Diary 1907-1909 Japan Kamchatka

Publication/Creation

18 Jun 1907-29 Oct 1909

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/k6m224pn

License and attribution

Conditions of use: it is possible this item is protected by copyright and/or related rights. You are free to use this item in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s).

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

1907 – 1909

Japan Kamchatka

PP/JTS/A 2

TO

THIS BOOK BELONGS TO

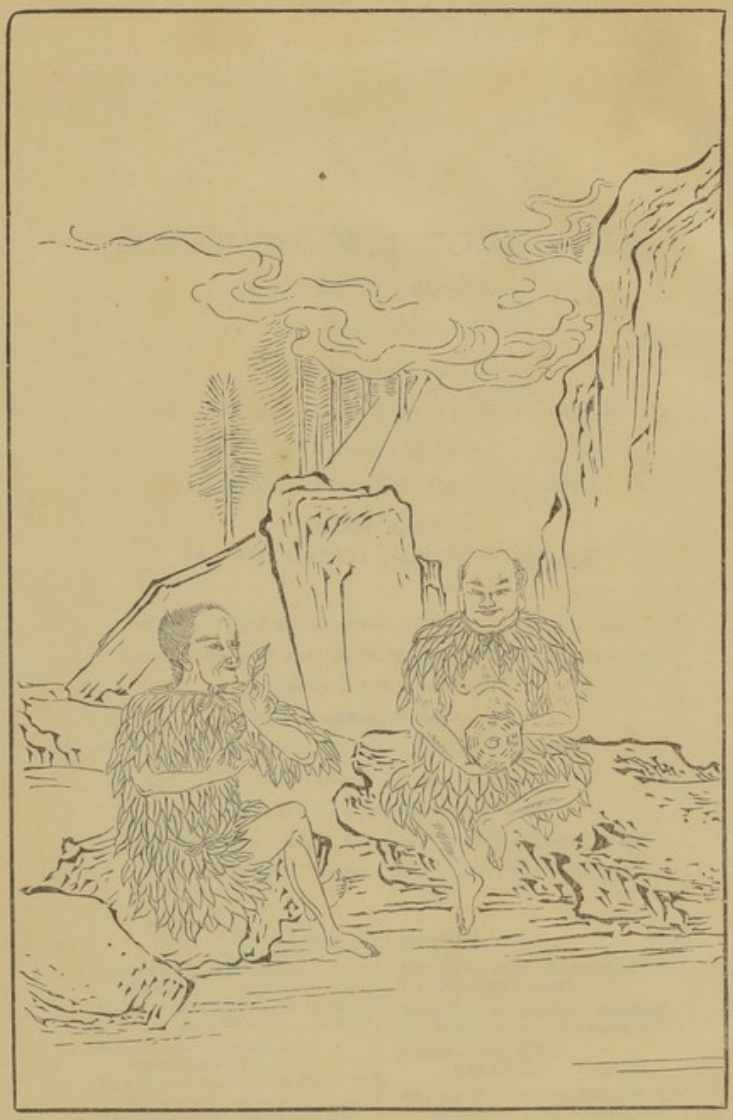
.....

.....

.....

1906

IF FOUND,
PLEASE RETURN
IMMEDIATELY



SHĒN NUNG 神農 AND FU HSI 伏羲

B.C. 2838–2698 B.C. 2953–2838

Shēn Nung was one of the legendary Emperors of China and son of Princess An-Têng, by whom he was miraculously conceived through the influence of a heavenly dragon. Founder of the healing art, he is reputed to have first discovered the medicinal properties of plants, and to have taught the people the art of agriculture.

Fu Hsi was the founder of a system of philosophy which he originated from the markings on the back of the tortoise. He is also believed to have invented the calendar, and to have instructed the Chinese in the principles of nutrition and the art of preparing food.

WELLCOME'S

MEDICAL DIARY

AND

VISITING LIST

1906

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO.
LONDON SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN

COPYRIGHT] [ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

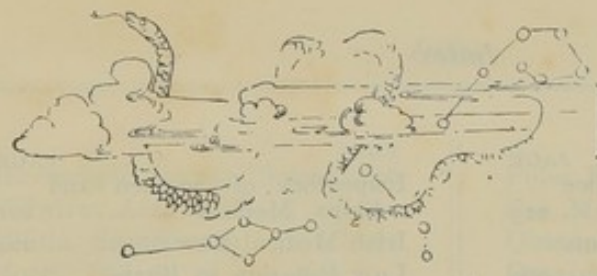
WELCOME'S

MEDICAL DIARY

&

VISITING LIST

1906



INDEX

PAGE

Accommodation, Methods of Paralysing 264
Accounts asked for or sent (*see Diary Section*)
Acid Neutralisation Table ... 263
Addresses, Nurses' (*see Diary Section*) ...
Addresses, Patients' and General (*see Diary Section*)
Air Space Table 207
Albuminuria, Diet in 229
Alcohol Percentage Table ... 248
Alkali Neutralisation Table... 263
Anæmia, Diet in 229
Anæsthesia, Local 15
Analysis of Drinking Water 253
Analysis of Sewage 255
Analysis of Urine 249
Analysts, Public 220
Animal Substances, Medicinal 16
Antarctic Exploration and 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments ... ... xiii-xvii
Antidotes to Poisons ... 191-205
Army Medical Corps, Royal 221
Asylums, Medical Superintendents of 220
Attendants of Retreats, Medical... 220
Bacilli, Method of Staining ... 257
Bandages, 'Tabloid' Brand ..lxxv
Banting System, The 236
Baths in Common Use, Temperature of 144
Birth, Registration of 210
Blood, Method of Staining... 258
Burials, Law Relating to ... 211
Calendars 271
Carbolised Tow, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Cash Account (*see Diary Section*)
Certificates of Death 211
Certificates of Quality, Law Relating to 217
Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand xix
Children, Feeding of ... 237-9
Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand 38

PAGE

Coins, as Makeshift Weights and Measures 242
Constabulary Surgeons, Royal Irish 220
Constipation, Diet in 230
Contracts 216
Cooking, Influence of, on Digestibility of Certain Foods 241
Cotton Wool, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Cremation, Regulations as to 211
Cyclists, Motorists, etc., Lighting-up (*see Times of Sunset at Greenwich, head of Diary pages*)
Death Certificates... 211
Death, Registration of 211
Depôts for Fine Products of B. W. & Co.... 2
Diabetes, Diet in 231
Diarrhœa, Diet in 231
Diet Tables 229-237
Digestion of Foods, Time needed for 240
Diseases and Treatment, Index of... 145
Diseases, Notifiable 228
Disinfection in Phthisis... ... 208
Doses Proportionate to Age 189
Doses, Medicinal 181
Doses, Medicinal Hypodermic 189
Dressings, Surgical, Pleated, Compressed ...lxxv
Drug Eruptions, List of ... 248
Dying Declarations, Law Relating to 214
Dyspepsia, Diet in... 232
Effects of Food on Digestive Glands... 239
Employers' Liability Act ... 223
'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories 47
Evidence, Medical... 212
Factory Acts, Certifying Surgeons under... 219
Feeding of Infants and Children 237-9

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book.

PAGE

Fees in Metropolitan Police Cases 215
Female Pelvis, Measurements of 269
Fœtal Head, Measurement of 268
Fœtal Heart Sounds 268
Fœtus, Weight and Measurement of, etc. 268
Food, Effects of, on Digestive Glands 239
Foods, Influence of Cooking on 241
Foods, Percentage Composition of 240
Foods, Time needed for digestion of 240
Gauze, Pleated, Medicated, Compressed lxxv
General Medical Council ... 209
Gestation, Utero- 268
Gout, Diet in 232
Gravid Uterus, positions and measurements 269
Habitual Drunkards' Acts, The 216
Heights, Average 243
'Hemisine' 56
Hospital Appointments 218
Hypodermic Posological Table 189
Hypodermic Medication ... 62
Hypodermic Syringes and Cases xvii
Income Tax 226
Incubation of Infectious Diseases 206
Index of Diary Section (*facing page 272*)
Index of Diseases and Treatment 145
Indicators for Chemical Tests 255
Inebriates' Acts, The 216
Infant Feeding 237-9
Infectious Diseases, Incubation and Quarantine 206
Infectious Diseases, Notifiable 228
Infectious Diseases, Notification of 228
Infectious Diseases, Prevention of 206, 210
Inquests 213, 223, 224

PAGE

Inspectors of Seamen and Ships, Medical 221
Irish Medical Law 224
Law Relating to Births 210, 223, 224
Law Relating to Contracts ... 216
Law Relating to Death Certificates 211
Law Relating to Dying Declarations 214
Law Relating to Lunacy Certificates 215
Law Relating to Operations 210
Law Relating to Poisons ... 210
Law Relating to Private Practice 209
Law Relating to Wills 217
Legal Information, British ... 209
Legal Information, Irish ... 224
Legal Information, Scottish 223
Licenses 226
Licenses, Vivisection 223
Lighting-up for Cyclists, Motorists, etc. (*see Times of Sunset at Greenwich, head of Diary pages*)
Lint, Plain or Medicated, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Lunacy Law 215
Lunacy List (*see Diary Section*)
Measures & Weights, Metric 245
Measurements of Human Organs 242
Medical Attendants of Retreats 220
Medical Equipments 'Tabloid' Brand, and Antarctic Exploration ... ... xiii-xvii
Medical Inspectors of Seamen and Ships 221
Medical Men, Registration of 209
Medical Men, Status of ... 209
Medical Officers of Health ... 219
Medical Officers, Poor Law ... 218
Medical Superintendents of Asylums 220
Medical Witnesses ... 212, 223, 224
Medicated Dressings, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Memoranda (*see Diary Section*)
Metric Weights & Measures 245

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book.

PAGE

Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' 256
Midwives' Act, The... 222
Militia, Surgeons in 221
Moon, Phases of the (*see head of Diary pages*)
Navy, Surgeons in Royal ... 221
Neutralisation Tables, Acid and Alkali 263
Non-Gravid Uterus, Measurements 269
Notifiable Diseases 228
Nurses' Addresses (*see Diary Section*)
Obesity, Diet in 233
Obstetric Engagements (*see Diary Section*)
Obstetric Table 270
Operations, Law Relating to 210
Ophthalmic Medication ... 96
Ophthalmic Test Types ... 265
Organo-therapy (*see Animal Substances*) 16
Paralysing the Accommodation... 264
Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand... 266
Patients certified under Lunacy Act (*see Diary Section*)
Pelvis, Measurement of Female 269
Percentage Solution Tables 261-2
Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand... ... xxviii
Photographic Exposure Record, Wellcome's ... xxviii
Photographic Outfit 'Tabloid' Brand xxviii
Phthisis, Diet in 233
Phthisis, Disinfection in ... 208
Poisoning, Symptoms and Treatment 191
Poisons, Law Relating to ... 210
Police Fees, Metropolitan ... 215
Poor Law Medical Officers 218
Posological Table 181
Posological Table, Hypodermic 189
Postal Information... i
Pregnancy, Table of Duration of 270
Price List of B. W. & Co. Fine Products xxix
Prison Surgeons 220

PAGE

Pulse Rate Table 144
Pus, Method of Staining ... 259
Quarantine Table 206
Quarter Days (*see head of Diary pages*)
Radiography, Notes on lxxvii
Registration of Birth 210
Registration of Death 211
Registration of Medical Men 209
Retreats, Medical Attendants of... 220
Rheumatism, Diet in Acute 234
Royal Army Medical Corps... 221
Royal Navy, Surgeons in ... 221
Royal Irish Constabulary Surgeons 220
Salisbury System, The... ... 235
Sanitary Towels, Pleated, Compressed lxxvi
Scottish Medical Law 223
Seamen and Ships, Medical Inspectors of 221
Serums and Serum Therapy 119
Sewage and Sewage Effluents 255
Ship Surgeons 221
'Soloid' Brand Chemicals for Sewage Analysis (*see Price List Section*)
'Soloid' Brand Chemicals for Urine Analysis (*see Price List Section*)
'Soloid' Brand Chemicals for Water Analysis (*see Price List Section*)
'Soloid' Brand Indicators for Chemical Tests 255
'Soloid' Brand Products ... 128
'Soloid' Microscopic Stains 256
Solubility of Chemicals Table 260
Solution Tables, Percentage 261-2
Staining, Microscopic 256
Status of Medical Men... ... 209
Statute of Limitation 224
Stillborn Children, Law Relating to 211
Summary Reception Orders 215
Superintendents of Asylums 220
Suppositories, 'Enule' Brand 47
Surgical Dressings, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Symptoms of Poisoning... ... 191
Syringes, Hypodermic and Serum xvii

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book.

PAGE

Tables—
Alcohol 248
Average Weights and Heights 243
Calendar 271
Composition of Foods ... 240
Diet 229
Digestion, Time Needed for 240
Doses 181
Doses, Hypodermic 189
Doses Proportionate to Age 189
Feeding of Infants 237
Gravid Uterus 269
Hypodermic Posological ... 189
Indicators for Chemical Tests 255
Infectious Diseases 206
Neutralisation 263
Obstetric 270
Per cent. Solutions ... 261-2
Photographic Chemicals xxviii
Poisoning, Symptoms and Treatment 191-205
Posological 181
Posological, Hypodermic... 189
Postal Information i
Makeshift Weights and Measures 242
Methods of Staining 257
Metric System 245
Metric Equivalents 246
Microscopic Stains 256
Solubility 260
Signs for Visiting List (*Index Diary Section*)
Test Indicators 255
Thermometric 190
Utero-Gestation... 268
Weights and Measurements of Human Organs 242
Weights and Measures, Makeshift 242
'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products (*see Price List Section*)
'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products (*see Price List Section*)
'Tabloid' Brand Pastilles ... 266

PAGE

'Tabloid' Brand Photographic Chemicals ... xxviii
'Tabloid' Brand Products ... 134
'Tabloid' Brand Medical Equipments and Antarctic Exploration ... ... xiii-xvii
'Tabloid' Brand Sanitary Towels lxxvi
'Tabloid' Brand Surgical Dressings lxxv
Telegraphic Information (*see Postal*)
Testimonials of Quality ... 217
Tests, Indicators for Chemical 255
Test Types, Ophthalmic ... 265
Therapeutic Notes... ... 11-143
Thermometric Scales 190
Tow, Carbolised, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Towels, Sanitary, Pleated, Compressed lxxvi
Treatment of Diseases 145
Treatment of Poisoning 191-205
Typhoid Fever, Diet in ... 235
Urgency Orders, Lunacy ... 215
Urine Analysis 249
Utero-Gestation 268
Uterus, Positions and Measurements of 269
Vaccinations 219, 224, 225
Vaccination List (*see Diary Section*) ... ...
Vaccinators, Public ... 219, 225
Ventilation and Air Space ... 207
Vivisection Licenses 223
Volunteers, Surgeons in the 221
Water Analysis 253
Weights & Heights, Average 243
Weights and Measurements of Human Fœtus 268
Weights and Measurements of Human Organs 242
Weights & Measures, Makeshift 242
Weights & Measures, Metric 245
'Wellcome' Brand Products xix
West African Medical Staff... 222
Wills 217
Witnesses, Medical 212, 223, 224
Wool, Cotton, Pleated, Compressed lxxv
Workmen's Compensation Act 223
Yeomanry, Surgeons in the 222

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book.

THE

Trade Marks

'Tabloid'
AND
'Soloid'

} Invented By B.W.&Co.

Are B.W.&Co. Hall Marks

They *mark* the work of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They *mean* "Issued by
Burroughs Wellcome & Co."

They *stand* for

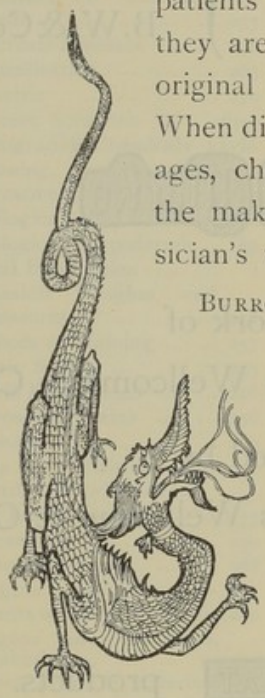
24 CARAT products.

A Suggestion

In view of the many cases of substitution that have come under our notice, we suggest that physicians, when ordering our products will gain an additional safeguard for their patients by specifying that they are to be dispensed in original bottles.

When dispensing original packages, chemists rightly replace the makers' label by the physician's written directions.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.



Therapeutic Notes.

Aconite

Aconite slows the action of the heart, reduces temperature, and acts as a diaphoretic, anodyne and sedative. It is given in neuralgia, and in the early stages of catarrh.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Tinct. Aconiti, min. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·015 c.c.]; min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One of either of the lesser strengths, dissolved in a little water, every ten minutes until slowing of the pulse is observed; or one of the five-minim strength every two, three, or four hours.

'Tabloid' Quininæ, Camphoræ et Aconiti [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Aconitine

The active principle of aconite is prescribed in neuralgia, asthma, rheumatism and gout, and in acute inflammations.

Note.—Aconitine, as met with in commerce, varies greatly in purity and physiological effect. 'Tabloid' products are prepared from a strictly pure salt of the alkaloid, of which the average dose may be considered to be gr. 1/400. Aconitine should be prescribed and dispensed with the greatest possible caution.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Hypod. Aconitinæ Nitratis, gr. $\frac{1}{640}$ [0·0001 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, dissolved in *warm water*. The injection may be repeated, with caution, in not less than two hours.

Aloes

Hepatic stimulant and cathartic, acting principally on the large intestine and the rectum. Small doses are used as stomachic tonics, and large doses as emmenagogues.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Aloes et Ferri (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

Direction.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as necessary.

'Tabloid' Aloes et Myrrhæ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

Direction.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as necessary.

'Tabloid' Colocynthidis Comp. (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

Direction.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

Ammonium Carbonate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

Each product contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 4	[0·259 gm.]
	Ammonii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1/12	[0·0054 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	*q.s.*	

DIRECTION.—One to four or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth.

Ammonium Chloride

Ammonium chloride stimulates mucous membranes, increasing the secretion of mucus. It is used in torpid conditions of the liver, in cirrhosis, and hepatic abscess; in subacute gastric and intestinal catarrh—especially in children; in those forms of chronic bronchitis in which thick tenacious mucus renders expectoration difficult; in painful dyspepsia due to excessive acidity; and, in combination with borax or with cubeb, in the treatment of sore throat.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, thrice daily, after food; or (in catarrhal sore throat) allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth as often as may be necessary. The dose is from three to twenty grains.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET BORACIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Potassii Chloratis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Pulv. Cubebæ,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
	Ammonii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Ext. Glycyrrhizæ,	gr. 1·1/2	[0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or swallowed with a little water, every hour, or every other hour.

Ammonium Chloride (*continued*)

'TABLOID' CUBEBÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Glycyrrhizini, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness.

Ammonium Chloride Vapour

Ammonium chloride vapour is useful in catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages. Only the *neutral* vapour should be inhaled. This is readily provided by the 'Vereker' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, which should be used for a few minutes about four times daily.

Amyl Nitrite

A powerful dilator of the peripheral vessels, employed in angina pectoris and other conditions due to heightened arterial tension, in aortic valvular disease, in epilepsy, tetanus, and neuralgia, in cocaine and strychnine poisoning, in cardiac failure during anæsthesia, and as a restorative in all conditions of shock or threatened collapse.

Preparations

'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITIS, min. 3 [0·178 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The delicate glass capsule (surrounded by cotton and silk) should be broken, and the vapour inhaled.

Anæsthesia (Local)

The hypodermic injection of solutions of cocaine, eucaine, morphine, and sodium chloride in combination is used to produce local anæsthesia for operations. The first injection is made over the centre of the proposed incision, and further punctures at the circumference to increase the anæsthetised area so far as may be necessary.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC COMP. (A) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC COMP. (B) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Dissolve one of the required strength in 110 minims of sterile water, and inject hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC COMP. (C) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 7/16 [0·028 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 3-1/2 [0·227 gm.]

Note.—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1,000 eucaine hydrochloride, and 8 in 1,000 sodium chloride. *(One in 12 minims of water = 4 % eucaine hydrochloride)*

(See also Cocaine Hydrochloride; Eucaine and its salts; and 'Hemisine')

Animal Substances (Medicinal)

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. were the first chemical and pharmaceutical workers in the field of organo-therapy. The glands and other substances employed are carefully selected, and large numbers, in some cases many thousands, of glands are worked in one batch, so that an average percentage of the active constituents is obtained, and uniformity of therapeutic effect secured. Every 'Tabloid' product contains the whole active substance of the organ from which it is prepared.

