the fresh substance.  
 Plumbi & Opio. Pil., equiv. to B.P. Pil., grs. 3.  
 Podophyllin, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
 „ & Hyd. Subchlor.  
 Potassium Bromide, grs. 5.  
 „ Permang., grs. 1, 2.  
 „ „ (soluble), grs. 5.  
 For making antiseptic solutions.  
 Quinine and Gelsemin.  
 „ Hydrochlor., gr. 1, 2.  
 „ Hydrobrom., grs. 1, 2, 3.  
 „ Sulph., grs. 1, 2, 3.  
 „ Salicylate, grs. 1, 2.  
 „ Valerianate, gr. 1.  
 Red Bone Medulla, equiv. to 5 grs. of the fresh Marrow.  
 Rhei Co. Pil., equiv. to B.P. Pil., grs. 4.  
 Rheumatic Comp.  
 Rhubarb Comp. Pulv., grs. 5 (*Gregory's Powder*).  
 „ „ and Grey Powders.  
 „ Powd., grs. 4.  
 „ „ with Hyd. Subch.,  $\bar{a}\bar{a}$  gr. 1.  
 Salol, grs. 5.  
 Santal Buchu Co.  
 Santal Oil Compound.  
 Santonin, grs. 1, 2.  
 „ gr. 1; with Hyd. Subchlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .  
 Scillæ Co. Pil., equiv. to B.P. Pil., grs. 4.  
 Senecio Aureus, gr. 5.  
 Soda Mint (*see* Antacid).  
 Sodium Bicarb., grs. 4.  
 Spleen Substance, equiv. to 5 grs. fresh spleen.  
 Stomachic.  
 Sulphonal, grs. 5.  
 Sulphur Comp. (*Sir A. B. Garrod's Formula*).  
 Suprarenal Capsules, equiv. to 5 grs. of fresh adrenal.  
 Terebene, minims 5.  
 Terpinol, minims 5.  
 Thymol, gr. 1.  
 Thyroid Gland, equiv. to 2 grs. of fresh gland.  
 „ „ 5 grs. „  
 Thyrocol.  
 Thymus Gland, „ 5 grs. „  
 Tonic Comp.  
 Trional, grs. 5.



Selected List of Palatinoids (*continued*).

Triple Syrup.  
Turpentine, minims 5.  
Viburnum Comp.  
Warburg's Tincture, equiv. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  drachm.  
Zinc Valerianate, grs. 1, 2.

**PANCREAS SUBSTANCE.**

Our preparation of this gland is very carefully prepared, and the substance is undergoing clinical trial in diabetes and other diseases due to functional disturbance of the pancreas.

Dr. Borman (*Wein Med. Blatt*, Oct. 17th, 1895) met with great success in a case of diabetes mellitus which he treated with pancreas.

Dr. Vaughan Harley, M.R.C.P. (*Journal of Pathology*, August, 1895) reports a case of pancreatic obstruction when other remedies were tried with no beneficial results. The patient was then put on pancreas with the effect that the oily motions were stopped and the patient increased in weight.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Substant. Pancreaticæ, gr. 5.

DOSE.—2 to 6 Palatinoids daily after meals.

**PANCREATINE (O. S. & Co.) (Pancreatinum).**

It is a fact worthy of note, considering the great amount of interest excited by the present study of the therapeutic properties of animal organic secretions, that as far back as 1863 the ferments of the pancreas were employed by Dr. Horace Dobell at the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, especially in the pre-digestion of food.

Since that date Dobell's theories have met with general acceptance, and now there is probably no digestive agent with such an extended use as pancreatine. Our preparation of pancreatine is the purest form in which the ferments of the pancreas have yet been prepared. It is highly active, and contains an exceptionally large percentage of *amyllopsin*, which converts starch into soluble sugars, *trypsin*, which acts on proteids, *steapsin*, the chief agent in the emulsification of fats, and *chymosin*, a milk curdling ferment. It is recommended in all cases of digestive disability, and is especially useful in those cases which arise during the first years of life, when the food chiefly consists of milk and farinacea. Defresne has recommended it in phthisis when the patient was unable to digest or assimilate cod liver oil.

Dr. Edward Smith (*B. M. J.*, 1895) in his report on the investigation of digestive ferments, reports favourably on pancreatine and the O. S. & Co.'s digestive ferments as compared with other preparations claiming the same properties.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Pancreatini, gr. 2.

Peptonic Co., gr. 2.

DOSE.—2 to 8 gr. with food.

**PAPPAINE (Carica Papaya).**

A ferment obtained from the fresh Papaw fruit. It possesses advantages over pepsine and pancreatine in that its digestive properties are not impaired by its acting in acid, neutral or alkaline media. For this reason its action is more prolonged and proceeds not only in the stomach but also in the duodenum and intestines.

It has lately been advocated as a valuable adjunct in the antitoxin treatment of diphtheria, its use being to dissolve the false membrane.

Stewart (*Philadelphia Polyclinic*, July, 1896) praises the action of papaine in doses of 5 to 10 grains in treating dyspepsia. He prefers it to pepsine and hydrochloric acid, saying it gives much better results.



Grote (*Deut. Med. Woch.*, July 23rd, 1896) says papaine increases gastric secretion, and he has met with good results from its use in many cases. He condemns its use in ulcerative processes and in gastric carcinoma, it also appears to possess an irritant action in cases of hyperacidity.

Dr. George Herschell, in a recently published memoir on this substance, speaks highly of its beneficial action when given medicinally, claiming that it has a twofold action, local and physiological, on the stomach itself, removing unhealthy mucus, increasing the gastric secretion, and relieving pain; and chemical, peptonising the food and assisting the natural ferments in the work of digestion.

It combines in itself the joint action of pepsine and pancreatine as regards albuminoids, and will convert many more times its own weight of meat than either of these agents can.

Another additional advantage it possesses is that it may be prescribed in combination with acids, alkalies, or antiseptics as the special demands of the case indicate.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Papain, gr. i.

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids after meals.

### PARALDEHYDE (*Paraldehydum*).

A colourless liquid obtained by treating aldehyde with dilute sulphuric acid. It somewhat resembles chloral in its physiological action, but strengthens the heart's action whilst diminishing the frequency of the beats. It does not affect the digestive apparatus, cause headache or nausea, and greatly increases the flow of urine.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Paraldehydi, ℥. 5.

DOSE.—30 to 90 minims.

### PAROTID GLAND (*Glandula Parotidea*).

Preparations of this gland were first advocated in cases where there was a deficiency of ptyalin in the saliva owing to an occluded duct or to diseased glands, but many observers had already inferred from the frequency with which metastases occurred between the ovary and the parotid, that there was some connection between these organs, and this led Dr. Robert Bell to give palatinoids of parotid gland a trial in ovarian disease. His results he reported later to the British Gynecological Association as having been entirely successful.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Glandulæ Parotideæ, gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 10 gr., t. d. s.

### PEPPERMINT, OIL OF (*Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ*).

Antispasmodic, intestinal sedative, and germicide.

Carasso (*Lyon Med.*, 1897) has successfully used this oil in phthisis. He uses an inhalation of the essence of peppermint and gives the oil internally in combination with creosote. Particulars of the formula specially prepared for use with the Globe Nebulizer and of palatinoids of peppermint and creosote will be forwarded on application.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Ol. Menthæ Pip., ℥i.

DOSE.—1 to 4 ℥.

### PEPSINE (O. S. & Co.) (*Pepsinum*).

The powerful ferment for producing gastric digestion. It contains no peptones, is prepared from the healthy stomachs of freshly killed pigs, and is admitted by experts to be a preparation of great purity and activity. It is prepared by a patent process, is of a definite known strength and possesses all the properties of the natural gastric juice. The fact that one grain forms with an



ounce of water a perfectly clear solution conclusively demonstrates the absence of mucus and peptones.

Pepsine may be exhibited in all cases of gastric dyspepsia, especially in the sequelæ of fevers, chronic gastritis and in the senile forms of this complaint due to atrophy of the peptic glands.

Speaking generally, pepsine has acquired a brilliant reputation as a remedy for the numerous dyspeptic ailments engendered by the wear and tear of civilized life.

Dr. Whitla (*Dict. of Treatment*, 1896) recommends both pepsine and pancreatine in vomiting from gastric dyspepsia or acidity.

PREPARATIONS.—Pepsinum (O. S. & Co.) granular, scale, or powder in 1 oz. bottles ONLY.

Palatinoid: Pepsini gr. 1 vel. gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Glycerol: Pepsini (O. S. & Co.) min. 10 = gr. 1.

Liq. Concentrat. Euonymin. Pepsin. Co. (O. S. & Co.)

Liq. Concentrat. Euonymin. Pepsin. c. Bis-mutho Co. (O. S. & Co.)

Liq. Concentrat. Euonymin. Pepsin. c. Cascara Co. (O. S. & Co.)

Liq. Concentrat. Helalin. et Pepsin. Co. (O. S. & Co.)

Palatinoid: Gastrodynic. Pepsin, gr. 1, Pan-creatin, gr. 1, Calcii Lactophosph. gr. 1.

DOSE.—2 to 5 gr.

### PHENACETINE (Phenacetinum).

This drug is largely used to reduce temperature in fever, and it possesses one great advantage over other drugs of the same class in that it does not depress the heart to any dangerous degree. It is almost a specific in the headache of migraine and is of great service in relieving the pains of locomotor ataxia and the various neuralgias.

Hertes (*Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Disorders*, January, 1897) recommends phenacetine in 10 grain doses for the relief of migraine.

Wannenacker (*La Belgique Med.* 1896), states that phenacetine is serviceable in pruritis.

Gilles de la Tourette (*B.M.J.*, April 24th, 1897) says that this drug is useful in tic douloureux when due to cold or peripheral irritation.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Phenacetini, gr. 5.

„ Phenacetini, gr. 4, et Caffein. Cit., gr. 1.

DOSE.—5 to 10 grains.

NOTE.—Owing to its extreme insolubility, 1—1700, this drug should never be prescribed in compressed form.

### PHOSPHORUS.

A powerful tonic to the central nervous system and also useful as an aphrodisiac.

Dr. Calcott Fox (*Medical Annual*, 1896) mentions its use in lupus, xanthoma and eczema, and Bulkley (*Medical Annual*, 1897) is also a great advocate of its use internally in the former of these diseases.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Ol. Phosphorati, ℥2 = (*Phosphorus*, gr. 100).

„ Phosphori puri., gr. 100,  $\frac{1}{50}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{50}$  to  $\frac{1}{20}$  gr.

### PHYSOSTIGMINE (vide ESERINE).



### PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE (*Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum*).

The active principle of *jaborandi*. It has two main actions, it stimulates the secretions and also the nerve terminations of involuntary muscles, consequently its most important effects are diaphoresis, salivation and myosis. Its great use is as a diaphoretic in Bright's disease. Under a course of pilocarpine the hair grows freely.

Eminent authorities such as Politzer, G. P. Field, Barr and Bronner agree that it benefits labyrinthine and other forms of deafness which are unaffected by ordinary methods.

Lemairey (*Med. Record, Aug., 1896*) highly extols the efficacy of this substance in Menière's disease. The drug was used by hypodermic injection, the patient remaining in bed for about two hours, or till after the sweating had passed. A cure was practically effected in a month.

Drs. Schweinitz and Veasey (*Med. Annual, 1897, 257*) say that slight attacks of glaucoma can be cured with pilocarpine.

Söderberg (*Fahrb. f. Kinderheilk. xlviii., p. 365*) strongly advocates the use of pilocarpine in the treatment of acute pneumonia and other "croupous diseases," such as membranous laryngitis and "croupous bronchitis." In ten cases of acute pneumonia—six being children—all recovered under the use of this drug, which also appeared to reduce the course of the disease from the normal seven or eleven days to twenty-four to sixty hours.

INDICATIONS.—Ascites, anasarca, uræmia, œdema, puerperal eclampsia, alopecia areata.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Pilocarpin., gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ .

Sol. Hypodermic, Pilocarpin., gr.  $\frac{1}{15}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{20}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.

### PILULÆ, B.P. (1898) PALATINOIDS OF (O. S. & Co.)

These are absolutely tasteless and easy to swallow and a perfect boon to those patients who find difficulty in taking either pills or compressed tablets.

Aloes et Ferri grs. 4, equivalent.

„ et Myrrhæ grs. 4 „

Cambogiæ Co. grs. 4 „

Coloc. Co. grs. 4 „

„ c. Hyoscyam. grs. 4 „

Galbani Co. grs. 4 (B.P. 1898) „

Hydrarg. grs. 4 „

„ Subchlor. grs. 4 „

Ipecac. c. Scill. grs. 4 „

Plumbi c. Opio grs. 2 „

Rhei Co. grs. 4 „

Scillæ Co. grs. 4 „

### PINEAL GLAND. (*Glandula Pinealis*.)

Descartes imagined the pineal gland to be the seat of the soul. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, Goodsir, and more recently Owen, considered it to be a vestigial structure—the remains of a primeval entrance to the alimentary canal. Within the last few years it has been noted by numerous observers that in elasmobranch fishes and various reptiles, the pineal gland is actually connected by a tube with a subcutaneous vesicle and this is spoken of as a mesial parietal eye.

As to its function nothing definite can be stated; it is supposed to exert some specific physiological action over the great nervous centres, but no reliable information on this point is as yet forthcoming. The case quoted below is interesting and would appear to point to some therapeutic value in this substance.



Dr. T. W. Hadley (*Clin. Journal*, Feb. 5th, 1896) reports a typical case of acromegaly in which treatment by pineal gland was adopted, with the result that the patient's weight decreased 28 pounds, all measurements were reduced and the general health was good. A singular feature in the case was the fact that the field of vision was enlarged, but only the nasal fields.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Glandulæ Pinealis.

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

### PIPERAZINE.

A powerful solvent of uric acid, which does not affect the digestive organs or nauseate the patient.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Piperazin. gr. 5.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids after meals.

### PITUITARY GLAND (Glandula Pituitaria).

Good results have followed the use of this gland in some cases of acromegaly, idiocy, and mania. Four cases are reported in Braithwaite, June, 1896, where this substance was used in acromegaly, and the general condition improved under treatment.

Another case, reported in the *Lancet* (March 28th, 1896), under Sir W. Broadbent, resulted in the patient's mental condition greatly improving.

Rolleston (*British Med. Jour.*, April 17th, 1897) reports a case of a woman aged 26 who had suffered from acromegaly for over two years. For five months she was treated with mixed preparations of thyroid and pituitary glands with great improvement. The superficial resemblance between acromegaly and myxœdema seemed to justify the administration of thyroid gland, especially as in several cases of acromegaly treatment with pituitary gland alone had failed to effect any improvement.

Although many cases are recorded where acromegaly and a diseased condition of the pituitary body co-existed no evidence capable of proving that this is more than a co-incidence is available. In fact an equal number of cases of acromegaly appear where no abnormalities of the gland are discernable and many autopsies have disclosed a diseased gland without any signs of acromegaly.

There is not at present any clear indication of the value of pituitary gland as a therapeutic agent, but an interesting fact concerning the physiological action of the extract of this substance has been demonstrated by Dr. Oliver and Prof. Schäfer, viz., that an injection of such a preparation causes a great rise in blood pressure, whilst injection of a thyroid extract produces a sharp fall.

It may be of interest to note here that although this disease is considered by some to be due to perverted action of the thymus gland, recent authorities (*Sternberg, Die Acromegalie*) tend to confirm Marie's earlier views (1886) that pituitary inadequacy is responsible for the changes which occur in acromegaly.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Gland. Pituitaræ, gr. 2.

DOSE.—2 to 4 gr.

### PODOPHYLLIN (Podophylli Resina).

A strong cholagogue purgative used in hepatic diseases. Rarely prescribed alone on account of its griping properties. These are obviated by combining it with aromatic carminatives or mercurials.

PREPARATIONS.—Liq. Conc. Euonymin. et Podophyllin. Co. (O. S. & Co.)

Liq. Conc. Podophyllin et Pulsatillæ Co. (O. S. & Co.)

Palatinoid, Cathartic Comp. U. S. P.

" Hepatic Comp.

" Laxative.

" Laxatonic.

" Podophyllin gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  et  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

" Podophyllin gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$  et Hyd. Subchlor, gr. 1.

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ .



**POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (Potassii Permanganas).**

Is a disinfectant, deodorant, and antiseptic when used in solution, and a mild caustic in the solid form.

It has lately been used internally in amenorrhœa by Dr. Sidney Ringer in doses of 2 to 4 grains four times daily. Sixty cases were treated successfully.

In treating amenorrhœa better results are said to follow its use when prescribed as follows:—

R Bi-palatinoid: *Pil. Bland*, gr. 8.

*Sodii Arsenatis*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

*Potass. Permang.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

A palatinoid of potassium permanganate gr. 5, when dissolved in  $\frac{3}{4}$  ss of water, makes a useful injection for gonorrhœa, vulvovaginitis, blennorrhagia, etc.

Dr. A. P. Luff (*B. M. J.*, May 16th, 1896) reports the experiments of Dr. Wm. Moor (New York) who first used this salt as an antidote to morphine poisoning. Moor took three grains of morphine followed in thirty seconds by four grains of potassium permanganate, both in aqueous solution. A second experiment was performed, using five grains of the alkaloid and eight of the permanganate with no evil results.

About 130 cases have been reported of this treatment of morphia and opium poisoning with only eleven deaths.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Potass. Permang. gr. 5.

(See also under BI-PALATINIODS, page 50.)

DOSE.—1 to 3 grains.

**PULSATILLA (Anemone Pulsatilla).**

A nervine tonic, alterative and antispasmodic.

INDICATIONS.—Uterine spasms, nausea, diarrhœa, incontinence of urine, etc.

Best exhibited as Liq. Caulophyllin. et Pulsatillæ Co. (O. S. & Co.) (page 57).

DOSE.— $\frac{5}{8}$  i. ex aqua.

**QUININE (Quinina).**

This is the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It possesses antiperiodic, antipyretic, and antiseptic properties, and is also an efficient tonic and stomachic. Owing to the insolubility of the alkaloid it is seldom used, the salts being generally preferred.

PREPARATIONS.—*Quininæ Hydrobromidum.*

*Quininæ Hydrochloridum.*

*Quininæ Salicylas.*

*Quininæ Sulphas.*

*Quininæ Valerianas.*

**QUININE HYDROBROMIDE (Quininæ Hydrobromidum).**

This is generally looked upon as the least toxic of the salts of quinine as it is much less liable to cause *tinnitus* or *quininism*, even in those persons in whom an idiosyncrasy to the drug exists.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Quininæ Hydrobrom. gr. 1, 2, 3.

DOSE.—1 to 10 grs.

**QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE (Quininæ Hydrochloridum).**

Is one of the most soluble of the quinine preparations and is credited with being more medicinally effective than either the sulphate or bi-sulphate. It is specially indicated in ague and malarial fever.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Quininæ Hydrochlor., gr. 1, 2, 3.

DOSE.—1 to 10 gr.

**QUININE SALICYLATE (Quininæ Salicylas).**

This salt which combines the properties of quinine and salicylic acid is largely used in influenza, and is recommended in rheumatic gout and neuralgia.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Quininæ Salicylatis, grs. 1, 2.

DOSE.—3 to 6 gr.



**QUININE SULPHATE (Quininæ Sulphas).**

This, although the least soluble of the salts of quinine, is the one most frequently prescribed. It is the great mainstay of treatment in malarial fevers and has been used successfully in cholera and dysentery.

According to Schwab (*Revue de Obstetricale et Gynécologique*, Dec. 1896), it possesses distinct value as an oxytocic. Whenever he has given it in the course of a simple lingering labour it has never failed to awaken or accelerate uterine contractions.

The same writer (*Ann. de Gynée d'Obstét.*, May, 1897), reports how he gave a gramme of quinine divided into two cachets at ten minutes interval in seven cases of retained placenta after abortion.

The results were encouraging, the placenta generally being expelled within four hours.

Binz (*Deut. Med. Woch.*, 1897), speaking of the difficulty of administering this drug to children, recommends its being given in gelatine capsules (Palatinoids), containing half a grain. These were taken readily by children over three, while younger children were easily taught to swallow them.

Dr. Alex. James in a clinical lecture on two cases of malarial neuritis, states how these remained unaffected by potassium iodide, salicine, and arsenic, but when quinine sulphate in 5 gr. doses was given thrice daily the amendment was as distinct as it was immediate. Quinine sulphate also gives good results in eczema and urticaria when it is thought these are caused by intoxication from ptomaines in the intestinal canal.

Mackness (*Edin. Med. Journal*, May, 1898) points out the advantages which quinine offers over ergot in labour cases. It is portable, tasteless, and stable when given in the form of pill or palatinoid—reliable in action, and does not produce the tetanic convulsions of ergot, but merely increases the strength of uterine contractions, stimulating the flagging uterus and obviating the use of forceps. He recommends its administration in 8 gr. doses repeated in 4 gr. doses if necessary.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Quininæ Sulphatis gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

- 3, 5.
- „ Quin. et Strychnin. Phosph. (Easton) 5 ss or 3i.
- „ Ferri et Quin. Cit. gr. 2 or 4.
- „ Ferri et Quinin. et Strych. Cit. gr. 2.
- „ Ferri Sulph., Quin. Sulph., Zinc Sulph. āā gr. 1.
- „ Neuralgic Comp.
- „ Quin. gr. 1 et Gelsemin. gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .
- „ Rheumatic Co., Quin. gr.  $\frac{3}{4}$ , Euonymin gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , Rasmocin gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .
- „ Ferri Quininæ, gr. 1, Ac. Arsen. gr.  $\frac{1}{60}$ , et Nuc. Vom., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

**QUININE VALERIANATE (Quininæ Valerianas).**

This preparation of quinine is indicated in the treatment of chorea, hysteria, etc., when in addition to the nervous disorder the patient is much debilitated.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Quininæ Valerianatis, gr. i.