Preparations

'Tabloid'	Bone Medulla	gr. 5
,,	Cerebrin (Brain Substance)	gr. 5
,,	Didymin (Testicular Substance) ...	gr. 5
,,	Lymphatic Gland	gr. 2½
,,	'Mamos' (Mammary Gland)	gr. 5
,,	'Varium' (Ovarian Substance)	gr. 5
,,	Ox Bile (Purified)	gr. 4
,,	Pig Bile (Purified)...	gr. 4
,,	Pineal Gland...	gr. 1
,,	Pituitary Gland	gr. 2
,,	Prostate Gland	gr. 2½
,,	Residuum Rubrum	gr. 5
,,	Spinal Cord Substance	gr. 2½
,,	Spleen Substance	gr. 5
,,	Supra-renal Gland	gr. 5
,,	Thymus Gland	gr. 5
,,	Thyroid Gland	gr. ½
,,	,, ,, ...	gr. 1½
,,	,, ,, ...	gr. 2½
,,	,, ,, ...	gr. 5
,,	Thyroid Colloid	gr. ½

'Enule' 'Hemisine' ... ... 0·001 gramme

'Soloid' 'Hemisine' ... 0·0012 gramme and 0·005 gramme

'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 1 and No. 2

'Soloid' 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate

'Tabloid' 'Hemisine' ... 0·0003 gramme and 0·001 gramme

'Tabloid' (Ophthal.) (CC) 'Hemisine' ...0·0006 gramme

Antacid *(See Calcium Carbonate Compound; also 'Coffee-Mint'; Magnesium Carbonate Compound; Soda-Mint; Bismuth Salts; Potassium Bicarbonate; and Sodium Bicarbonate.)*

Antifebrin *(Acetanilide)*

Antifebrin is used in the treatment of headache and neuralgia, in acute rheumatism, and in acute catarrh and follicular tonsillitis. In obstinate vomiting following operations, and in sea sickness, antifebrin is of great value, and is used in combination with caffeine citrate and camphor monobromate, as in 'Tabloid' Antifebrin Compound. It may be prescribed in this form in any of the cases in which antifebrin is indicated.

Antifebrin (*Acetanilide*) (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The maximum official dose is three grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth. To be repeated as may be necessary.

Antimony, Tartarated

Diaphoretic, expectorant, and alterative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIMONII TARTARATI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as often as may be necessary, to produce free expectoration or diaphoresis.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ ET ANTIMONII TARTARATI, āā gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

Antipyrine *(Phenazone)*

Antipyrine depresses the circulation, reduces temperature, and lessens pain. It relieves—most conspicuously when combined with caffeine—many forms of headache, especially those of migraine and gout.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water. It is often better to give small repeated doses than to give a full dose at once. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Caffeinæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Antipyrini (Phenazoni, P.B.), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

Apomorphine administered hypodermically produces prompt emesis. It is used internally as an expectorant in small doses, alone or in combination, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0013 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One frequently, or two to three at longer intervals, until free expectoration is induced.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or swallowed with a little water, every hour or every other hour.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0·0043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; and 0·005 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One dissolved in water, injected hypodermically, to produce emesis. The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

Argyrol

An organic silver compound, strongly antiseptic, non-irritating, and non-toxic in the strengths usually employed.

Five to fifty per cent. solutions are used in gonorrhœal ophthalmia and in lachrymal obstruction. In acute gonorrhœa, initial injections of a five per cent. solution, gradually increased in strength, are recommended. Rectal injections of one to five pints of a one per cent. solution are employed in mucous and ulcerative colitis.

Preparation

'SOLOID' ARGYROL, gr. 5·45 [0·353 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of water, yields a ten per cent. solution.

Arsenious Acid *(Arsenic)*

Nerve tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Arsenic is used in 'senile heart,' malaria, anæmia, diabetes, chorea, and other nervous diseases; in chronic gastritis; and in psoriasis, pemphigus, and other skin disorders which have passed the acute stage. Combined with iron, it is prescribed in anæmia and chlorosis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI ARSENIOSI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, swallowed with a little water. If local action on the stomach be desired, the drug should be taken before meals; if a general action, after meals.

Arsenious Acid (*Arsenic*) (*continued*)

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMPOSITI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc.,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
Saccharini,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) ET ARSEN. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	gr. 4	[0·259 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/64	[0·001 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis)	gr. 10	[0·648 gm.]
Pulv. Capsici,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
Aloini, Strychninæ, et Acidi Arseniosi,	āā gr. 1/30	[0·0022 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI, ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Digitalini,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Arsenious Iodide

A soluble salt formed by the direct combination of the elements arsenium and iodine, and exerting their combined therapeutic properties.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (Donovan Solution) min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water. Each contains arsenious iodide and mercuric iodide, of each gr. 1/22 (0·003 gm.), and represents min. 5 (0·296 c.c.) of Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi, P.B.

Asafetida

Antispasmodic, stimulant, and carminative; useful in hysteria, and in the nervous derangements of the menopause.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Asafetidæ,
Camphoræ,
Pulv. Opii,
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, āā gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as often as may be necessary.

Note.—In India, this formula is used in cases of cholera.

'TABLOID' GALBANI COMP. (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' PIL CAMPHORÆ, OPII, ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Camphoræ,
Pulv. Opii,
Asafetidæ,
Pulv. Capsici,
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, āā gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Asafetidæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Myrrhæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Aspirin

Aspirin is an acetyl-salicylic acid, which appears to possess all the valuable therapeutic properties of salicylic acid and its salts, and which may be prescribed without the same fear of unpleasant after-effects. It is insoluble in the stomach, but readily soluble in the intestine, and therefore causes no gastric irritation. It may be used in any conditions in which salicylic acid or sodium salicylate is usually employed. Aspirin is unquestionably of great service in gout and rheumatism, and

Aspirin (*continued*)

especially in connection with the ear affections associated with these conditions. It is of conspicuous value in some forms of headache and neuralgia. It has been administered with success in chorea, pleurisy, glycosuria, eye diseases, and for the pains of tabes dorsalis and disseminated sclerosis. It is also given for the relief of the pain following abdominal operations, and may be employed generally as an analgesic. 'Tabloid' Aspirin readily disintegrates, and its therapeutic effect is promptly manifested. It contains no free salicylic acid.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ASPIRIN, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains at intervals of one hour to one hour and a half, until three or four doses in all have been taken.

Atomisations

The application of curative agents by atomisation has been widely adopted since the introduction of the B. W. & Co. Naso-Pharyngeal Atomiser. It is simple in construction, and is strongly made. It can be easily carried and easily cleaned.

Atropine

Atropine lessens all the secretions of the body, except the urine. It dilates the pupil, and paralyses accommodation, allowing refraction to be estimated.

Preparations

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, may be taken at bedtime to prevent sweating in phthisis.

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0·00043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]; and 0·001 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if needed, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically. The full dose has been commonly held to be about gr. $\frac{1}{25}$, but the maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/180 [0·00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/150 [0·00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically.

Atropine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

	MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	[0·011 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{70}$	[0·0009 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	[0·0054 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	[0·00026 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	[0·008 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	[0·00032 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	[0·011 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{180}$	[0·00036 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	[0·016 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$	[0·00043 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0·022 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$	[0·00054 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	[0·022 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	[0·00108 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	[0·032 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	[0·00065 gm.]

Note.—The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine.

For Ophthalmic Use

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (X) ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]; and (A) gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Used for rapid dilatation to prevent adhesion of the iris.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—The cocaine aids the atropine, and tends to prevent conjunctivitis.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0·545 [0·0354 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0·272 [0·0177 gm.] ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. 1·09 [0·0708 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One dissolved in one drachm of distilled water yields a solution containing atropine sulphate one-half per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

Bandages, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(See page* lxxv *at end)*

Beef and Iron Wine (B. W. & Co.)

Restorative and stimulant. Each fluid ounce represents two ounces of lean beef and eight grains of citrate of iron. A pure detannated wine, thus avoiding the precipitation of albuminous bodies, is employed as the solvent for the iron salt, and

Beef and Iron Wine (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

to this solution the soluble and non-coagulable nitrogenous constituents of beef are added. Either taken alone, or with other foods, it proves an excellent general tonic, improving the appetite, and increasing strength in convalescence. The dose is from one teaspoonful for children to one tablespoonful for adults, twice or thrice daily.

Beef Juice, Perfected (Wyeth)

A highly concentrated nutrient obtained by submitting choice lean beef to great pressure in the cold. The hæmoglobin is presented unaltered, and all the nutritive albuminous principles of beef are retained in a soluble form capable of ready assimilation. In nervous or muscular prostration, in pulmonary consumption, and during convalescence from severe illness, it is used as a restorative food. The quantity usually given is half to one teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of cold water, milk, or aerated water, repeated as often as may be necessary. During crises in illness, and in febrile diseases, fifteen to thirty minims, diluted with water, and given at intervals, are frequently retained and assimilated when other foods are useless.

The Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice should never be mixed with hot fluid, as heat coagulates its valuable albuminous principles. It is pleasant to take, and its administration presents no difficulty. When food may not be given by the mouth, this preparation can be administered per rectum.

Belladonna

The physiological action of belladonna is that of the alkaloid atropine. It is used in constipation, in the enuresis of children, in epilepsy and asthma, in the early stages of catarrh, and as an antispasmodic, anodyne, and narcotic. It is of especial value in the bronchitis of children.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Tinct. Belladonnæ, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—The dose ranges from one to fifteen minims, once, twice, or thrice daily, always beginning with a small dose.

'Tabloid' Quininæ, Belladonnæ et Camphoræ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]
Camphoræ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

Direction.—One every hour in the early stages of catarrh.

'Tabloid' Morphinæ, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·0011 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Direction.—One, swallowed with a little water, in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour; a third in two hours and a fourth in three hours.

Belladonna (*continued*)

'TABLOID' CUBEBÆ ET BELLADONNÆ EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pulveris Cubebæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily. It is useful in relaxed or inflamed conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat, is employed by singers and public speakers as a voice tonic, and is found to relieve the irritable winter cough of the aged. It is also used to allay irritability of the bladder or urinary passages.

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' EXT. BELLADONNÆ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]; gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* 47)

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Note.—These 'Enule' rectal suppositories are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally, and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases, before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, and cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra causing pain or discomfort.

Benzoic Acid

Externally a stimulant antiseptic, internally a stimulant, expectorant, antiseptic, antipyretic, and diuretic. It is also administered in catarrh of the bladder to render the urine acid.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is fifteen grains.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/16 [0·003 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Gummi Rubri, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Benzo-Naphthol

Antiseptic and diuretic; used in typhoid fever, fermentative dyspepsia, and other conditions where an intestinal antiseptic is indicated.

Preparation

'TABLOID' BENZO-NAPHTHOL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Beta-Naphthol

Antiseptic and germicide, used in enteric fever, in the early stages of cholera, in dilated stomach and fermentative dyspepsia, and as a vermifuge. In these cases it is commonly given with charcoal and peppermint as in 'Tabloid' Beta-Naphthol Comp. It is employed externally in scabies, and in hyperidrosis of the hands and feet.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞			
	Beta-Naphthol,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 4	[0·259 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/2	[0·03 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Bile Preparations *(See Ox Bile and Pig Bile)*

Bismuth Preparations

Astringent, sedative, antiseptic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI CARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, powdered, and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞			
	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞			
	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Bismuth Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Note.—'Tabloid' Bismuth Salicylate is physiologically pure.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'ENULE' BISMUTHI SUBGALLATIS, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, three or four times daily, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 47)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the five-grain strength, or one to two of the ten-grain strength, swallowed with, or powdered and taken in, a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. Bismuth subnitrate is used in large doses, with excellent effect, in gastric ulcer, and in dysentery.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulveris Rhei, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In diarrhœa and dysentery, good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET 'ZYMINE'

℞ Pepsini, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
'Zymine,' gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'PEPULE' 'ZYMINE' COMP.

℞ 'Zymine,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Blaud Pill *(See Iron and its Preparations)*

Blue Pill

Alterative, purgative.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to two after food, or (preferably) at bedtime.

'Tabloid' Pil. Hydrargyri et Rhei Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., P.B., gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

Direction.—One to two at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

'Tabloid' Pil. Hydrargyri, Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, P.B., gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]

Direction.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

Bone Medulla

Used in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia, lymphadenoma, leukæmia, and rickets; in various cachexiæ, in inflammations of bone, and in osteo-arthritis.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Medullæ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Borax

An antiseptic, used for mouth-washes, lotions, and gargles. It is also given internally in epilepsy.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Boracis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—For internal administration, one to four, or more, twice or thrice daily, always after food. The initial dose should be small. Where a local effect is desired, 'Tabloid' Borax is preferable to a gargle, as it may be dissolved slowly in the mouth, a concentrated solution of the drug being thus brought into prolonged contact with the mucous membrane of the throat.

'Tabloid' Ammonii Chloridi et Boracis [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Potassii Chloratis et Boracis [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Potassii Chloratis et Boracis et Cocainæ Comp. ('Voice') [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Soloid' (Nasal) Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

,, (Nasal) 'Eucalyptia' Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

,, (Nasal) Alkaline Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

,, Naso-Pharyngeal Compound [℠ B. W. &Co.]

,, (Nasal) Sodium Bicarbonate Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

,, (Nasal) Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Boric Acid

Employed internally as a stomachic and intestinal antiseptic, and in the treatment of epilepsy. Externally, it is largely used in general surgery. A saturated solution in 'Hazeline' relieves the irritation of many skin conditions, and notably that of *pruritus ani* and *pruritus vulvæ*. In urethral surgery it is used in the strength of ten grains to the ounce of warm water, to maintain an aseptic condition of the bladder when repeated catheterisation is needed. It is also used as a powder insufflation in uterine and aural surgery, as a lotion in conjunctivitis and catarrhal ophthalmia, and in various conditions of the nose and throat. Lint and cotton wool impregnated with boric acid are largely employed as surgical dressings.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, three or four times daily, after food.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 6 [0·389 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]
(Scented with Otto of Rose)

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]
(Unscented)

DIRECTION.—As a collyrium, 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 6, powdered and dissolved in one ounce of warm (boiled) water, may be applied frequently. For injection into the rectum, a solution of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 15, in five ounces of water, may be employed. To mucous surfaces generally, solutions of 'Soloid' Boric Acid, gr. 15, may be applied, varying in strength from one to three in five ounces of water.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]
(Scented with Otto of Rose)

℞ Acidi Borici, gr. 6 [0·389 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of warm (boiled) water, to make a lotion or injection, or as an astringent antiseptic application to the eye.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

PLEATED, COMPRESSED, BORIC LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED, COMPRESSED, BORIC WOOL, 'TABLOID' BRAND

Note.—These dressings possess all the characteristics of those of ordinary manufacture, with the advantage of economy in space for storage. They are packed in cartons containing 1 oz. and 2 oz. respectively.

'Borofax' [℔ B. W. & Co.]

A protective, antiseptic and sedative dressing. It counteracts the effects of sunburn, east-wind, and excessive heat or cold. It may be applied to the eyes and face with excellent effect after motoring, or cycling, or exposure to the sun on the snow-fields or in the tropics. 'Borofax' may be introduced into the nostrils, or applied to other mucous surfaces. It never becomes rancid.

Bromides

(See Ammonium Bromide, Potassium Bromide, Sodium Bromide, and Strontium Bromide.)

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate

This drug is prescribed in cases of migraine, tic douloureux, and headache due to eye-strain. Its usefulness is believed to be enhanced, especially in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, when given in combination with gelsemium or gelsemine hydrochloride.

Preparations

'TABLOID' BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATIS ET GELSEMINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/200 [0·00032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary.

Caffeine and its salts

Caffeine is a cardiac tonic (nearly twice the strength of caffeine citrate) of value in opium poisoning and in migraine. Especially when combined with phenacetin or with antipyrine, it controls some forms of headache, and relieves the pain of dysmenorrhœa. Caffeine sodio-salicylate is used hypodermically in nervous or migrainous headache, and in rheumatism and neuralgia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary. The official maximum dose is ten grains.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water. This 'Tabloid' preparation represents the effervescent caffeine citrate of the Pharmacopœia, and contains about two-and-a-half grains of caffeine citrate in each drachm.

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Caffeinæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Antipyrini (Phenazoni, P.B.), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth. To be repeated as may be necessary.

Note.—This product is used in obstinate vomiting following operations and in sea-sickness.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Caffeinæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Caffeine and its salts (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞		
Phenacetini,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
Caffeinæ,	gr. 2/3	[0·043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLATIS, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; and 0·03 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, repeated, if necessary, for the relief of pain. The full hypodermic dose is four grains.

Calcium Carbonate

Used in acid dyspepsia and heartburn, the therapeutic effect being enhanced by the addition of magnesium carbonate. It is also used as an astringent in certain forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, generally in association with aromatics and an anodyne, as in 'Tabloid' Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞		
Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3·1/2	[0·227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis,	gr. 2·1/2	[0·162 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION—One to four, with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals, or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

Note.—'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

'TABLOID' CRETÆ AROMATICÆ CUM OPIO, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains for repeated administration; for a single dose, ten to forty grains.

Calcium Sulphide *(Calx Sulphurata, P.B.)*

Used for boils, suppurating glands, scrofulous sores and acne. Commercial varieties of calcium sulphide are often impure, but the purity of 'Tabloid' Calcium Sulphide may be relied upon.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCII SULPHIDI, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One-quarter grain to one grain, three or four times daily, one hour after food.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMPOSITI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞		
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

Calomel

Alterative, cholagogue, purgative. The 'Tabloid' products are prepared with the pure sublimed mercurous chloride.

Calomel (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. 5. The smaller doses as alteratives, the larger as purgatives. A small dose of calomel, say gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, repeated every half-hour or hour, is found often to have a more marked effect than one large dose. In certain conditions, especially following head injuries, doses of ten grains and more are given with great advantage. 'Tabloid' Calomel, gr. 5, is exceedingly useful in tropical countries, where large doses are more commonly used. It should be noted that children and infants tolerate comparatively large doses of calomel.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMP. (Plummer Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as an alterative and mild aperient.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET CREOSOTI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Creosoti, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Note.—Used in pulmonary phthisis, and in lupus and other skin diseases.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if necessary, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulveris Opii, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET PIPERINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Piperinæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. 1, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

Calomel *(continued)*

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Santonini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that the smaller dose should always be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Comp., gr. 1-1/3 [0·086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' 'LIVINGSTONE ROUSER' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, RHEI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,
Pil. Rhei Comp.,
Pil. Colocynth. Comp., āā gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
(Coated)

DIRECTION.—One at bedtime, as a purgative.

Camphor

Diaphoretic, mild expectorant, gastric stimulant, carminative, sexual and general sedative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. CAMPHORÆ COMP. min. 2 [0·118 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0·888 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The Pharmacopœial dose is half to one drachm. The smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' ESSENTIÆ CAMPHORÆ (Saturatæ) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to three may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth slowly.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Camphoræ, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ, BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]
Camphoræ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour in the early stages of catarrh.

Camphor (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PIL. CAMPHORÆ, OPII, ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Camphoræ,
Pulv. Opii,
Asafetidæ,
Pulv. Capsici,
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, ää, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ, CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Camphor Monobromated

Sedative and hypnotic. 'Tabloid' Antifebrin Compound is used in obstinate vomiting following operations, and in sea-sickness.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Caffeinæ Citratis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, or allowed to dissolve in the mouth. To be repeated as may be necessary.

Cannabine Tannate

Cannabine tannate, with hydrastine and ergotin, is employed in uterine hæmorrhages.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

Cannabis Indica

Hypnotic, narcotic, analgesic; of value in migraine and neuralgia.

Preparation

'TABLOID' TINCT. CANNABIS INDICÆ, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. As there is occasionally marked idiosyncrasy as to this drug, it is better to employ small doses until the response of the patient has been observed.

Capsicum

Gastric stimulant, stomachic, and carminative, used in anorexia, flatulence and spasm.

Preparation

'TABLOID' TINCT. CAPSICI, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in water, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' PIL. CAMPHORÆ, OPII ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Carbolic Acid *(Phenol)*

Used internally in flatulent distension, in typhoid fever, in diarrhœa, and in influenza. For the immediate preparation of antiseptic solutions, 'Soloid' Carbolic Acid is convenient.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, or slowly sucked, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'SOLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; gr. 20 [1·296 gm.]; and gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Twenty grains, dissolved in five ounces of (preferably soft) water, yield approximately a 1 per cent. solution. Five grains dissolved in five ounces, or twenty grains dissolved in a pint, of water, make a solution suitable for use as a mild disinfectant, or as an antiseptic spray for the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and throat. Sixty grains dissolved in $2\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of water form a 1 in 20 solution. Care should be taken that the solution be complete, and that no undissolved acid remain at the bottom of the vessel.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'PHENOFAX' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Phenofax' presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains seven per cent.) in combination, and in a form convenient for application.

'Phenofax' is useful for chapped hands and for removing roughness and redness. Spread upon lint, it forms an excellent dressing for abrasions.

Carlsbad Mineral Water Salt

Useful in gout, constipation, congestion of the abdominal and pelvic organs, diabetes, and obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CARLSBAD SALT (Effervescent, Artificial) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One dissolved in two ounces of water represents an equal volume of Carlsbad-Sprudel water in all its essential constituents. One, two, or three, as required, should be dissolved in a tumblerful of *hot* water, and sipped slowly while dressing; or they may be placed in cold water, and taken when the effervescence has subsided.

Cascara Sagrada

Cascara sagrada is probably the most valuable of all drugs in the treatment of habitual constipation. The dose should begin with two grains of the extract after food, once daily, and be increased, if necessary, until six grains are taken thrice daily. This quantity should be maintained until the habit of regular action is established, when the dose should be gradually reduced, and at length discontinued. Concerning the quality of cascara sagrada, the renowned pharmacologist, Dr. Louis Planchon, states:—"There have been imported under the name of *Cascara Sagrada* the barks of several species or varieties of *Rhamnus*, the action and the composition of which may be extremely variable." Much of the bark imported is not cascara sagrada, but even when the genuine bark is employed the extract is sometimes rendered inert by the process of manufacture. Some of these defective preparations cause nausea, severe purging, and even bloody evacuations.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have unusual facilities for obtaining the true cascara sagrada collected during the proper season. This is carefully selected, and the valuable therapeutic principles are extracted by a process which is the result of long and unique experience. 'Tabloid' Cascara Sagrada is prepared with the most scrupulous care; it produces the full physiological effects of the true drug, and is preferred by the profession because of its uniform reliability. '*Tabloid*' Cascara Sagrada should therefore be specified in prescribing.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—Cascara sagrada is best taken in the way indicated above. The maximum official dose is eight grains.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi Sicci, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Iridini, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Capsicini, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, once, twice, or thrice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

Cascara Sagrada (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud). gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'VALOID' CASCARA SAGRADA [℠ B. W. & Co.]

One fluid ounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully selected true cascara bark.

DOSE.—Ten minims to one fluid drachm.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA (*See page* 81)

Cathartic Compound (B. W. & Co.)

This combination of cathartic drugs forms an excellent cholagogue and purgative.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Comp., gr. 1-1/3 [0·086 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Cambogiæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

Cerebrin *(Brain Substance)*

This substance, obtained from the sheep's brain, is used as a sedative in chorea, hysteria, melancholia, epilepsy, and insanity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CEREBRINI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased if necessary, may be given three to four times daily, preferably after food.

Cerium Oxalate

Used in sea sickness, in the vomiting of pregnancy, in some forms of dyspepsia, and as a general nerve sedative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CERII OXALATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two. This drug is given in doses of from two to ten grains, the larger doses often succeeding when small ones fail.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium

(See Opium)

Charcoal

Absorbent; used, alone or in combination, in the treatment of flatulent dyspepsia and gastralgia.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CARBONIS LIGNI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more.

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Beta-Naphthol, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Carbonis Ligni, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/2 [0·03 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Chemical Food *(See Iron and its Preparations)*

'Chinosol'

'Chinosol,' a bactericide and antiseptic, is non-caustic, diffusible, non-hygroscopic, a powerful deodoriser, and non-poisonous in the quantities ordinarily employed. It does not coagulate albumin. For sterilising instruments it may be used in solutions of 1 in 1,500. Internally it is prescribed in phthisis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'CHINOSOL,' gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, three to five times daily, after food.

'SOLOID' 'CHINOSOL,' gr. 1·75 [0·113 gm.]; and gr. 8·75 [0·567 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—A solution of 1 in 1,000, made by dissolving gr. 8·75 in one pint of water, or gr. 1·75 in four ounces of water, is of suitable strength for general surgical work and midwifery.

Chloral Hydrate

Hypnotic and anodyne.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CHLORAL HYDRATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to twenty grains, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

Chloralamide

Used as a hypnotic in heart disease and nervous affections; and as a sedative in sea-sickness. It has little or no action in directly relieving pain.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CHLORALAMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Three to six, swallowed with a little water. Forty-five to sixty grains are occasionally prescribed.

Chloroform

It is frequently maintained that one reason for the varying results obtained in anæsthesia is the difference in the chloroform employed, and that this is due either to the material used in its manufacture or to the method of preparation. It has been found that the small quantity of ethyl chloride often present in chloroform has a marked beneficial influence on its action as an anæsthetic. 'Wellcome' brand Chloroform is particularly characterised by containing a small but definite amount of ethyl chloride. In its production, great care is taken to ensure purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition.

Preparation

CHLOROFORM 'WELLCOME' BRAND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Cinchona

Tonic, anti-malarial, antipyretic and stomachic. 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture is useful in the equipment of expeditions, as it provides a convenient means of carrying an essential drug.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. CINCHONÆ, min. 30 [1·775 c.c.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' TINCT. CINCHONÆ COMP., min. 30 [1·775 c.c.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

Citric Acid

Used in scurvy, acute and chronic rheumatism, hepatic inactivity, and catarrhal jaundice.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ACIDI CITRICI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to four, powdered, and dissolved in a draught of water.

Coca

Coca is a stimulant, tonic and restorative, which lessens tissue waste, and decreases fatigue in prolonged muscular exertion or mental effort. 'Tabloid' 'Forced-March' contains the active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. It allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain. Each 'Tabloid' product represents about ten grains of coca leaves.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'FORCED-MARCH' [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth every hour, when undergoing continued mental strain or physical exertion.

Cocaine Hydrochloride

A local anæsthetic used in ophthalmic, dental, nasal, laryngeal, urethral, rectal, and general surgical practice. When kept in solution, cocaine hydrochloride loses its anæsthetic action, so that solutions should be freshly prepared with 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Preparations

For Internal Use

'Tabloid' Potassii Chloratis et Boracis et Cocainæ Comp. ('Voice') [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, sucked occasionally, in catarrhal relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat, associated with cough.

'Tabloid' Krameriæ et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Direction.—One, sucked occasionally, in irritable relaxed throat.

'Tabloid' Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/16 [0·003 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri, *q.s.*

Direction.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'Tabloid' Pastillus Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Gummi Rubri et Cocainæ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Krameriæ, Menthol, et Cocainæ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

For External Use

'Soloid' Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—Five grains in 100 minims, 1 grain in 20 minims, or half-grain in 10 minims of water, form approximately a five per cent. solution.

'Soloid' Cocainæ Hydrochloridi et Eucainæ Hydrochloridi [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Direction.—One in twenty minims of distilled water forms a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

'Soloid' Naso-Pharyngeal Compound [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Cocaine Hydrochloride (*continued*)

For Ophthalmic Use

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva. *(See page 96).*

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (B) ATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—The cocaine aids the atropine, and tends to prevent conjunctivitis.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AA) COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0·00027 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0·0027 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Is a prompt and not too persistent mydriatic and anæsthetic. It does not fully paralyse the ciliary muscle.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (C) COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Local anæsthetic and slight mydriatic.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—This combination possesses the properties of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (O) in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three-quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty-four hours before the examination, but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application, the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty-five years of age, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Absorbs opacities and inflammatory products. The cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0·272 [0·0177 gm.] ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0708 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One dissolved in one drachm of distilled water yields a solution containing Atropine Sulphate one-half per cent. and Cocaine Hydrochloride two per cent.

Cocaine Hydrochloride (*continued*)

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; 0·01 gramme; 0·015 gramme; and 0·02 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The hypodermic dose is gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2, repeated with caution, when necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
	Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
	Morphinæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water, injected hypodermically.

For Rectal Use

'ENULE' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One inserted into the rectum, to relieve local pain or irritation. (*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories*, page 47.)

Codeine

In diabetes mellitus, codeine is believed to reduce the quantity of sugar. If it produce constipation, it may be combined with nux vomica, as in 'Tabloid' Codeine and Nux Vomica. In bronchial irritation and cough, it is prescribed in combination with tar.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, taken after food, once, twice, or thrice daily, or at bedtime. The maximum official dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Codeinæ Phosphatis,	gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/6 [0·003 c.c.]
	Gummi Rubri,	*q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

Codeine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PICIS ET CODEINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Picis Liquidæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four in a single dose; or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin,' and may be slowly sucked.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CODEINÆ PHOSPHATIS, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The full dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS CODEINÆ, gr. ⅛ [0·008 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Cod Liver Oil

In ordering cod liver oil, alone or in combination, the initial doses should always be small. If full doses be given at once, the oil may not "agree." The assimilation of cod liver oil is greatly facilitated when it is administered as 'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract).

(See 'Kepler' Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)

'Coffee-Mint'

'Tabloid' 'Coffee-Mint,' while retaining the neutralising and diffusible stimulant properties of 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint, possesses a further range of usefulness. It relieves flatulence and acidity, and the insomnia which frequently arises therefrom, and is prescribed in the nausea which often accompanies liver derangement. Owing to the presence of cerium oxalate, it is of special value in the treatment of the vomiting of pregnancy.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Colchicum

Colchicum is employed in the treatment of gout, to relieve tension and pain. It may be combined with salicylic acid. In large doses, it is a powerful stimulant of the liver and intestines.

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLCHICI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colchici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Acidi Salicylici, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' COLCHICI EXTRACTI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water.

Colocynth

A drastic hydragogue cathartic, usually prescribed with other aperients.

Preparations

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' 'VEGETABLE LAXATIVE' [℞ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to three at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI, COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, P.B., gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, RHEI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi.
Pil. Rhei Comp.
Pil. Colocynth Comp. āā, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
(Coated)

DIRECTION.—One at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Corrosive Sublimate *(See Mercury Perchloride)*

Cotarnine Hydrochloride *(See Stypticine)*

Cotton Wool, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(See page* lxxv *at end)*

Creosote

Creosote, alone or combined with calomel, is used in phthisis, fermentative dyspepsia, and in lupus and other skin diseases.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET CREOSOTI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Creosoti, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Cubeb

Employed in bronchorrhœa, relaxed throat, and pharyngeal catarrh; and as a diuretic and antiseptic in urinary disorders.

Preparations

'TABLOID' CUBEBÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Glycyrrhizini, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth frequently, in catarrhal sore throat and hoarseness.

Cubeb (*continued*)

'TABLOID' CUBEBÆ ET BELLADONNÆ EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pulveris Cubebæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily. It is useful in relaxed or inflamed conditions of the mucous membrane of the throat, is employed by singers and public speakers as a voice tonic, and is found to relieve the irritable winter cough of the aged. It is also used to allay irritability of the bladder or urinary passages.

'Dartring' Preparations

(*See* '*Lanesine*' *and* '*Lanoline*,' *page* 77)

Dialysed Iron (Wyeth)

A neutral solution of highly basic oxychloride of iron, without the astringent taste or the constipating effect of the normal salts.

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty minims, in water or on sugar, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Didymin *(Testicular Substance)*

This substance has been used in premature senility, neurasthenia, locomotor ataxia, and sterility.

Preparation

'TABLOID' DIDYMINI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, may be given three to four times daily, preferably after food.

Digitalin (Amorphous)

This glucoside increases the force of the heart's action, and steadies and slows the pulse.

Preparations

'TABLOID' DIGITALINI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary. It is stated on reliable authority that the dose to be given by the mouth at one administration is from gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, and that the total quantity given in twenty-four hours should not exceed gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

'TABLOID' FERRI, ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Digitalini, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

Digitalin (Crystalline)

Crystalline Digitalin is official in the French Codex. It is a much more potent preparation than the amorphous digitalin. The administration of this drug requires to be *most carefully* watched.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI CRYST., 0·0005 gramme [gr. $\frac{1}{130}$] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary, with great caution.

Digitalis

Digitalis increases the force, and lessens the rate, of the heart-beat.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. DIGITALIS, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the one-minim strength frequently, or one of the five-minim strength thrice daily.

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome')

(See Serums and Serum-therapy)

Dover Powder *(See Opium)*

Easton Syrup *(See Iron and its Preparations)*

Dionin

This derivative of morphine possesses properties very similar to those of codeine, though its action is said to be more pronounced and more lasting. In ophthalmic work it is employed as an anodyne in iritis, keratitis, and glaucoma. Its use is contra-indicated in arterial sclerosis of the aged.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (BB) DIONIN, 0·0005 gramme (approximately, gr. $\frac{1}{130}$) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be used, and repeated from time to time as found necessary.

Donovan Solution *(See Arsenious Iodide)*

Effervescent 'Tabloid' Products

Certain drugs appear to be best administered as effervescent draughts. The saline constituents employed to produce the effervescence assist the action of the medicine, whilst the carbonic acid promotes absorption. Ordinary granular effervescent preparations, however, are bulky, and prone to deteriorate—particularly in effervescent properties. 'Tabloid' effervescent products are accurate in dosage, and do not need weighing or measuring by the patient. They are portable, convenient, and compact, offering a relatively small surface for deterioration. In effervescent properties they are, owing to the method of manufacture, superior to official preparations, whilst in the purity

Effervescent 'Tabloid' Products (*continued*)

of their constituents they attain an exceptionally high standard. In water they produce fresh effervescent draughts of the various drugs at the moment required. If the draught is required in full effervescence, the 'Tabloid' products may be powdered before adding the water.

The therapeutic effect of such as are aperient in action may be increased by taking in hot water, slowly sipped.

'Tabloid' Brand Effervescent Products

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, CAFFEINE CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]
Each contains approximately gr. 2 [0·15 gm. actually] of caffeine citrate.

,, LITHIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]
Each contains approximately gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] of lithium citrate.

,, *LITHIUM CITRATE, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], Effervescent

,, LITHIUM CITRATE AND SODIUM SULPHATE, EFFERVESCENT

,, LITHIUM CITRATE AND UROTROPINE, EFFERVESCENT

,, MAGNESIUM CITRATE (TRUE), EFFERVESCENT, gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]

,, MAGNESIUM SULPHATE, EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]
Each represents gr. 30 [1·944 gm.] of magnesium sulphate.

,, MAGNESIUM SULPHATE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT

,, *PIPERAZINE, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], Effervescent

,, *POTASSIUM CITRATE, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.], Effervescent

,, QUININE BISULPHATE AND POTASSIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT

,, SODIUM PHOSPHATE, EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]
Each represents gr. 30 [1·944 gm.] of sodium phosphate

,, *SODIUM SALICYLATE, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], Effervescent

,, SODIUM SULPHATE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT

,, SODIUM SULPHATE, EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]
Each represents gr. 30 [1·944 gm.] of sodium sulphate

,, THREE BROMIDES EFFERVESCENT

**The weights stated are those of the therapeutic agents only, and do not refer to the total weights of the 'Tabloid' products, as in the case of the official preparations.*

Elaterin

Elaterin, the active principle of elaterium, is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, used in renal and cardiac dropsies, and especially in those of the abdominal cavity due to cirrhosis of the liver. It should be given in small doses at first.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ELATERINI, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·0016 gm.] [$\frac{M}{200}$ B. W. & Co.]
DIRECTION.—One to four.

Emetine Hydrobromide

This salt of the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha (not the mixed alkaloids formerly known as Emetine) is expectorant and diaphoretic in small doses, and emetic in large doses.

Preparation

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/80 [0·00081 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally as required.

Enemata (Nutrient)

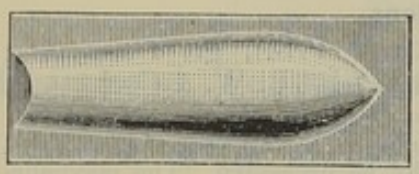
Nutrient enemata often cause rectal discomfort, for the mucous membrane becomes irritated and inflamed. Where continued rectal feeding is necessary, it is best to use the 'Enule' rectal suppositories of predigested foods. These preparations keep for an indefinite time in all climates. When the patient is unable to swallow, three to six ounces of warm water should be injected and retained occasionally, to combat the thirst common in cases requiring rectal feeding. The rectum may be emptied periodically by the use of a Glycerin 'Enule' suppository.

TRADE MARK 'Enule' BRAND Rectal Suppositories [℠ B. W. & Co.]

The word 'Enule' is a brand which designates products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and should always be specified when prescribing. These suppositories possess conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and are sometimes even expelled. The 'Enule' suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using. They contain accurate doses of pure drugs, and their active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass. The lower bowel should be emptied before the insertion of nutrient or medicated suppositories.

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository after removal of sheath.

(This shape originated by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.)



'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository, showing sheath of pure tinfoil.

(This shape originated by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.)

PROF. CASPARI, in his *Treatise on Pharmacy*, says:—

"The usual shape of rectal suppositories is that of a cone with a rounded apex, but the difficulty of readily introducing them into the rectum has led to the designing of a new shape by H. S. Wellcome of London, the great advantages of which become apparent when it is remembered that the bulbous end is inserted into the rectum, and that as soon as the greatest diameter has been passed, expulsion of the suppository is impossible by reason of the very contractile force of the sphincter muscle, which renders retention of the ordinary conical shape often so difficult."

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories

'Enule' Belladonna Extract, gr. ¼; gr. ½; and gr. 1
,, Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 10
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. ½
,, Gall and Opium
,, Glycerin (Anhydrous), 95 % (Adults)
,, ,, ,, ,, (Children)
,, 'Hazeline' Compound (containing 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide)
,, 'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)*, 0·001 gramme (approximately gr. $\frac{1}{64}$). A preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland.
,, Lead and Opium
,, Meat (Predigested), (Adults)
,, ,, ,, (Children)
,, Milk (Predigested), (Adults)
,, ,, ,, (Children)
,, Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. ¼; gr. ½; and gr. 1
,, Morphine and Belladonna
,, Opium Extract, gr. 1
,, Quassin, Amorphous, gr. ½
,, Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 5
,, Santonin, gr. 3
,, Soap Compound

Note.—'Enule' Rectal Suppositories should be kept in a dry and cool place.

Ergot

An astringent, ecbolic, and uterine stimulant, used in uterine hæmorrhage, and to produce contraction of the uterus, especially after delivery. Ergotin (Extract of Ergot, B.P.) is a particularly serviceable preparation of the drug. It has been employed alone, or with arsenic, in the treatment of chorea.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

Direction.—One to three of either strength, according to the indication of the case, repeated as often as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is eight grains.

'Tabloid' Ergotini et Strychninæ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

Direction.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as often as may be necessary.

'Tabloid' Hydrastinæ Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Direction.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

Ergot (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.) gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

'VALOID' ERGOT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

One fluid ounce of this preparation is equivalent to one ounce of carefully selected fresh Spanish ergot.

DOSE.—10 to 30 minims.

Ergotinine Citrate

This alkaloid acts powerfully in headache and in uterine hæmorrhage. Subcutaneous injections are used in the treatment of hæmorrhages. Its action is enhanced by the addition of strychnine, and many prescribers order it with morphine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and 0·0005 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The full dose is usually stated to be gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, but doses of gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ are frequently ordered.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

Erythrol Tetranitrate *(Tetranitrin)*

This drug reduces blood pressure, and is used in angina pectoris, in cardiac pains, and headache.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ERYTHROL TETRANITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, cautiously repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is three grains, but the smallest dose should always be used at first.

Eserine Salicylate *(See Physostigmine Salicylate)*

Eucaine

Eucaine is equal to cocaine as an anæsthetic, and is less poisonous. Of its salts, the hydrochloride and the lactate are

Eucaine (*continued*)

most generally employed. They may be sterilised by boiling without undergoing decomposition. Eucaine hydrochloride is soluble to the extent of five per cent. in cold water, and eight per cent. in hot water. The lactate is extremely soluble, twenty per cent. solutions being readily made with cold water. Two per cent. solutions are used for ophthalmic purposes, and for laryngoscopy and rhinoscopy; four to eight per cent. for the nose previous to the use of the galvano-cautery; six to eight per cent. for removal of tonsils; and two to four per cent. for catheterisation and for endoscopic examinations. In dental work, two per cent. solutions are commonly used, though much stronger ones may be employed. In general surgery, eucaine is used as a local anæsthetic by hypodermic injection of four per cent. solutions.

It has been found that the action of eucaine is enhanced by association with 'Hemisine.' Local anæsthesia by infiltration of the tissues of the part to be operated on, has been successfully obtained by means of a solution of one 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine No. 1 in 100 c.c. (3-1/2 fl. oz.), or one No. 2 product in 10 c.c. (170 minims) of water. Of this solution, 5 to 50 c.c. (or more, if the field of operation be very large) are injected in successive portions so as to ensure thorough permeation of the whole area.

Preparations

'Soloid' Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One grain in twenty minims of water forms approximately a five per cent. solution. The solubility of eucaine hydrochloride is greater in warm water, which does not decompose it, nor lessen its anæsthetic value.

'Soloid' Cocainæ Hydrochloridi et Eucainæ Hydrochloridi [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Direction.—One in twenty minims of water makes a five per cent. solution of the combined drugs.

'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Comp. et Eucainæ No. 1 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Hemisine,'	0·001	gramme [gr. 1/64]
Sodii Chloridi,	0·8	gramme [gr. 12-1/2]
Eucainæ Hydrochloridi,	0·2	gramme [gr. 3]

'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Comp. et Eucainæ No. 2 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

(*One-tenth the strength of No.* 1.)