DOSE.—1 to 4 gr.

**RHUBARB (Rheum).**

A mild purgative and tonic to the intestinal mucous membrane and a useful cholagogue. It does not gripe and is therefore especially applicable in infantile disorders and during pregnancy.

Dr. Sanson gives continuous small doses in cases of *oxyuris vermicularis* (thread worms).



Lutard (*Journ. de Med. de Paris*, 1896), uses rhubarb as a laxative in cases of vulvar eczema.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Pil. Rhei. Co., gr. 4.  
 „ Rhei. Comp. Pulv., gr. 5.  
 „ Rhei. Co., gr. 2, c̄ Hydrarg c̄ Creta  
 gr. 1.  
 „ Rhei. Pulv., gr. 4.  
 „ Rhei. Pulv. c̄ Hydrarg. Subchlor.  
 āā gr. i.  
 „ Stomachic.

DOSE.—5 to 20 gr.

**SALIVARY GLAND** (see PAROTID GLAND, page 95).

### **SALOL.**

A non-irritating, powerful, local, and intestinal antiseptic. Its action is explained by Columbini and Ringer, who state that in the presence of the pancreatic ferment, it splits up into carbolic and salicylic acids, about two-thirds salicylic acid and one-third phenol. Fussel (*Therap. Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1896), says that it controls abdominal pain, corrects factor of stools and does not cause constipation.

Dr. Herbert Bramwell, M.D., in the *B.M.J.*, Oct. 28th, 1897, says that "During the last ten years the use of salol in typhoid has afforded him the most gratifying results when steadily given in frequent small doses; either alone or combined with diaphoretics, astringents, or other drugs as indicated, until the urine has become slightly tinged. Cases which appeared of a severe type and promises to result in a long and dangerous illness, were so modified by its use as to pass through mild and uncomplicated courses of three or four weeks' duration. In several mild cases of undoubted typhoid, as proved by the typical rash, the progress of the attack has been completely aborted, and convalescence established in the course of two or three weeks.

The drug should be used in the powdered form, and not compressed, as in the latter case it frequently passes through the intestines completely unchanged.

It should be given in 5 or 10 grain doses according to age, every four hours, until the urine is tinged, when the amount and frequency of the dose must be diminished. During the first few days of treatment, cold packs and sponging are usually required in severe cases, but only until the drug has had time to affect the development of the poison."

Dr. Sidney Ringer in his *Hand-book of Therapeutics*, 1897, says that it prevents the decomposition of the urine, and is said to prevent the occurrence of this in the bladder in cystitis.

Salol has been advocated by several writers as a remedy for acute rheumatism, but Dr. H. B. Carpenter in the *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, of April 24th, 1897, points out the patient runs the risk of carbolic acid poisoning before the physiological effects of the salicylic acid are produced.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Salol. gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 30 gr.

### **SANTAL OIL (Oleum Santali Anglicum).**

A remedy of repute for all forms of gonorrhœa, urethritis, etc.

Recommended by Mr. Hurry Fenwick (*B.M.J.*, May 9th, 1896) as a remedy in solitary ulcer of the bladder.

Best given in palatinoids.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Ol. Santali Co. ℥5.

Santali Buchu Co.  
 (Ol. Cubeba, ℥½, Menthol, gr. ½, P. Fol.  
 Buchu, gr. 2, Ol. Santali Flav. ℥i.,  
 Copaiba, ℥i.)

DOSE.—10 to 30℥.



**SANTONINE (Santoninum).**

An anthelmintic, killing the round worm, *ascaris lumbricoides*, and, according to some authorities, also *oxyuris vermicularis*.

The dose should be followed by a purgative (Brunton) and the smallest efficient dose is half a grain, which should be combined with calomel (*Clin. Journal*, 1893).

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Santonini, gr. i., gr. 2.

Santonini, gr. i. c Hydrarg. Subchlor., gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

DOSE.— $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 gr.

**SCULCOPINE (O. S. & Co).**

A standardized alcoholic extract of *hydrastis canadensis* and *scullcap*, and a clear permanent solution possessing the sedative and astringent properties of the drugs named. It may be used externally as a lotion, or internally as a medicine when mixed with water. Its hæmostatic and astringent effects are equally well marked when applied as a spray or on a pad of cotton wool. It is agreeable to use, powerfully astringent, and free from the objections so common in fluid extracts.

INDICATIONS.—Internally, in hæmaturia, purpura, all hæmorrhages, dysentery, etc.

DOSE.— $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ . to  $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ . ex aquâ.

Externally.—Sprains, contusions, piles, anal fissures, ulcerations and open wounds.

AS A LOTION.—Sculcopine  $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ .

Aquâ ad  $\tilde{\text{ss}}$ .

**SENECIO AUREUS (Life Root).**

This plant, although of old repute as an emmenagogue, has recently received a considerable amount of attention from therapeutists by reason of its extraordinary action in amenorrhœa and other disorders of menstruation. According to Murrell, when the tincture is given in 20 minim doses four times daily after meals, it is invariably successful in restoring the regular periods.

Dalché and Heim (*Bull. gén. de thérap.*, July 1896), in a research on the physiological action of senecio, found that it excited a decidedly beneficial action on the female genital apparatus, and was especially serviceable in amenorrhœa.

Fothergill (*Med. Chron.*, Nov. 1896), agrees with the writers quoted above as to its efficacy in amenorrhœa, and admits the correctness of their statements that it will not interfere with pregnancy or produce abortion.

Bardet and Bolognesi (*Bull. Gén. de Thérap.*, July 1896), think that senecio has a constant power of affecting menstruation—provoking this—and also in relieving dysmenorrhœa when the reproductive organs are healthy.

Dr. Macnaughten Jones in *Uterine Therapeutics* recommends senecio aureus palatinoids in amenorrhœa.

Gundrum (*Therap. Gazette*) recommends doses of one drachm of the fluid extract thrice daily as a hæmostatic in parenchymatous hæmorrhage.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Senecio Aureus, gr. 5.

DOSE.—One to three Palatinoids thrice daily after meals.

**SERUM THERAPY.**

Probably one of the first instances on record showing that the idea of producing immunity is no modern one is the passage in the Talmud which, after graphically describing the various symptoms of rabies, goes on to recommend the person bitten by a mad dog to



eat a piece of the animal's liver as soon after the bite as possible. A course very similar was adopted by the early Hindûs in the case of snake bite.

This treatment may or may not have been due to a knowledge of the antitoxic properties of the bile of animals, which has so recently been confirmed by Koch in the case of animals dying of cattle plague, and by Fraser's investigations on the bile of serpents, but it certainly proves that the process of "immunizing" is not solely and entirely the outcome of modern medical thought.

It has long been known that the serum of animals naturally immune against various diseases possesses some therapeutic property when administered to animals actually affected. Thus, twenty years ago, Raynaud published a paper showing the protective action of the serum of calves suffering from cowpox, whilst, in 1888, Richet and Hericourt confirmed Raynaud's and Rondeau's experiments with the serum of dogs immunized against staphylococcus. In 1890, Behring and Kitasato made known their work on the protective action of the serum obtained from animals immunized against tetanus, and a little later it was found that the same principle was applicable to diphtheria.

The next step was the discovery that all diseases of microbic origin were not amenable to the same principle of treatment, and ultimately it was found that at least three classes of these infections demanded attention, viz., those due to toxic products formed by microbes, and those caused by a general invasion of microbes into the system, whilst a third group possesses features common to both.

Following the above statement it will be readily seen that the term "antitoxin" should really be applied only to substances capable of beneficially affecting disease due to the action of toxins such as diphtheria and tetanus. In these two diseases the serum treatment is truly antitoxic.

In the second group, comprising such diseases as typhoid fever and streptococcus infection serotherapy stands on a different footing, and the sera introduced for their treatment depends for its efficacy upon its bactericidal rather than upon truly antitoxic properties. The toxins formed by the *bacillus typhosus* and by streptococci have yet to be demonstrated as actually existing.

Of the various methods of conferring immunity on animals, the one at present in general use is to inject gradually increasing doses of the toxin produced by a specific bacillus into a horse, this being found the most suitable animal for the purpose. When a certain degree of immunity is attained the animal is bled from the jugular vein and a considerable quantity of blood withdrawn. The serum is then separated, the whole of the processes of bleeding, collecting, etc., being carried out with strict antiseptic precautions.

A small proportion of trikresol is then added to guard against any accidental contamination, and then after ascertaining the exact antitoxic power of the serum the product is ready for use.

The strength of antidiphtheritic serum is now almost invariably estimated by Ehrlich's method, a full account of which is to be found in the "Klinischen Jahrbuch" for 1897. Ehrlich adopts as his standard of comparison a serum possessing such a strength that 1 c.c. is capable of exactly neutralising 100 times the amount of diphtheria toxin required to kill—in four days—a guinea pig weighing 250 grammes. Thus if  $\frac{1}{250}$ th c.c. of a given serum be found to possess the same neutralising power as 1 c.c. of the standard serum, such a serum will contain 250 units in each cubic centimetre, and so on.

**DOSE.**—The dose of the therapeutic sera corresponds generally to 5-20 c.c. of the fluid serum, but it must be borne in mind that the quantity is regulated by the gravity of the disease, and not by the age of the patient.



**NOTE.**—All authorities agree in admitting that the cardinal principle of serum therapy is to inject the serum as early in the disease as possible, and even in suspicious cases of a doubtful diagnosis the injection of serum does no harm, although, for statistical purposes, bacteriological confirmation is desirable.

**METHOD.**—The parts most suitable for injection are the lumbar and interscapular regions and the sides of the chest or thighs. The regions selected should be thoroughly cleansed with soap and water, then washed with turpentine or ether to remove fatty matter, and finally with some antiseptic solution, whilst the needle and syringe should be sterilized by boiling immediately before use.

### **ANTIDIPHThERIC SERUM.**

It is unnecessary to repeat here the history of the discovery of this serum, or to occupy space by giving details of cases treated, as clinical experience has been proved to agree with theoretical deductions, and a remedy has been found which, as Virchow has remarked, places a moral obligation on medical men to employ it for diphtheria patients. Although not always successful there is undeniable proof that antidiphtheritic serum has considerably reduced the mortality from this hitherto most fatal of the zymotic diseases; and if the cardinal principle enunciated above be adhered to the injection of *1000 units* is generally sufficient. But in cases of great severity, or where treatment has been delayed, a double or treble dose may be advantageously injected.

**DOSE.**—10, 20, or even 30 c.c. repeated if required.

**DRIED ANTIDIPHThERIC SERUM** is especially recommended for storage or export, as its activity remains unimpaired for long periods. It should be prepared for injection according to the following instructions:—

- (a) Draw up a little boiled water into the injection syringe.
- (b) Break the neck of the flask at the file mark, and hold it in such a position that the scales of serum are well distributed over the sides.
- (c) Introduce a few drops of water from the syringe, and rotate the flask so as to still further distribute the serum and avoid caking at the bottom.
- (d) Add more water, and agitate gently and with patience until solution is complete. Not more than two or three c.c. of water will usually be required.

**Bacterial Diagnosis of Diphtheria.**—In cases where a bacteriological confirmation of the diagnosis is required, the sponge supplied with each tube of serum should be rubbed over the affected part, enclosed in the special paper and sent under cover to Mr. T. J. Bokenham, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 10, Devonshire Street, London, W. The result will be reported by telegraph within 24 hours of receipt of specimen. Fee 3/.

### **ANTIPLAGUE SERUM.**

This is serum obtained from a horse which has been immunized against the plague. It may be used for conferring immunity or for treating the disease when already developed. A dose of 10 c.c. is capable of exerting a protective action for 10 days or a fortnight, and at the end of that time must be repeated if a further period of immunity is required. In the actual treatment of the disease itself it is preferable to commence the treatment by injecting 30 c.c.—50 c.c. of the serum instead of attempting to combat the disease by the injection of several small doses. The effect of the serum should become manifest in a very short time after injection, by a decrease in temperature and a diminution of the swellings, but if these



effects are not produced a similar dose should be repeated a second, or if necessary a third time.

DOSE.—30 to 50 c.c.

### ANTISTREPTOCOCCIC SERUM.

This serum, the discovery of Roget and Marmorek, bids fair to give as good results in streptococcal infections as antitoxin does in diphtheria. Many favourable reports have appeared during the year, and the following is a brief account of the position of this particular serum therapy at the present time.

Owing to the presence of a streptococcus in the glands and discharges of the ears in scarlet fever, Marmorek (*B.M.J.*, March 28th, 1896) injected the serum in 96 cases with favourable results, the most noticeable effects of the injection being on the swollen glands. These subsided so rapidly that not a single case of suppuration occurred.

Many cases of puerperal septicæmia, similarly successfully treated, are also on record, a typical case being reported by Mapleton in the *B.M.J.* of March 17th, 1897.

In erysipelas, Chantemesse (*B.M.J.*, Jan. 11th, 1896) reduced the mortality in a series of 501 cases to 1·3 per cent. by using the serum.

The *Medical Annual* reports Marmorek's results in 411 cases of streptococcal infections of various forms, and points out that his mortality was only 3·4 per cent. Altogether it must be admitted that in diseases due to infection by streptococci, notably in erysipelas and puerperal septicæmia, serum treatment has already produced sufficiently encouraging results as to warrant its use and further trial in all such cases. And although there have been a considerable number of failures in the use of this serum it must not be forgotten that it has frequently been used in cases of mixed infection, *i.e.*, in cases where microbes other than the streptococcus were present. Two such cases were reported by Bokenham in the *B.M.J.*, May 22, 1897, and in both cases serum treatment was of no avail.

It is therefore always advisable to obtain a bacteriological examination either of the blood or pus, if there be any, so that one may know whether to continue the treatment with serum or not.

DOSE.—10 c.c. repeated if necessary.

### ANTITETANIC SERUM.

The ordinary subcutaneous injection of this serum has recently been supplemented by the intracerebral method owing to the discovery by Roux and Borrel that the tetanus toxin possessed a special affinity for the cells of the cerebro-spinal system, and were capable of fixing the poison after absorption by the blood. The following detailed mode of procedure is extracted from a paper by Dr. Semple in the *B.M.J.*, January 7th, 1899.

"The patient is first given an anæsthetic and the hair shaved off the fore part of the scalp and the skin made aseptic. An imaginary line is then taken over the head from one auditory meatus to another, and another line is taken from the base of the nose across the first line at right angles at the top of the head, and a third line from the outer angle of the orbit to where the first two lines cross each other. The centre of the last line is the seat of operation, and is in front of the motor areas of the brain.

Having selected this site an incision of about  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in length is made down to the bone, a small hole is then drilled through the bone with a drill having a movable collar so as to regulate the depth to which it penetrates. The hole in the bone need only be a little larger than the needle of the syringe which is to be inserted through it. The syringe should have a screw piston, and a needle of about two inches in length with a rounded point should be attached to the syringe by about three inches of rubber tubing. It



is then inserted through the hole drilled in the bone straight into the brain substance as deep as it will go, and an assistant holds it perfectly steady while the operator very slowly screws down the piston so as to allow the antitoxin to soak into the substance of the brain drop by drop, so as to avoid breaking up any brain tissue. It should take at least 10 minutes to inject  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c.c. When this amount has been injected the needle is withdrawn and the edges of the scalp wound drawn together by two or three stitches, and the wound sealed up with collodion and cotton wool. The same operation is now repeated on the other side. The object of using a round pointed needle is to avoid puncturing a vessel. A sharp pointed needle might possibly transfix an artery and produce hæmorrhage, whereas a round pointed one would glide off a vessel and go past it. In addition to the antitoxin given intracerebrally the patient receives 20 c.c. daily for 2, 3 or 4 days according to circumstances. The antitoxin given intracerebrally immunizes the higher nerve centres before the toxin has been fixed there. The antitoxin given hypodermically renders the blood antitoxic, and the toxin as it becomes absorbed from the source of supply is neutralized as soon as it enters the blood stream. The advantage of giving the antitoxin hypodermically in addition to intracerebrally is evident when we reflect that the tetanus bacilli may still be cultivating themselves and toxin still being absorbed."

Dose.—Intracerebrally  $2\frac{1}{2}$  c.c. of the Concentrated Serum. Subcutaneously 10 c.c.—30 c.c.

#### ANTIVENOMOUS SERUM (Antivenene).

The chief credit of this discovery rests with Calmette, although Sewall, Kauffmann, Phisalix, Bertrand, and Fraser have all contributed to our knowledge of the subject. Calmette experimented with the venom of nearly all the poisonous snakes known, and from his important publications we extract the following.

The venom is immediately destroyed by addition of chloride of gold solution, and by very dilute solutions of chloride of lime.

The lethal dose of the venom varies according to the species of snake, being between 0.05 and 0.3 milligrammes for a guinea-pig.

The serum was first obtained by accustoming rabbits and guinea-pigs to very weak doses of the venom. As the animals acquired some slight degree of immunity, the dose was increased until a very active serum was obtained, which neutralized large quantities of the snake poison. Then it was found that the serum possessed remedial properties, 4 c.c. being sufficient to prevent death when injected one hour after an animal had received a lethal dose.

The great demand for the serum necessitated the immunization of larger animals for its production in sufficient quantity, and for this purpose Calmette inoculated horses with the poison of the cobra. This serum which is effective against the venom of all species of snakes possesses a strength of 1 in 20,000, that is 0.1 c.c. is capable of protecting a rabbit of 2,000 g. weight from the injection of snake poison capable of killing the same animal in eight hours.

Recent research has shown that the toxic symptoms caused by snake bite are due to two venoms, one of which acts locally and the other centrally. To combat the former, treatment of the wound with an alkaline hypochlorite is essential. This destroys the venom and thus checks absorption.

It is necessary that the serum be injected as soon after the bite as possible, although Drs. Keatinge and A. Ruffer recently reported a case where a girl recovered after injection of the serum had been delayed for three hours.

Drs. Semple and Lamb (*B.M.J.*, April 1st, 1899), after a prolonged research on the efficacy of this serum in snake bite, conclude that we have in Calmette's serum a remedy which if



employed in a proper dose and manner should prove efficacious in all cases of bites from cobras and other poisonous snakes.

DOSE.—20 c.c., but in the case of the more venomous varieties double this quantity may be employed.

The following serums are stocked by us and can be immediately despatched on receipt of letter or telegram:—

Antidiphtheritic Serum.  
Antistreptococcic Serum.  
Antitetanic Serum.

**SODA MINT** (*vide* ANTACID). Page 46.

**SODIUM BICARBONATE (Sodii Bicarbonas).**

Antacid and gastric sedative.

Bulkley (*Med. Record, January 18th, 1897*) treats coryza by giving 20 to 30 grains of this salt in two or three ounces of water every half hour, for three doses, and then gives a fourth dose one hour after the third. He speaks very highly of the effectiveness of this line of treatment.

Tournier (*New York Med. Journal, April 25th, 1896*) reports a case of hyperacidity in which the patient took between two and two and a half ounces of sodium bicarbonate daily in divided doses. There was no constitutional disturbance and the intestinal functions remained normal.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Sodii Menth. Co.  
Sodii Bicarb., gr. 4. —  
Bism., Sodii Bicarb., aa, gr. 2.

DOSE.—10 to 60 gr.

**SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS** (*vide* HYPODERMICS, SOLUBLE).  
Page 75.

**SOMATOSE.**

Is an albumose food product prepared from meat, and contains the albuminous elements of the latter in an easily soluble form. The salts present in somatose correspond to the nutritive salts of fresh meat among which occurs phosphate of potassium, so important in the formation of muscular and cellular tissue. It is a tasteless, odourless powder—easily tolerated by the most delicate stomach, and is invaluable in wasting diseases; in convalescence from exhausting diseases; and in cases of children of backward development.

DOSE.—One teaspoonful thrice daily.

**SPINAL CORD. (Myelin) (Medulla Spinalis).**

This substance has been tested clinically with the idea that its complex constituents might be of service in the various paralyses and in nervous diseases.

Dufournier, Culerre and Engel have reported favourably of its use in insanity, tabes, impotence, and vesical paralysis, but the lack of confirmatory reports during the past year certainly does not appear to indicate that the remedy will occupy any definite place in modern therapeutics.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Medullæ Spinalis, gr. 5.

DOSE.—2 to 5 gr., t. d. s.

**SPLEEN SUBSTANCE (Substantia Splenis).**

Although preparations of this gland have not been found of service in leucocythemia they are reputed to be of service in various diseases of the blood, especially in those cases of ague from malarial districts, and in which rigors are an almost constant feature of the disease.



When the extract is injected into the veins of a dog there is a rapid fall of blood pressure which is almost instantly followed by a definite and well-marked rise. *Journ. Phys.*, Feb. 1898.

According to Dr. Campbell Clark (*Edin. Med. Journal*) spleen extract aids digestion and nutrition, increases cutaneous circulation, stimulates the glandular activity of the skin and also produces other effects which are described in detail in the article referred to.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Substantiæ Splenis, gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 15 gr.

### STOMACHIC CO.

A harmless and efficacious formula for dyspepsia.

R *Sodii Bicarb.*, gr. 2.  
*Pulv. Rhei*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Pulv. Zingib.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
*Mentholi*, gr.  $\frac{1}{8}$ .

DOSE.—1 to 4 Palatinoids ter die.