Direction.—One of No. 1 dissolved in 100 c.c. (approximately 3½ fl. oz.), or one of No. 2 in 10 c.c. (approximately 170 minims) of water, yields a saline solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000, and Eucaine Hydrochloride 2 in 1,000, suitable for use as a local anæsthetic. Solutions should be freshly prepared.

Eucaine (*continued*)

'SOLOID' EUCAINÆ LACTATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One grain in 5 minims or 5 grains in 26 minims = 20 % solution, approximately.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. ⅓ [0·022 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One-third grain to two grains to be dissolved (as required for use) in hot water, and injected beneath the skin, or into the gums to produce local anæsthesia.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (C) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Eucainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 7/16 [0·028 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 3-1/2 [0·227 gm.]

Note.—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1,000 eucaine hydrochloride, and 8 in 1,000 sodium chloride. One in 12 minims of water = 4 % eucaine hydrochloride. For mode of administration, see *Anæsthesia, Local.*

'Eucalyptia' Compound *(See page 94)*

Eucalyptus Gum *(See Red Gum)*

Euonymin *(Ext. Euonymi Siccum, P.B.)*

A valuable hepatic stimulant.

Preparations

'TABLOID' EUONYMINI, gr. ⅛ [0·008 gm.]; and gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more of the lesser strength, or one to two of the half-grain strength, twice, thrice, or four times daily, after food, or at bedtime. The maximum official dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Resinæ Podophylli, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi Sicci, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

Euphthalmine Hydrochloride

Euphthalmine, a mandelic acid derivative of eucaine, rapidly produces, when applied to the conjunctiva, full dilatation of the pupil with moderate or slight disturbance of accommodation, and no change in intra-ocular pressure. The administration of a 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product brings about very effectual dilatation in twenty minutes, which passes off entirely in four hours.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (Y) EUPHTHALMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One applied to the conjunctiva, and another in fifteen to twenty minutes if necessary.

'Fairchild' Products *(See Pepsin and 'Zymine')*

Fehling's Sugar Test

In 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, the reagents are so provided in the dry state that a fresh and fully active solution may be prepared when required. (*See Urine Analysis, page* 249).

Ferrum *(See Iron and its Preparations)*

Flax Lint *(See page* lxxv *at end)*

Fluorescein

Used for the diagnosis of corneal lesions. With weak solutions the normal cornea is not stained, but ulcers or parts without epithelium become green, and remain so for a few hours. Loss of substance in the conjunctiva is marked by a yellow hue.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Ophthal. (Z) Fluoresceinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

Galbanum

Stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic. Used in chronic affections of the bronchial mucous membrane, in amenorrhœa, and in chronic rheumatism.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Galbani Comp. (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to two, repeated as may be necessary.

Galls *(See Tannic Acid)*

Gauze, Pleated, Compressed, Medicated, 'Tabloid' Brand *(See page* lxxv *at end)*

Gelsemium

Gelsemium is used in neuralgia of the fifth nerve, and in spasmodic retention of urine. Gelsemine hydrochloride is used, especially in combination with butyl-chloral hydrate, in the treatment of neuralgia of the cranial nerves.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Tinct. Gelsemii, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, as may be necessary.

'Tabloid' Butyl-Chloral Hydratis et Gelseminæ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/200 [0·00032 gm.]

Direction.—One, swallowed with a little water, and repeated, with caution, as may be necessary.

Gentian

A bitter tonic and stomachic, commonly prescribed with sodium bicarbonate and rhubarb.

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Inf. Gentianæ Comp., fl. dr. 2 [7·1 c.c.]
Inf. Rhei, fl. dr. 1 [3·55 c.c.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/6 [0·01 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMPOSITI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc., gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP. (MIST. GENTIANÆ ALKALINA) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ammonii Carbonatis,
= Sp. Ammon. Arom., min. 3 [0·178 c.c.]
Inf. Gentianæ Comp., fl. dr. 2-1/2 [8·9 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Ginger

An aromatic stimulant and carminative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. ZINGIB. FORT., min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The equivalent of five to twenty minims of tincture should be powdered, and made into a draught with hot water.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' RHEI, SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS, g. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PIL. SCILLÆ COMP. (B.P. PILL), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], *coated* [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Glycerin

Applied locally, is demulcent in affections of the mouth and throat.

Taken internally, glycerin stimulates nutrition and increases body weight, and is employed in various forms of dyspepsia, in phthisis, in general debility, and in diabetes. It is largely used, in the form of rectal injection or 'Enule' suppository, for the purpose of producing rapid, free and painless emptying of the lower bowel. The vehicle in the Glycerin 'Enule' Rectal Suppository does not dissolve, but, acting like a sponge, holds the glycerin mechanically until inserted, when the moisture, warmth and pressure soften the vehicle, and cause it to shrink and so liberate the glycerin.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS GLYCERINI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS GLYCERINI ET RIBIS NIGRI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

GLYCERIN 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY [℠ B. W. & Co.] containing 95 % of pure anhydrous glycerin. These are issued in two sizes: for adults and for children.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* 47)

Glycerophosphates

Glycerophosphoric acid is a constituent of lecithin, the most considerable phosphoric element of food. Its salts are readily assimilable and are prescribed in phosphaturia, neurasthenia, diabetes, tuberculosis, general paralysis, melancholia, and locomotor ataxia. Combined with digestives and tonics, as in 'Tabloid' Glycerophosphates Compound, they have been reported to produce marked improvement.

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (=*Syrup of Glycerophosphates*, dr. ½ [1·8 c.c.]) [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

Each contains calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and iron glycerophosphates, pepsin, diastase and kola with gr. 1/800 of strychnine glycerophosphate, and is equivalent to half a fluid drachm (1·8 c.c.) of syrup of glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to eight, swallowed with water, with or after meals.

Gregory Powder *(See Rhubarb)*

Grey Powder *(See Mercury with Chalk)*

Guaiacol Carbonate

Used as a respiratory antiseptic, and for its effect upon the general health in phthisis.

Preparation

'TABLOID' GUAIACOL CARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Guaiacum

Stimulant, alterative and diuretic. Combined with sulphur, it acts well in sciatica and lumbago, and the chronic fibrous rheumatism of old people.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIACI RESINÆ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sulphuris, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMP. (Plummer Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as an alterative and mild purgative.

Hæmoglobin

Hæmoglobin represents the natural iron constituent of the blood, and is said to be therefore more easily absorbed than any other preparation of iron.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN

In this product, 'Kepler' Malt Extract is combined with Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat, and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily after food.

'Hazeline' Preparations

The 'Hazeline' brand of distilled *Hamamelis virginiana* is a preparation of the volatile principles of the bark of the fresh young twigs of the shrub. It is a styptic and anodyne fluid of great efficacy. 'Hazeline' is free from colouring matter and inert extractive, and is much more cleanly in use, and more active, than the ordinary preparations of witch hazel. It is used in hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages; as an astringent in diarrhœa and enteritis; locally in granular and congested conditions of the nares and pharynx, and by urethral injection in gonorrhœa.

Preparations

'HAZELINE' [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Internally, one to three drachms may be taken, and repeated according to the indication of the case.

'HAZELINE' CREAM [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Astringent and emollient, used for chafed and roughened skin, as an application for dry scalp, thin hair, and alopecia; and in eczema, acne rosacea, and hæmorrhoids.

"'HAZELINE' SNOW" [℔ B. W. & Co.]

A preparation containing 50 % of 'Hazeline,' adapted for application to the skin, by which it is rapidly absorbed, leaving no trace of greasiness. It renders the skin soft and smooth, and removes redness and roughness.

'HAZELINE' COMPOUND 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY [℔ B. W. & Co.]

This 'Enule' rectal suppository contains 'Hazeline,' extract of hamamelis and zinc oxide. It should be noted that it stains linen.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 47*)*

'HAZELINE' SUPPOSITORY [℔ B. W. & Co.]

This suppository is used in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

'Hemisine' Products

The active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland has been prepared of varying degrees of purity, and issued under various names. The first to isolate it were Abel and Crawford, of the Johns Hopkins University, who designated it Epinephrine. 'Hemisine' is a brand name which denotes preparations of the active principle issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. 'Hemisine' differs from all other preparations of this active principle by being issued in a *dry, soluble* state. It is perfectly stable in all climates, and solutions may be instantly prepared as required.

'Hemisine' Products (*continued*)

All ready-made solutions of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland rapidly oxidize and lose their activity.

The direct action of 'Hemisine' on the circulatory system is to cause great acceleration and augmentation of the heart beat and powerful constriction of all the smaller arteries. The result is a great and rapid rise in the systemic blood-pressure, and secondary slowing or arrest of the heart-beat through the vagi. These general effects are rapidly produced by intravenous or intra-muscular injection. 'Hemisine' applied to a mucous membrane or injected hypodermically quickly produces a local ischæmic effect, and being slowly absorbed exercises a remote tonic effect on the heart and bloodvessels.

In making hypodermic injections for such purposes, the incomparably more rapid and powerful effects of intravenous injections must be borne in mind, and especial care must be taken to avoid wounding small superficial veins.

'Hemisine' is taken internally to arrest the stomach bleeding in acute gastric ulcer, and for its tonic effect is given in the circulatory weakness of surgical shock and acute fevers. It is also employed in Addison's disease, purpura, diphtheritic paralysis, and asthma.

In severe post-partum hæmorrhage, 'Hemisine' is injected intra-muscularly, in combination with an intra-uterine douche containing 'Hemisine.'

Intra-uterine and vaginal douches or tampon applications with solutions of 1 in 10,000 are indicated in bleeding after curetting, and in cancer of the cervix uteri.

Hypodermic injections of 'Hemisine,' 1 in 100,000, are employed in surgical and dental practice in conjunction with cocaine or eucaine, to blanch the tissues, increase the anæsthetic and diminish the toxic effect of these drugs. 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine No. 1 and No. 2 permit of the ready preparation of such solutions.

Solutions and sprays of 1 in 5000 to 1 in 10,000 are applied to congested mucous membranes, as in conjunctivitis, acute coryza, hay fever, asthma, œdema of the pharynx and larynx, tonsillitis and stomatitis.

'Hemisine' is also recommended in keratitis, epi-scleritis, and in eye operations. It has been employed in glaucoma and trachoma.

Solutions of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 3000 are injected into the urethra in stricture and enlarged prostate, to relieve congestion, and into the bladder in hæmorrhage from that organ.

The serous effusions of pleurisy and hydrocele have been treated by injections into the cavity of 'Hemisine' 1 in 1000 to 1 in 5000.

'Hemisine' Products (*continued*)

In inflammation of the rectal mucous membrane, new growths, fistula, fissure, ulcer and hæmorrhoids, 'Enule' 'Hemisine' is employed.

In cardiac syncope as in chloroform anæsthesia, intravenous injection of 'Hemisine' with atropine ('Soloid' 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate), is recommended.

'Hemisine' is contra-indicated in pulmonary or cerebral hæmorrhage.

For full details, see special pamphlet on 'Hemisine.'

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'HEMISINE' 0·0003 gramme (*approximately* gr. $\frac{1}{200}$); and 0·001 gramme (*approximately* gr. $\frac{1}{64}$) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the smaller, or one of the larger, swallowed with water and repeated twice or thrice daily. The dose may be considerably increased according to the reaction of the patient.

'TABLOID' OPHTHALMIC (CC) 'HEMISINE' 0·0006 gramme *approximately* gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One may be placed on the conjunctiva, where it is immediately dissolved, or one in 0·6 c.c. (10 minims) of water forms a solution of 1 in 1000. Solutions of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 10,000 and even weaker, are employed for general ophthalmic use.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE,' 0·0012 gramme (*approximately* gr. $\frac{1}{50}$); and 0·005 gramme (*approximately* gr. $\frac{1}{12}$) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One product of gramme 0·0012 dissolved in 1·2 c.c. (20 minims), or one of gramme 0·005 dissolved in 5 c.c. (84 minims), of distilled water, forms a solution containing one part of 'Hemisine' in 1000 of normal saline.

Solutions of 1 in 1000 to 1 in 100,000 are employed for general use.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMP. ET EUCAINÆ No. 1 [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	'Hemisine,'	0·001 gramme [gr. 1/64]
	Sodii Chloridi,	0·8 gramme [gr. 12-1/2]
	Eucainæ Hydrochloridi,	0·2 gramme [gr. 3]

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMP. ET EUCAINÆ No. 2 [℠ B. W. & Co.]

One tenth the strength of No. 1.

DIRECTION.—One of No. 1 dissolved in 100 c.c. (approximately 3½ fluid ounces) or one of No. 2 dissolved in 10 c.c. (approximately 170 minims) of distilled water gives a solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000, and Eucaine Hydrochloride 2 in 1000, suitable for use as a local hæmostatic and anæsthetic.

'Hemisine' Products (*continued*)

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, for intravenous injection [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Hemisine,' 0·0002 gramme [approximately gr. 1/320]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, 0·001 gramme [approximately gr. 1/64]

DIRECTION.—For intra-muscular injection one dissolved in 1 to 2 c.c. of distilled water; for intravenous injection, one dissolved in 50 c.c. of physiological saline solution and injected at a temperature of 100° F. (37·8° C.)

Note.—This product is for use in cases of emergency only.

'ENULE' 'HEMISINE,' gramme 0·001 (*approximately* gr. $\frac{1}{64}$) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as often as may be necessary.

Homatropine

Homatropine dilates the pupil more rapidly than atropine, and its action is less prolonged.

Preparations

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.

For Ophthalmic Use

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (H) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.]; and (E) gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Used for producing rapid dilatation of the pupil.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (O) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0·00027 gm.] ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0·0027 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Dilates the pupil, and relieves pain.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (W) HOMATROPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—This combination possesses the properties of the foregoing in greater degree. It produces complete paralysis of the ciliary muscle, generally within three-quarters of an hour. It is useful in refraction work, as the whole effect passes off in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

In estimating refraction in patients under fifteen, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (B) need be used only two or three times about twenty-four hours before the examination, but as the effect takes some days to pass off, in cases where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) may be used instead, and repeated in twenty minutes. One hour after the first application, the effect will be sufficiently developed for the eyes to be examined. In patients over twenty-five years of age, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic (W) should be administered one hour before the examination.

Homatropine *(continued)*

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0·545 [0·0354 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a one per cent. solution.

Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum *(See Mercury)*

Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum *(See Mercury)*

Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride *(See Mercury)*

Hydrargyri Perchloridum *(See Mercury)*

Hydrargyri Subchloridum *(See Calomel)*

Hydrargyri Succinimidum *(See Mercury)*

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ *(See Mercury)*

Hydrastine Hydrochloride

This astringent, useful in uterine hæmorrhages, is commonly employed in combination with ergotin, cannabine tannate and stypticine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide *(Scopolamine Hydrobromide)*

A powerful sedative used in cerebral excitement, mania, and epilepsy. The larger doses are only for exceptional use, as in cases of mania, when smaller doses have been tried without producing the full physiological effect. As a mydriatic, its action is more rapid than that of atropine. Combined with morphine and atropine, it has been employed hypodermically to produce general anæsthesia.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (*Scopolamine Hydrobromide*) (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{75}$ [0·00086 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{75}$. The smaller doses should be given first, and increased, if necessary, with very great care. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/180 [0·00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/150 [0·00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (U) HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—One may be used, and repeated in twenty minutes, if necessary.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Hypnotic and anti-spasmodic, useful in paralysis agitans, epilepsy, whooping cough, and chorea.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0·00081 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The official dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Doses gradually increased to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ are used, but the larger doses should be given with great caution, and never until the smaller ones, given previously, have proved insufficient. These hypodermic 'Tabloid' products may be given by the mouth when required for long continued regular administration, as in paralysis agitans.

Hyoscyamus

Used as a nerve sedative where opium is inadmissible, as an adjunct to purgative drugs, and in irritation of the urinary passages.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. HYOSCYAMI, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℔ B.W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' IRIDINI COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' 'VEGETABLE LAXATIVE' (*See Colocynth*)

'TABLOID' 'PODOPHYLLINI COMP. (*See Podophyllin*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI, COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI (*See Blue Pill*)

Hypodermic Medication

By the hypodermic method the physiological action of drugs is quickly obtained. When injected in solution, the active principles are rapidly absorbed, and the action is in many cases more reliable than when the drugs are introduced into the stomach. For these reasons hypodermic injection is adopted in emergencies, where it is of the highest importance that the drugs should be pure and reliable, of high accuracy of dosage, and ready for immediate use. The 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products possess all these qualities, and have none of the disadvantages of ready-made solutions, which may undergo rapid changes, and become septic and irritating.

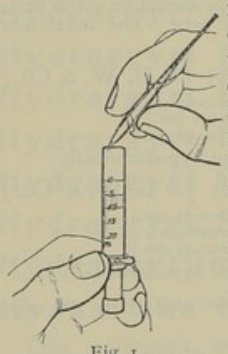


Fig. 1.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic preparations remain unaltered for many years in any climate; and from them the desired dose may be prepared, at the moment required, in the following way: Draw about ten minims of sterile water into the syringe, remove the nozzle and drop a Hypodermic 'Tabloid' product into the barrel (fig. 1). Replace the nozzle. Still holding the syringe nozzle upward, press home the piston sufficiently to expel all air, then, putting a finger on the nozzle, draw down the piston so as to create a partial vacuum within the barrel (fig. 2). Shake gently. Solution takes place almost immediately without the loss of a trace of the drug. The needle is then fitted in position on the nozzle, and the injection may be made (fig. 3). In cases where it is not convenient or possible to administer a hypodermic injection, any of the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products may be taken internally, and there is evidence that the prompt action of these preparations can be produced by placing them under the tongue, when they are rapidly absorbed.

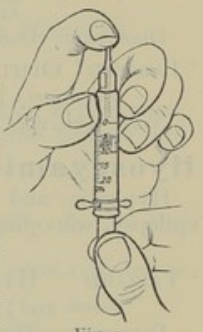


Fig. 2.

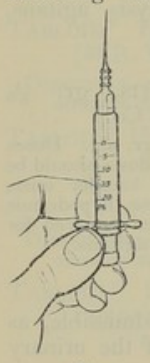


Fig. 3.

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products

[Issued in tubes of 20, except those marked by an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12.]

'TABLOID' BRAND—

(Hypodermic)—

,, Aconitine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{640}$

,,*Anæsthetic Compounds. *(See Anæsthesia Local)*

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BRAND—

(Hypodermic)—

,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and 0·005 gramme

,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride and Strychnine Hydrochloride :—

* { Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
{ Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$

,, Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, and 0·001 gramme

,, Caffeine Sodio-salicylate, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, and *0·03 gramme

,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; 0·01 gramme, *0·015 gramme, and *0·02 gramme

,, Codeine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride (Stypticine), *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

,, Curare, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$

,, Digitalin (amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Digitalin and Strychnine Sulphate :—

{ Digitalin (amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
{ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Digitalin (crystalline), 0·0005 gramme

,, Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, and 0·0005 gramme

,, Ergotinine Citrate and Morphine Sulphate :—

* { Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
{ Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

,, Ergotinine Citrate and Strychnine Sulphate :—

* { Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
{ Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$

,, Eserine Salicylate (Physostigmine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Eucaine Hydrochloride, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ and *gr. 1

,, Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$, and gr. $\frac{1}{12}$

,, Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$

,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, and *gr. $\frac{1}{75}$

,, Hyoscine Compound, A :—

* { Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
{ Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
{ Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$

,, Hyoscine Compound, B :—

* { Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
{ Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
{ Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$

,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate, *gr. $\frac{1}{80}$, and *gr. $\frac{1}{20}$

,, Mercury Perchloride (Hydrargyri Perchloridum), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, and 0·001 gramme

,, Mercury Succinimide, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$

,, Morphine Bimeconate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, and gr. $\frac{1}{3}$

,, Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; 0·01 gramme, 0·015 gramme, and 0·2 gramme

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND—

(Hypodermic)—

,, Morphine Hydrochloride and Atropine Sulphate:—

* { Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{70}$

,, Morphine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

,, Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, *gr. 1; 0·01 gramme, 0·015 gramme, 0·02 gramme, *0·03 gramme, and *0·05 gramme

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$

* ,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
  Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$

,, Morphine Tartrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

,, Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin), gr. $\frac{1}{250}$

,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Picrotoxin, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$

,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, and 0·01 gramme

,, Potassium Permanganate, *gr. 2

,, Quinine Bihydrochloride, *gr. 1, *gr. 3, and *gr. 5

,, Quinine Bisulphate, *gr. 5

,, Quinine Hydrobromide, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; *0·03 gramme and *0·05 gramme

,, Sparteine Sulphate, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

,, Strophanthin, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$

,, Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$

,, Strychnine Nitrate, gr, $\frac{1}{15}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; 0·0005 gramme and 0·001 gramme

,, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$, and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$

,, Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride) *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{250}$

Hypodermic Syringes and Cases ('Tabloid' Brand) *(For particulars of these, see price list at end)*

Hypophosphites

The hypophosphites, tonic and alterative, are indicated in phthisis, in the debility and anæmia of young children, and in exhaustion following over-work, child-bearing, lactation or wasting diseases. For patients suffering from various functional nerve disorders, who are ordered prolonged periods of travel, the hypophosphites, regularly taken, form one of the most important methods of treatment. In such cases, 'Tabloid' Hypophosphites Compound provides the best means of prescribing this medicine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. 1½ [0·097 gm.] (=*Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp.*, dr. ½) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Each contains 1½ grains of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron, and quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{128}$ of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half-a-drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] (=*Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp.*, dr. 1) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Each contains three grains of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron, and quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to one drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr. 1 [3·55 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Syr. Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton), min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish), min. 30 [1·776 c.c.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. Each contains strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{85}$.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*See page* 81.)

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*See page* 75.)

Ichthyol

Local anodyne, absorbent and bactericide. Used internally in skin diseases, in erysipelas, and in carcinoma and sarcoma.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ICHTHYOL, gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(Coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar)

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food.

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' ICHTHYOL SOAP (*See page* 77.)

Insufflations

By insufflation, drugs may be applied to parts not otherwise readily accessible.

Preparation

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. [Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.] This snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common 'cold,' if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis, and in hay asthma. It contains menthol, ammonium chloride, cocaine ($\frac{1}{6}$ per cent.), camphor, and lycopodium. It is issued in miniature snuff boxes, which may be carried in the pocket.

Iodic-Hydrarg *(See Mercuric Potassium Iodide)*

Ipecacuanha

Ipecacuanha is a diaphoretic and expectorant, and a gastric and hepatic stimulant. It is used in dysentery. Ipecacuanha from which the nauseating principles have been removed is stated to retain its anti-dysenteric properties.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VINI IPECACUANHÆ, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In bronchitis and asthma one may be taken every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One every fifteen minutes until nausea arises, and then less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Three to six; or one repeated every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETINÂ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—Each represents five grains of ipecacuanha deprived of its emetic principles.

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, may be given in a little water every hour; or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. (*Dover Powder*), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(The five-grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the five-grain strength for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI C CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken, three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be regularly taken for many months, as in syphilis.

Ipecacuanha (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Bismuthi et Pulv. Ipecac. Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co].

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

Direction.—One to six. In diarrhœa and dysentery, good results are often obtained by the frequent administration of small doses of these combined drugs.

'Tabloid' Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/16 [0·003 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri, *q.s.*

Direction.—One, dissolved in the mouth, frequently, in irritable cough associated with pharyngitis.

'Tabloid' Ipecacuanhæ c̄ Scillâ (B. P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

Direction.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, thrice daily, or as required.

'Tabloid' Ipecacuanhæ et Antimonii Tartarati, āā gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, dissolved in the mouth every fifteen minutes, until free expectoration is induced; then one less frequently, as required.

'Tabloid' Aloini Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Iridin

Alterative, cathartic and diuretic. It is usually combined with other cathartics and cholagogues.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Iridini Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Iridini, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

Direction.—One to two, after food, or at bedtime.

'Tabloid' Cascaræ Sagradæ Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Iron and its Preparations

Hæmatinic, tonic, astringent, styptic. The action varies according to the preparation employed.

The most generally effective means of administering iron is 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill, in the production of which an important feature is introduced. B. W. & Co. are enabled by their own process to associate intimately the ingredients of this preparation without interaction occurring. Thus, ferrous sulphate and sodium carbonate remain as such in the 'Tabloid' product, but

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

immediately it is placed in water ferrous carbonate is formed. By this method of manufacture, peculiar to 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill, nascent ferrous carbonate is formed *in the gastric juice*. This alone is sufficient to account for the great superiority of the 'Tabloid' product over the ordinary oxidised preparations.

Another valuable preparation of iron is the old-fashioned 'Chemical Food,' now produced as a 'Tabloid' preparation, in two strengths.

The tendency of iron in some cases to constipate may be met by the use of 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill and Aloin, or by 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI (B. P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as necessary.

'TABLOID' ARSENICALIS COMPOSITI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc.,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Calcii Sulphidi,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, twice or thrice daily, after food. Used in acne and other skin affections.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
Saccharini,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI, ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET DIGITALINI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Digitalini,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI CARBONATIS SACCHARATI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Note.—Sugar-coated 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, where the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

℞ Ferri Phosphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. 1/32 [0·002 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, with or after food.

Each of these two products represents the amount of ferric chloride in min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] of the official Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, and contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ (Easton Syrup) [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

'Tabloid' Easton Syrup is made in two strengths, representing respectively half a fluid drachm and one fluid drachm of the Syrup of Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine of the British Pharmacopœia. It avoids the nauseous taste of the official preparation, and while the latter quickly becomes unsightly, darkening in colour through oxidation, and losing strength by precipitation, the 'Tabloid' preparation remains unimpaired even in hot climates.

DIRECTION.—One of the one-drachm strength, or one to two of the half-drachm strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS ET FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ferri Hypophosphitis Solubilis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron and its Preparations *(continued)*

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Reduced Iron is practically without the astringent action of most preparations of iron. It is easily taken, well borne by the stomach, and readily assimilated. It is valuable in cases of chlorosis and anæmia associated with indigestion and constipation.

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ferri Redacti,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI COMPOSITI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ferri Redacti,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0·015 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI REDACTI ET RHEI COMPOSITI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ferri Redacti,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0·015 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Note.—'Tabloid' Reduced Iron Compound and 'Tabloid' Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound represent excellent combinations for cases requiring the long continued administration of iron, as in young women suffering from anæmia associated with constipation. The dose of reduced iron, of the tonic—nux vomica, the sedative—hyoscyamus, and the carminative—caraway oil, is the same in each. To the second formula is added one grain of Pil. Rhei Comp. It is found a convenient method in practice to order for a patient some of each formula, with an instruction to take the desired dose of that containing the rhubarb until the action of the bowels becomes a little troublesome, when one of the formula without the rhubarb will take the place of one with it, in the daily number. If the first formula be called No. 1 and the second No. 2, and the patient be instructed the difference between the two, she very soon learns to regulate exactly the number of each to take daily according to her need for aperient help, while the prescriber has the advantage of knowing that whichever she is taking, the dose of the essential drug for

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

the relief of her anæmia remains the same. It is important that such a patient be told that her anæmia will probably not be benefited by the iron unless or until there is a regular, full, free, daily action of the bowels.

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Quininæ Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 8 [0·518 gm.] (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) ET ALOINI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Aloini, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. The aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the iron.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) ET ARSEN. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) ET CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to four, if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (Blaud) COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), (=20% Ferri Carbonatis) gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]
Pulv. Capsici, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Aloini, Strychninæ, et Acidi Arseniosi, āā gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (=*Syrup of Glycerophosphates*, dr. ½ [1·8 c.c.]) [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

Each contains calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and iron glycerophosphates, pepsin, diastase, and kola with gr. 1/800 of strychnine glycerophosphate, and is equivalent to half a fluid drachm (1·8 c.c.) of syrup of glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to eight, swallowed with water, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. 1½ [0·097 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] (= *Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp.*, dr. ½ and dr. 1) [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

Each contains gr. 1½, or gr. 3, of combined calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron, and quinine hypophosphites, with gr. $\frac{1}{128}$, or gr. $\frac{1}{64}$, of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

DIRECTION.—One to two of the lesser strength, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM QUININÂ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Note.—This preparation contains 15 % of quinine, corresponding to about gr. ½ (0·029 gm. actually), in each three-grain product, and gr. ¾ (0·049 gm.) in each five-grain product.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM STRYCHNINÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. Each contains strychnine, gr. 1/100 (0·00065 gm.)

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Aloini,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Pulv. Saponis, ãã gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' PHOSPHATUM COMP. (=Chemical Food, dr. ½ [1·8 c.c.], and dr. 1 [3·5 c.c.]) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

'Tabloid' Chemical Food contains definite proportions of the combined phosphates of calcium, potassium, sodium, and iron, equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard compound syrup of phosphates. These preparations form a convenient means for the administration of Parrish's syrup to children, and are very useful as a general tonic.

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr. 1 [3·55 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Syr. Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton), min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish), min. 30 [1·776 c.c.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. Each contains strychnine, gr. 1/85.

'TABLOID' TONIC. COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'SOLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

This product contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in sufficient water to produce 40 minims (2·368 c.c.), forms a solution equivalent to the official Liq. Ferri Perchloridi.

Other Preparations which contain Iron:—

BEEF AND IRON WINE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD *(Phosphates Compound)*

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2, calcium phosphate, gr. 3, sodium phosphate, gr. ¼, and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON PYROPHOSPHATE

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. 7½.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE *(Easton)*

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. ½, quinine phosphate, gr. ⅜, and strychnine phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN

In this combination, the hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

Hæmoglobin represents the natural iron constituent of the blood, and is said therefore to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH CHEMICAL FOOD *(Phosphates Compound)*

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2, calcium phosphate, gr. 3, sodium phosphate, gr. ¼, and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily after food.

Iron and its Preparations (*continued*)

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS (Wyeth)

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty minims in water or on sugar, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Jalap

A hydragogue cathartic, especially used in dropsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' JALAPÆ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One frequently, or a larger number as a purgative. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more if necessary, at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC COMP. (*See Calomel*)

'TABLOID' 'VEGETABLE LAXATIVE' (*See Colocynth*)

'TABLOID' 'LIVINGSTONE ROUSER' (*See Calomel*)

'Kepler' Malt Extract (*See Malt Extract, 'Kepler'*)

'Kepler' Solution and its Combinations

'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT presents the finest cod liver oil so incorporated in 'Kepler' Malt Extract that easy assimilation is ensured. It is so palatable that even fastidious patients and children take it readily. The dose should be small at first, and only gradually increased. The value of 'Kepler' Solution is quickly shown by increase in strength and weight.

Preparations

'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT)

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food, taken as it is, or spread on bread, or mixed with a little milk or water.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (*Phosphates Compound*)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2, calcium phosphate, gr. 3, sodium phosphate, gr. ¼, and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Kepler' Solution and its Combinations (*continued*)

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains calcium hypophosphite, gr. 4, potassium hypophosphite, gr. 2, and sodium hypophosphite, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Kino

Astringent. Used in diarrhœa.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., P.B., gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

Kissingen Mineral Water Salt

This salt, now prepared as an effervescent 'Tabloid' product, is gently aperient, and is used in chronic internal congestions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' KISSINGEN SALT (Effervescent Artificial) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of hot water, represents an equal quantity of Kissingen water in all its essential constituents.

Kola Nut

The therapeutic value of the Kola nut is chiefly due to caffeine, of which it contains from 2 to 2½ per cent. 'Tabloid' 'Forced-March,' extensively used by travellers, explorers and military men, when taking long journeys under trying conditions, contains the combined active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. It allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain, without subsequent depression.

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'FORCED-MARCH' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, every hour, when undergoing continued mental strain or physical exertion.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Krameria

Used in relaxed and irritable conditions of the pharynx.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Krameriæ et Cocainæ Hydrochloridi [$\frac{111}{1111}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Direction.—One, sucked occasionally, in irritable relaxed throat.

'Tabloid' Pastillus Krameriæ, Menthol, et Cocainæ [$\frac{111}{1111}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

'L.G.B.'—'Soloid' *(See Mercury Perchloride)*

'Lanesine' *('Dartring' Brand)*

For counteracting insect stings. A small quantity is to be thoroughly rubbed into the wound and the surrounding skin.

Lactose *(See Milk Sugar)*

'Lanoline' *('Dartring' Brand)*

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' is a preparation of the purified fat of lambs' wool, and is of similar composition to the fat of the human skin and of the hair glands. It is suitable for application in all the exanthemata, and is by far the best basis for ointments, being readily absorbed, free from irritating qualities, and allowing the incorporation of water and aqueous solutions of salts. 'Dartring' 'Lanoline' possesses great penetrating power, and when applied to the skin renders it soft, smooth and supple. The Brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.

Preparations

'Hazeline' Cream

An emollient, astringent, antiseptic ointment, possessing the penetrating quality of 'Dartring' 'Lanoline' and the therapeutic properties of 'Hazeline.' It allays irritation, and is valuable in skin affections, and for application to hæmorrhoids. For this last purpose a special vulcanite nozzle is obtainable which can be screwed on to the collapsible tube in which this product is supplied.

'Dartring' Toilet 'Lanoline'

'Dartring' Toilet 'Lanoline' is an excellent application in cases of roughness, redness or abrasion of the skin or mucous membrane, and for cuts and burns.

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Cold Cream

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Ointment Base (Hydrous or Anhydrous)

'Lanoline' ('Dartring' Brand) *(continued)*

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Pomade

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Toilet Powder

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Toilet Soap

A pure soap, carefully super-fatted with 'Dartring' 'Lanoline.' It is the best for habitual use by children, and patients with sensitive skins.

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Ichthyol Soap

Useful in acne, eczema, lupus, and cheloid; and to surgeons and physicians for keeping the hands soft and smooth.

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Pine Tar Soap

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Shaving Soap

Laxative Vegetable *(See Vegetable Laxative)*

Lead Acetate

Astringent, sedative; used internally in hæmoptysis, diarrhœa, and dysentery; externally in ophthalmia and gonorrhœa, and generally as a sedative application.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Plumbi cum Opio (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

Direction.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'Tabloid' Pil. Plumbi et Opii [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

Direction.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, until the symptoms have abated.

'Soloid' Plumbi et Opii [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 20 [1·184 c.c.]

Direction.—One or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

'Enule' Plumbi et Opii [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

Direction.—One, inserted into the rectum as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 47*)*

Lead Subacetate

Used as an astringent and sedative external application. From 'Soloid' Lead Subacetate, solutions of the basic lead acetate (not the normal lead acetate) can be prepared. Dilute solutions are employed in ophthalmia, and in granular conjunctivitis. They should not be used in ulceration or sloughing of the cornea.

Lead Subacetate (*continued*)

Preparation

'SOLOID' PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in five ounces of distilled water, yields a solution containing about the same quantity of lead subacetate as an equal volume of the official Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. This is a convenient method of preparing 'Goulard water.'

Lint, Pleated, Compressed, Plain and Medicated, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See page* lxxv *at end*)

Liquorice

Used for masking the taste of nauseous drugs, and as a demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI ET GLYCYRRHIZÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, in catarrhal sore throat.

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Potassii Chloratis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Pulv. Cubebæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, as often as may be necessary, to relieve irritability of the pharynx or larynx.

'TABLOID' APOMORPHINÆ COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Ammonii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved slowly in the mouth, or swallowed with a little water, every hour or every other hour.

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (*Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.*, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

Lithium Preparations

Anti-lithic, anti-rheumatic. By adding 'Tabloid' effervescent lithium products to plain water, an effervescing lithia water of known strength is immediately prepared.

Preparations

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Lithium Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' LITHII CARBONATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, or powdered and dissolved in aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], Effervescentis [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, in half to one tumblerful of water. Each 'Tabloid' product consists of sixty grains of the official preparation, representing about three grains of lithium citrate.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 30	[1·944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET UROTROPINÆ EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Urotropinæ,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Salis Effervescentis,	*q.s.*	

DIRECTION.—One or more, powdered, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and taken during effervescence.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT AND LITHIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT (Artificial) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains one grain of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Magnesium Preparations

Magnesium salts differ considerably in their action. Magnesium carbonate is used to neutralise an excess of acid in the stomach, and as a laxative. The citrate is gently purgative, and free from the bitter taste of the other magnesium salts. The sulphite is used internally in diphtheria and other febrile diseases, and locally as a gargle. Magnesium sulphate, an efficient purge, is also commonly given in frequent small doses for biliousness. The flatulent distension occasionally following the use of the magnesium salts may be prevented by the addition of a carminative, as provided in the 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Comp. (Effervescent), which affords a means of immediately preparing an improved 'Mistura Alba.' Magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate are the principal ingredients in most of the natural aperient mineral waters.

Magnesium Preparations (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CALCII CARBONATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcip., gr. 3·1/2 [0·227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis, gr. 2·1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, with a little water, a quarter of an hour before meals; or one may be allowed to dissolve in the mouth occasionally.

Note.—'Tabloid' Calcium Carbonate Compound was formerly known as 'Tabloid' Antacid.

'TABLOID' RHEI, SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals. (*See Rhubarb*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Carbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CITRATIS (VERÆ) EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three (according to the age and condition of the patient), in half a tumblerful of water, as a mild and agreeable effervescing laxative.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in half a tumblerful of water, preferably an hour before breakfast. The aperient effect is increased if hot water be used, and if the draught be slowly sipped. Each represents thirty grains of magnesium sulphate.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Tinct. Zingiberis, min. 12 [0·71 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in half a tumblerful of hot or cold water.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHITIS, gr. 5, [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently. This preparation is used to secure the local action of the drug on the throat in diphtheria.

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations

The 'Kepler' Brand of Malt Extract provides in a concentrated, palatable and digestible form those constituents essential for replacing tissue waste, and its use is indicated in many conditions in which assimilation and nutrition are impaired.

It is prepared by an improved process from the finest winter-malted barley, a cereal of great nitrogenous value. It contains the true malt diastatic ferment, and is rich in maltose,

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (*continued*)

phosphates and albuminoids. Its diastase is a powerful aid to the digestion of starchy foods, is less readily destroyed by heat than is animal diastase, and is active at a temperature ten degrees higher than that which destroys the power of the salivary ferment.

Consumptive patients and members of strumous or phthisical families who exhibit a tendency to lose flesh, or who lack appetite and the power to digest ordinary foods, derive the greatest benefit from the regular administration of moderate doses of 'Kepler' Malt Extract or 'Kepler' Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract. These preparations are of value as galactogogues.

In gastric ulcer and gastric catarrh, in infantile diarrhœa and the dyspepsia and diarrhœa of phthisis, 'Kepler' Malt Extract may be given with advantage in small frequent doses, either plain, or with peptonised milk. Children who are thin, pale, and below the normal weight, rapidly improve under its continued administration. It may be spread on bread like honey, or may be used instead of sugar to sweeten puddings for dyspeptic patients.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful may be given alone, with farinaceous food (*e.g.*, added to porridge), or in aerated waters as a beverage, or with milk. It should not be mixed with food in process of cooking, but added only when the food is cool enough for use.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA

Each fluid ounce contains extract of cascara sagrada, gr. 6.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (*Phosphates Compound*)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2, calcium phosphate, gr. 3, sodium phosphate, gr. ¼, and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN

Hæmoglobin represents the natural iron constituent of the blood, and is said therefore to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

In this product, 'Kepler' Malt Extract is combined with Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin,

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (*continued*)

serum, fat, and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains calcium hypophosphite, gr. 8, potassium hypophosphite, gr. 4, and sodium hypophosphite, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE *(Easton)*

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, quinine phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$, and strychnine phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin, gr. 1.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin and pure pancreatin, of each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON PYROPHOSPHATE

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT, AND ITS COMBINATIONS (*see page* 75)

Manganese

Recent researches show that manganese is of value in anæmia, and debilitated conditions associated therewith. The particular combination in which the manganese is employed appears, however, to exercise an important influence upon the result. Manganese dioxide is insoluble in water, and only very slightly soluble in dilute acids. Two soluble compounds of manganese and iron are now prepared, which are of great value in the treatment of anæmia in cases in which iron alone has failed.

Preparations

'TABLOID' MANGANESII DIOXIDI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to five if necessary, swallowed whole, with a full draught of water, thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM QUININÂ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Note.—This preparation contains 15 % of quinine, corresponding to about gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ (0·029 gm. actually) in each three-grain product, and gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ (0·049 gm.) in each five-grain product.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM STRYCHNINÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. Each contains strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0·00065 gm.)

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Meat, 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of

(See Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)

Medicated Lint, Pleated, Compressed

(See page lxxv *at end)*

,, Wool, Pleated, Compressed

(See page lxxv *at end)*

Medicine Chests and Cases ('Tabloid' Brand)

(For particulars of these, see page xiii *at end)*

Medulla *(See Bone Medulla, page* 27.*)*

Menthol

Internally, menthol acts as a diffusible stimulant, and relieves dyspepsia. Externally, it is a non-poisonous anæsthetic and antiseptic, and is used for local application in neuralgia. In combination with other agents, it is used as a snuff in the early stages of ordinary catarrh. 'Tabloid' Menthol Compound is administered internally in general catarrh; or it may be sucked for the relief of catarrh of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. 'Tabloid' Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, contain a suitable diluent, thus adapting them for gradual solution in the mouth.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One of either strength, dissolved in the mouth, as often as may be necessary. The full dose is two grains.

'Tabloid' Menthol Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Menthol, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Saccharini, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

Direction.—One to four, sucked, or swallowed with a little water, for the relief of acid dyspepsia. Dissolved slowly in the mouth, they form a local sedative and anæsthetic application for the throat.