### STRONTIUM BROMIDE (*Strontii Bromidum*).

Prof. Roche (*Lancet*, Oct. 15, 1898) has met with great success in the treatment of epilepsy with this salt, as much as 180 grains being given daily for weeks without any unpleasant symptoms arising. He recommends the drug to be given in large doses for long periods, and concludes that it possesses many advantages over the corresponding salt of potassium.

DOSE.—5 grns. and upwards.

### STRYCHNINE (*Strychnina*).

A direct stimulant, chiefly acting on the medullary centres and cord. It is, in addition, a direct stimulant to cardiac muscle, and also possesses aphrodisiac properties.

INDICATIONS.—Specially useful in the various paralyses and as a remedy for nerve diseases. Hypodermically injected it is valuable in all kinds of collapse. Other indications are amaurosis from tobacco poisoning, progressive muscular myopathy, neurasthenia, pneumonia, etc.

It increases peristaltic action in constipation and when combined with ferrous carbonate as a bipalatinoid acts as an emmenagogue.

Balfour (*Edin. Med. Journal*, 1895) recommends strychnine in all cases where cardiac energy is defective without any evident structural lesion. Dr. Walker (*Ind. Lancet*, Jan. 16th, 1896) speaks highly of the hypodermic use of strychnine in the treatment of sciatica.

Dana (*Med. Record*, May 9th, 1896) reports the cure (7 cases out of 8) of obstinate neuralgia by giving hypodermic injections of large doses of strychnine sulphate. The injections were given once daily, commencing with  $\frac{1}{30}$  gr., increased to  $\frac{1}{8}$  or even  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr.

Dr. J. F. Prendergast (*New York Med. Journal*, July, 1896) advocates its use as an adjuvant in the treatment of incontinence of urine in children.

PREPARATIONS.—See SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS, page 75.)

Palatinoid: Ferri Quin. et Strychnin. Phosph.

Ferri Quin. et Strychnin. Cit., gr. 2.

Bipalatinoid: Ferri Carb. c. Strychnin., gr.  $\frac{1}{32}$ .

Ferri Carb. Arsenic., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ , Strychnin., gr.  $\frac{1}{100}$ .

Ferri Carb., gr. 8, Arsenic., gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ , Strychnin., gr.  $\frac{1}{30}$ .

DOSE.—Strychnin.,  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr.

Strychnin. Nitrates,  $\frac{1}{24}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.

Strychnin. Sulph.,  $\frac{1}{24}$  to  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.



**SULPHONAL.**

A simple, non toxic, and reliable hypnotic. It is indicated in every case of insomnia not due to pain, even where morphia, chloral, and other narcotics and toxic hypnotics are contra-indicated.

Mitchell Bruce (*Materia Medica*) says it produces lengthy, natural, and refreshing sleep, with no after effects, except from overdosing.

*Rev. de Therapeutique Med. Chir. Dec., 1896*, records excellent results following its use in the night sweats of phthisis. It also diminishes the cough. It should be given in doses of 15 to 30 gr. about two hours before retiring.

Dr. Shuttleworth (*Med. Annual, 1897*) recommends it to calm irritability arising from mental instability.

*The Clinical Journal, Nov. 3rd, 1897*, says that sulphonal may be used with advantage in the night sweats of phthisis.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Sulphonal., gr. 5.

DOSE.—10 to 30 gr.

**SULPHUR (Sulphur Præcipitatum).**

A mild laxative, antiseptic, and germicide. Valuable in rheumatoid arthritis, gout, etc. Best given as Sir Alfred Garrod's formula.

R Palatinoid : Sulphuris Co., gr. 5.

This prescription will also be found useful in various skin diseases.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid : Sulphuris Co.

(*Sulphur precip.*, gr. 2, *Pot. Bitart.*, gr. 4).

„ Rheumatic Comp.

„ Digestive Comp.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids, t. d. s.

**SUPRARENAL GLAND (Glandulæ Suprarenales).**

Further researches on this gland point to the existence within the medullary portion of some substance possessing remarkable powers as a hæmostatic. It is nearly two years ago since Schäfer pointed out the utility of an aqueous extract of suprarenal in epistaxis, and the extract has also been used abroad for controlling the hæmorrhage which arises in nasal and pharyngeal operations.

Manskowski (*St. Petersburg med. wochen, Bd 30*) has employed intravenous injections of sterilized and freshly prepared suprarenal extract in chloroform syncope. In such small doses of 15-30 g. of a 1% solution it acts as a powerful constrictor of the vascular system, giving tone to cardiac muscle, and facilitating respiration. It is a powerful remedy and must be used with caution.

Schäfer (*Trans. Soc. Anæsthetists*) spoke highly of this substance in circulatory paralysis.

Solis-Cohen (*Philadelphia Med. Journal*) relates his own experience in testing an extract of this gland on himself whilst suffering from hay fever. A cure was effected probably by the extract increasing the tone of the vessels in the nasal mucous membrane.

Grünbaum (*Journal Physiol., May 11th, 1899*), after suggesting under certain conditions the use of suprarenal extract for hæmatemesis, records some experiments he performed to find out whether the hæmostatic properties were exerted at the same time as the great rise of blood pressure which is generally recorded as following the administration of suprarenal extract. He found no appreciable rise in pressure in healthy persons, so concludes that the extract is an ideal hæmostatic in cases of hæmorrhage from the walls of the alimentary canal and bladder.



An interesting fact, noted by Dr. Hunter, is that suprarenal gland when administered internally considerably influences conditions of muscular fatigue.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Glandulæ Suprarenale, gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 15 gr.

### SYRINGES.

We supply both ordinary hypodermic syringes and antitoxin or serum syringes. Both kinds are of high-class manufacture, are constructed on the latest scientific principles, and will be found reliable instruments in any emergency. The antitoxin syringe is particularly adapted for complete and perfect sterilization by boiling. In short the instrument can be boiled, adjusted, and filled with serum ready for injection within three minutes.

*For Hypodermic Syringe see pages 76 and 77.*

### SYRUPS (Syrupi).

Easton's (page 70).

Ferri Phosph. Co. (page 58).

Hypophosph. Co. (page 77).

Triplicis (*Edin. Infirmary Pharmacopœia*) (page 113).

TABLETS (Uncompressed) (see SOLUBLE HYPODERMICS, page 75).

### TANNIGEN (Di-Acetyl-Tannin).

A greyish white tasteless powder which is insoluble in water or the stomach, but is decomposed in the intestines. It is recommended in chronic diarrhœa.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Tannigen, gr. 3.

DOSE.—1 to 3 Palatinoids.

### TAR (Pix Liquida).

A valuable stimulating expectorant in bronchitis and pulmonary affections generally. Dr. Wm. Murrell, an authority on bronchitis, speaks highly of its efficacy as a sedative in this complaint.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Picis Liquidæ, ℥ 2½.

DOSE.—One Palatinoid every three hours slowly sucked.

### TEREBENE (Terebenum).

An isomer of oil of turpentine prepared from that substance by the action of sulphuric acid and subsequent distillation. It is an excellent stimulating and disinfectant expectorant for chronic bronchitis and an efficacious remedy in palpitation, one palatinoid of five minims generally sufficing to slow the heart in a few minutes.

Dr. W. Murrell recommends it highly in phthisis, bronchitis and catarrhs. It can be applied to the recesses of the pulmonary cavities by means of the Globe Nebulizer or Universal Vaporizer.

PREPARATIONS.—Nebolin. Comp., No. 16.

Palatinoid: Terebini, ℥ 5.

DOSE.—5 to 15 minims.

### TERPINOL (Terpinolum).

A balsamic pine preparation useful in bronchitis and catarrh.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Terpinoli, ℥ 5.

DOSE.—5 minims thrice daily.

### TETRONAL.

A hypnotic having an action similar to sulphonal, but possessing the advantage of producing sleep in about twenty minutes. It is said not to cause a habit and to produce no disagreeable after effects.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Tetronal, gr. 5.

DOSE.—2 to 4 Palatinoids.



**THALLIUM ACETATE (Thallii Acetas).**

Combemale writing in the *New York Medical Journal* advocates the employment of this salt to relieve the night sweats of phthisis. He tested it on thirty patients in daily doses of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains, and continued it only for four days as its effect is visible for eight or ten days. He calls attention to one drawback, viz., it caused total rapid alopecia in three cases, but in these three cases the falling off of the hair was a prominent symptom before the administration of thallium.

DOSE.— $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 grains daily.

**THYMOL.**

A powerful antiseptic introduced by Sonsino (Pisa) for the treatment of anchylostomiasis. A case is reported by Dr. Hardie (Brisbane), *Med. Annual*, 1897, in which Dr. Turner, of the Hospital for Sick Children, used this remedy in large doses as recommended by Sonsino, and with such marked success that he considers it may be looked upon as a specific in this disease.

De Rienzi (*Med. Week*, Sep. 10, 1897), has obtained excellent results with thymol in the treatment of the fever of tuberculosis. He prefers it to any of the newer synthetic antipyretics, and gives it in 4 gr. doses three or four times a day. This he increases till the daily dose equals 60 or 70 grains. It does not affect the stomach, but on the contrary appears to assist digestion.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Thymol., gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 10 gr.

**TURPENTINE, OIL OF (Oleum Terebinthinæ).**

The oil distilled from the oleo-resin which exudes from various species of pine.

It has in a marked degree the action of other volatile oils, is absorbed by the unbroken skin and communicates an odour of violets to the urine. It should never be given in cases of Bright's disease.

Dr. C. W. Chapman (*B. M. J.*, March 13th, 1897) reports a case of purpura hæmorrhagia in which he gave turpentine ℥ xv. every two hours. Improvement soon set in, bleeding progressively diminished, and a complete recovery ensued.

Dr. Simon (*Med. Ann.*, 1897, 567), prefers turpentine in typhoid fever, he orders ℥ xv. to be given in mucilage every four hours and claims for this drug that it is not only a good antiseptic, but also a cardiac tonic, and tends to check hæmorrhage.

In the *Medical Annual*, 1899, is recorded a series of cases of pneumonia in which turpentine was injected into the subcutaneous tissue of the anterior axillary line over the eighth rib. Severe pain was caused and an abscess formed, but the case ultimately did well.

PREPARATIONS.—Palatinoid: Olei Terebinthinæ, ℥ 5.

DOSE.—10 to 30 minims.

**THYMUS GLAND (Glandula Thymi).**

Owing to the many difficulties surrounding the different histological changes in the life of this gland the determination of its true physiological function is still a matter of conjecture.

Reasoning from analogy we might judge that as glandular epithelium is only present during the early months of uterine life, this period limits the secretory activity of the gland although it yet remains to be discovered if the lymphadenoid tissue which succeeds the glandular, differs in function from that of other parts of the body. From the foregoing it will be seen that the use of the thymus gland as a therapeutic agent does not rest on a very definite physiological basis, and it is worthy of note that it first came to be used clinically through a mistake. Thyroid gland was



ordered for a case of exophthalmic goitre, but thymus was accidentally substituted with the result that the patient derived considerable benefit from the treatment.

Mammack (*Klin Monatsbl. f. Augenh. February, 1897*) speaks highly of the treatment of exophthalmic goitre with thymus, and Cohen (*Amer. Bulletin, May, 1897*) who has reported twelve cases successfully treated, considers that the gland acts as an antitoxin which modifies the exciting causes of the disease.

Rushton Parker (*B.M.J., Jan. 7th, 1899*), reports at some length four cases of exophthalmic goitre in which thymus gland was used. In neither of the cases was there any appreciable reduction of the swollen thyroid, but in all the cases many of the objectionable symptoms, such as palpitation, excessive pulse rate, tremblings, etc., were, if not removed, considerably modified.

Reinbach (*Centr. f. Chir., 41, 1898*), concludes that cases of goitre although not cured by thymus gland are yet greatly benefitted.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: *Glandulæ Thymi.*, gr. 5.

DOSE.—5 to 20 gr.

### THYROCOL.

Thyrocol is a preparation which possesses the full activity of the thyroid gland, and has been used successfully in all cases where the physiological needs of the patient indicated thyroid treatment.

It increases nitrogenous metabolism in a most marked degree, and differs from other preparations, the activity of which varies according to the amount of active principles present, in that it contains *the whole* of the active constituents of the gland.

It is not only a specific in that comparatively rare condition myxœdema, but is also of service in many other conditions dependent on perverted function of the thyroid gland as alopecia, cretinism, climacteric, puerperal, and adolescent insanity, ichthyosis, psoriasis, lupus, etc.

Thyrocol is a tasteless powder, prepared from the colloid material of the gland, and was first prepared by Dr. Hutchison, of the Physiological Laboratory, Edinburgh University. He demonstrated without a doubt that it possesses the full activity of the gland, and his research culminated in the successful treatment of a case of myxœdema (*B. M. J., Feb. 17th, 1897*), which had withstood other thyroid preparations, and even the glands themselves.

Buchanan (*B.M.J., June 17th, 1899*), relates an extraordinary cure of myxœdema effected by the administration of one palatinoid of thyrocol daily—gradually increased to four. This was reduced to two by Feb. 22nd, and in June to one in the twenty-four hours. The result may be best imagined by quoting the concluding sentence as it appeared in the Journal. "His appearance has so altered that he has repeatedly to explain to his customers that he is the same person they knew before, and that the stout old gentleman with the white hair was not his father, who had as they believed, died of 'dropsy.'"

Pearce Gould (*B.M.J., Nov. 1898*), recently showed a case of lupus of some years' duration in a woman aged 47. The colloid matter of the thyroid gland was administered with the result that the lupoid ulceration healed completely over in three weeks.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Thyrocol. equiv. to 5 grs. of the gland.

Pulv. Thyrocol.

### THYROID GLAND (*Glandula Thyroidea*).

The efficacy of this substance in myxœdema and allied conditions is too well known to need further comment, especially as we now know sufficient of the action of the gland to give a firm scientific foundation for its use in the conditions above stated. A few words



on the development of the year's treatment may not, however, be amiss.

No bad results are reported as following its use in obesity, besides an occasional mild form of tachycardia, whilst a considerable reduction in the weight of the patient follows. In various skin diseases, and especially in lupus, it has been given with marked effect.

Pliques (*Rev. Med.*, Jan. 31st, 1898), recommends the careful use of this gland substance in the treatment of fatty infiltration of the heart.

Galland (*Loire Med. Ann.*, April 15th, 1899), reports a case of fracture of the femur in a man aged 53 in which there was absence of consolidation over a year afterwards. By means of a special apparatus the man was enabled to walk, and after taking thyroid gland five grains daily for a month consolidation was complete in another month. The good result was attributed by Blanc to the use of the thyroid gland.

A word on the symptoms of intoxication which have been noted by various observers as following thyroid treatment, and defined as thyroidism. These have been investigated by Lanz and Gluzinski and are considered by these authorities as due to ptomaine poisoning, the development of noxious substances, such as ptomaines and toxalbumens, being a necessary concomitant to exposing such readily decomposable matter as animal tissues to the air. The hermetic seal of the palatinoid prevents access of air and consequent decomposition, thus proving the superiority of our method of administering such substances.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Glandulæ Thyroideæ, gr. 2 et 5

DOSE.—5 grains thrice daily.

### TRIONAL.

This is a new hypnotic allied to sulphonal, but acting much more rapidly. It produces certain sleep in from 15 to 30 minutes, is non-cumulative and does not upset the digestive apparatus.

The *Medical Annual*, 1898, describes trional as one of the newer series of synthetic remedies, possessing hypnotic properties, and says that it acts in 20 or 30 minutes, is non-cumulative, and does not leave the disagreeable sequelæ of sleeplessness, lassitude and depression after use.

Dr. Browne (*B.M.J.*, March 22nd, 1898) says that trional does not affect the stomach, and is a valuable means of breaking a permanent habit of sleeplessness, when a few good refreshing nights may restore the normal habit. The dose does not require to be increased, and the drug frequently proves effectual when chloral, paraldehyde, and the majority of hypnotics have failed.

Rubemann (*Journ. des Prat.*) has given as much as 3500 grains to a patient in six months—it having no cumulative influence and apparently not affecting the heart.

Frost (*New York Med. Journ.*, March, 1897), of the Willard State Hospital, recommends the alternation of trional with the bromides in the treatment of epilepsy. A dose of 5 to 10 grains thrice daily was used at the commencement of the treatment but was gradually reduced as the patients yielded to its influence.

Goldman (*Journ. de Méd. de Paris*), considers trional far preferable to sulphonal chiefly because it does not accumulate in the system or irritate the kidneys and intestines in the process of elimination. Further he is of the opinion that it is a harmless hypnotic.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid : Trional, gr. 5.

DOSE.—15 to 30 grains.

TRINITRIN, see under NITROGLYCERINE, page 87.

### TRIPLE SYRUP.

A favourite officinal formula of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, consisting of Parrish's food, 3 parts ; Easton's Syrup, 1½ parts ; and



Syr. Hypophosph. Co.,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts. It is at once apparent that such a combination must prove useful in a variety of diseases of nervous origin, or in cases of malnutrition and in convalescence from acute diseases. A point worthy of record, and one to which the preparation owes its insertion in the Pharmacopœia of the above-mentioned Hospital, is that by combining all three of the syrups a product is obtained which possesses a far higher therapeutic value than either of the syrups taken singly.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Syrupi Triplicis equiv. to one teaspoonful.

DOSE.—One palatinoid thrice daily after meals.

#### UNIVERSAL VAPORIZER (O. S. & Co.).

This instrument is simply a cheaper form of the Globe Nebulizer and is intended for use at the patient's home. It is as useful in lung, throat and nose affections as the original instrument, the chief differences being that it has no inhaler mask and is somewhat smaller.



For solutions for use with the above see NEBOLINE COMPOUNDS, page 84.

#### URANIUM NITRATE (Uranii Nitratis).

This drug is undergoing trial in diabetes mellitus. Sufficient reports have not yet been published to enable a reliable statement to be made as to its action, but the reader may be referred to a paper published in the *Lancet*, June, 1895, by Dr. Samuel West, in which he claims to have successfully treated several cases with this drug. It is best prescribed in palatinoid form as chemical change is thus prevented and the tasteless administration of the drug is possible.

Dr. Ebenezer Duncan commenting on Dr. West's paper, says in the *Medical News*, September 11th, 1898, that the cause of the partial failure of this remedy in diabetes is due to insufficient doses generally being given. He considers that it is necessary to give 12—15 grs. thrice daily after meals. The possibility of setting up gastritis and nephritis must not be lost sight of. He has tested the remedy at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary on six cases, and in one only was there no improvement and this case was an advanced one.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Uranii Nitratis, gr. 1.

DOSE.—1 to 2 Palatinoids.

NOTE.—*B.M.J.*, Sept. 6th, 1897, reports on Palatinoids of Uranium Nitrate (O. S. & Co.):—"This is a convenient form of administration. They should be taken on a full stomach and are better taken as palatinoids than in solution."



**UREA.**

Although nearly ten years have elapsed since Fredrich first pointed out the possibility of using this substance as a diuretic, it is only within the last two that a systematic clinical trial has been extended to the drug in England.

In 1896 Klemperer (*Berl. Klin. Woch.* 1 & 33) carefully tested urea in various cases of ascites and obtained most gratifying results.

Other observers however differ from Klemperer's estimate of its utility, notably Kohn and Bettmann (*Ztschr. f. Heilk., Berlin, S.* 395, 1896) who found it most erratic in its action, whilst Van Noorden (*Real. Encyclop. des Gesamm.*), working independently, obtained results which agreed in their entirety with those of Klemperer. In this instance the substance was tested in various cases of general cardiac dropsy, doses of 90 to 150 grains being given daily, and diuresis being greatly increased.

In England the available literature on the subject is scanty, and although opinions as to its value differ there appears to be a general consensus of opinion that it possesses value as a diuretic and that large doses are not injurious.

**VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM (Black Haw).**

Uterine tonic, sedative, astringent, hæmostatic and alterative—probably acts through the sympathetic system.

INDICATIONS.—Should be prescribed as Palatinoid: Viburnum Co. where patients habitually abort, and in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, dysentery, chronic diarrhœa, etc.

Dr. Parvin (*Med. Ann.*, 1895, p. 252) reviewing the treatment of dysmenorrhœa says:—"Schwarze favours the administration of viburnum which is to be given for seven days before the period."

Dr. More-Madden (*Med. Ann.*, 1897, p. 93) says of the uterine sedatives and alteratives:—"Viburnum Prunifolium is the most serviceable."

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Viburni Co. (*Viburnum Ext.*, gr. 2, *Aletris Ext.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , *Caulophyllin*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ , *Ext. Bellad.*, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ ).

DOSE.—1 to 4 Palatinoids.

**VIGORAL.**

This is a liquid form of Armour's Extract of Beef, but prepared with the addition of pure beef in powdered form so that the highly nourishing as well as the stimulating properties of the beef are supplied. Armour's products are packed in jars and bottles of various sizes, and can be obtained through any of the leading wholesale or retail houses.

**ZINC VALERIANATE (Zinci Valerianas).**

This compound salt represents zinc as a nervine tonic and the well known efficacy of valerian as an antispasmodic.

Dr. Burney Yeo (*Practitioner*, Feb., 1893) says that in neurotic cases of angina pectoris this salt is of great service.

Grayson (*Therapeutic Gazette*, June, 1899) recommends this salt to be given internally for hay fever.

PREPARATION.—Palatinoid: Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1, gr. 2.

Bipalatinoid: Zinci Valerian., gr. 1, Pil. Bland.

gr. 4, Ext. Cascara, gr.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

„ Zinci Valer., gr. 1, Quinin. Sulph.,

gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , Pil. Bland, gr. 4.

„ Zinci Valerian., gr. 1, Pil. Bland.

gr. 4.