'Tabloid' Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Krameriæ, Menthol et Cocainæ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Insufflatio Menthol Comp. (Menthol Snuff) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Soloid' (Nasal) 'Eucalyptia' Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Soloid' Naso-Pharyngeal Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Mercury Preparations

The action of mercury differs widely according to the preparation employed. Its chief uses are as an alterative and antisyphilitic, as a cholagogue and purgative, as an antiphlogistic, and as an antiseptic and bactericide.

Mercury Preparations (*continued*)

Preparations

MERCURY IODIDE—GREEN

(Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride; Protoiodide of Mercury; Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1887}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1.

Note.—Potassium iodide should not be administered with mercurous iodide, because of the formation of irritant mercuric iodide which takes place when these substances are mixed in the presence of moisture.

MERCURY IODIDE—RED

(Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum; Biniodide of Mercury; Mercuric Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ [0·004 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1887}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. *(See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide)*

'TABLOID' ARSENII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI (= Donovan Solution, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]) [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1887}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water. Each contains arsenious iodide and mercuric iodide, of each gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·003 gm.) and represents min. 5 (0·296 c.c.) of Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi, P.B.

MERCURY IODIDE—YELLOW

(Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum; Pure Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI FLAVI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1887}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Note.—It is well known that the colour of ordinary green mercurous iodide is due to an admixture of metallic mercury (in uncertain proportion) with the true yellow mercurous iodide; and that, consequently, such a preparation is somewhat variable in its therapeutic action. 'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Iodidi Flavi is a pure mercurous iodide, and a definite chemical salt. It must not be confounded with the yellow physical modification of mercuric iodide, which is unstable and readily changes back to the red. It contains no free mercury, and experience has shown that it is sufficiently stable if ordinary care be taken for its preservation. Therapeutic trials, which have been extended over several years, have likewise demonstrated its efficiency and reliability.

MERCURY PERCHLORIDE

(Hydrargyri Perchloridum; Mercury Bichloride; Mercuric Chloride; Corrosive Sublimate)

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ [0·004 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1887}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, is used in morning diarrhœa, and in the diarrhœa excited by food. It should be taken after each meal, with a little water. The dose of gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ (equivalent to one drachm of the Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, P.B.) is that commonly used in the continued treatment of syphilis.

Mercury Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/32 [0·002 gm.]
Potassii Iodidi, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

(See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide)

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]; and 0·001 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—A solution of one to two of the gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ strength, or one of the gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ strength, injected hypodermically, the needle being plunged deeply into the gluteal muscle. The hypodermic dose is gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.

For External Use

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 1·75 [0·113 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in four ounces of water makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1,000 (0·1 per cent.)

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI gr. 8·75 [0·567 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one pint of water makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1,000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 0·5 gramme [gr. 7·71] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in 500 c.c. (17½ fl. oz.) of water makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1,000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 1 gramme [gr. 15·43] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in 1,000 c.c. of water makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1,000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 17·5 [1·134 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one quart of water makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1,000.

'SOLOID' 'L.G.B.' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one pint of water makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1,000, recommended for disinfecting purposes in the Local Government Board's Memorandum (1892).

Mercury Preparations (*continued*)

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (J) HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in five minims of water (yielding a solution approximating to 1 in 5,000), makes an efficient antiseptic for use in conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, iritis, inflammation of the lachrymal duct, granular lids, and ulcers of the cornea.

MERCURY PILL

(See Blue Pill)

MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE

(Formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.)

This substance forms a convenient means of using the powerful antiseptic properties of mercury biniodide in solution. Mercury biniodide (mercuric iodide) is practically insoluble in water, but with potassium iodide it forms the double salt, mercuric potassium iodide, which is extremely soluble. It may be used for all the purposes for which corrosive sublimate would be employed; it is less toxic, yet possesses greater germicidal powers, so that weaker solutions can be used. Mercuric potassium iodide does not corrode plated instruments unless used in a stronger solution than 1 in 2,000; it neither roughens nor irritates the skin.

'SOLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. 1·75 [0·113 gm.]; gr. 4·37 [0·283 gm.]; and gr. 8·75 [0·567 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. 8·75 in one pint, gr. 4·37 in half a pint, or gr. 1·75 in four ounces, of water make a solution the strength of which is 1 in 1,000. A strength of 1 in 1,000 of water may be used for washing wounds, and 1 in 2,000 to 1 in 5,000 for disinfecting and preparing instruments, for disinfecting hands, and for vaginal douches. 1 in 500 of rectified or methylated spirit may be used for disinfecting the skin previous to operation.

Note.—The colour of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide is due to a harmless ingredient added as a safeguard against errors. This preparation, when dissolved, forms what is frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution.

'TABLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

MERCURY SUBCHLORIDE

(See Calomel)

MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE

Used for hypodermic injections in syphilis. It is freely soluble in water, does not coagulate albumin, and is less liable than other preparations of mercury to cause local irritation.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0·013 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

Mercury Preparations (*continued*)

MERCURY WITH CHALK
(Grey Powder)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; gr. ⅓ [0·022 gm.]; gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from gr. 1/4 to gr. 5, the smaller dose being given at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, OPII ET QUININÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Extracti Opii, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be regularly taken for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. ⅙ [0·011 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. ½, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2½ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

Methylene Blue

Used in cancer, in Bright's disease, in remittent fevers, rheumatoid arthritis, diphtheria, cystitis, and gonorrhœa.

Preparation

'TABLOID' METHYLENE BLUE, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Microscopic Stains ('Soloid' Brand)

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has been a source of trouble in microscopic work. By means of 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains (*see page* 256), such solutions can readily be prepared as required.

Milk, 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of

(See Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)

Milk Sugar *(Lactose)*

Milk sugar is a valuable non-fermenting nutrient. It is largely employed also as a vehicle for the administration of medicaments in minute doses. 'Tabloid' Milk Sugar is adapted for saturation with tinctures, etc.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SACCHARI LACTIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [$\frac{3ii}{}$ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—May be used for saturating with any liquid medicament, as desired.

Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent

The advantages of a course of mineral water treatment, either in England or abroad, are many and obvious, but it is not always practicable. The 'Tabloid' Artificial Mineral Water Salts contain in small bulk the essential constituents of the natural waters whose names they bear. By their compactness and portability they render possible a continuous course of mineral water treatment under conditions otherwise impossible. One 'Tabloid' product in a stated quantity of water represents an equal volume of the Carlsbad, Vichy, or other natural water prescribed. The use of hot water probably increases the efficiency of the salt.

'Tabloid' Brand Mineral Water Salts

(Effervescent, Artificial)

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, ARTIFICIAL CARLSBAD SALT (*See page* 34)

,, ARTIFICIAL KISSINGEN SALT (*See page* 76)

,, ARTIFICIAL SELTZER SALT (*See page* 118)

,, ARTIFICIAL VICHY SALT (*See page* 140)

,, ARTIFICIAL VICHY AND LITHIUM SALTS (*See page* 140)

Morphine Preparations

Anodyne, hypnotic, diaphoretic; employed to lessen pain, and to produce sleep. The principal salts are the acetate, bimeconate, hydrochloride, phosphate, sulphate and tartrate, the phosphate being the most soluble. Morphine diminishes secretion and peristalsis; it acts more quickly than opium, is more certain in its action as an anodyne and soporific, and is specially suitable for subcutaneous injection. Administered as an 'Enule' rectal suppository, morphine is rapidly absorbed. The suppository is believed to be the best form for the administration

Morphine Preparations (*continued*)

of morphine in delirium tremens. Morphine should not be used for young children, in inflammatory conditions of the bronchi, in congestion of the brain, or in advanced kidney disease, except with great caution.

Preparations

MORPHINE BIMECONATE

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ BIMECONATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, [0·008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/36 [0·0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; 0·01 gramme; 0·015 gramme; and 0·02 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (A). [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ANÆSTHETIC. COMP. (B). [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, dissolved in 110 minims of sterile water, injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/70 [0·0009 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(*See Note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* 47)

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Note.—These 'Enule' rectal suppositories are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally, and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra associated with pain or discomfort.

MORPHINE PHOSPHATE

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ PHOSPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Morphine Preparations (*continued*)

MORPHINE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ, STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours, and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET EMETINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/80 [0·0008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth occasionally as required.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0·0054 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; 0·01 gramme; 0·015 gramme; 0·02 gramme; 0·03 gramme, and 0·05 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0·0054 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{180}$ [0·00036 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0·00043 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0·00054 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]
	MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]
,,	ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

The following table shows at a glance the dose of each drug in these 'Tabloid' Hypodermic combinations of morphine sulphate and atropine sulphate. The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine.

Morphine Sulphate, gr.	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
with							
Atropine Sulphate, gr.	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{1}{180}$	$\frac{1}{150}$	$\frac{1}{120}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

Morphine Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

Note.—This product is useful in phthisis, with cough and heart failure, in some cases of hæmorrhage, before an anæsthetic for operation, and after abdominal operations, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (A) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/180 [0·00036 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCINÆ COMP. (B) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/150 [0·00043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

MORPHINE TARTRATE

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Mucin

Mucin is a compound substance consisting of a proteid and a carbohydrate. It is the principal constituent of mucus, and is widely distributed in the body. It is used as a topical application in such conditions of the mucous membrane as occur in atrophic rhinitis and pharyngitis, in which it may be freely painted over the affected surfaces. It is given internally in those conditions in which bismuth is usually prescribed, and probably acts as a protective coating to the irritated gastric membrane. It is used in flatulent dyspepsia with constipation, and in gastric ulcer.

Preparation

'TABLOID' MUCINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Mucini, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two, swallowed with a little water, before and after each meal.

Myrrh

An emmenagogue, astringent, and expectorant, used in amenorrhœa and chronic bronchitis.

Myrrh (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as necessary.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP., P.B. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Nasal, Naso-Aural and Naso-Pharyngeal Products ('Soloid' Brand) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ALKALINE COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Boracis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a non-irritant, antiseptic alkaline spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Acidi Carbolici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Boracis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 8 [0·518 gm.]
Boracis, gr. 8 [0·518 gm.]
Sodii Benzoatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]
Sodii Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]
Eucalyptol, min. 1/6 [0·01 c.c.]
Thymol, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ, min. 1/12 [0·005 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 12 [0·778 gm.]
Acidi Carbolici, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in about eight ounces of warm water is used in ozæna, tonsillitis, diphtheria, and specific fevers; for cleansing the nose in cases of paralysis of the muscles of deglutition; and as a mouth wash in cleft palate.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Boracis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

Nasal, Naso-Aural and Naso-Pharyngeal Products ('Soloid' Brand) *(continued)*

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND, SACCHARATED [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Boracis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sacchari Albi,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'SOLOID' (NASO-AURAL) SODIUM PHOSPHATE COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Sodii Phosphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Potassii Phosphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Three, powdered, and dissolved in half a pint of warm water (previously boiled) form a solution of suitable strength for nose or ear irrigation.

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 7	[0·454 gm.]
	Boracis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]
	Acidi Borici,	gr. 3/4	[0·049 gm.]
	Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
	Thymol,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/6	[0·011 gm.]
	Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/20	[0·003 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, and dissolved in one to three ounces of tepid water, forms a solution of suitable strength for sniffing up the nostrils, or for use as a gargle or spray. The cocaine renders it specially useful in irritable conditions of the nose and throat. It has been reported that two in half a pint of water have been used with extremely satisfactory results as a lotion for conjunctivitis.

Nitroglycerin *(See Trinitrin)*

Nutritive Suppositories *(See Enemata, Nutrient, and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)*

Nux Vomica

A stimulating expectorant; and cardiac and general tonic. It increases appetite, and acts as a laxative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One minim to fifteen, according to the action needed.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,		
	Aloini,		
	Ferri Sulphatis,		
	Pulv. Myrrhæ,		
	Pulv. Saponis,	ää gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

Nux Vomica (*continued*)

'TABLOID' CODEINÆ ET NUCIS VOMICÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased as may be necessary, after food or at bedtime.

Note.—In this formula, the nux vomica is used to prevent the constipation which occasionally follows the continued use of codeine in diabetes mellitus.

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Ophthalmic Medication

The 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are convenient, reliable and aseptic remedies. All mydriatics, myotics, and ocular anæsthetics in common use may be obtained as 'Tabloid' preparations. The patient should be directed to look towards the nose while the minute disc is placed in the outer corner of the eye (fig. 1). Complete solution will take place in 30 seconds. Another mode is to draw down the lower eyelid, place the product on the conjunctiva, and hold down the lid for 30 seconds, after which time solution will have taken place, and the lid may be released (fig. 2).

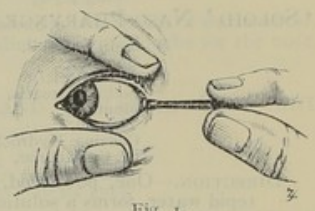


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products

[℠ B. W. & Co.]

['Tabloid' Ophthalmic preparations are supplied in tubes of 25, with the exception of letters C, CC, E, G, L, O, W, Y, and Z, which are in tubes of 12. 'Soloid' products are supplied in tubes or bottles containing 25. In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the letter: for instance—"'Tabloid' Ophthal. 'A' (B. W. & Co.)"]

T Alum, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
X Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]
A Atropine Sulphate, $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
B Atropine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
AA Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]
C Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products (*continued*)

BB Dionin, 0·0005 gramme [approximately gr. $\frac{1}{130}$]
Y Euphthalmine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.]
Z Fluorescein, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
CC 'Hemisine,' 0·0006 gramme [approximately gr. $\frac{1}{100}$]
H Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.]
E Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.]
O Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0·00027 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0·0027 gm.]
W Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0013 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0013 gm.]
U Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide), gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]
F Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]
G Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.]
Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]
K Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.]
M Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
L Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]
R Zinc Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
DD Zinc Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]

'Soloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Soloid' products enable fresh active solutions to be prepared quickly and easily. Ready-made solutions are apt to decompose and may become inactive or irritating.

For 'Soloid' products suitable for ophthalmic use, see Argyrol, Atropine Sulphate, Boric acid, Cocaine hydrochloride, Eucaine hydrochloride, Homatropine hydrobromide, Lead subacetate, Mercuric chloride, Protargol, Silver nitrate, and Zinc sulphate.

Opium

Opium, stimulating and often laxative in small doses, is anodyne, narcotic, and usually constipating in large doses. Opium must be given only with great care to young children, in bronchitis with free secretion, in kidney failure, and in brain congestion.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One half-grain for repeated administration; for a single dose, one to two grains.

Opium *(continued)*

'TABLOID' TINCT. OPII, min. 2 [0·118 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to fifteen minims for repeated administration; for a single dose, twenty to thirty minims.

'TABLOID' ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CRETÆ AROMATICÆ CUM OPIO, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains for repeated administration; for a single dose, ten to forty grains.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, OPII ET QUININÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Extracti Opii, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be regularly taken for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. *(Dover Powder)*, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(The five-grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the five-grain strength for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'TABLOID' PIL. CAMPHORÆ, OPII, ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Camphoræ,
Pulv. Opii,
Asafetidæ,
Pulv. Capsici,
Pulv. Piperis Nigri, āā. gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, with a little water, with or after food.

Opium (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PIL. PLUMBI ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, until the symptoms have abated.

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., P.B., gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' TINCT. CAMPHORÆ COMP., min. 2 [0·118 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0·888 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The maximum official dose is one drachm. The smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals.

'ENULE' EXT. OPII, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] of extract of opium, and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] of tannic acid equivalent to gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] of galls.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 47)

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 20 [1·184 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

The following table gives the equivalent of OPIUM contained in each 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' or 'Enule' product.

		Of Opium
'TABLOID'	ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP., gr. 4 ...	gr. 1
,,	BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., gr. 5	gr. ¼
,,	CRETÆ AROMATICÆ CUM OPIO, gr. 5...	gr. ⅛
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. ½...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. 1...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. OPII	gr. ⅙
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ, OPII ET QUININÆ	gr. ⅓
,,	HYDRARG. SUBCHLOR. ET OPII... ...	gr. ½
,,	OPII, gr. ½	gr. ½
,,	,, gr. 1...	gr. 1
,,	PIL. CAMPHORÆ, OPII, ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP.	gr. ½
,,	PIL. IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ, gr. 4...	gr. ⅕
,,	PIL. PLUMBI CUM OPIO, gr. 4... ...	gr. ½
,,	PIL. PLUMBI ET OPII	gr. 1

Opium (*continued*)		Equivalent of Opium
'Tabloid'	Pulv. Ipecac. Comp., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
,,	,, ,, ,, gr. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
,,	Pulv. Kino Comp., gr. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
,,	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp., min. 2 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$
,,	,, ,, ,, min. 5 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{48}$
,,	,, ,, ,, min. 15 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
,,	Tinct. Opii, min. 2	gr. $\frac{2}{15}$
,,	,, min. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
,,	,, min. 10	gr. $\frac{2}{3}$
'Soloid'	Plumbi et Opii	gr. $1\frac{1}{3}$
'Enule'	Ext. Opii, gr. 1	gr. 2
'Enule'	Gallæ et Opii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
'Enule'	Plumbi et Opii	gr. 1

Ovarian Substance

Ovarian substance is used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, in the nervous symptoms of the menopause, and after removal of the ovaries. Good results have followed its administration in hæmophilia. 'Tabloid' 'Varium' represents the full activity of the fresh substance.

Preparation

'Tabloid' 'Varium,' gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to two, gradually increased to four or five, twice or thrice daily; preferably after food.

Ox Bile *(Purified)*

Ox bile aids the absorption of fats, and quickens peristaltic action. It is useful in catarrhal jaundice, in biliary fistula, and in dyspepsia associated with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Fellis Bovini Purificati, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.] *(Keratin-coated)*

Direction.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pancreatin *(See 'Tabloid' Peptonic, and Malt Extract 'Kepler' and its combinations)*

Papain

A vegetable ferment which has solvent action on albumins. It forms only in small amounts true peptones such as are obtained after digesting proteids with pepsin or pancreatin.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Papain, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Paraform

A polymer of formic aldehyde, also known as *triformal*. Possesses valuable disinfecting properties. It is sometimes used

Paraform (*continued*)

in surgery, but its chief use is for purposes of fumigation. 'Soloid' 'Paraform' should be volatilised on a dish by means of a spirit-lamp, and the disinfected space left undisturbed for at least twelve hours.

Preparation

'Soloid' Paraform, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—For disinfecting, volatilise one for every thirty cubic feet of space.

'Paroleine'

A pure, neutral, colourless, tasteless, and odourless liquid paraffin, employed as a solvent and vehicle for essential oils and other remedies prescribed for application, in the form of spray, to the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, by means of the B. W. & Co. Naso-pharyngeal Atomisers. Solutions of menthol, 'pinol,' 'eucalyptia,' iodoform, carbolic acid and camphor in 'paroleine' are employed in inflammatory and catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. 'Paroleine' is also used for lubricating catheters and other instruments, and as a skin emollient. Alkaloids such as cocaine (not the salts) may be dissolved in a small quantity of oleic acid, and mixed with 'paroleine' to the desired dilution.

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Pastilles ensure the gradual and prolonged local application to the mouth and throat of medicaments, presented in a most pleasant form. By their use, astringents, antiseptics, anæsthetics, and expectorants can be exhibited conveniently. The basis of the pastille is demulcent, increasing the efficacy of the active ingredients. *(See page 266)*

Preparations

'Tabloid' Pastillus Acidi Benzoici Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Gummi Rubri, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Codeinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Glycerini [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Glycerini et Ribis Nigri *(Glycerin and Black Currant)* [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Succi Limonis [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/36 [0·0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS 'PINOL,' min. 1 [0·059 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS GUMMI RUBRI ET COCAINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Gummi Rubri,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/20	[0·0032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS KRAMERIÆ, MENTHOL, ET COCAINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ext. Krameriæ,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/20	[0·0032 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/20	[0·0032 gm.]

Pelletierine Tannate

Pelletierine, the alkaloid obtained from pomegranate, is used for tapeworm.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PELLETIERINÆ TANNATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four for an adult, fasting. The dose should be followed in two hours by one ounce of castor oil.

Pepsin

Pepsin, the active principle of the gastric juice, is used as an aid to weak digestive power, whether in constitutional debility, in convalescence, or in old age.

Preparations

PEPSIN (FAIRCHILD)—in powder or scales

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. The maximum official dose is ten grains.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET 'ZYMINE'

℞	Pepsini,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
	Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	'Zymine,'	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET 'ZYMINE'

℞	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	'Zymine,'	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET CARBONIS LIGNI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Pepsini,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Carbonis Ligni,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Pepsin (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' PEPTONIC [℠ B. W. & Co.]

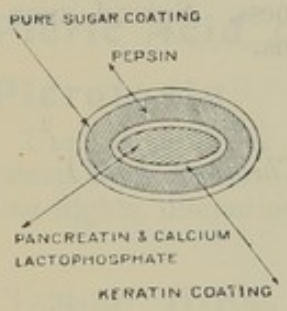
'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Peptonic

There are many cases in which the pancreatic as well as the gastric digestion is impaired. If pepsin or pancreatin alone be given, the trouble is only partially relieved, both ferments being required. It is inadvisable to administer them mixed, as in order to obtain the full action of the pancreatin (which acts only in alkaline media) it must escape the acid juices of gastric digestion. This consideration has been carefully regarded in the preparation of 'Tabloid' Peptonic. When this is administered, the external sugar-coating dissolves in the stomach, thus exposing the pepsin, while the pancreatin, being enclosed in a keratin-coating insoluble in acid media, remains unaffected until it meets the alkaline intestinal secretion, in which the keratin dissolves, and the pancreatin is liberated.



Preparation

'TABLOID' PEPTONIC [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pancreatini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Calcii Lactophosphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Phenacetin

Largely prescribed in headache, neuralgia (especially of the fifth nerve), in the pains of progressive nervous diseases, in the early stages of influenza, and in acute articular rheumatism. Combined with caffeine, it relieves the headaches of eye-strain and of exhaustion, and the sick headache of migraine.

Phenacetin *(continued)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the five-grain strength, powdered, and taken, for preference, in a hot fluid. The dose may be repeated after an interval, if necessary. The one-grain strength is convenient in prescribing for children.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Caffeinæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Caffeinæ, gr. 2/3 [0·043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

Phenazone *(See Antipyrine)*

'Phenofax' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Phenofax' presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains seven per cent.) in a form convenient for application. 'Phenofax' is useful for chapped hands and for removing roughness and redness. Spread upon lint, it forms an excellent dressing for abrasions.

Phenol *(See Carbolic Acid)*

Phosphates Compound *(See Chemical Food)*

Phosphorus

Tonic, alterative, and aphrodisiac.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS
Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS
Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand

(For particulars, see page xxviii *at end)*

Physostigmine Salicylate *(Eserine Salicylate)*

Physostigmine exerts a powerful myotic action, the maximum contraction being attained in about twenty minutes. The effect usually passes off in one to two hours. In continuous use, the myotic

Physostigmine Salicylate (*Eserine Salicylate*) (*continued*)

effect becomes more prolonged as time goes on. In glaucoma, physostigmine diminishes tension and its consequent pain. It is used in mydriasis, in some forms of corneal ulcer, in paralysis of accommodation, in perforating keratitis (when the ulcer is marginal), and in paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle, *e.g.*, after diphtheria. In painful diseases of the eye, and in photophobia, it is used to diminish the entrance of light; for such purposes the combination with tropacocaine provides additional anodyne power. It is sometimes administered concurrently with atropine to control the powerful effect of that drug.

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (F) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·00013 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Picric Acid *(See Urine Analysis, page 249.)*

Picrotoxin

Used in epilepsy and chronic alcoholism, and in the night sweats of phthisis. In phthisis, it should be given for three or four nights, discontinued for a night or two, and then resumed.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PICROTOXINI, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, injected at bedtime. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$. Picrotoxin is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

Pig Bile (Purified)

Pig bile contains more equally balanced proportions of the salts of sodium and potassium, and more closely resembles human bile, than does ox bile. Administered internally, bile aids the absorption of fat, and increases peristaltic action. It is used in catarrhal jaundice, in biliary fistula, and in dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS PORCINI PURIFICATI, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Keratin-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Pilocarpine Nitrate

Pilocarpine increases the secretion of the salivary glands, produces profuse sweating, increases secretion from the nasal and bronchial mucous membranes, and promotes the flow of urine and of gastric juice. Locally, it stimulates the third nerve in the eye, and so causes contraction of the pupil, spasm of accommodation, and indistinct vision. Its effects are rapidly developed; recovery commences in about one hour-and-a-half, and is generally complete in twenty-four hours. As a myotic, it is less irritating than physostigmine, though less powerful. Its action is antagonised by atropine. It is used as a diaphoretic in bronchial catarrh, and in uræmic convulsions.

It has recently been shown that the galenical preparations of jaborandi (*e.g.* Ext. Jaborandi, P.B.), vary considerably in their physiological effect, some specimens examined being practically inert. It has further been proved that the full physiological effect of jaborandi is produced by pilocarpine, and that the salt of this alkaloid should be used in preference to any preparation of the leaves.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1914}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. A small dose may be repeated frequently, or a large dose given in one administration, according to the indication of the case. The maximum official dose is gr. 1/2.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and 0·01 gramme [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1914}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (K) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1914}}$ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (M) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1914}}$ B. W. & Co.]

Note.—This combination is employed for the absorption of opacities and inflammatory products. The presence of the cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

Piperazine

Said to be a stronger solvent of uric acid than is any salt of lithium. It is found in some cases to act as a depressant, and its use should be begun only in small doses, gradually increased.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINÆ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1914}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PIPERAZINÆ EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW\&Co}}{\text{1914}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Pituitary Gland Substance

Is employed in acromegaly, in which the pituitary gland is practically always diseased. Administration of the gland substance has been found to relieve the headache and the neuralgic pains in the limbs, whilst in other cases memory has been improved and lethargy diminished. The benefit appears to be increased in some cases by the combined use of pituitary gland with thyroid gland.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PITUITARY GLAND SUBSTANCE, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, gradually increased if necessary, may be given three or four times daily, preferably after food.

Plummer Pill *(See Calomel)*

Podophyllin *(Podophylli Resina)*

Cholagogue and purgative. Large doses are said to be less effective than small repeated doses.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Resinæ Podophylli, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1-1/4 [0·081 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI ET EUONYMINI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Resinæ Podophylli, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Euonymi Sicci, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, once or twice daily, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' 'VEGETABLE LAXATIVE' (*See page* 140)

Potassium Bicarbonate

Used in acute rheumatism, acute and chronic gout, acid dyspepsia, and various conditions associated with the uric acid diathesis. It renders the urine alkaline.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS *(See Sodium Sulphate)*

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. *(See Magnesium Carbonate)*

Potassium Bromide

Nerve sedative and hypnotic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme [gr. 6-1/4]
Sodii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme [gr. 6-1/4]
Ammonii Bromidi, 0·2 gramme [gr. 3-1/8]
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Potassium Chlorate

Valued for its local action in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in pharyngitis. Combined with borax, or with borax and cocaine, it is used in catarrhal conditions of the throat with hoarseness and free secretion of mucus. Internally, it has been given in gastric ulcer, to patients liable to miscarriage, and as a galactagogue. The 'Tabloid' preparations, slowly sucked, are more efficacious than gargles or throat paints, as the ingredients are retained in contact with the mucous membrane.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth, whenever necessary.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently, in catarrhal sore throat or any relaxed or inflamed condition of the mucous membrane.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP. ('Voice') [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Borax, Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Cocaine Hydrochloride, and Potassium Chlorate, flavoured with Otto of Rose.)

DIRECTION.—One, sucked occasionally, in catarrhal relaxation of the mucous membrane of the throat, associated with cough.

Potassium Chloride

Used by gouty patients in place of common table salt. 'Tabloid' Potassium Chloride is so prepared that one or more may be crushed into powder at the table.

Preparation

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORIDI, gr. 20 [1·296 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, powdered and used in place of sodium chloride, with food.

Potassium Citrate

Potassium citrate is used as a febrifuge, diaphoretic and refrigerant, as an alkaline diuretic, and in nocturnal incontinence due to acid concentrated urine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful or more of water.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

Potassium Iodide

Used in syphilis, rheumatism, and chronic poisoning by lead or mercury, and, in small doses, as a saline expectorant in bronchial catarrh and asthma.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the three-grain strength, or one to four of the five-grain strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food. The one-grain strength is prepared with a considerable addition of a palatable vehicle, so that it may be dissolved in the mouth.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/32 [0·002 gm.]
Potassii Iodidi, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Potassium Nitrate

Diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in catarrhal sore throat, and employed in many preparations for inhalation in asthma.

Preparation

'TABLOID' POTASSII NITRATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, powdered and dissolved in a large wineglassful of water; or one may be slowly sucked occasionally.

Potassium Permanganate

Antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant; used in amenorrhœa, as an antidote in morphine and opium poisoning, and locally in snake-bite.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three grains, dissolved in water, after food, followed by at least half a tumblerful of water. Potassium permanganate should never be swallowed in the solid form, but always in solution. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate is readily soluble in water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in a little water, and injected, in opium or morphine poisoning, or locally in snake-bite.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Used for the immediate preparation of antiseptic and disinfectant solutions. One of the one-grain strength dissolved in two to four ounces of water, or one of the five-grain strength dissolved in ten to twenty ounces of water, may be used as an injection or gargle. For the latter purpose, however, it has the disadvantage of staining the teeth and lips.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Aluminis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one to about five ounces of water.

Protargol

A proteid compound containing 8·3 per cent. of silver. It is freely soluble in water, is not precipitated by solutions of albumin or of sodium chloride, is neutral in reaction, and causes little or no irritation, and no pain when applied to mucous membranes. It is stated to be of value in acute gonorrhœa, in chronic posterior urethritis, and in the gonorrhœal ophthalmia of new-born children. Solutions of ½ to 2 per cent. are usually employed.

Preparations

'SOLOID' PROTARGOL, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Four grains in one ounce of water make approximately 1 per cent. solution.

Quassin

The bitter principle of quassia wood, valuable in the treatment of thread worms.

'ENULE' QUASSIN, AMORPHOUS, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, administered on each of twelve successive nights.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 47)

Quinine Preparations

Antimalarial, antipyretic, tonic, stomachic and antiseptic.

Preparations

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE

(Quinine Acid Hydrochloride)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five grains, repeated when necessary.

QUININE BISULPHATE

(Quinine Soluble Sulphate)

'ENULE' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The rectal administration of quinine is of great value in cases of malaria associated with gastritis, for it is found that quinine thus administered is often well borne, even when it cannot be taken by the mouth. One 'Enule' suppository may be given every three, four, or six hours.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 47)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*, and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] *(Plain only)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain as a tonic, to ten grains as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. Much larger doses are advised by certain authorities, and are taken for the prevention of, or in the treatment of, malaria. It is not uncommon for twenty to sixty grains to be taken when an attack threatens, or begins; and it is said that no bad effects follow such doses so long as the lower bowel is frequently emptied.

Note.—In hot climates, a loss of weight is caused by evaporation of the water of crystallisation, so that a five-grain product may weigh only four to four-and-a-half grains.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Camphoræ, gr 1/5 [0·013 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ, CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Camphoræ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Tinct. Aconiti, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, or every other hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

Quinine Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP. (*See Iron*)

'TABLOID' 'LIVINGSTONE ROUSER' (*See Calomel*)

'TABLOID' TONIC COMP. (*See Iron*)

QUININE CITRATE

'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Note.—Sugar-coated 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, where the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM QUININÂ. (*See Manganese Preparations*)

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain as a tonic to ten grains as an antiperiodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; 0·03 gramme; and 0·05 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, hypodermically, repeated when necessary. Quinine hydrobromide is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

Note.—This salt of quinine is specially suitable for administration to patients who are subject to quinism.

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI ET QUININÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Phenacetini, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Caffeinæ, gr. 2/3 [0·043 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The full dose is ten grains.

Quinine Preparations (*continued*)

QUININE PHOSPHATE

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ (=Easton Syrup, half-a-drachm) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ (=Easton Syrup, 1 drachm) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

QUININE SALICYLATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the one-grain strength, or one to two of the three-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sulphuris, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

QUININE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains or more, as an antiperiodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ AMMONIATÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

Each product contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the official tincture.

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ, BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]
Camphoræ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour in the early stages of catarrh.

Quinine Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, OPII ET QUININÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Extracti Opii, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' WARBURG TINCTURE, min. 30 [1·775 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

QUININE VALERIANATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Quininæ Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

Red Gum

Red gum, an exudation from the Australian *Eucalyptus Rostrata*, is used in the relaxed throat of ordinary catarrh.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUMMI RUBRI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, when required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS GUMMI RUBRI ET COCAINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Gummi Rubri, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Residuum Rubrum

The dried residue of ox blood is used in anæmia, osteo-arthritis, and scurvy.

Preparation

'TABLOID' RESIDUI RUBRI, gr. 5. [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, thrice daily, swallowed with a little water, after food. The dose should be rapidly increased until four are taken thrice daily.

Rhubarb

A purgative, cholagogue, and hepatic stimulant, with subsequent astringent action.

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more (according to the action required) swallowed with water, after food. The official dose is three to ten grains for repeated administration; and fifteen to thirty grains for a single administration.

'TABLOID' EXTRACT. RHEI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with water, after food.

Note.—This product is prepared with Extract of Rhubarb 'Wellcome' Brand, which is of exceptional purity and activity. It is especially useful for children, in the indigestion due to errors of diet, and in diarrhœa caused by undigested food. Here its purgative and after-astringent actions are of value.

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP., P.B., gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PULV. RHEI. COMP. *(Gregory Powder)*, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to four or more. The official dose is twenty to sixty grains; the smaller dose may be taken regularly before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to five, with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI, SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Pond.,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Inf. Gentianæ Comp.,	fl. dr. 2	[7·1 c.c.]
Inf. Rhei,	fl. dr. 1	[3·55 c.c.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/6	[0·01 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., P.B.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

Rhubarb (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, RHEI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Coated)*

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi,
Pil. Rhei Comp.,
Pil. Colocynth. Comp., āā, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One at bedtime, as a purgative.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. (*See Podophyllin*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Saccharin

A harmless sweetening agent, which passes through the system unchanged. It is used where sugar is contra-indicated. 'Saxin,' the purest and most powerful sweetening agent known, is, however, often preferred. 'Saxin' is about 600 times sweeter than sugar. *(See page 118)*

Preparation

'TABLOID' SACCHARINI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee or cocoa.

Salicin

Analgesic, anti-rheumatic, and antipyretic. It is stated to be of value in the treatment of psoriasis.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SALICINI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. A full dose is twenty grains.

Salicylic Acid

Antiseptic and antipyretic. Externally, it is an excellent adjunct to dusting powders, and is used for application to painful joints in acute rheumatism; in various skin troubles, such as eczema and seborrhœa; in cancerous ulcerations, and, well diluted, as an application to tender or perspiring feet. Internally, it is used in acute rheumatism, in malaria, and (taken during meals) in fermentative dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence. The salicylic acid used in 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure.

Salicylic Acid (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI SALICYLICI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more, swallowed with a little water, with or after food. A full dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' COLCHICI COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colchici, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Acidi Salicylici, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Saline Solutions

Transfusion of blood from arm to arm in cholera, collapse from hæmorrhage, and other conditions, has now commonly been superseded by the intravenous injection, at blood heat, of sterile water containing salts of sodium or potassium to prevent coagulation. The procedure consists in the injection, by a simple transfusion apparatus, of one pint of water (previously boiled), at a temperature of 100° F., containing one drachm of sodium chloride, or one drachm of the salts of sodium and potassium combined as in the formula given below.

The full benefit of the administration of saline solution may be effected by injection of the solution into the rectum. This can be readily done by the aid of a funnel attached to an india-rubber tube fitted with a rectal enema nozzle. In typhoid fever, marked benefit has followed, in cases of collapse from hæmorrhage, the repeated rectal injection of saline solutions. The 'Soloid' preparations afford a convenient means of making saline solutions.

Preparations

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two, dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

'SOLOID' SODII CHLORIDI COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Chloridi, gr. 25 [1·62 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/4 [0·081 gm.]
Sodii Carbonatis, gr. 1-1/4 [0·081 gm.]
Sodii Phosphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Potassii Chloridi, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two, dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

Salol

Used in rheumatism; as an intestinal antiseptic in dysentery, cholera, and typhoid; and in septic conditions of the urinary tract.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SALOL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and taken in milk or water. The maximum official dose is fifteen grains.

Sanitary Towels, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand

(See page lxxvi *at end)*

Santonin

Anthelmintic for the *ascaris lumbricoides*. It has also been employed in the treatment of sprue.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SANTONINI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose for children is half a grain to three grains (followed by castor oil or other purgative). Some children, however, are very susceptible to the action of santonin, and a full dose should never be given at first.

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Santonini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that the smaller dose should always be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'ENULE' SANTONINI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted at bedtime, and a dose of castor oil given in the morning.

'Saxin' *(Trade Mark)*

A sweetening agent far more powerful and more delicate in flavour than saccharin, and about 600 times sweeter than sugar. It undergoes no change in the system, and is therefore used in the dietary of patients suffering from gout, glycosuria, diabetes, and obesity.

Preparation

'SAXIN' (COMPRESSED), gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide

(See Hyoscine Hydrobromide)

Seltzer Mineral Water Salt

The waters from the Selters (Nassau) springs are used for their refrigerant, tonic, diuretic and aperient properties. The 'Tabloid' preparation contains the essential constituents of Seltzer mineral water in correct proportions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SELTZER SALT (Effervescent, Artificial) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, form an agreeable and slightly alkaline draught.

Serums and Serum-Therapy

The therapeutic use of the serum of animals immunised against bacteria and bacterial products has largely increased during recent years. In the case of diphtheria, reports prove that the antitoxin treatment has very markedly reduced the percentage mortality. Whether the expectation that similar results will follow the application of serum therapeutics to other diseases will be realised, it is not possible at present to say.

The English statistics on the subject, with reference to diphtheria, compiled by the medical officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, are of great value, and from them may be gathered the following figures. In 1894, only a few cases were treated with antitoxin. In 1895, 61·8 per cent., and in 1896, 71·3 per cent. of the total cases were treated with antitoxin, it not having been employed in moribund or hopeless cases, nor in those which were doubtful in nature or so mild as not to require any specific treatment.

The accompanying table shows clearly a regular percentage decrease in mortality *pari passu* with a regular increase in the percentage of cases treated with antitoxin.

Year	Cases of Diphtheria treated in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.	
	Antitoxin-treated cases, per cent. of all cases.	Mortality, per cent. of all cases.
1888-1895	...	28·5
1894	...	29·6
1895	61·8	22·5
1896	71·3	20·8
1897	80·2	17·5
1898	81·4	15·5
1899	87·8	14.0 (not quite)
1900	88·4	12·2
1901	86·5	11·1
1902	88·0 (not quite)	11·0
1903	89·2	9·69

Experiments on animals have shown that the amount of antitoxin which is necessary to save life increases at a rapidly accelerating rate, according to the length of time which elapses between the injection of the diphtheria virus and the administration of the curative serum; and this is amply confirmed by the results of treatment in hospitals. Thus Wernicke and Behring, having determined the amount of antitoxic serum necessary to save from death a guinea pig which had immediately before been injected subcutaneously with a lethal dose of diphtheria toxin, found that ten times this amount was required to effect a cure if its administration was deferred until eight hours after the injection of the toxin, whilst twenty-four hours afterwards fifty times the initial quantity was necessary.

Serums and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

The serum from normal horses may cause rashes and rise of temperature in susceptible individuals, but apart from this the only limit to the administration of antitoxin is the bulk of the fluid in which it is contained. Therefore a large dose should be given at the earliest possible moment whenever there is reason to suspect diphtheria; and in cases which progress unfavourably, the treatment may be REPEATED IN ABOUT SIX HOURS, giving at least double the initial dose. Far less, however, is to be expected from repeated injections at intervals than from one strong dose given at the outset of the attack. *In no case should either the initial administration of antitoxin, or the repetition of the dose, be delayed until the result of a bacterial examination has been made known.*

Dose.—The dose for a case of moderate severity should be not less than 2,000 units, and in severe cases 4,000 units at least should be given at once. These doses should be given IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE, because diphtheria is very fatal to young children. If any difference were to be made, adults would have the smaller doses, as the prognosis in diphtheria improves with the age of the patient.

In hospital practice other rules of dosage apply, owing to the fact that many cases are received into hospital in which the disease has reached an advanced stage. Such patients receive antitoxin for the first time on the fifth or sixth day or even later, and are at once injected with two to four times 4,000 units.

All the diphtheria antitoxic serum prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is issued in hermetically sealed phials, which contain an amount of antitoxin sufficiently in excess of that stated on the label to compensate for any deterioration in strength that may take place for about a year.

As the question of the keeping-quality of serums is frequently raised, it may be stated generally that, provided they are kept in a cool place and protected from light and variations of temperature, the serums may be relied upon to remain practically unaltered for at least a year from the date of issue. Some careful re-estimations have recently (1904) been made of the antitoxic value of serum fifteen months' old, which had been issued to various parts of the world—India, Sudan, etc.—with the result that in some cases practically no deterioration had taken place. Without exception, the serum was still fit to use, and could be relied upon. To be quite safe in every case after such a length of time, the dose should be increased by about ten per cent.

The antitoxin unit is adjusted, from time to time, to the German standard (Ehrlich-Behring unit) both directly by comparison with the current German standard antitoxin, and indirectly by means of a carefully preserved standard dry serum,

Serums and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

the unit value of which was originally fixed by the German standard. The latter operation is carried out regularly at intervals of one month.