DOSE.—1 to 3 grains.



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*For "HYPODERMULES" vide page 77.*



# The "Combined" Policy

## FOR MEDICAL MEN.

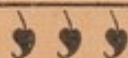
**TABLE OF COMPENSATION AND PREMIUMS:**

In Case of		COMPENSATION.		
		Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
By RAILWAY ACCIDENT.	Death, or Loss of Hands or Feet or Eyes, or One Hand or Foot and One Eye .. .. .	£ 4000	£ 2000	£ 1000
	Loss of One Hand, Foot or Eye	2000	1000	500
	Temporary Total Disablement..	£24 weekly	£12 weekly	£6 weekly
	„ Partial „ ..	£6 weekly	£3 weekly	30/- weekly
By OTHER ACCIDENT.	Death, or Loss of Hands or Feet or Eyes, or One Hand or Foot and One Eye .. .. .	2000	1000	500
	Loss of One Hand, Foot or Eye	1000	500	250
	Temporary Total Disablement..	£12 weekly	£6 weekly	£3 weekly
	„ Partial „ ..	£3 weekly	30/- weekly	15/- weekly
By ANY ACCIDENT.	Permanent Total Disablement resulting from injury other than those stated above ..	£60 annuity	£30 annuity	£15 annuity
	Temporary Total Disablement by Typhoid, Typhus or Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Diphtheria or Measles..	£12 weekly	£6 weekly	£3 weekly
Annual Premium .. .. .		£10	£5	£2 10s.
Or <i>without</i> Temporary Partial Disable- ment Allowance .. .. .		£8	£4	£2

Weekly Compensation limited to twenty-six weeks in respect of  
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after **Ten** years a further reduction of 5 per  
cent. if no claim for compensation has been  
made during the second five years.

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(FORM OF PROPOSAL AT BACK.)



# The OCEAN Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd.,

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## PROPOSAL FOR "COMBINED" POLICY.

1. Name in full \_\_\_\_\_
2. Address (please state fully) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Age next Birthday \_\_\_\_\_ Weight \_\_\_\_\_ Height \_\_\_\_\_
4. Profession \_\_\_\_\_ **Medical** \_\_\_\_\_
5. Have you ever made a Proposal for Insurance against Accidents?  
If so, to what Companies or Company, and with what result? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Has any Company ever declined a Proposal from you, or declined to renew your Policy? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Have you ever made a Claim against any Accident Company? If so, give name of Company, date and amount, and for what injury.  
If more than one Claim has been made, particulars of each must be given. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Are you insured against Accidents or Sickness at the present time?  
If so, in what Company or Companies, and for what amount? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Is this Proposal for an *additional* insurance against Accidents? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Is your hearing or sight impaired, or have you any other physical defect? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Are you ruptured, or have you varicose veins? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Have you ever suffered from Diabetes, Gout, Erysipelas, Paralysis, or a Fit of any kind? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Have you had Small-pox? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Have you been Vaccinated? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Do you play football, or engage in bicycle racing, riding in races or steeplechases, hunting or mountaineering? \_\_\_\_\_
16. Have you any intention of going beyond the limits of Europe? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Benefits to be insured as per Column No. \_\_\_\_\_ (see back)  
including \_\_\_\_\_  
excluding Temporary Partial Disablement. Premium £.....

### DECLARATION.

I hereby declare that the answers given above are in every respect true and correct, that my health is good, that my habits are temperate and always have been so, and that I have not concealed any important circumstance that ought to be communicated to the Corporation. And I hereby agree that this Declaration shall be the basis of the Contract of Assurance between the Corporation and myself.

Dated this ..... day of ..... 1

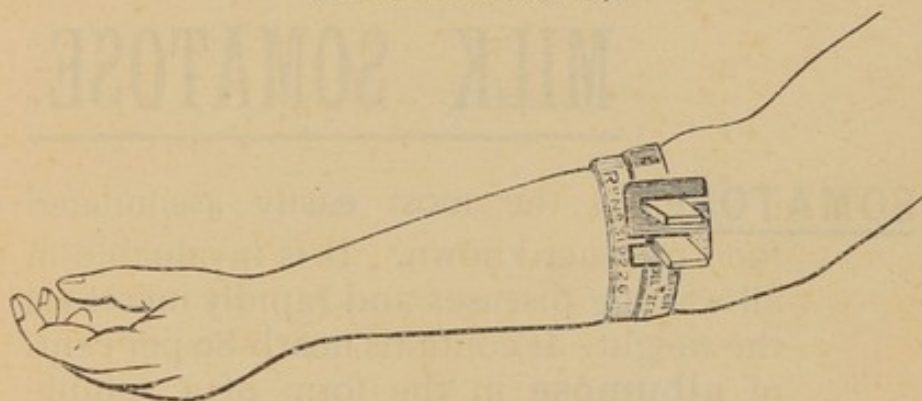
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IRON SOMATOSE possesses strength giving qualities and increases the amount of red blood corpuscles. It does not, even after long continued use, affect the teeth or cause constipation.

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Visit entered but not made	- - - - -	S
Second Visit same day	- - - - -	X <sup>2</sup>
Medicine to be sent	- - - - -	✕
Medicine sent	- - - - -	*
Confinement	- - - - -	∅
Night Visit	- - - - -	N
Special Visit	- - - - -	S
Consultation	- - - - -	C
Vaccination	- - - - -	V
Mixture	- - - - -	M
Repeat	- - - - -	R



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Feb. 24<sup>th</sup> (Sat.) S.S. Carthaginian.

Somewhere in the Irish Sea.

After a month or so at Mayhill we pulled out yesterday morning. All up at 3.30. Led our horses down to the ship arriving about 6.30. Even at that early hour and in spite of the rain there was quite a crowd in the streets but not enough to interfere with the horses. The crowd gradually gathered until at 2.30 when we pulled out every place with insight of the ship was black with people. Tremendous enthusiasm. The men lined the sides and manned the rigging cheering for all they were worth. All down the river the same thing. Crowds lining the banks and cheering. The horses are on two decks. We are put up between decks. Edin & Bernards are forward - Glas. Arps and Lamont are aft. Things are pretty tight there being naturally little room to put anything. We are dived into messes of 8 & 12. Tables are fixed and we sling our hammocks over the tables and sleep there. It was lucky cabin



1900. Feb.

S.S. Cartheguman

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 f. s. d.

Feb. 24 last night still it was quite a sight when all started to sling their hammocks.

To-day it is fairly mild and the weather is somewhat thick - fog horn going occasionally.

Feb. 27. (Tues) Sunday was a pleasant day.

Slight roll and quite a number became sea sick. Yesterday was a dirty one. In the morning there was a roll which increased as the day went on and the wind got up. Combined with that quite a heavy rain came on. Picture the misery.

In of our deck space about (100 ft. x 40) there are 240 souls and bodies unfortunately, with all their goods chattels and feeding requisites. Pails tea pots and buckets were rolling all over the place. Up on deck quite a number hopelessly sick were lying out in the drenching rain until hauled into shelter mostly in empty horse-boxes. Some squeezed into a cabin, formerly the stewards but marked hosp. berths and so showed the legitimate inhabitants out. Personally I had a time of it as



Feb.

S.S. Carthaginian

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

1900.

mess orderly. Setting the table and  
filling the cups etc. was lively but the  
worst was standing one of a long row  
in the alleyway, getting banged about  
every sea that came; then when you  
got your dish filled making a bolt across  
the deck as hard as possible to escape  
a drubbing. The poor horses had a  
time. There was an awful clatter  
every sea that passed. Two succumbed.

It is quite a science here at night  
slung hammocks and it is wonderful  
into what small space 100 men can  
be slung. To-day has been fine  
and the sea is gradually calming down.

Nearly every one is cured and things  
are getting more shipshape. There was  
boat and fire drill this afternoon.

Mar. 4<sup>th</sup> (Sunday) We are now getting  
it somewhat warm.

Two days ago just at the Canaries  
there was a distinct change in the  
temperature. So far it has not been  
uncomfortably hot and always  
pleasant on deck. We are doing



Mar. 55 Cathaguan

1900.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

Mar

steadily between 270 and 280 nauts a day. I guess tomorrow will see the equator. I have only slept on deck one night as the accommodation there is not good, and it is not really bad below. Still suffering from some catarrh and hoarseness.

The work of the week was stopping at Las Palmas. The order was issued that we were all men to go ashore but when we touched orders were got to push on at once so we did not get. We lay a mile or so from the harbour to the west of the town which is situated on a point. All round rather bare hills rise. There was another trooped with Canaries on board in the bay. There was quite a lively time while it lasted with the bumboats. They were all round the ship and did a big business. Their style was just the usual. The health of the men generally has been good but about 20 horses have succumbed so far.

8<sup>th</sup> Since last note it has been getting steadily warmer and to-day we expect to cross the line. Yesterday was



1900. Mar. S.S. Carthagenian

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

indeed was in the morning, close dull  
with very light winds. In the afternoon  
there were heavy showers and a number  
of us got on the poop deck and had a  
fresh water bath. To-day it is much  
pleasanter, a fresh breeze right ahead.

Yesterday there was inspection of vaccination  
marks - few were much of a success.

This afternoon there is to be inoculation  
for typhoid. It is voluntary.

11<sup>th</sup> March. (Sun) Southern Atlantic. Nothing  
of great note

happened since last entry. About 50 men  
were inoculated for typhoid. In the  
majority of cases the reaction was slight.

One man, who had had malaria before  
had a rigor within an hour of operation  
but was practically all right again  
in 6 hours. Another became rigid and  
collapsed shortly after. He was quite  
sick next day but is now all right.  
Perhaps the man who felt it most  
was Laurie, a big hard fellow. He  
was very sick next day and had a  
very bad headache. Nearly all



1900 Mar. SS Carthagenian

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

complained of pain and stiffness locally but inspection revealed little but a slight swelling and tenderness. In a few cases there was a blush.

A great many men have had throats just now. Some are quite dreadfully with notable injection of the vessels at the back of the pharynx. The other prevalent complaint is swelled ankles probably due to the heat easy life and hanging around.

Since last entry the weather has been fine with the exception of Friday night when we crossed the line, it rained hard all night. We have had a head wind all the time which has kept it bearably cool. It is very pleasant on the deck at night and would be thoroughly enjoyable if the deck were only a little softer.

I was on guard the other day at the Canteen and this is part of my instructions just as written and posted up by our Adjutant a Capt. in the Regular Army.

"The Sentry on the Canteen will keep decks and Alloway perfectly clear of persons whose business is done".



1900. Mar.

SS Cartheganan

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

17<sup>th</sup> Mar. Since last entry I have mostly been busy being ill. I was inoculated for typhoid about 3.30 on Tues. the 13<sup>th</sup>. Within 2 hrs. I began to feel sickish and wasn't inclined to eat anything, all I had was a violent desire to lie down somewhere. I had no real rigor but a cold feeling down the back, dry skin and slight headache. All next day I felt dry and feverish but nothing. Local symptoms, swelling and dull pain, acute on movement, set in during the first evening. Next day two glands in the left groin swelled and became very tender. The lines of lymphatics to them were marked on the skin and there was a general local blush. The following day Thurs. these symptoms considerably alleviated continued. I still had no appetite but I could move about a little although I still lay around most of the time. Yesterday I turned up for a parade but did not feel very brisk. The sun made me feel rather light-headed & the doctor sent me off the deck.



1900. Mar. Capetown.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 L S. d.

To-day I feel almost all right and have eaten with relish for the first time. I put in a usual day's routine but did not feel at all inclined to run errands myself at morning stables.

My case was perhaps as bad as any of this batch, but several had almost similar experiences. All are now going around as usual.

The weather is now much colder and we are having a persistent fairly strong head wind. Knocking the days run down to somewhere between 20° & 21° F. To-day at midday they say we were 500 miles from Cape Town.

20<sup>th</sup> March Capetown, S.A. For the last few days there has been nothing but dress parades to see if we have all our kit in good order.

Yesterday I went on guard at 2.30. Between 4 & 5 p.m. we sighted Table Mountain comparatively close by when the mist cleared. It was really very fine as we sailed out. The clouds were down on all but gradually they cleared off and



1900. Mar.

Capetown

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

one by one the notable peaks came out. I spotted them from a photograph. The Lion hill on the right, the Devil's Peak to the left and Table Mountain between. There was some what of a table cloth but whether the genuine article or not. Of course I cannot say.

The evening cleared very fine and the view from where we lay off in the bay was really beautiful. Right ahead were the mountains mentioned with

great clouds rolling above them, and the city lying right <sup>round</sup> ~~on~~ close to the beach. Extending right round the Lion Hill. Away to the S. extends a steep precipitous range of hills. To the North and W. there is a magnificent bay at present full of shipping. Most of the large steamers are transports. Late this afternoon we sailed in and are now tied up along side the wharf. We passed several troops on the way in & one immediately preceded us. There is a regular new army around here, between those camped on shore and those afloat. Since as the Cyrene have a tremendous crowd



1900 Mar. Maitland Camp. C'town

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

on board. The Cyreni have Germany; one troop being the F.T. Light Horse, which completes the Scottish Contingent. Within the last 24 hours about 5 transports have arrived and two mail steamers. Many more are expected. The news we have received is that Bloufontein has been occupied for 4 days. Evidently they expect stiff opposition yet altho' it is said the Boer States are inclined to go home & have done so in large numbers. No one came out to see us and there was no crowd on the wharf. Evidently Cape Town is blasé of transports. The weather is fine, no extremely warm and distinctly cool at night.

Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> March Maitland Camp  
Cape Town.

Early on Wed. the 21<sup>st</sup> we started disembarking. We started with stores ammunition etc. This took us till dinner time. The chief scene of interest was the landing of about 1500 Boer prisoners from two ships lying beside us - The "Orient" and the "City of Cambridge". They looked for all the world like a crowd of Western



1900. Mar. Marland Camp, Capetown

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

American miners, only naturally they were very much more subdued in their manner. They were of all ages - gray haired men and youngsters all slinging along with slouched hats on plain clothes more or less respectable and their blankets hung over their shoulders mostly Indian fashion. They were mostly big swarthy men, stooped and shuffling along in anything but a soldier like way. Their officers were big well set up men, a number of them being Germans. There were both Transvaals & O.F. States among them. Most that I saw were of the Agricultural class. They were all Crozier's men, and the ones who were at Magersfontein. Lately they have had a terrible time and nearly all were heartily glad to be done with it. So I heard from the City of Cambridge S. Surgeons. They were all massed up on the outside of the wharf under a guard of the Loocsters and marched off to prison.

After them a battery of Artillery moved off and then we got our horse out.



1900. Mar. Maitland Camp. Capetown

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

The wharf presented quite a scene, crowded with ammunition boxes, damage bags etc and all strewn over with saddles. We had to saddle up, put on marching kit and march up to this camp, a distance of fully 4 miles. It was hot and dusty.

The people took but little interest, as I said before they are evidently quite blasé. It was terribly hot and dusty and I for one was heartily glad when we got here. We

entered the camp at its S. limit. This is a very big camp. I am sure we marched  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 miles before reaching the "lines" laid out for us. Our lines are at the extreme end and right back are more German, Cavalry and Artillery. I suppose there are somewhere about 5000 mounted men in camp. They say there are some 30,000 troops in and around Capetown.

The camp is situated some 3 miles or so west of the Devil's peak and the boundary is at the Observatory where there is a station. Or rather the boundary is at a stream west of the Observatory. S. it extends perhaps  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from these points it extends further than I know as out a short way it is uncleared brush. We are at present



1950. Mar. Maitland Capetown

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

The last lines N + S. of us extend lines of English  
Jennamy and further down regulars, New  
Zealanders & some artillery. Two farms are  
enclosed they are used for the staff and  
A.S.C. The Camp is really very pretty as  
it is happily relieved by the large trees round  
the farms. The view from it towards the hills  
above Capetown is very fine notably at times  
when the light on them is truly lovely.

28<sup>th</sup> March Wed. There is little to chronicle since

last entry except a little excitement  
due to an order to leave from a camp  
some 35 miles from here called Stellenbosch.  
Our departure was ordered for yesterday but  
it is off and we have no further orders.

We have had however full dress parades  
each morning and all our kits were packed  
for immediate departure. Since Sunday  
things have been running somewhat. Each  
day I have been busy every minute from  
reville at 5.30 till 6 pm. Food has  
been rather thin but we make it up in the  
evening at the canteen.

April 3<sup>rd</sup> Stellenbosch Camp.

On Friday



1900. Ap.

Stellenbosch

21 30

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 L S. d.

last 30<sup>th</sup> March we left Maitland. We got everything arranged and pulled out about 2 pm. By sunset we made a camp at a place called Durban Bridge close to a wayside inn called the Boston hotel. We made camp there or rather bivouaced as this called now, in the army. It was a pleasant change and as our sole diet was dog biscuits, very convenient to the Boston hotel. We pulled up pegs about 2 pm next day, Sat, making this camp about 8 pm quite dark. I believe we went some 4-5 miles out of our way. This is 3 or 4 miles beyond the town of Stellenbosch, a very pretty little town situated near a fine little river where we watered our horses and Lord Louat's pony knelt down and dropped him in. Our passage caused some little stir. All the people turned out of their houses and some waved flags. What was more to the point some of the D.C.O. I.F. came out with beer and some ladies gave us apples etc. It is beautifully wooded round the town but as this is all I have seen



1900. Apr.

Stellenbosch

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

of it I cannot say much. There are the usual number of angers around and a large proportion of breeds. This camp is about 4 to 5 miles out of the town S.W. of the town.

8th April. Sun. Stellenbosch Camp.

This isn't a bad spot but for the lack of water. There is an excellent canteen where some of us practically live. There is also an irrigation pond in near the farm house on whose land we are on. It belongs to Mr Rhodes. This pond is less than a mile away. It is about 120 yds long and very prettily situated in a wood. Nearly every afternoon we go over for a wash and swim. One camp is situated on a hill side quite exposed to the sun so terribly dusty in sunny weather. For the last few days we have had it showing so there is no dust. There are two camps over on this hill and across the valley on another low hill is a summer camp, where there is lots



1900. Apr. Wellington

20

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 L S. d.

of water. We have to ride our horses over there every 3 times a day. It is about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles away. There is a company of Canadian Rifles camped near them. There are a number of Indians there acting as spies.

April 26<sup>th</sup> Wellington Camp

Thurs. Wellington - Nothing very particular happened at Stillenboch after we got all our horses, most of them Argentines, but a funeral. One of the 19<sup>th</sup> gun section was thrown and died about 15 hours later. Two days after we had a military funeral. All the 19<sup>th</sup> a great many of Roberts' horse and the Catholics from the other companies turned out. He was taken in a gun carriage and at Stillenboch we had a band to play the Dead March. It was quite a sight and the horses behaved like old chargers. We had some rather good drills & one day we were all out all day at a sham fight. Last Sunday we started to move up here to be more handy for transport. The 17<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup>



1900. ap.

Wellington

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

pulled out that day. Next day Monday we pulled out with the 2<sup>nd</sup>. First day, Monday, we made a camp a mile or so short of a very pretty little town called Paarl. Our route was round the northern end of the range of high hills facing the camp. When we got round we struck a very fine undulating valley, watered by the river Berg and running pretty well north. This I believe is a very fine fruit district. The season unfortunately is pretty well over. Our camp at Paarl was very prettily situated on a low lying field beside a small farm. We found one or two stalls established where we got tea etc. which went high as we had nothing since breakfast and by the time we shittled our horses it was nearly 3pm. Stronger liquid was got up at the station later on. Next morning we trotted through Paarl & for what we could see it seemed a very pleasant place. Two, except the natives sympathized with us, but



1900 Ap Wellington

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

all are ready to take our money - Paarl is a very straggling town but very prettily wooded and a number of the houses are picturesque. Our route after leaving Paarl was due north up the valley. We approached Wellington over a low hill skirted the town to the west and after watering at the river drew up just beside the railway station. The 19<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> men already camped there and we were camped in the adjoining field. The centre of the town, a large white church with a football field adjoining is about a mile away. To the left at right angles to the street with the big church, runs Church St the street with the shops and the Chief Hotel - the Masonic. Life is quite well worth living here - Just across the line from our camp is the station hotel - where breakfast lunch & dinner are served 2/6 a time. Drinks are rather dear - small whiskey & soda 9<sup>d</sup> and imported beer 1/6 a quart but the local wines are good & cheap & local stout 5<sup>d</sup> a small bottle. This hotel is naturally mobbed at night. So is the Masonic



1900. Ap.

Wellington.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

This also is mobbed but a very decent meal can be got if you are in time. Last post is at 9.45 & lights out at 10 pm but one company has a roll at 9.30 as one of our men over did at & got us all into trouble.

The town is very quiet at night - you scarcely see any one moving after dark - the people all turn into their stoops at least. We take our horses to water to the river about 1/2 a mile fully off. We bathe there sometimes but not so regularly as at Stettin, though the flowing water is much pleasanter.

Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> Apr. Same Camp. Yesterday we had quite a field

day. The whole regiment was drilled before the Colonel and did really very well. Then we marched passed in lines of companies & trotted round in single file - I am not well up in that sort of thing but I think we would have passed muster anywhere. In the afternoon I went on quarter guard & had to march up & down with fixed bayonet before the orderly tent for two hours every four. I am now just waiting to be dismissed. It is a 24 hrs guard.



1900. May. Worcester

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

May 7<sup>th</sup> Worcester We had a good time at Wellington

Nothing very particular happened. The day before leaving I was very hospitably received by Mr Irving the Agent for the Standard Bank. De Jersey & I had supper there and met some other people. R.E. & W.R. Nelson turned up with the English Person this wife. On Thurs. the 3<sup>rd</sup> we rode out right thro' the town and away up into the mountains. The road is splendidly graded and leads right up the side of the mountain. At the summit you have a grand view of the whole valley with Paarl & Wellington lying below in thick wood. You then enter what is called Bain's Kloof. The road then runs along the side of a deep gorge with a beautiful stream running away below. The mountain scenery is very fine. The hills are peculiar in the way of being stony not rocky. You would think the rocks & stones had all been chucked on after the general creation. The road leads so gently down the other



9 May. 1900.

Warminster

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

He told you strike a fine broad valley just at  
Bride River station. we browned close by the  
station and came on the next morning. It  
is rather a heavy road - straight ahead down  
the valley beside the railway. For quite  
a distance off you see the steeple of  
Warminster Church. It is somewhat hazy.  
The distance across to Bride River is said to  
be 24 miles and 16 miles on horse.

This is a very pretty town situated near  
the hills on gently sloping ground. I believe  
it was laid out by Lord Charles Somerset  
and a mountain stream is deflected and led  
down gutters at each side of the streets. It  
is quite the most important place between  
Capetown & Kimberley. Every street is a  
beautiful avenue - the trees are mostly fine  
evergreens and oaks. There are two fine  
grand squares in the centre of the town with  
thick green grass. There are two good hotels  
one we go to the Masani does us very  
well & quite lays itself out to serve the  
troopers. You get an excellent table d'hôte  
dinner for 3/6. There is another place the  
Warminster Club, of which my father was



1900. May Warenton

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

can become numbers for 1/2 out. It is a very decent place, good buildings etc. The camp is just beside the Railway Station & is quite near town. The banker Mr. Parsley is quite an enthusiastic Scotman here. They have a golf club.

Warenton 12<sup>th</sup> May. Sat. On Wed the 9<sup>th</sup> we

left Worcester. The 19<sup>th</sup> left two days before and the 17<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> the day before. The journey up was most interesting. It was a very bustling day getting away. In the morning we got the heavy stuff down and in afternoon we got the horses boxed and our light kit on board.

Camp near Christiana J.R. 16<sup>th</sup> May Wed

We left Worcester on the 9<sup>th</sup> at 6 pm. Fine moonlight night and the journey up beyond the Ice River was particularly fine. The rail runs about 2000 ft in some 16 miles. It is magnificently graded up the sides of the mountains. There are only two short tunnels on the whole road. Some of the tunnels are almost complete loops



1900. May. Christiania

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

one 18 miles round is just  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile across at the neck. The road at this point is closely guarded. Next point of interest was De Aar. There we heard definitely that we were going up by the Kimberly line. Just before De Aar is Delffontein where the Johannesburg Hospital is. They have at present 500 beds occupied - mainly not all with Jowen - and they are adding 600 more. Before reaching Kimberly the road is very interesting as you pass all the spots rendered famous by Methuens' advances. At the Modder the bridge is restored and not many <sup>have</sup> of the fighting are left but torn up much. Magasfontein is a terror - steep rugged stony kopjes extend right & left as far as you can see. There is an ugly one at Bushy also. Kimberly is again quite peaceful. We were served there with tea by some ladies at the Station. Our accommodation on the way was by no means palatial. There were 5 of us in a wretched 3<sup>rd</sup> class carriage.



1900. May Christiana

2 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

narrow gauge carriage. We went right on that evening across the flat veldt to Beaufort arriving about 7 pm to be met at the station immediately south of the Vaal. There is a long bridge there neatly dropped at each end. They are hard at it building a temporary one at a low level. It was rather hard to believe that only a week before there had been quite a battle there. We lay there till the 13<sup>th</sup> when we crossed the drift and joined the main camp at Fourteen Streams. We found lots of Infantry there, Artillery and R.L.H. The border Regiment & the Union Brigade from Ladysmith relief were all there. Yesterday we pulled out at 7.30 & proceeded up the Vaal river. Our particular company was the support to the 19<sup>th</sup> who were scouting on the left flank. We advanced in regular battle array up the plain - our regiment and the R.H. scouting & screening. The Infantry & Artillery coming up in long lines in the centre. At times



1900. May. Christiana

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

when there was no brush the sight was very fine. The valley on the whole is flat and must afford fine grazing not unlike the Western Prairie. After going fully 17 miles we swung further east and camped by the river. This morning we pulled out at 6.30 and moved on Christiana. We were supports to the first line of scouts again on the left flank. After proceeding carefully along - it took no quite a time to get settled and really know what we were - we approached the town in extended order. The last mile was done at a headlong gallop. What it was all about is hard to say. No one could tell. The town we found quite deserted except one or two worked out elms and the hotel where there was a small supply of beer at 2 chugging a small bottle. We are now camped about 3-4 miles out of town away west, back on our trail. We got back before 6 p.m. I found no grub. We are under orders for a start at 3.30 tomorrow. - where



1900. May. Phokwani

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

exactly we are going I do not know. The weather is fine on the whole by just a trifle warm at midday & a trifle cold at midnight or rather in the early morning.

Phokwani 16<sup>th</sup> May Friday. On  
Wed 17<sup>th</sup>

we were off before 6 am and made a forced march in a W.N.W. direction arriving at a farm about 9 am. where the head yards staff stayed. We were kept fooling around till about 11 am and then camped close by. Most of the day our section was practically baggage guard and on the whole it was a pleasant ride. It is very cold in the morning and we walked quite a distance.

The Trf. are marvellous. They kept up in no hand all the time. I was out in night jacket last night. It was rather a lonely job and nothing startling occurred tho we half expected a little surprise as Boers were round our rear all day. The country was of the same character chiefly flat, grassy with some scrub.

Today we left at 4.15 and continued our march pretty much N.W. At first



1900. May. Tainos.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

we marched over flat grassy country rather prettily wooded with small scattered trees and apparently well stocked with game. Then we turned more to the N and we had a rough journey over low stony hills and thro jaggy bush. We halted at last on section 1d from 9-12 - the rest of the troop were all scouting right in the rain and were practically in the saddle all day. It was after 4 pm. when we reached this camp, situated on a small river close by Photuwan station. We travelled 15 miles by direct road but dear knows how far we rode & some of the country was awful. The Inf. made it in great style and made a warm place in the morning. We sighted no bears. They have evidently cleared out of this corner. A Scotchman named Rudes guided us to-day. He says they have pulled up North. They have hunted all this country.

Tainos. Mon. 21<sup>st</sup> May 1900 Saturday  
we lay  
to and had a slack time. There was



1900. May. Laungp.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

fully good butting & plenty of fresh meat.  
Yesterday we came about almost due N  
until we came in sight of the railway  
then we turned to the west and hit  
the railway at this place. The journey  
was along a trail winding over low hills  
To the right there were some rough hills  
but one route was an easy one. At times the  
road was soft and very dusty. We passed  
by numerous native villages. The houses  
were very neat and the people well dressed.  
They are a fine big race - the women very  
tall. There is a bridge here over the Hant  
river. It has been better once but not  
not dropped like the Warrington one. They  
expect to have it up all right tonight.

Trains come up this length now. There are  
a few stores but they have all been looted  
and the people have been here for stores.  
We are camped just beside the railway  
station. We found S.F.s & R.F.s here beside  
us. We came along with two guns  
& a trumpet. The rest of the Japanese  
& some Brigade are gathering in today.



1900. May.

Brussels.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Brussels 23<sup>rd</sup> May. Yesterday we made

rather a long tedious  
march along the railway to a place called  
Dikchauts. Our section with another 18<sup>th</sup>  
man was guard so after being turned out  
between 3 & 4 o'clock we had to stand  
out fully saddled till after 5, watching  
the army pass. First came the rest of  
our regiment then the Artillery and Tuf  
lastly about 3 miles of transport. This  
does not mean so very many as 8-1  
span of oxen or mules go to each cart.

Still it was a big show but arrived under  
very uncomfortable circumstances. It was  
a misty intensely cold morning and the  
moon was very small & dim. Our Co.  
was left there with the 17 & baggage.  
The rest moved on and are probably  
now in Vayking where we go to-morrow.

We were moved around horribly, having  
to saddle up & move about 1/2 a mile  
after making camp & starting fires. It  
involved up all cooking arrangements  
& there were numerous strong expressions  
of opinion not complimentary to our



1900. May. Vryburg

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

management. It was late before we  
got settled & had supper & burnt a  
spoonful of jam & water. This morning  
we pulled out very early - breakfast  
burnt without any jam & water - not  
very heartsome to travel at 3. am.  
We arrived here, (a small station with  
a P.O. a store & two or three houses,)  
about 11. am. The rain which had  
continued all morning, began with  
a thunder storm cleared off and we  
had a very pleasant afternoon foraging  
eating and grazing horses. The country  
all along is very monotonous, low  
hills sometimes scrubby, sometimes  
affording very good grazing extend  
as far as the eye can reach on both  
sides of the railway line. The country  
is very desolate - all the farms deserted  
and many of them burned. There is  
very little stock around ~~on~~ a few  
round the Kaffir kraals. At parts  
these are quite thick.

Vryburg. B.B. 26<sup>th</sup> May 1900  
we arrived here



1900. May. Vryburg

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

on the Queen's Birthday but did not participate in the trooping of the colours. For my part I slept thro' it. We first camped in the market place. It was very convenient to the town & water. I did quite a little shopping altho' the 24<sup>th</sup> was a bad day so only the Indian shops were open. The stores are naturally very badly off for supplies as there was no train up for 7 months till one to-day on the 24<sup>th</sup> but we got enough to have a good feed, comparatively speaking. It is quite a small town and the main street is pretty wooded. There is a fine little hospital close by. The new town hall is only half built. Yesterday, dear Rivers and I, we were shifted up here just a few hundred yards & had to put up tents altho' two companions left this morning & the rest go to-day or to-morrow. This is another of the unsatisfactory mysteries of the B.A. The few English around here have had a tough time. I was at



1900. May. Barbers Pan.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

tea with a Mr. Johnson last night. Mr. Johnson said that for months they had no stores except the bare necessities of life. All are very much relieved and the first train was an event.

Barbers Pan 31<sup>st</sup> May. Thurs.

On Sun.

last we left Vryburg and marched along the road north. The road leaves the railway to the East just after leaving the town. We stayed that night at a farm about 15 miles off. On Mon we made another journey to another farm. This was a deserted one and the retreating force made a mess of it pulling down everything but the bare walls for fire-wood. On Tues. we lay there all day and had a good sleep. Yesterday we had a weary march mostly across flat veldt to Gey's dorp where we bivouaced last night. This morning we had a little excitement. All our horses were fit sent out Bar-hunting just at day-light we entered this a small wood then turned and encircled around till we



1900. June. 10 miles off Lichtenburg.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

came to a farm said to be inhabited  
by a commandant - but all our men  
saw nothing. After the hunt we  
had a long monotonous march across  
the same flat grassy country. We  
raised a lot of big birds like wild  
turkey & a good many buck. Besides  
a few cattle that was all. During  
a hot my heart went clean over  
quite played out. She has been failing  
lately and this was too big a day for  
her. I rode down-back & left her in her  
Camp about 10 miles off Lichtenburg

4<sup>th</sup> June 1900.

The day before  
yesterday, we left Barbours farm and  
marched till about midday. After  
getting settled we were sent on  
again other 10 miles making in all  
at over 25 miles that day. We arrived  
quite in the dark and I had some trouble  
finding the camp. I am now riding  
a black mule of Hunter's, the groom  
and lead the old mare, behind the  
baggage cars. It is rather fun being



1900. May. Lichtenburg

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

there watching the Artillery rushing around  
collaring hens at the wayside farms.  
Yesterday we made a short journey to  
a place called Blesjesvallei where there  
are a few houses and a big store. The  
big store hadn't a morsel of food in it.  
They say the Kaffirs have looted all round  
here. Today we made a short journey about  
10 miles and expect to make Lichtenburg tomorrow.  
On the march to-day an Artilleryman blew  
off his thumb & first finger of the left hand.  
Lt. Denon assisted the R.A.M. Coman & I gave  
an anaesthetic when his hand was dressed  
in camp to-day. Weather I.S.G.

7th June Lichtenburgh. We got  
in here early  
yesterday morning. We had heard of  
the occupation of Johannesburg & Bler  
and on arrival here were greeted with  
rumours, which were afterwards confirmed  
of the fall of Pretoria. To-day we have  
heard further reports which practically  
mean peace. The news was not greeted  
with great enthusiasm in our camp  
there being a great feeling of disappointment



June.  
1900. May. Lichtenburg.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

at not meeting the Boers. We found the  
17<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> here. A corporal & two of the  
latter were all of the regiment who drew  
blood. The shot dead S. Rappis while  
defending a P.O. They became quite  
bloodthirsty at the business. This  
is rather a wretched one horse town.  
It is prettily wooded but the only really  
built part is a square with a building  
in the centre occupied at present as an  
hospital. There is an hotel and a  
substantial P.O. There are further 2  
stores but they are almost entirely out  
of groceries so lack interest. The chief  
amusement here is hunting for bread.  
This is difficult and is distinctly a  
gambling game. The Boers all round  
are coming in thick with their arms.  
In fact a number who lately gave  
up have had arms returned and  
have been formed into a town guard.  
From what we hear I believe we  
are to march to Potchefstroom soon  
(the 17<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> left this morning)  
and there entrained via Johannesburg



1900. June Potchefstroom

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

& possibly Pretoria for the Cape-Transvaal.  
Weather still cold at night - Sun warm  
but wind cold during the day.

Potchefstroom 13<sup>th</sup> June 1900.

On Friday, 8<sup>th</sup>, we left Lichtenburg for Venters-  
dorp. Immediately on leaving L. we struck  
rather a new country than being much more  
settled. First day we made two halts both at  
new farms with well green grass around  
where dams had been. One was surrounded  
by dense wood and altogether looked quite  
interesting. The Artillery & I.L.H. with quite  
a large convoy came along at the same time  
with the I.L.H. were a number of well known  
men - General Mahon, Major M. Gifford, with  
the one arm, P. Adolf of Lieut. Col. Samson  
Major Currie Diers etc. The whole train out  
was distinctly interesting. They are followed  
by a regular motley crew - regiments of all  
descriptions some armed Indian spears  
and assegais of all kinds from a fore-  
hand stanhope to a little donkey cart.  
Personally my times did not fall in  
pleasant places that day. I lost my



1900. June.

Patchestroom

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Black Argentine brute so I rode a little fat  
Colombian of Ymams and led the old mare  
just before the first stop the little beast  
dropped and foaled right away. I got  
my saddle on a cart and hauled her till the  
next stop when she was given to a farmer.  
Then I saddled the old one & got another little  
beast of Willie Russell's to lead. I practically  
led them both to our bivouac at a farm.  
We had rather a terrible start out  
morning. Russell's was at 2 am. and  
the start at 4 am. The moon disappeared  
at about 3. so left us absolute darkness.  
The waggon went off at a very smart  
rate. We had so horses got all  
mixed up with the mules. Altogether  
confusion was complete until daylight  
came and relieved the situation. The  
country was not so interesting as in  
the morning before. We came on  
Ventersdorp suddenly lying just over a  
rise. It is very pleasantly situated  
and splendidly watered. We hadn't  
much time to see round but we heard  
that the town extended in straggling



1900. June. Potchefstroom

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

fashion for about 7 miles. Numbers of  
Boers came in there giving up their arms.  
We heard various rumours. One that the  
guy Cray had surrendered another  
that Kimstad was recaptured. On  
Sunday evening we pulled out. I was  
left leading horses again and accompanied  
the convoy of ox-wagons. The rest of  
the 6<sup>th</sup> batt. went right ahead to  
Potchefstroom by Friedrichstad arriving  
here at 1. pm on Monday doing 20 hours  
in the saddle. We moved along quietly.  
The first night we made but 8 miles -  
then camped beside some broken down  
houses. I was out on a Coraete post but  
it did not matter much as no lights  
were allowed from sunset to sunrise.  
It was rather good to be out as one could  
get an occasional smoke. Next day we  
had to wait for the I.L.H. Following  
day we made it within 5 miles of this  
and camped when there was absolutely  
no water. There is none for a 15 mile  
stretch here. Potchefstroom is quite  
a place. I haven't got down town



1900. June. Patchefstroom

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

yet as you need a pass but I hear from the  
thous it is quite a fat place. Our march  
in was quite an occasion. A number  
of English and lots of niggers chiefly  
girls lined the street they were all  
over with red white & blue ribbons. Most  
of the stores are shut and the whole  
place has naturally a neglected look as  
they say the male inhabitants are at  
St Helena. The main street is about  
2 miles long and many of the houses  
are very pretty with their stoops all  
covered with creepers. There are some  
magnificent trees around. On reaching  
camp we found some little excitement  
as they had expected an attack the  
night before from the Boers under de  
Witt. Rumours now come in that he  
has capitulated. They also say that  
500 Scott. Rifles have been captured.  
You don't know what to believe. 7 men  
made up from ours & the I.I.H. rode to  
Johannesburg doing the 90 miles in  
28 hours. One came back and reported  
that the Boers were blocking in there



June 1900.

Krugersdorp.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

with their men. She had no trouble whatever on the way. One news of Krustad is still indefinite and we hear nothing of Kruger. 10,000 men are in Johannesburg. All shops etc. are shut up there. The weather is beautifully fine during the day but distinctly cold at night.

To-day a train went up to Johannesburg. She carried some I.L.H. and a machine gun.

19<sup>th</sup> June 1900. Krugersdorp.

We left Potchefstroom on Sat. last the 16<sup>th</sup>. We were busy there doing picket duty and patrolling. I was not out on the patrols because of my horse.

On the day before leaving I was just in time to see the end of an interesting ceremony viz. the hoisting of the old flag of the S.F. which was rescued from Mafeking by a woman and buried at Pretoria. It was long in the possession of General Buller & afterwards with a sister of Serg. Mac. As the regiment may not go to Pretoria they hoisted it beside the Rail. Station at Potchefstroom.



1900 June

Krugersdorp

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

(Just the Archdeacon he wants at photo)  
 First days march was a long one some  
 33 miles. At first the country was  
 interesting there being many farms but  
 afterwards it was very dreary. I was  
 riding my new horse, a very pretty  
 chestnut pony rather under 15. He is  
 very well made, long coat and tail  
 but extremely tired. Now as I write  
 he has a lot of his fustiness knocked  
 out by hard work. We arrived in dead  
 darkness and had an awful time  
 getting fixed up. We lay down right  
 ahead without supper. We needed no  
 rocking. I think the place was called  
 Wolffontein about twice as far as Friedrich-  
 stad. On Sun 17<sup>th</sup> we made Blauwbank  
 the furthest point the train has yet gone.  
 There was a very large camp there,  
 the whole of Hunter's division, with  
 Hunter and three other generals Barton,  
 Hart and Mahon. Besides Inf. Artillery  
 there were the I.L.H., the Manchester IY.  
 and two Squadrons of our Regiment. In  
 the afternoon we had a Boer hunt



1900. June Krugersdorp.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

We went out as supports to the Artillery and only went about 2 miles from Camp. They were out till 7. pm. No game. Yesterday we moved out along with the Artillery, this journey our Section has been support to the Pom pom gun section, the others to the regular guns and the Manchester guard to the General. We came along about 15 miles along the Johannesburg road and made camp at a very pretty little place. We were not right settled before we were hustled out again and pulled out at a gallop after the T.L.H. and the Art. We had come very fast that morning and the Inf were just arriving. It must have been nearly 3. pm before we left. It was by much the fastest journey we have yet made, trotting most of the time occasionally walking and galloping. Our route was almost due N. and up hill. As we galloped thro' Randfontein the sun was getting low and we did not see much of it. All the stores are closed and the animals did not look



1900. June.

Johannesburg

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

very lively. We kept it up warmly till we reached this place just before dark. We had not made camp beside one of the West Rand mines before we were all called out to guard the mines and the road. I was planted at one  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile west of the camp. None of the mines are working but some niggers are left keeping the pumps going. This morning we moved a little up the hill. We overlook the town from the S. I have seen nothing of it yet as it is out of bounds and we have been kept at the ready all morning. They say the Boers left just before we arrived and that one of our patrols was fired on this morning. It is written for what it is worth. Now at midday our waggon led horses are arriving. I had a jolly breakfast this morning at a neighboring cottage occupied by an old Dutchman. It went high as I had nothing warm to drink for more than 24 hours.

23<sup>rd</sup> June. Sat. Near Johannesburg

Our Camp is in a valley between



1900. June. Johannesburg

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

steep stony hills S.E. of the town about the junction of the road by the Race Course and the Heidelberg Rd. On

On Wed. the 20<sup>th</sup>. There was an interesting evening in which the 18<sup>th</sup> took a prominent part. We marched across to the Monument and were joined there by the Inf. & some Artillery. Then we marched to the square in front of the Court house and drew up on the left beside the R.H.A. Sections from all the troops were represented the different bodies with Hunter and were drawn up in a hollow square. The Inf bands then played God Save the Queen and the play was hosted at the Court House. 3 cheers for the Queen finished the show and we all filed off before the General. We did very creditably mostly due to S.M. Hardie who commanded both officers & men to the amusement of the R.H.A.

The following day was slack. I spent it down town hanging around the smithy - not much fun. The Boys coming in with arms etc had slacked a good deal. A good many shoes were opened and a good deal of



1900. June. en. route Heidelberg

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

must but little money was drawn when the  
Tomies were around.

Yesterday we pulled out from Ruzardorf  
in full force transport and all. It was  
a tremendous train miles long. We wound  
round from the monument to the S and  
joined the Johannesburg road and then  
went through Roadport etc. making camp  
at a place called Florida. We were seeing  
on the right and it was quite interesting  
calling at the wayside houses. Most  
were deserted and the mines stopped  
down. A few cups of coffee and a little  
bread, high priced, were acquired.

This morning we came right along the  
main road a beautifully laid out new  
road to the city. As we moved at  
great numbers of muggos lined the route.  
Some of the mines only shut off when  
Roberts arrived. We marched half way  
up the main street and then turned down  
S. to the Race Course then on here. The town  
has a very deserted appearance and there  
were few whites around. The main  
streets and houses were all boarded up.



1900. June

V

Drift on the Vaal

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

This is a very picturesque camp. To night just at dusk a great number more mounted troops came in 12 H the rest of our men etc. As the wind round the top of the hill opposite and down into the valley the made a magnificent spectacle backed by the fires of the Infantry on the opposite slope.

Roberts & Kitchener are in town and I believe there was a council of war here this evening. There has been hot fighting up by Leydenburg we hear, but De Wet is supposed to be busy in the Orange Colony but of all these things we have no definite news.

The weather is distinctly cold. Yesterday was cold, damp & raw. We wore our coats all day and yet were not comfortable. To-day the sun was bright & it was more comfortable but still very chilly in the shade.

Vill Drift on the Vaal 30<sup>th</sup> June.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> we camped at Rietfontein and on the following day we made Heidelberg. That was a good day.



1900. July en route Frankfort

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Our section were on the right flank and R.E. & I rode alone. It is very hilly round the to the N.E.W. We crossed these and entered the town by a very pretty little glen on the W. Before reaching the town we had two ~~to~~ quite in event. Then I saw Mr. Pagan and he invited me into his house where Mr. Miss Pagan were entertaining two Cameron H. Officers. I had cake & wine there another score. We camped near the town - the infantry run by the station Our baggage train was a terror - 14 miles long they say. Iddah is a pretty little town situated just at the base of the hills mentioned. It is much lovelier than I thought it would be. Mr. Pagan has quite the finest house there. It is really very pretty. Next day Col. J. & I went over & lunched with the Cameron H. I called on Mr. Pagan & he very kindly sent me away with a bottle of whiskey which went high at camp that night. Since leaving it on the 27<sup>th</sup> we have had rather a



1900. July. Frankfort.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

donich march first rather mist then some  
S to this ford. We have been mostly near quays  
and on the flank so have had long weary days  
getting in late nearly every time. The weather  
has been distinctly cold. Hard frost at night  
and chilly all day, requiring ones cloak while  
riding. The sun is warm but the sky is  
generally more or less overcast.

Frankfort 3<sup>rd</sup> July 1900. Tuesday

We arrived here on Sunday.

the 1<sup>st</sup>, making a two days march from the drift  
at Villersdorf. The first day was a short  
march and we did not leave till late in the  
afternoon. There was a little excitement but I  
moved so as I was ahead leading a horse with  
the waggons. A packet was driven in by some  
Boys and the firing was pretty close until our  
pomp-pomp came up and the Boers charged. When  
we came in here we were camped right in  
the middle of the town, which is quite a  
village and scattered. I got a good meal at  
a farm house and altogether we have had a  
good time living quite high as R.E. brought in  
bread & butter & I got some eggs & fat hares.  
Yesterday we had to change camp about a



1900. July.

Reitz

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

$\frac{1}{2}$  mile out just on the slope beside the bridge river. There is a splendid brick & stone bridge over it here. Yesterday I spoke to General Hunter & gave him Dr. Ingers' letter. He was very decent indeed. To-day we are out on a crossack post & I am for waiting for water to cook some breakfast as we left just before daylight. Saturday was damp and raw but yesterday was sunny and last night really mild for this time of year. They say de Witt is surrounded but the creek is wide still.

Reitz Fri. July. 6<sup>th</sup> Just as I

finished writing

the last entry. Surg. Mac. came out for me at the Adj. command. I found the P.M.O. wanted me. That evening I was transferred to the 20<sup>th</sup> Field Hosp. under Major Ritchie as a C.S. There was another medical there a Dr. Rousby, a London grad. taken from the C.I.V. Next morning however he was taken back as they were accompanying a convoy of sick to Itailton so the major & I are now alone. Our mess consists of the major, the R.C. Packer, Hayward, 2y. Lt. Duncan and myself. Duncan & I share a hut



1900 July

Reitz

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

and we are very comfortable. No night stable guards or pickets. To balance that of course there is less excitement and no camp fire symposia, but the rest is grateful and there would be lots of bustle if we had a general engagement. We are naturally slack seeing the convey left so recently. In fact so far I have done nothing. On Wed. we left Frankford travelling S.E. 2 miles we crossed the river at a drift. It was quite a scene the usual mix up of the waggons. Some few shots were fired at one rear guard and one from. pan replied but nothing came of it. Later in the day our fellows chiefly my troop were fired at on the left flank. They saw a few Boers and fired but at too long a range to do damage. On Sun & Mackellar had about the closest time as they wouldn't leave a Krat without their eggs so they got a few hot ones. We camped about 8 miles out. Yesterday we made a very long trek seeing we had a convey with us. It must have been full 20 miles - 23 they say. It was quite dark before camp was made.



July, 1900. Tigers Sprint

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

To day the journey was much shorter and we are camped just outside of the town. There was no firing whatever today but there are rumors of fighting around and a promise to Gen. Rindle.

This brigade the 21<sup>st</sup>, is under Gen Bruce Hamilton and consists of the Camerons, the Sussex and the Derbyshire regiments. There are is a battery of Art. and some pioneers besides a host of different mounted inf. including Ceylon, Burma, Berkshire N.Y. and our own two Squads. There is also Field Hrp. and a Beacon Co. of the R.A.M.C. attached. The latter has about 6. wagons and is under a Major Reilly.

To day was beautiful and at sundown really warm for the first time for a long time. The nights are still very cold frosty.

Camp Tigersprint

Thurs. 13<sup>th</sup> July 1900

This camp is about 12 miles from Ritz on the way to Bethelhem. Nothing much happened in Ritz. We had a little cricket and two afternoon matches in one of which I played. We played the inhabitants, - very



1900. July. Bethlehem

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

enthusiastically led by the Landdrost and the Commissariat and lost both games. Yesterday several squadrons of Fancars Mounted Canadians & some Artillery passed through with wounded en route to Hebron. They brought news of stiff fighting near Bethlehem where the Austrians had distinguished themselves in saving a gun. They had 170 sick & wounded with them. This morning we sent off about 30 sick & Hebron and are now on our way to Bethlehem <sup>near</sup> where they say de Wit is cornered - The usual rumour. The days are getting longer and the sun is distinctly hotter. The nights are still distinctly cool.

Bethlehem 20<sup>th</sup> July 1900

We got in here on Sat last, the 14<sup>th</sup>, and found a great army all round. Our camp was down beside a pretty little lake about 1 mile long, 4 miles out of town. From there right into the town and beyond at troops were firing. Nearly every arm of the B A was represented not including the Naval



1900. July.

Bethlehem.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Brigade They having two big guns. Since then troops have been moved out in all directions so that now besides Commissariat and Medical there are only the HLI. and Louab Scouts actually in town. General Hunter Macdonald & Bruce Hamilton have their Staffs here and Col. Williams the P.M.O. is also here. It was said in one arrival that Hunter had an army between 20 and 30 thousand around here. De Witt with Stein with a force estimated variously from 4 to 7 thousand or more were chased into the mountains lying in a position too strong to attack but so close in that he could not escape. Now all is changed. Last Sunday rumors went around that De Witt had escaped, and on Wed. a young officer <sup>Bruce of the P.M.O.</sup> A.D.C. to Col or rather now Brigadier Brum came in as a patient here and told me all about his escape, at least the escape of about 2-3,000 men early on Monday morning. It seemed a very soft affair. There were three gaps or "Vikos" leading to his position. Since being



1900. July. Bethlehem

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

matched by Generals Paget & Clements. This force came down the 3<sup>rd</sup> and was well in the open, in fact occupied a position along a line of kopjes beyond Gen. Paget before that force observed the movement. There was some fighting in which the Boers scored and they pulled away towards Lindley with 100 waggons it is said. They got into this position on the hills last week just as cleverly through between Paget & Clements I am told by other officers who were in those forces than come in wounded. What the forces are doing now is hard to say but they are scattering round this on all sides. The convoy which left, Ritz for Heilbron which the Scotch B. accompanied got back here yesterday. I did not find the camp last night and to-day just got them to find that the fighting line had gone this morning near Kunene where and that the waggons were about to follow. I got a few letters by them.

Bethlehem is rather a pretty little town situated like Heilbron on the side of a hill with a deep nullah rising



down one side. Two hills rise all round except to the E & S. by much higher ones. There is a sloping valley down to the lake. The view that way is very pretty. The town is laid out in squares, lovely built each house having its garden and there is the usual square with a big stone church in the centre.

Since Sunday I have been running a stationary trap in the Girls' Summary a big stone building at the head of the town. It is a fine big building, not very convenient for a large trap but capable of holding over 100 in an emergency. At present I have over 40 patients mostly convalescent ready to go by the next conveyance. There are a few bad fever cases and some who have sustained remarkable but not deadly wounds. The last admitted wounded a few days ago has shot a GSW entering at the left shoulder and emerging on the right side of his face near the angle of the jaw. He is doing all right and the only discomfort he suffers from is numbness of the left arm and phlegm gathering in his



throat. The mason bullet is most remarkable. A man can be shot anywhere and yet recover. It seems in many cases to have a knack of making its way among any number of vital parts without touching any. So far as I have seen it reduces surgery of GSW to the dressing of two small apertures. There are two other Hospitals in town the Townhall run by an Australian Capt. <sup>marsh</sup> ~~Wentworth~~ and the German run by a resident doctor Reid. This Hospital was started and left by a Beane Company and is now worked by men from an American Beane Co. They were sent just the day I was so we have had rather a turn of it. They seem very good fellows indeed and the two Sergeants Rose & Dart work splendidly. They are all big strapping men - Hardy looking. Our Patients are from every conceivable force regular and irregular. I hope in the advent of the next convey to get nearly all cleared away and join the 20<sup>th</sup> F. B. Again. I am very well put up here having a large sitting room



and a bed room. There are a number of  
officers here - some really hard - some kind  
for the base others to get to their requests.  
Dr. Bruce & Newton the leader of the Y Scouts.  
and occasionally some of the other come in  
so it is far from dull and the days pass  
quickly but the situation is tantalizing  
and I am readying to be off again.

A young cousin of Cowans Allston of the IHL  
was a patient but he has rejoined again  
Seminary Hospital - Bethlehem

Wed. 25<sup>th</sup> July 1950.

Since last note there have been big  
changes. On Sun. the 22<sup>nd</sup>, there was  
a sudden order given that all troops  
were to move out evidently for a general  
attack on the Bar position south of this  
on the following morning. I was taken  
absolutely by surprise & could do nothing  
but obey the PMO's order to stay where I  
was & continue. There was a general  
rush from the town. The officers here who  
could move Ingham, Lucas, Newton & Bruce  
got away in cars & as they could - all  
the others had to stay as no medical



convoy was sent off. Instead of reducing our numbers the field hospitals were emptied into the 3 stationary ones. Here there were more than a hundred patients. In all over 200 in the house I believe. The situation was very peculiar - hourly we were awaiting the advent of the Boers. They haven't come yet. We were left with with 21 days supply for 130 men but as I said above we were over 200. Medical comforts were small stimulants less and there is almost an entire lack of surgical dressings. About midday on Sunday - the hour the troops left another load of sick and wounded were brought in here among them a noble Earl, a major in the I.Y. He was somewhat out of sorts and meditated going back to the front. He stayed, however, and he was rather amusing. He was in a dreadful frame and very concerned about what would come of us all, so he was always arranging to send messages to all the Army Chiefs I do not know if any went. I hope they will do some good if they did. As he did



not fancy my bill of fare he left yesterday for the hotel. I have not seen him since so know less about this institution and its working as he was always telling me little things probably thro' gossiping with his servant. Altogether the noble major would have been more comfortable & probably as useful if he were back in Pall Mall. The night before last we had a terrible storm. It rained hard all night and blew a fair gale.

Last night between 8 & 9 over 20 sick & wounded arrived here. I got 22 wounded 4 officers & 18 men mostly from the Durran & some Black watch. They are mostly slightly wounded but some have had marvellous escapes. One poor chap is shot right through the neck and completely paralysed from the arms down. One officer a Mr. Anderson is shot right through the neck but seems all right. The bullet in one case hit a man's pocket smashed a small mirror & tin box then made two holes in the chest wall just below the heart. Another was



opened by a button. There is enough in the house to make up a baleful of narrow escapes. Tom Miller of the 18<sup>th</sup> L<sup>y</sup>. is in here with an abdominal wound. He is doing very well. It is strange but quite explicable that all the Highlanders nearly are hit through the legs and the other troops through the arms etc.

S. Hosp. Bethlehem Thurs. 26<sup>th</sup> July

Last night 15 more wounded came in here - 60 in all came to town. There are various rumors about but all agree that there has been terribly hot fighting and that Roloffs was another here been taken - Nothing definite is reported about Naamfat but that our troops are making head after the Boers probably in that direction.

S. Hosp. Bethlehem Sat. 28<sup>th</sup> July 1900

Last night we again admitted 14 making now somewhere between 170 & 180 in this show alone. We have supplementary buildings used for the convalescents only keeping about 100 in the house itself. Sgt. Dant has named



them in quite a pretty line. "The Soldiers' Retreat"  
 "Broom cottage" - "The Sanatorium" etc. Last night  
 nothing startling came in - half were sick. We  
 hate fever as we cannot get sufficient milk.  
 For 3 days I hadn't even one clinical thermometer  
 now I have one the accuracy of which is  
 not guaranteed. Fortunately so far the  
 serious wounds have all kept clean - some  
 of the flesh wounds have gone wrong and they do  
 get nasty. The proportion of these is no higher  
 than that of surgical wounds in an average  
 ward at home. We have some of the Highland  
 brigade here who were at the Woodhouse Rines  
 Magersfontein Parallelity: They say the  
 position here was worse than Magersfontein  
 but that now they know better how to fight.  
 The fire at some places seems to have been  
 very hot indeed. They use some expensive  
 bullets. One man has the front of his leg  
 burst open from behind. One officer W. Anderson  
 of the R. Sussex is shot thro the neck - so is a  
 private & they are both all right.

The position is somewhat further advanced but  
 there is nothing final reported yet our troops  
 are still working round & report back and



1900. Aug. Bethlehem.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

The Boers still hold out. The town here is as described as new, chiefly populated by Cornishmen & Germans. Weather getting milder. There is a gloom ray.  
Summary Hosp. Bethlehem. 6<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1900.

Still here but tomorrow we go. The troops came back yesterday with Boer prisoners and wounded. General Hunter and a number of others are back. I am expecting General every minute. In all there have been over 4000 captured and some 15000. The Boers have a camp here up on the hill. They travel with us. The Highlanders are expected here daily. I cannot say exactly where the others are. Clements is said to have gone towards the line with prisoners. About 1500 Boers under Olmstead are said to be lagged between this & Beth. I leave here 3 helms under J. Reid of this town 12 patients. Half entire half wounded. One had one a septic left knee which I opened the other day & washed out. There has been a lot of diarrhoea. His name is Holder of the R.I. Reg. The weather is much milder & the sun is lovely. Night milder.



1900. Aug.

Senegal

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Later. The guest man has been named  
with Col. Lenthams P.M.D. He was very  
much indeed & spoke to all the men,  
hearing all their games and expressed  
his satisfaction with the institution.

He specially spoke of the good service of  
the Camerons and Buffingtons.

To-day was quite beautiful. I have been  
left quite busy receiving & looking round  
Colonels of the different regiments and other  
officers who had wounded men here.

A number of Surgeons called to see these  
wounded brother officers. They are all of  
a very good sort indeed.

Camp about 9 miles W. of Senegal 10<sup>th</sup> Aug. Fri.

We left Bethlehem on Tues. the 7<sup>th</sup> en route for  
Lomburg via Senegal. I left a dozen patients  
some others were left by the other hospitals all  
under Dr. Rids charge. The rest formed a sick  
convoy of nearly 400 on which I served  
under Capt. Newnarch. The first day we  
travelled with Gen. B. Hamilton's column after  
that it went separately. Owing to changes  
in the actual staff of the column, I am



1900. Aug. Wimburg Kronstad

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 L s. d.

again back with May. Ritchie. Mr. Edwards has taken my place and Mr. Alexander has taken his as M.O to the Survey. We had about 40 waggoners in our convoy. The scenery of its kind as not uninteresting up to Segregal. There are numerous very steep stony "Kufs" many of the table mountain type, each of which has been the sight of a fight on either side of the road. Unway to the East the country is very rugged and there are numerous high peaks. Between the ranges lie the Nicks Rotiffs Slaluts etc. each the scene of a big fight. The days now are very warm in the sun, but the nights seem as cold, feel colder indeed, than ever.

19<sup>th</sup> Aug. Camp 4 miles from Wimburg.  
Kronstad.

We made Wimburg in two days and stayed there two days. It is quite a nice little town better from one point of view than since Heidelberg. Tobacco & Cigarettes could be got and a little whiskey. The stores were otherwise fairly stocked. We stayed there till the Boers were all shipped we got all our sick in there and left the convoy. They were expecting to leave by an



1900 Aug. Venterburg Rd.

NAME AND ADDRESS,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Hospital here on the day we left. I bought a pony from Mayor Maunel. On the 16<sup>th</sup> we pulled out en route for Kronsbad via Virginia siding. The route then was uninteresting. There is a big drift over the Land and a fine promissory badge. The engineers are working at the permanent piers. From that point we have followed the railway line without incident. We saw the remains of a burnt train near Halfpenny caused by the Boers about a week ago fully. We expect to get into Kronsbad early tomorrow.

The weather now is lovely. The sun really warm, rather more so than during the day but the evenings and mornings are comfortably cool. We are now using a large marquee for the 4 of us, living well, very comfortable, only sighing for more incident.

Venterburg Rd. Station about 26 miles  
S. of Kronsbad. 23<sup>rd</sup> Aug. 1900

Since last note we have been to Kronsbad and back again. Kronsbad is very dirty but there is quite a



1900 Sept. en route Bloemfontein

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

lay in on which there is boating. The  
Shoring Militia are there and some mounted.  
There are two hospitals the 3rd General  
and the Scottish. I met Prof. Henry Clark  
there & he showed me around. Robertson  
son of the old Royal Chief is laid up there  
with emphysema. Consulting. I met the  
surgeon was a very a fine one. Mac-  
Murtrei was at the Royal was there but  
Coman has gone off with Gen. Kinnear on  
loan & dear Kinnear when he is. The 1st  
J.Y. have been fighting with the Highland  
Brigade at Mafeking I heard from a  
German Officer. We had a very long  
trip yesterday about 30 miles starting at  
6 a.m. getting in here after mid-night.  
I was sick yesterday & did half the  
journey in an Ambulance. I am not  
very bright yet but have got busy all  
day as the brigade did not move.  
About 4 miles from Bloemfontein

Thursday. 6th Sept. 1900

We left Venturberg Rd on Sat. 1<sup>st</sup> Sept. We  
have travelled with the empty baggage  
waggons of the brigade & some on transport.



1900. Sept. Bloemfontein

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

all the rest including the remaining part of the Beane Comp. went down by rail. We started late and made over 3 and R. draft first day. 2<sup>nd</sup> day we made them siding. 3<sup>rd</sup> West River 4<sup>th</sup> we trekked thro' Brandfort, a pretty little place with two hotels & quite a number of inhabitants. The E. Lancasters garrison this and Kere Siding, with some M.P. Last night end of 5<sup>th</sup> day we stayed at Kere siding. The Major & I were hospitably entertained by the garrison there. Capt Allan. C.S. there is 1st Arthur. To-day the 6<sup>th</sup> we are in site of Bloemfontein - outstayed at an farm beside the road.

Before leaving Ventersburg Rd I had an evening in Kroonstad town playing host at the Scotch Hosp. He is very fit & is excellent for sports. I slept between sheets on a spring mattress. They do themselves very well & at present find it rather hard to kill time.

The 18<sup>th</sup> 1 V. came in from Ventersburg before we left. They preceded us by train. All the fellows were very fit



Sept. 1900. Thabanehu

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

and on the whole enjoying themselves. Long  
Mac. & Wilson R. & brother had rejoined. They  
had a little fighting at Healtim but were  
not well treated there apparently. They  
say the great Mac. does not know how to  
use mounted men and at one time I  
believe they were being shelled by our own  
people. There are no further casualties.

They say our brigade is out at Thabanehu  
and that there is trouble there and at  
Ladybrand. We have recently started  
taking about 6-8 from 4-5 hours then  
tricked about 3 hrs. away about dark. The  
roads are very poor. The weather has been  
beautiful the nights much milder.

Paddy Hayward left us on last Friday for Hosp.  
in Kromstad. He had been generous for a few  
days. he has heard nothing since.

Thabanehu 11<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1900. We  
arrived

here from Blomfontein yesterday morning.  
We only stayed one night in Blomfontein.  
My R. & I dined at the Club & went to see  
"Nina's first" at the Theatre. I heard of the  
19<sup>th</sup> 13. here from one of our servants.



1900

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

They were besieged twice in Potchefstroom and ultimately abandoned it burning the stores.

They lost some men in a patrol but on the whole from his telling, have done a lot of fighting and covered themselves with glory being twice mentioned in despatches. I met

Jack Marais MacR. & Peter Col. Baines returns.

The Col. has gone down to Capetown. I exchanged my old pony with for J. Marais's.

Bloufontein is quite a lively little town. The hotels & Club going as usual and the stores all busy. There were any amount of Officers around mostly Red & Black Tab men. The Hospital Commission was causing considerable interest.

We pulled out from Bloufontein about 2 pm. on the 8<sup>th</sup> and made Bushmans' Kop that night, travelling over rolling veldt all the way. The Kop rises sharply from the veldt. We made the Watwants next morning and lay there during the heat of the day. The Gloster Reg. garrison it; their camp being just at Sangers Port drift over the Middel. There is another drift about 1 1/2 miles back at a bend in the road. It was in it



The Boers waited for & captured our convoy.  
 Our Cavalry made a quick movement by the  
 South crossing the Uvolderhoren down  
 The Outlying Remingtons etc got over there  
 then fighting a rear guard action all the  
 way. Now the S.C.S. were won. A  
 railway, all laid but the rails pass  
 along here in route for Wepener. That  
 evening we tramped on through a slightly  
 more hilly country to within 6 miles of this  
 and were just going to make camp when  
 a gaffier came out and with orders to come  
 within a 'Net', 'Israchs gate' I think it is  
 called which is held by our artillery. It  
 was near this Net that the Gordons did their  
 famous charge and Capt. Tanna V.C. lost his  
 eyes. We came on to town early yesterday  
 morning. This is a beautifully situated town  
 quite surrounded by mountains, except to the  
 North. It is really the sight of an old  
 Kaffir town with some white men's houses  
 set down. I think the town is practically deserted  
 but have seen nothing of it except in passing  
 through to Camp which lies to the South.  
 I spent yesterday afternoon with my old but



1900. Sept. en route Wainburg.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

They looked very fit indeed. W. H. Hensmyth when I met first fittest of all. The Old Camp again was left in Blomfontein with only somewhere they had just come in from a town round by Delmutsdorf & Wepener. They pulled out this morning. This 1st Hq. was divided in two this morning Major Ritchie left with 21<sup>st</sup> Bg. baggage for Bg. headquarters at Leeuw River. It is rumored my half with Maj. Kelly this half of Baer's com. moves tomorrow he must again in a few days. Some news is being made small movements from N. VS. against the intermediate Boers. Gen Hunter is here & Macdonald & Ruddle are reported to be coming down from the North. The Boers are said to have 800 men near N. Camp 3 marches N by E of Thabanchu.

14<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1900 On the 12<sup>th</sup> we left Thabanchu, starting at 9.30 just before the moon rose. We marched till about 2.30. through rather a fine mountainous country. Yesterday we again pulled out at 9.30 am and continued in a westerly direction striking the 21<sup>st</sup> Bg camp late in the afternoon situated beside 2 little kopjes



1900 Sept Senekal

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 L s. d.

heard a drift in a pretty little plain. The view en route at certain elevated points on the road was really fine. To the E the hills are high mostly of the plateau kind. The valleys are picturesque and are now getting really green. We passed a number of pretty little farms. To day we came along a fine agricultural valley still bearing N. The hills are still to the East but much lower. The 18<sup>th</sup> are with us.

Senekal. 20<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1900 On Sunday the 18<sup>th</sup> we

marched thro' Domburg and camped 3 miles out on the Senekal road. In morn. we tramped early to the Domburg striking north of the Senekal road. We arrived in camp about 1. pm. about 5 miles from the hilly plateau, called Domburg and Legallais mounted force of about 1000 with 4 guns moved to the S.E. They had a slight artillery interchange in which one M.C. was wounded on our side and a Boer woman on the other. The 21<sup>st</sup> & Hunter force lay quietly all afternoon while Legallais drew off and



1900. Sept.

Lindley.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

The Boers trekked. One of these mysteries to be explained in another life. Since then we have trekked simply and presumably after them landing here to-day before midday. Since we were here this place has since been occupied by our troops and the Boers. There was fighting right across it on one occasion between Rundle and a Boer Commando. The Boers gave OVS rounds for stuff they took from the stores. A Storekeeper I spoke to was going to get them framed. The weather is now consistently fine and a breeze every day keeps the sun from being oppressive. We had one case of sunstroke the other day. I had a little operation yesterday suturing two tendons caused at the wrist result of a bayonet wound. The 18th 40 string arrived us.

Lindley 27<sup>th</sup> Sept. Thurs.

On Sunday last we left Smethal

trekking on the Lindley Rd. Legallais' force left before us. There is no particular interest on the road.

It is hilly but not rugged and only the great prospects of green valley can be called picturesque. We came along gently arriving here early



1900. Sept en route Heilbronn 50

2 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 £ s. d.

yesterday, four days journey. The only incidents of war were the wounding of a Rungtrow about 10 miles from the column and our finding two ruggers shot dead beside the road. Early this morning a sick convoy left for Kronstadt with Mr. Jung.

Lindley Tues. 2<sup>nd</sup> Oct. 1900 On Sat. last <sup>the</sup> we marched

15 miles towards Heilbronn and on Sat. returned as an order from Lord Roberts changed the whole plan of campaign. The army has again listened to the man in the street. All the O.V.S. towns are to be occupied <sup>by infantry</sup> and Hunter's head quarters are to be Frankfurt from which place he will direct the movement of the Mounted troops. This place has unfortunately fallen to our lot. On the afternoon of our arrival some Boers threatened the town starting by shooting a sentry dead. There was rifle fire all afternoon and we used a big gun & a pom-pom. They had none. One other of our men was wounded. They drew off at sundown. There has been no trouble since. This is a regular one horse little town, containing absolutely nothing and having a very desolate appearance. The Sankal end of the town is almost completely wrecked - the houses being gutted



1900. Oct.

Kronstad.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

for firewood. On our return a convoy went off immediately to Kronstad escorted by half the Camerons and one part of the Bedfords with 2 guns. Capt. Martin left for good to join the P.M.O. We expect all the Bedfords back so that will mean a garrison of 3 Inf. Battalions, some guns one a cow-gun, a few Irregular horse Brabants and Driscoll's, a few <sup>A.B.C.</sup> Engineers, 9 our medical dept. Somewhere near 3000 men in all.

An Hosp. has been started here in the church. At present we have 36 puttee beds on bedsheets. There are only 13 patients in at present. 4 more seriously ill. We have had really no intercourse for a long time. The weather has been beautiful but to-day it has cast back and is really quite chilly, threatening rain.

Kronstad 15<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1900. On the 4<sup>th</sup> I left Lindley

presumably for a 3 days trek.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Camerons  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sussex 3 guns & some mounted, in all about 1000 strong. I came away as M.O to  $\frac{1}{2}$  Sussex. Early on the first day we came on a picket who reported trouble to an M.I. patrol, an officer Capt. Wilks being killed. We pushed on and marched



late that night and early next morning reaching Rappin Kop, a stone Kop east of the Simekal-Lindley road. A strong party of Boers were supposed to be there. Of course they were gone. Burned farms.

6<sup>th</sup> March 10 miles burned farms

7<sup>th</sup> Marched to Restfontein farm - burned farm on 8<sup>th</sup> I captured a Cape cart here.

8<sup>th</sup> Stayed at Restfontein farm. Very pretty place took pictures.

9<sup>th</sup> Reached Kalfontein Bridge between Lindley & Kronstad here we expected to meet a conveyance and escort to Lindley but next morning we ~~were~~ moved on to this place. On the afternoon of the 10<sup>th</sup> I had rather a lively time for a short time. About midday our rearguard which was the sursex and our rear baggage began to get it hot from a wooded Kopje on the right rear. For a few minutes it was very hot on the road and once I was out of my cart. It did not take long to seek the friendly ant. heap.

The rest and of Sursex & 2 guns came back & did a lot of shelling & firing with what result I know not. The Boers shot one



Sussex who was trying to get away when Cape Corb ultimately abandoned. Next morning they got hung at a Carnarvon pocket & we did one of the few early things very few. A few Brabants under Highlanders were left behind at a farm after the Boers had been driven from it. Of course they returned and two were picked.

On the 11<sup>th</sup> we arrived at this dusty old hole. The Scotch Hosp. finally left yesterday I met G. B. Buchanan here & Young at the 3<sup>rd</sup> General. The very first night or rather early next morning the Sussex were sent away to picket the line leaving me here. They thought they were off for one day only but the following day Gen. Hunter told me they would be several days and thought I should join them. The Brig. major did not know where to send me so here I have stayed.

The chief object in life here is know how to be happy in a dust storm. We have one here nearly every day.

Bothaville 21<sup>st</sup> Oct. Sun. Early on Tues.  
the 16<sup>th</sup> we

tricked, leaving the town by the South



which destroyed any idea of going direct to Lindley. We first of all joined Legallais force, with whom are the 18<sup>th</sup> and then made a long rather circuitous march of nearly 20 miles landing W. and rather S. of Kinnstad. Quite a number of new boots and recruits had been taken up so I had a lovely time on the route. Fully 20 men fell out. I believe about 60 out of 200 Buff M. with us did likewise. It was an awfully severe march, the heat being very unkind. Next day we made about 14 miles, this time going in the whole N.W. and finishing up at a Commandant's farm called Nell. Here one of the Remingtons claimed the little gray station Lusk brought & after consulting with Major Remington I gave him up. The Remingtons had engaged some Boats & so had some of the M. 1 & 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry. One Cavalry was shot dead: 3 captured & 2 M. 1. wounded. This day & the following were marked by the killing up of numerous farmers on the route chiefly by the Cavalry. Thursday we rested. On Friday we marched to the Walsh 8 miles from here. There we left the Buffs some Cavalry details, 1 gun and a long ox convoy. To the Sussex left about 50 details which has practically given me a holiday as



the included all rats. We reached here un-  
opposed about midday to find about 50  
Boer, Boer prisoners who refused to go on  
commands and, we being unaware of this,  
have had their farms blown up. There is also  
a C.S. & a nurse here left 5 months ago by  
Methuen & practically a prisoner all the time.  
There is jolly good bathing here and some  
fishing. I lost a nice one, jolly 2 lbs. by the  
gut breaking as I was landing it to-day.  
They don't bite readily. The weather has been  
much warmer & last night was almost  
tropical. The village is quite motley.

Venterburg Road 29<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1900

Again at Venterburg.  
not Lindley. On Tues. 23<sup>rd</sup> we left  
Bothaville and made a four miles  
march N.E. picking up the 3<sup>rd</sup> Cav. Bde.  
Legallais crossed our tracks going W.  
we have since heard he took part  
in the capture of 2 guns & several  
waggons. Next day we made a  
moderate march towards Kromstad  
approaching the town this time in



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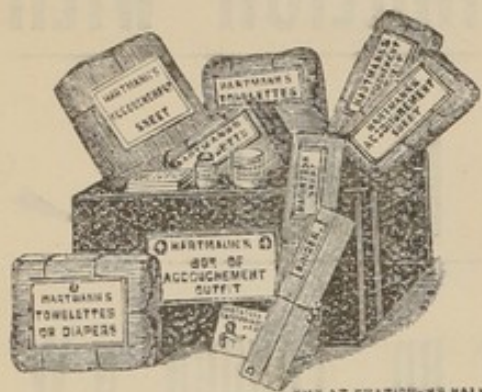
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AND  
VACCINATION  
ENGAGEMENTS.



## MIDWIFERY

NAME AND ADDRESS.

an arc convexity N. all day farms burned  
buskly all round and many forced flittings  
were witnessed. I forgot to say that we  
were taking almost all Bothaville and  
its effects into Kinsbad with us. The following  
day was very heavy one quite 18 miles  
taking between 7 & 8 hrs. we were near-  
guard & I had quite a time of it. On  
Fri. 26<sup>th</sup> Oct. we again struck Kinsbad  
Camping this time just behind the Scot.  
Hosp. which is now in government hands.  
Col. May. Junior R.A.M.C. Miss Henderson Charge  
of Sisters. Four G.S. stay on including young  
Holmes. They are kindly striving for me  
some med. comforts for Lindley if we ever  
reach it. To-day we were taken down  
here by train, quite a treat. I met W<sup>r</sup>  
Brown who put up with us before and  
lunched with him & Cap. Pine coffee Co. &  
Mr. here. They have been having quite a  
lively time here. The W<sup>r</sup> was captured and  
very civilly treated by Capt. Theron. Early  
yesterday morning 85 Berkshire V. on  
route home but detained to support a  
battal were all taken without firing or



# ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of expected Confinement.	Date of Attendance.	Sex.	REMARKS.
<p>shot. It was a most unfortunate circumstance  A train was also held up at the same place  and emptied by <u>one</u> Boer, who told them  to hurry out &amp; not keep him waiting. In  the train were 30 armed men. Unfortunately  for the plucky Boer he was kept waiting  too long and got shot through the neck.  There was a terrible storm night before last  and about as heavy rain as I ever experienced.  Rivinstad was not dusty for about 2 hrs  next day - we have orders to move tonight  at mid-night to round up Boers possibly  and certainly to burn Ventersburg -  <u>Ventersburg Camp. Fri. 2 Nov. 1900.</u></p>			

Shortly after midnought  
the morning of the 30<sup>th</sup> Oct we pulled out  
for here. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Cav. travelling by another  
route heading north. It was a very dark  
night and rather miserable trekking. I was  
awfully sleepy. An ambulance clanked my  
cart behind the Surrex Wren Cart in a draft  
and we had a beastly job getting them out?  
had to cut it after the advancing column.  
The Camerons led followed by A.S.H. &  
Boer's Militia met a big Cow-gun battery



## MIDWIFERY

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by 3 guns under Major Hammett. Then came the Surgeon & last of all the Ambulance. All baggage was left to come along after sunrise. This looked like a night surprise for the Boers & probably it was but it turned out a rather martin one for us. About 2 miles out of town the road passes through a very shallow Nek on the left of which rises a stony Kop completely covered with rather mysterious small round Kraals made of loose stones. It may one time have been a big rounding up spot but hardly looks like it and although very excellent cover they have not the orthodox appearance of defensive sangars. They also seem too old. Well the Camerons had got over this rise over a small spur and up the next rise when the rest of the column was halted from 600 (to about 1000 yds. the near that is) from the stony rise. A Company of Surgeons were then sent towards it owing to some sudden inspiration of some one. I think by Gen. Hammett sending back to Gen. Hunter who had just cleared the summit, with his report. All this I take for granted by hearsay as I was asleep in my cart. In the second time



## ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of expected Confinement.	Date of Attendance.	Sex.	REMARKS
			<p>in the last month I was rudely awakened by bullets striking past. Tumbling out in rather a hurry and somewhat dazed I met a miniature Maga fountain. It was just light enough to see the Kaffi but dark enough to see the occasional flash of a rifle. There was an awful racket of small arms going on the hill and a goodly number of bullets were coming our way one finding an ambulance made right behind me. There was an awful jam on the road and a number of Inf. forced me to the right rear not in perfect order. My cart was thrust up the road and a little way up I saw one of the guns drawn up to right of the road. Not knowing what to do Triskin &amp; I stood beside our cart. He says he saw me dodging a bullet but I can't say for that. Next moment Maj. de Mullen came down shouting at the Infantry, getting to them to extend to the left &amp; lie down. I mentioned to Triskin that he had better clear off with the cart or there might be trouble with the Major and I then extended to the right lying down between the advancing line of Surser &amp; the support. It was very cold &amp; miserable but soon I</p>



# MIDWIFERY

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got up and friskin with my field companion  
and started after the Surra who had gone  
yelling up the hill with forced bayonets in the  
most approved fashion. My pace was not so  
good. Taking Kufys is rather sore on the wound  
and without a bayonet distinctly unsatisfactory.  
I found them on the ridge of the second Kuf  
to the north firing away with very doubtful success  
a some retreating Boys I should say a mile off.  
After Not one of the Surra was hit. After  
a circuitous march, the longest I have made for  
many a day I joined the main body again on  
rice near the town. Here the news was not  
so good. I heard that Maj. Hamwell had been  
killed beside the gun I saw down up & fired  
beside the road. Four other gunners had been hit  
some severely; two were injured by stampeding  
horses - one ammunition wagon had stamped  
char away. Five Buffs were hit. 1/2 badly on  
H&S Lt & a Cameron. We patched them up at  
the Ambulance & later on Jones took them  
into Venturing Rd. St. They had not sighted  
the road as well as near Krambad as there  
would have been a tidy slaughter and possibly  
a rather nasty storm to tell. Nothing much



# ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of expected Confinement.	Date of Attendance.	Sex.	REMARKS.
			would have happened as the Boers wouldn't in any case have held as long as the feared being cut off by the Cav. who getting rather lost were not exactly where they ought have been. They might easily have made a column of casualties tomorrow for the Morning Papers.
			Copy of official order issued 30. 9. 00.
			I. 21 <sup>st</sup> Brigade Venturbury 30-10-00
			Intelligence 30-00.

In consequence of the number of attacks made on Railway near Venturbury R. Hunter drove enemy out of Venturbury this morning. Met slight opposition and had a few wounded amongst them Major Hammett R.F.A. found mortally wounded, Yesterday Methuen marched from Buffalo Hotel: Douglas from Treant to Mackers bloody they captured 3 (? guns) and six wagons one casualty one man slightly wounded Prince Christian died yesterday of Intense fever.

Venturbury is a pretty little place I have only been to once. It is very prettily situated. Yesterday evening it started raining & blowing & still goes on. One would have moved but for the rain. It is worse than ever as I recall.



# MIDWIFERY

NAME AND ADDRESS.

Kronstad Nov. 8<sup>th</sup> 1900 On the 3<sup>rd</sup> we left Vantushing and made the station that day. There we learned we would have to march up here which we did, camping one night at Geneva siding. We arrived here without incident and camped behind the Scots Hospital. The men have been quite a bother here. any with any excuse making a strong bid for freedom. I have had a little dietary disturbance myself. I don't like Kronstad.

While we were away great things have been happening out by Bothaville and the North. The Brit. got at them twice making a capture both of men & guns each time. In all I think 11 guns fell to us. Col. Lyall & some other officers were killed in the last. The 3 chiefs in command. They came in yesterday and today gave over the prisoners & guns. In the last fight, quite a success on the 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> distinguished themselves greatly, keeping the Boers off our right flank. They had to travel 2 miles round to go & fighting hard all the time. At first they were



# ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of expected Confinement.	Date of Attendance.	Sex	REMARKS.
			<p> promised at 300 yds. The horses got it but the men escaped. I saw some of them to-day and they all agree this was the only real fight they have seen. The Boers outnumbered them at first, killed the 3 chief officers &amp; disabled every man at a gun nearly capturing it. They fought viciously &amp; lost 50 killed &amp; many wounded. Their lager was like a slaughter house. Lt. Wainwright distinguished himself greatly &amp; will probably get the D.S.O. He stayed by the guns all day &amp; was up to the elbows in blood at night. </p> <p> <u>Lindley 19<sup>th</sup> Nov.</u> Nothing much has happened since last note. We left Kromstad on the 9<sup>th</sup> and trucked out here in four days without incident. We came out by the N road not passing Halfortem bridge. There was some firing about 15 miles out from here but no one was hurt. Two days ago Gen Hamilton went out again towards Heilbron with the Camerons, Pennington &amp; Driscoll's scouts 2 Co. Bedfords a Cmg. gun. 13 field guns, &amp; some Brabants. All the Sussex are left here. 1 Cmg. gun 2 other guns a few Brabants </p>



## MIDWIFERY

## NAME AND ADDRESS.

the Yeomanry. The Hosp. with 3 ambulances stay. Major Reilly, Jones, & 4 ambulances went with the Column. On the 15<sup>th</sup> there was a reconnaissance in force but nothing much happened. Nearly all the Boers had tricked. Brice's had a shot at a few but rather missed it. The column took a number of civilians with them to send to Kransstad. The pronounced pro-Boers were set down outside the pickets & taken up by their friends so all are finally now are supposed to be thoroughly loyal. we have 43 patients just now including Col. Luker C.M.R. Quite a number have Anterior. There have been one or two deaths one Canon Pageant an Hosp. orderly was one. I see  $\frac{2}{3}$  of patients in the clinic. The Major & Triggs divide the rest. Alexander exchanged with Aphthorp and went with the Camerons. Surg. Capt. Knapp S.M.R. stayed back with his Col. He is rather steady with Malaria. a few were wounded while we were away. They have done well. I have a small private practice at the Mill with a family called Umbrell, standing with a small boy who has Anterior. I have now a



# ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of expected Confinement.	Date of Attendance.	Sex.	REMARKS.
			<p>young girl starting some sort of fever. The fishing is flat. The trip got badly kicked by the Jermen at Soccer foot ball to-day. There are to be cricket &amp; football matches each day this week. There are occasional concerts at night. Padre Leary gave us a sermon last Sunday on the evils of looting! mentioning especially houses &amp; carts! It was rather funny. Some one had sneaked the goal posts.</p> <p>Lindley 4<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1900. Nothing of great note has happened since last entry. The chief event has occurred a week ago when Mrs Lukin &amp; a nursing sister arrived from Kronstad. She found the Colonel very well and his condition has gone on improving. They were out all night in a dreadful rain in a Cape-cart. Since then we have had one bunch of intelligence in which we heard of the fall of de Vriesburg and the resumption of the Transvaal guns. Some of my patients have died of enteric and at present we have several more cases. The life is bad. We have played 2 cricket matches against companies</p>



## MIDWIFERY

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of Sussex but have got Martin rather badly each time. The weather on the whole is fine and warm but there are occasional very heavy rains not lasting over 24 hrs. Last night one of the pickets did a good deal of firing but nothing much happened as far as I have heard. Two nights ago the mounted men went out round surrounding a bunch of Boers but got 3 at a farm - one a deputy field cornet & 2 sent of reports. Another was a very fat old man - too fat to walk or even ride. Mr. Turkin stays down at the Generals. It is very pleasant down there. Mr. Leary arranged with others of the garrison game on afternoon tea and an evening dance at the hotel last week. Dance was a great success. The lady was heard to murmur that it was a dream.

Lundley 21<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1900. Really nothing of note has

occurred since last entry. The days have simply passed. Breakfast about 8.30 a very occasional ride before that - then words afterwards foot around till lunch. After lunch play or more cricket sometimes



## ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of Vaccination.	Result.	Date of Re- Vaccination.	Result.
<p> in foot around on the river till about four  then I usually rode out with the negro see  the patients again then dinner. Then the  great event of the day - which - there was  another small engagement when Friedlander  and one of his troopers got slightly wounded.  We have had no news from the outer world  Lately my stomach has been giving me fits.  I have had too much Lindley. The weather  for the last few days has been very wet  and there was heavy rain last night. Before  that it was quite too warm, we had two  disagreeably  <u>Lindley. 29<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1900.</u> Xmas has  passed again  since last entry - that is all. We had  a peacock for dinner and it was jolly  tough. The little church was really  prettily draped with flowers, resembling  one's summer naturally not midwinter.  The padre had worked up a few carols  &amp; there was a big train out of garrison  people. On boxing day there were  exceptionally good military games,  most of them of the lighter sort but </p>			



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all well contested. Quite a feature of the day was the way the jiggers took the obstacles. They laid out out men & they were by no means bad. The point-to-point race was a very hot one. There were fully 40 horses and the course was as rough & dangerous as possible from the ground. My pony finished after the first bunch of winners perhaps 8<sup>th</sup> but I think I might have done much better if I had pushed her a bit at first. The race was  $\frac{1}{3}$  gone before she realized the situation. Then she went strong and pulled up all in front but not in time to run a chance of being placed. Montgomery came down pretty badly at the steep hill and is now in hospital. His case and another collar bone dislocated are all the casualties. I won 2<sup>nd</sup> in the middle race - at least Mr Spence did. A Supt Leech R.S.M. got up in fancy dress with his wife Pt. Tambour provided a running comic show and did it well. All in all it was one of the best occasions of its kind I have seen and everyone, including the Dutch, Germans etc. were quite enthusiastic.



## ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of Vaccination.	Result.	Date of Re- Vaccination.	Result.
<p>Programme. (1) 100 yds. race. (2) Sack race. (3) Tilting at the bucket. (4) Half mile flat race. (5) Steeplechase race (Officers - mounted) (6) 3 legged race. (7) Menagerie race. (8) Inter Coy. <math>\frac{1}{4}</math> mile (9) Mounted point to point. (10) Obstacle race. (11) Boats and jackets race. (12) Mule race (Lioness up.) (13) Children's race. (14) Malin race vs Consolation. (15) Long. of war.</p>			

That evening the Padre gave a very successful  
Ymas tree, much to the joy of the youth of  
Lindley. On the following night the  
Christy Minstrels performed with great success.  
The show was really extremely good and  
Supt Leach quite excelled himself pulling  
off some very smart topical hits, of course  
of local interest.

The weather still keeps brilliantly fine and  
very hot but rain is again near.

Lindley 5<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1901.  
Sat.

Since last entry  
we have had a comparatively exciting time.  
On Mon. last the 31<sup>st</sup> Jan. a conveyance was  
reported coming from Kromstad while the  
other was around Senkal. A party consisting  
of one Coy. Sussex one Bedford one gun and  
about 70 mounted were sent out to meet



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the Kronstad crowd. I went with an ambulance  
line pulled out at 3 am and reached Thurman  
farm early breakfasting on the rice beyond.  
Frelander soon went on to find the convoy  
where guns were going hard all morning.

About 2 pm we got a note from Frelander  
saying he was held up and could not  
return till an ambulance came for his  
wounded. I went out about 4 miles and  
came on two Boers in Van's farm where

the road divides. They were in a cattle  
pen with their horses. After some palaver  
they directed me up the hill to the right  
and we went with me, on my way to  
Don Kloof from where my note was headed.

On the top of the hill we were joined by  
some more Boers and going on they came  
up thick from the right. I was going  
on right along the line the leader rode  
up to me and said I would find no one  
there as the fighting had been just where  
we were. I suggested that the wounded  
were on the next range parallel and asked  
my route there. He said I could cross  
so I started and got over the spur with



## ENGAGEMENTS.

Date of Vaccination.	Result.	Date of Re- Vaccination.	Result
<p>the waggon. After hitting the road I left the waggon to go up the hill to reconnoitre but hadn't left the road 30 yds before they fired from a sanger to the left rear. One shot came uncomfortably close and I dismounted and took the ambulance back along the road a few hundred yds. before again going up the hill. We soon saw one people in a sanger but at first took them for Boers as some had on black coats - They however turned out Brabant's. Just after I had attended the wounded the infantry came along and we all camped a mile or so on. The I.Y. &amp; Brabant's had had a hot fight getting right in among them. A turning movement by Haulander landed them in a desperate fire and they had to retire &amp; hold the two sangers I found them in. The lost two men captured, 8 bayoneted, &amp; killed 2 wounded &amp; about 6 horses.</p> <p>Next morning the Conny came along escorted by Bethune's Horse, H 3 Corp. R 5th and 2 guns, with a maxim &amp; pom-pom. The rear guard had to pull back at Elanus</p>			



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drift. There was some skimming around and we only made camp a mile or so near Indley. Next day we came in. There was a constant small fire all round and our big guns were used freely but there was more noise than anything else.

On coming in here on Wed. 2<sup>nd</sup> Jan. we found the town full of troops. Whites, Barkis and Pilcher's Column under Gen. C. Knox were all pulled up here. There were more Carps than I can mention. Shattkemas H. were here but I never saw them as the 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> 18. were here also & spent my time with them. They are awfully fit and have had no serious casualties. Two columns went out the day before yesterday and other two yesterday. Col. Mans taking one M.T. a gun the 1845 no 9 a Coy. of Bedford's with him towards Suwayal. Pilcher's were sent to go to Bethlehem. Triggs was out all night before last after 4 weeks. He met lots of Boers & reported a nasty knock to the new Boer guard where they lost 100 captured. Two of the units



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			<p>are very peculiar seemingly made by a truly explosive bullet. Their Col. is reported wounded or killed. Pitcher has Le Gallais old force. They have had plenty of scraping but done nothing definite since Bothamite. Col. Tustin, Bethune, Willard Sister Pitchard went away yesterday morning with a large convoy of sick totally unescorted, under Knapp. They were stopped a short way out but again refused getting on all right. Tustin went with them. He as a sad loss but his time was up. It is now very dull &amp; we long to get on the trail again. It is warm clear weather with occasional showers.</p>

Lindley. 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 1901. Still in Lindley but under orders to evacuate as soon as possible. Two days ago White & Barkers Cols. passed through again en route for Rensselaer to fight. Shafter's horse expect to go home. They<sup>all</sup> came into town and just marched through camping at German Kop. I met



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Col. S. Steele & Capt. Cartwright and had a long chat on very diverse topics & places. They were in great form - so are the men. They have a tremendous reputation and look like it. Pitcher they left about 12 miles out. The body guard Knuck was as bad as reported 19 killed, 31 wounded & the rest of 120 captured at least disarmed. We got a few more wounded with the columns but some sick away so we are not crowded. Supt. Taghsham. Coulson of the 17<sup>th</sup> Inf. got away to Kronstadt. This place seems duller than was so taking is good tidings to us. Weather 15.9.

17<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1900 Lindley Still here.

Yesterday was quite an exciting one as it was to have witnessed the vaccination of Lindley - another ship. The day before yesterday a small force under Minors went out to war. There was not much war but they cleared up a little bit of country. This shows delayed but supposed departure to the afternoon and all



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Date of Vaccination.	Result.	Date of Re-Vaccination.	Result.
<p>the families were packed up, waggon's crammed with goods in front and rigged up with tents behind stood at every door. Earlier we had had communication from one General that he was coming out to meet us and we knew Col. White was about 6 miles out. However further orders came through to stop the evacuation as the General was coming right through. So here we are I.S.G. spending our time in fruitless discussions as to our future movements. Yesterday we received two wounded Irish L.Y. from White's column. They know Lindley well.</p>			

Kronstad 27<sup>th</sup> Jan. 1901 Here we are again in the

dust. On the 20<sup>th</sup> we left Lindley in a great hurry. An Officer came in late in the afternoon with despatches from Col. White. It was long after dark before all were clear of the town as the evacuation was complete. We had a dreary trek out to near Thomas's farm arriving in the early hours of the morning. Some of the waggon's broke down and altogether it was a merry evening. Next day we got over



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the two big drifts and camped at Don Kloff a very pretty place with trees all about. There was a certain amount of firing all day but nothing near the column. The crowd was with a cinematograph picture, wagons crowded with children and all sorts of furniture, muggies driving, riding, women riding <sup>astraddle</sup>, kids riding double, women walking with all their luggage on their heads etc. Then on each side great drives of cattle & sheep were being driven along - Bothaville again on a larger scale.

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> we moved on to the farm about 10-11 miles out from here. There was a great deal of firing chiefly from long guns and we certainly bagged a few Boers - lowest statement three without any casualty, on our side. The following day we came in here and landed all our sick at No. 3. Gen.

all alive either one or two some went. Dewar is there but he starts for home in a few days.

Most of Lindley went out camp beyond the first drift south but some got directly into town and Hermanns hotel



# ENGAGEMENTS.

Date  
of  
Vaccination.

Result.

Date  
of Re-  
Vaccination.

Result.

so crowded with them. M<sup>r</sup>. du Plessis has got a  
months leave & then comes back to charge of  
Kromstad Church. The Spence have got a house  
in town. The Mitchells are still in camp  
much to Lattie's indignation. There is no  
doubt the well affected have not been  
well treated. In fact they are treated at  
present just the same as our prisoners of war.  
All the kids seem to enjoy the camp but  
Kromstad is not an ideal place for  
camping in.

All the <sup>11</sup> Brigade is broken up and our  
General has charge now of all the small  
mounted parties who come around Ladley.  
The Surser are divided in two part  
away with him & the M.I. etc down the  
line - part away for evening duty to  
Heilbrun. All are gone but the Surser Co.  
& staff. Buckle this year: Capt. Mason  
who is now on the Intelligence: Major  
Reilly with 1/2 Beaver Coy. & Mousches.

Longg went with the Surser. I am to  
have a few days leave to Bloomfontein  
to have a little food.

The great news of course is the Zulus



# VACCINATION

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death & the accession of the B.S.W. There was really little fuss here. Everyone was so busy clearing out that there was no parade or celebration of any kind except some salute & firing.

We have traces of activity of the Boers all round especially down in Cape Colony where they have got further down than ever.

The weather here is very warm & dusty when there is no thunderstorm.

Kronstad 3<sup>rd</sup> Feb. 1901. Since last entry, I have

visited Bloemfontein proceeding there this day a week ago. I got a tooth fixed and drew pay. It is well stocked and living is quite decent down there but warm. There is not the busy air there was when I was there in Sept. and there is a marked diminution in the number of officers around notably red-tails. I met Wichman there who used to be near Calgary. He is in the Police now.

While I was there Gen B. Hamilton and all his crowd came in. Some



# ENGAGEMENTS.

Date  
of  
accination.

Result.

Date  
of Re-  
Vaccination.

Result.

Lancers went on to Thibouchou but I believe he and most of his force went further down the line.

I visited young Kerans 17<sup>th</sup> I.R. again to-day. He went with dysentery.

Blake, Cox & Ross are still in Hosp. and have been joined by Maj. Paulin and Aldrich. Maj. Ritchie is down at Bloemfontein. All Lindley is still here. It is hardly hot in tents.

Kronstad 17<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1901. Still here.

Nothing much happened. For a week I did Maj. Fayle's work on the South pockets but am again unemployed. Major Riehl has shifted over there & does it. Maj. Ritchie does this division. Patients come here. About a week ago O'Gorman returned. He had been prisoner all the time, mostly in Senekal. The Boers were not at all nice to the ladies according to him & kept them close prisoners. They had returned to their farm before he left. Mrp Henderson



## MEMORANDA.

Date.

of the Scott's Hospital has gone down country, (perhaps home) on sick leave. The weather is still bright and warm with occasional heavy storms but distinctly cooler at night.

Kronstad. 24<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1901. Still here.

1 Sg. I have

heard no important news. Life here is very momentful. Since last note my little mare foaled. It was a male and no longer exists. The weather is very fit. Two or three days ago the Boers shot 3 young Kaffers near our camp, killing one. Next day the Kronstad Scouts, a body of some Boers serving with us, were out and lost their Sgt. Maj. was killed and other wounded. It did not seem to be a regular fight. Yesterday morning I was very energetic driving down to market with Hilkie Grey and three W.O.s sisters to the market. Vegetables are fetch about their weight in silver here. Small Cabbages 4/6 Indifferent half ripe peaches 1<sup>d</sup> each in a country where they feed the pigs on them. A month ago apples fetched 2/- each and the last basket Grey



# MEMORANDA.

Date.

scarce) 8/3. a pound. Panton, Blake, Cross and Ros are still in No. 3 but all doing well. My man Leach is there with fever. Alexander is in Pictoria but starts for home soon. Devere has gone home. The weather now is beautiful bright and warm during the day and distinctly cool at night.

Kronstad 1<sup>st</sup> March. 1901. 15.9p  
practically.

20 Whiscalls with the Adj. Major were captured the other day. An escaped prisoner said they buried 3 Boers. The weather is rather cooler at night but still hot and brilliant during the day. Still no home mails received.

Kronstad 22<sup>nd</sup> March. 1901.

Answer to request for transport.  
R.M. to.

20<sup>th</sup> Beurer Co. 21<sup>st</sup> Brigade.

Herewith a team of mules and waggon, which I am instructed to hand over to 20<sup>th</sup> Field Hospital, I presume you are meant. The waggon



## MEMORANDA.

Date.

is unfit to go on trek with -  
 Please acknowledge receipt hereon -  
 J. H. Davis. Mayo.

I had a bad time since last note. I am just now recovering from a very severe attack of what is called (gastro-duodenal catarrh, I believe. The prominent symptom is an extreme jaundice. I am just now as yellow as an orange. That is the notable sign but by far the most annoying symptom with me was an ~~case~~ almost constant and sometimes very severe pain in the epigastrium. This has really been very distressing for the last 8-10 days. Of course one feels badly sick, and tobacco and alcohol is abhorred and food frequently if attempted rudely rejected. My diet has not been very strict altho. consisting mostly of milk but several days mostly of nothing. The causes, prognosis, conducting etc. & pathology of this condition I know nothing, nor have I met any one who does. There has been



# MEMORANDA.

Date.

quite an epidemic here, most attacked being doctors or nurses at the hospitals.

Wineum has been down for the last few days with slight fever but seems nearly 15% again. It was this jaundice which sent May, Gray & Fushwater down from S. May. Poole is away down too. Holmes at the Scottish has it. May. Turner it is feared has entered. Sister Von Sommer died lately of enteric. Susie Mitchell has it now?

Sister Putchard is back again at No 3. Blake Cross etc. are all away down.

My groom Leach & Wineum's McDonald are both convalescing now at No. 3.

Capt. Napier & nearly all the Dis. Scot's reached Wilkies Col. all right. These casualties after all must have been slight. A W. Haswell CO. of a Vol. Coy. of Border Reg. who comes in here for robust instructions was formerly H.S. in the Northern Liverpool under James Barr. Marks have been very disappointing. I received a very long letter from Paris this week Plum seems to be having a splendid time there.



# MEMORANDA.

Date.

My next important news is that we have been warned by the P.M.C. army to hold ourselves ready to take with some other column unknown - when there also unknown.

The Spences with Litch & Savin have got down country - Welons have gone so has the Mitchells there are few of our Lindley friends left. There were races here lately & I had over in my cart three little girls Horner, Spence & Brink my last public appearance. These races were not much fun. The <sup>last</sup> C.V.O here is a Mr. Loggan whose father used to be a doctor in Thornhill Warrington.

The weather lately has been abominable. Rain nearly every day - as I write it is pouring. This margin is very uncomfortable in such weather, letting in all round. In sharp rain simply flooding this the Cusnass. It is now much cooler in fact sometimes quite cold at night. The river at home is in quite high flood.

I have now done 1 year in this country.



# MEMORANDA.

Date.

Pinaar River 29<sup>th</sup> March 1901.

We left.

Krystad early on the 27<sup>th</sup> entraining the previous evening. A half field Hospital was required for a column mobilizing here under Col. Beaton and we were hurried for. As our strength had sunk to half we have all come. Now we run half a Kruger Co. as well - 2 ambulances & 5 tongas being attached.

It was quite interesting coming up here by rail being new ground and new places, now historical towns like Vervanger, Elandsfontein, Pretoria etc. The line in the north of O.R.C. is very heavily garrisoned - strongly held positions are close all along the line. In the Transvaal it is much freer and except at Kallfontein where the Boers crossed in force is comparatively free. We passed the night at Elandsfontein came on to Pretoria in the morning early. Elandsfontein is quite a place and a very large centre. There are some big mines there. The Germiston right in the town of that name on the line a



## ADDRESSES.

$\frac{1}{2}$  mile south of T-station. This is a big hosp. centre, there being 2 big generals. The station was very busy, hundreds of Yomen and horses arriving. Going into Pretoria by rail is very fine. The line winds between steep hills on either side and the valley is beautifully wooded. The hills are summited by forts some old Boer, some ours. A mile out the town appears nestled among the hills. It lies in a valley stretching along SW-NE with hills rising sharply on either side. We had only an hour or so there meeting orders to come up here so I did not see much - only having time for a short drive. The square with the empty pedestal is very fine under the circumstances and the Government Buildings are a really magnificent block. There is a fine shopping street. The others are unimproved.

On leaving the town by the South the road winds by the race-course and round the west to the north range of hills. There is a deep ravine cutting here through a neck to another fine fertile valley very similar to the Pretoria one but not so closely encircled by hills.

Passing through them by a fine gorge



## ADDRESSES.

leading to a great plain stretching to the north. To the East there are a few scattered hills. The ground at first is open with sparse scrub but soon the bush gets thicker. Right on to this spot the bush gets thicker till this place is reached, where there is a considerable clearing beside a small sluggish river. All along the line absence of troops is very noticeable. Here there is quite a camp - the Infantry being the Gordon Highlanders. There is a stationary Hospital here. Frank Gardner was with it but went down sick. He was very bad down country & has been sent home.

It is very hot here compared with down South and there was a great deal of malaria till the bush was cleared and drained. We have all started taking quinine daily.

Piemaars River 7<sup>th</sup> April 1901. Since

Jan. last

entry I have been to Bloemfontein, Pretoria. I went there last Monday and stayed three nights. Most of the time I was fussing around A.S.C. depots etc and I bought a gun. At first the weather



## ADDRESSES.

was distinctly damp - then it fanned up and  
 became warm & breezy. I stayed at the  
 Grand - Very nice people the management  
 but indifferent grub. Had lunch with  
 Alexander at 2. General & Mrs. May. Sutton  
 and old Royal resident & friend to Mr. Ritchie.  
 Alexander was just leaving for home.  
 Pretoria is full of Australians Victorians  
 & Bushmen. Made particular friends with  
 a Capt. Hill & Pft. Billy Strong both  
 of the first Victorian Bushmen.  
 Pretoria is really a beautiful town, with  
 a few fine public buildings all in the  
 square & a good shopping street  
 which is quite Piccadillyish of an afternoon.  
 All hotels, clubs shops etc. are going so  
 the town is lively enough altho I  
 guess military rule knocks most social  
 functions. Water runs along the side  
 of some streets and the whole town  
 is green with trees. Outside in the  
 camp there is a whole town of  
 Hospital tents 2. generals & the V.C.  
 You scarcely see troops.  
 The weather is still very warm



## ADDRESSES.

and some rain fell this afternoon.  
We are under orders to return to  
Prelona but no train has yet  
arrived.



# ADDRESSES.

Photographs. Map von. Art. Olivenhof fontein  
 Op Odendal. Olivenhof fontein  
 Lindley  
 W<sup>r</sup> Martins Lehtenberg Traaast.



ADDRESSES.

Received from Mr  
Barr the sum of  
~~£10~~ £10 for a Chestnut  
Map of my own  
property.  
J. P. Hamish  
15 Aug 1900. Weir



ADDRESSES.

811 M. S. 23 Jul 1907

B 3666

~~L~~ 61.

S B SA Lt.

CS Harris Capt.



## ADDRESSES.

Vidjet. Barr + 528 8<sup>th</sup> Oct 1900

Barr + 700 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 1900

Photo Kroustad.

9. group of girls

7.8. Humans group.

6. Bunkie. 4 + 5. Views of rivers.

1. Loape group.



# ADDRESSES.

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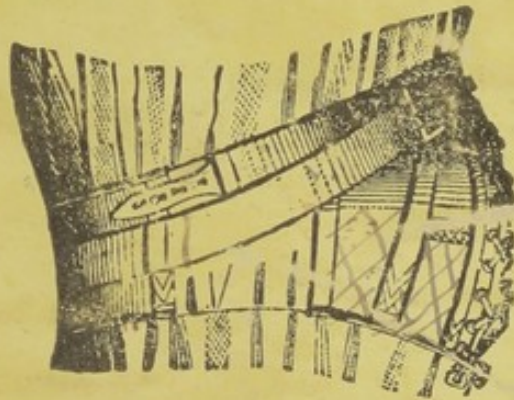
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