In some cases the administration of diphtheria antitoxic serum is followed by rashes and transitory rise of temperature; occasionally by pains and swellings in the joints. These symptoms have been shown to be caused also by normal horse serum, so that they are not to be attributed to the antitoxin itself. The introduction of serums of higher potency, thus allowing a diminution of the volume to be injected, has rendered these complications less frequent. They arise for the most part during convalescence, and do not appear to have resulted in any case in death, though they have doubtless sometimes retarded recovery.

Anti-tetanus Serum.—This serum, like anti-diphtheria serum, is antitoxic in its action. Although it may be stated that some cases of tetanus have, without doubt, been distinctly benefited by the administration of this remedy, in many others the serum has failed. A consideration of the nature of the disease shows why this is so, and why, even more than in diphtheria, it is necessary to commence the treatment at the earliest possible moment.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent.—Judging by the published accounts which have appeared from time to time, the administration of this serum has been followed by very beneficial results in many instances. In particular it has been found useful in puerperal fever, erysipelas, and severe cases of toxic scarlet fever. As in the case of diphtheria, evidence is accumulating to show that the administration of large doses in an early stage of the disease is necessary for the best results.

Antivenene.—This serum continues to maintain its claim to be a trustworthy remedy for snake-bite (cobra) if injected in large quantity not later than three or four hours after the bite. A case reported in the *Lancet* of 5th January, 1901, illustrates the efficacy of fresh antivenom serum even after the appearance of general symptoms, and in the absence of any local treatment except sucking the wound. The serum was injected into each flank about 3½ hours after the bite.

The following notes embodying extracts from the *Lancet* of 6th February, 1904, will be of interest :—

The local treatment of snake-bite is very important, and depends upon the fact that 'it is possible, after even half an hour or more from the time of the bite, a considerable portion of the venom may still be unabsorbed at the site of the injection, and so may still be destroyed' by suitable means.

Serums and Serum-Therapy (*continued*)

The first thing to do in every case where the position of the bite makes it possible, is to place a ligature (rope, cord, or handkerchief) round the limb between the wound made by the fangs of the snake and the body, and wash the wound thoroughly, encouraging it to bleed.

The wound should then at once be bathed with a fresh solution of chloride of lime (1-60 in distilled water), or with a 1 per cent. solution of chloride of gold, with the object of destroying *in situ* any venom which may remain unabsorbed. (Calmette, Institut Pasteur de Lille.)

Or a small incision may be made through the wound, and pure crystals of permanganate of potassium, moistened with a little water, rubbed into it. (Capt. L. Rogers, I.M.S., quoting Brunton, Fayrer, and others.)

The successful carrying out of either of these procedures depends upon an intelligent appreciation of the exact position of the poison, which may be indicated by a local extravasation of blood-stained serum.

The following important considerations should be especially noted:—

This serum soon undergoes deterioration if not kept cold and in the dark.

In severe cases, and in others where some time (two or three hours) has elapsed after the bite, the serum should, if possible, be injected intravenously.

The dose should be large (50 to 100 c.c.), whether injected subcutaneously or intravenously.

The snake bite should be very carefully cleansed and disinfected before injecting the serum.

'Artificial respiration may . . . . be of great value while medical aid or Antivenene is being sent for. . . . .'

Pneumonia.—It should be remembered that this is a general name, and that it includes a number of instances of lung diseases which are not all associated with the growth and multiplication of the same microbe in the affected tissues. Anti-pneumococcus serum is bactericidal, not an antitoxic agent, and might be expected to work beneficially in cases of croupous pneumonia only. The few recorded cases treated with this serum do not appear to bear out the hopes which were at first entertained.

Tuberculosis.—The serum treatment of phthisis has not, so far, given very encouraging results. There appears to be a fairly general agreement that the cure of this disease is still a matter mainly of hygiene and environment.

Antitoxic and other Serums

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the antitoxic and other Serums prepared at the WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London, S.E. All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices:—SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON; orders for AUSTRALASIA should be sent to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY; for SOUTH AFRICA to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIC SERUM, LIQUID ('WELLCOME')—
In hermetically-sealed phials.

In phials containing	1,000	(Ehrlich-Behring)	units		
,, ,,	2,000	,,	,,	,,	

,, HIGH POTENCY—

In phials containing	2,000	(Ehrlich-Behring)	units	in	2 c.c.
,, ,,	4,000	,,	,,	,,	4 c.c.
,, ,,	5,000	,,	,,	,,	5 c.c.
,, ,,	6,000	,,	,,	,,	6 c.c.
,, ,,	8,000	,,	,,	,,	8 c.c.
,, ,,	10,000	,,	,,	,,	10 c.c.

ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, ERYSIPELAS ('WELLCOME')—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.

ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT, LIQUID ('WELLCOME')—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.

ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PUERPERAL FEVER ('WELLCOME')—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.

ANTI-TETANUS SERUM, LIQUID—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.

ANTI-TETANUS SERUM, DRIED—
In tubes containing the equivalent of 10 c.c. of liquid serum.

ANTI-VENOM SERUM, LIQUID—
In phials containing 10 c.c.

MALLEIN ('WELLCOME')—for the diagnosis of Glanders. In hermetically-sealed phials containing 4 c.c. (sufficient for two injections).

Medical men have pointed out that when ordering therapeutic Serums by telegram, it is often very undesirable to use the words "Diphtheria," "Tetanus," etc., or to make any reference to the nature of the illness. In response to these suggestions, the following telegraphic code words have been adopted:—

"MURES" ... for Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome') 2,000 units.
"EPTO" ... for Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent ('Wellcome').
"SUNAT" ... for Anti-tetanus Serum.
"NOMO" ... for Anti-venom Serum.

Antitoxic and other Serums (*continued*)

Thus a telegram reading, "'Tabloid,' London. Send six 'Mures,'" would be understood to mean—"Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London. Send six phials of Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome') each containing 2,000 Ehrlich-Behring immunity units." If the 1,000 units Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome') be desired, it should be specially indicated as "'Mures' 1,000." If a high potency Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum be desired, it must be distinctly specified, i.e., "Send six 'Mures' 2,000 in 2 c.c." or "'Mures' 4,000 in 4 c.c.," etc., as the case may be. Arrangements are made at the London offices for the immediate despatch of telegraphic orders for serums received between the hours of 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. on week-days, and 3 to 4.30 p.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Silver Nitrate

Used in general surgery, and for urethral and ophthalmic purposes.

Preparations

'Soloid' Argenti Nitratis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—In ulcers of the cornea, a strength of from 2 to 10 grains to the ounce is employed. In acute ophthalmia, a few drops of a solution of 1 or 2 grains to the ounce may be used twice or thrice daily. For washing out the bladder a strength of 1 grain to one pint is used, gradually increased if it be well borne. 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate should be dissolved in warm distilled water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. If ordinary tap water be used, much of the silver may be precipitated.

Soap (Curd)

Preparation

'Enule' Saponis Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Saponis Animalis, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]

Direction.—One, inserted into the rectum for the relief of constipation.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* 47)

Soda-Mint

Exhilarant and diffusible stimulant. 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint forms an active and agreeable neutralising agent in dyspeptic acidity, flatulence and nausea. It is extensively employed in cases of insomnia due to acid dyspepsia. Especial care should be taken, in prescribing this 'Tabloid' product, to guard against the substitution of crude imitations, which sometimes cause great nausea.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Soda-Mint [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

Direction.—One to four, or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Sodium Bicarbonate

Stomachic and antacid.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals, according to the condition to be treated.

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ. *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS, RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals. *(See Rhubarb)*

'TABLOID' RHEI, SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals. *(See Rhubarb)*

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals. *(See Gentian)*

'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP. (MIST. GENTIANÆ ALKALINA [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals. *(See Gentian)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. ½, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2½ *(See Mercury Preparations)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 *(See Mercury Preparations)*

Sodium Bicarbonate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. ½, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2½ *(See Calomel)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. 1, ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 *(See Calomel)*

'TABLOID' MENTHOL COMP. *(See Menthol)*

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. *(See Magnesium Preparations)*

'SOLOID' (NASAL) ANTISEPTIC AND ALKALINE COMPOUND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) PHENOL COMPOUND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASAL) SODIUM BICARBONATE COMPOUND, SACCHARATED [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' (NASO-AURAL) SODIUM PHOSPHATE COMPOUND [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Sodium Bromide

In cases of epilepsy, in which the bromides have to be administered regularly, the salts of strontium, sodium, and ammonium are found less depressing and irritating than the potassium salt.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' BROMID. COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bromidi, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme [gr. 6-1/4]
Sodii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme [gr. 6-1/4]
Ammonii Bromidi, 0·2 gramme [gr. 3-1/8]
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Sodium Chloride *(See Saline Solutions, page 117, and Nasal Products, page 94)*

Sodium Phosphate

A gentle, pleasant purgative, useful for children.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a purgative, two to four in half a tumblerful of water; as a hepatic stimulant for children, one or more. As an alterative, one may be taken regularly, dissolved in a tumblerful of water.

'SOLOID' (NASO-AURAL) SODIUM PHOSPHATE COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞

Sodii Phosphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Potassii Phosphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Three, powdered, and dissolved in half a pint of warm water (previously boiled), form a solution of suitable strength for nose or ear irrigation.

Sodium Salicylate

Used in acute rheumatism, and in various troubles of the gouty and rheumatic diatheses; in cases of fermentative dyspepsia, as a liver stimulant, and, in full doses, in the glycosuria of gouty origin. The sodium salicylate used for 'Tabloid' preparations is physiologically pure.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more (the full dose is thirty grains), swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS NATURALIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more (the full dose is thirty grains), swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three or more, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Sulphate

Excites peristaltic action in the stomach and intestines, is a purgative and hepatic stimulant, and is of great value in the treatment of mucous ulceration.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. As a simple purgative, the dose may be increased to three or four.

Sodium Sulphate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]
Potassii Tartratis Acidi, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Ess. Zingiberis, *q.s.*
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Citratis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

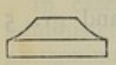
'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS
(See Magnesium Sulphate)

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Saponis Animalis, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One inserted into the rectum for the relief of constipation.

TRADE MARK 'Soloid' BRAND Products [℠ B. W. & Co.]



'Soloid' brand products provide portable and reliable antiseptics, astringents, and anæsthetics, also convenient and accurate stains for microscopic work, and test solutions for water, sewage, or urine analysis.

Solutions for surgical or medicinal purposes are best prepared immediately before use. 'Soloid' products can be safely and easily carried in the pocket, and need only be dissolved in the requisite quantity of water according to the strength desired. Such solutions are more active and reliable than those which have, by keeping, been exposed to the risk of contamination or deterioration.

The word 'Soloid' is a trade mark or brand indicating that these products are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To avoid substitution, and to ensure the supply of pure and reliable products, 'Soloid' brand should always be specified when ordering.

Note.—A percentage table showing the quantity of water required to make solutions of different percentage strengths from the 'Soloid' products will be found on page 262.

A list of 'Soloid' Brand Products will be found in the Price List at the end of this book.

Note.—Further details of each 'Soloid' product will be found under the note on the drug, in its alphabetical position in the Therapeutic Notes.

Sparteine Sulphate

A cardiac tonic with action comparable to that of digitalis. It sometimes succeeds when that drug fails.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two hypodermically, repeated if necessary.

Squill

In large doses, squill causes vomiting and purging. It is used as a diuretic in cardiac dropsy, and as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C̄ SCILLÂ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4, [0·259 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as required.

'TABLOID' PIL. SCILLÆ COMP. (B.P. Pill), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] *(Coated)*

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, thrice daily, after food.

Strontium Bromide

Used in gastric catarrh, nervous vomiting, and epilepsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRONTII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' BROMID. COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime. *(See Sodium Bromide)*

Strophanthus

A cardiac stimulant and diuretic, allied in its action to digitalis. It increases the force and lessens the rate of the heart's action.

Preparation

'TABLOID' TINCT. STROPHANTHI, P.B., min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary.

Strophanthin

This active principle of strophanthus is said rapidly to relieve the dyspnœa of cardiac disease.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STROPHANTHINI, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, as may be necessary. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Strychnine

Strychnine Sulphate, a vaso-motor stimulant, is one of the most efficient general tonics for the aged, especially in cases of threatened heart failure. It is given hypodermically in cardiac syncope. Strychnine nitrate is used in the treatment of the morphine or bromide habit, and also, hypodermically, for snake bite.

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, [0·00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0·0043 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of the lesser strengths, or one of the full strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as often as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. 1/32 [0·002 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ, STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours, and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0·0043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; 0·0005 gramme; and 0·001 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

Strychnine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0·00043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0013 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary. (*See Ergotinine Citrate*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

Note.—This product is useful in phthisis with cough and heart failure, in some cases of hæmorrhage, before an anæsthetic for operation, and after abdominal operations, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in warm water, and injected hypodermically to produce emesis. The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

Strychnine, in the quantities indicated, is also contained in the following B. W. & Co. preparations:—

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE (Malted Easton Syrup), in each fluid ounce, Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0·001 gm.]

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]

,, EASTON SYRUP (= min. 30), Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0·001 gm.]

,, EASTON SYRUP (= min. 60), Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0·002 gm.]

,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]

,, FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0013 gm.]

Strychnine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPH. COMP. (= Syrup, min. 30), Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ [0·00008 gm.]

,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP. gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (= Syrup, min. 30), Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{128}$ [0·0005 gm.]

,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. 3 (= Syrup, min. 60), Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0·001 gm.]

,, MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS C STRYCHNINÂ, gr. 1, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]

,, TONIC COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, SYRUPORUM TRIUM, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{85}$ [0·00076 gm.]

Stypticine *(Cotarnine Hydrochloride)*

Uterine hæmostatic and sedative, used in dysmenorrhœa. It is contra-indicated in threatened abortion.

Preparations

'TABLOID' COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ [0·049 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYDRASTINÆ COMP. ET COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cannabinæ Tannatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, repeated as often as may be necessary.

Sulphonal

A valuable hypnotic. Ten to thirty grains produce sound sleep, lasting several hours, without subsequent headache or constipation.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SULPHONAL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. The maximum official dose is thirty grains. 'Tabloid' Sulphonal should be powdered, and taken in a warm or hot liquid about four hours before bedtime.

Sulphur

Used in lithæmia, gout, and rheumatoid arthritis, and as an alterative and mild laxative. Sulphur and guaiacum are prescribed for the fibrous rheumatism, associated with constipation, of old people.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SULPHURIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Potassii Tartratis Acidi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more, swallowed with a little water, as a laxative.

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET SULPHURIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'TABLOID' GUAIACI ET QUININÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sulphuris, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. *(Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.)*, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, as a gentle aperient.

Suppositories *(See 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)*

Supra-renal Gland

Intravenous injection of supra-renal gland substance produces the same effects on the heart and circulation as result when 'Hemisine' is employed. 'Hemisine' is a preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland, and laboratory experience tends to shew that this is the only active principle the gland contains. Nevertheless, clinically, preparations of the whole substance of the gland may meet other indications. Supra-renal gland is administered in Addison's disease, goitre, anæmia, and neurasthenia.

See also 'Hemisine,' page 56.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SUPRA-RENAL GLAND, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased, swallowed with a little water, twice to thrice daily, after food.

Syringes *(See Hypodermic Syringes and Cases, page* xvii *at end)*

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Products [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are now so universally recognised, contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried, and keep well in any climate. They are made under the supervision of specially trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. In the making of each 'Tabloid' product, consideration is given to the purposes for which the contained drugs are used. Thus 'Tabloid' preparations for general therapeutic effect are made so as to disintegrate immediately, while those intended to exercise a local action (as upon the throat) are so prepared that they dissolve slowly, and secure the prolonged application of a concentrated solution of their constituents. 'Tabloid' preparations of unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, while those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

The admitted superiority of 'Tabloid' brand products is maintained only by unremitting care and attention to minute details. They have been often imitated, but in no case has their combined perfection of ingredients, manufacture, dosage, and therapeutic activity been approached.

In these imitations and counterfeit preparations, there lies an obvious danger to the physician's reputation and to the patient's health. The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and to ensure the supply of genuine preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering. Medical men are requested to report any cases of substitution.

The list of 'Tabloid' products contains many combinations of therapeutic agents as well as simple drugs. Other combinations which may be demanded by the circumstances of particular cases can be effected by prescribing two or more different 'Tabloid' preparations at a dose. In exceptional cases when it is required to administer more than three or four 'Tabloid' products in one dose, many physicians direct their patients to powder them and make into a draught with water.

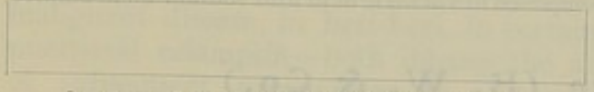
A list of 'Tabloid' Brand Products will be found in the Price List at the end of this book.

(See also 'TABLOID' BRAND HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND PASTILLES, 'TABLOID' BRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, 'TABLOID' BRAND TINCTURES, 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS, and 'SOLOID' BRAND CHEMICALS FOR TESTING PURPOSES.)

'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures

'Tabloid' tinctures correspond in active principles to freshly prepared fluid tinctures of full strength. Whereas the fluid tinctures deteriorate with age, 'Tabloid' tinctures have been proved to be stable under the most trying climatic conditions. They do not vary in strength by decomposition or precipitation, or by evaporation of the usual alcoholic menstruum. They are readily carried, and are easy and pleasant to take. The great economy in space, which is a special recommendation in providing medicine for travellers, will be apparent on reference to the accompanying diagram.

Size of one product of 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture, min. 30.



Length of 30 min. tube of same diameter as 'Tabloid' product

The *Lancet*, reporting on the 'Tabloid' tinctures supplied to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition—which, for more than three years, were constantly exposed to the influence of the hottest and most humid atmosphere in the world—said, "They have perfectly preserved their efficacy."

Tannic Acid

Astringent and styptic.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Acidi Tannici, gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to two, repeated as required. They should be swallowed with a little water, before or between meals, unless the effect be desired on the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat, when they may be slowly sucked, or powdered and applied locally.

'Enule' Gall and Opium [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each product contains extract of opium gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.], and tannic acid gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] equivalent to gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] of galls.

Direction.—One, inserted into the rectum, and repeated as may be necessary.

Note.—This product is employed in hæmorrhoids, rectal ulcer, fissure, congestion of the mucosa, and rectal discharges.

Tar

Expectorant. Used alone or combined with codeine, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa, and to allay pulmonary irritation.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Picis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, sucked when the cough is troublesome.

'Tabloid' Picis et Codeinæ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Picis Liquidæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Codeinæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]

Direction.—One to four in a single dose; or one may be taken four to six times daily. It is agreeably sweetened with 'Saxin,' and may be slowly sucked.

Tartaric Acid

Refrigerant, laxative and diuretic; used with sodium bicarbonate for effervescing draughts.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THIRST QUENCHER [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved slowly in the mouth as required.

Note.—This product is composed of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, agreeably flavoured.

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)

Used internally or by inhalation, in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, and other pulmonary conditions, to assist the expectoration of viscid phlegm.

DIRECTION.—The dose for internal administration is five to fifteen minims, but the smaller dose, repeated at intervals of two to three hours, is usually ordered.

Test Chemicals *(See 'Soloid' Brand Products in Price List at end)*

Tetranitrin *(See Erythrol Tetranitrate)*

Three Syrups *(See Iron and its Preparations)*

Thymol

Prescribed internally in the treatment of intestinal parasites. It is used extensively among the coolies in tropical countries for anchylostomiasis, thirty grains being given, after a purgative, three times daily for one or two days, and repeated at intervals of a week. It should be followed by castor oil. No alcohol, ether, or other solvent of thymol should be given concurrently, lest toxic effects be produced. It is a favourite ingredient in spray solutions for nasal purposes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMOL, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, according to the indication of the case. The maximum dose usually given is two grains.

'SOLOID' (NASAL) 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Thymus Gland

Used in Graves' disease, in leucocythæmia, chlorosis, and anæmia, in hæmatemesis and hæmophilia, and in obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THYMUS GLAND, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One gradually increased to five, may be given thrice daily, preferably after food.

Thyroid Gland

This substance, the action of which is now so well known, is given in cases of arrested growth, to aid the development of backward children, in cretinism, in certain skin diseases (psoriasis, lupus, eczema, and cheloid), in simple goitre, as a galactagogue, in myxœdema, in acromegaly, in obesity, in syphilis, in tetany, in hæmophilia, in torticollis, in cases of ununited fracture, in malignant disease, in beri-beri, in certain diseases of the ear, in puerperal eclampsia—both during the attack and in the course of subsequent pregnancies as a preventive—and in uterine disorders to arrest hæmorrhage. 'Tabloid' Thyroid Gland has been used with success in the treatment of warts. Patients vary widely in their susceptibility to the action of thyroid gland.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYROID GLAND, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0·097 gm.]; gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Small doses should be given at first. A convenient method in commencing treatment, is to order one one-and-a-half grain 'Tabloid' product after each meal and at bedtime. The dose may be increased by adding one or more each day until, say, six grains are taken four times daily. If any symptoms of thyroidism be developed, the dose should remain stationary for a few days, when it may be increased again. The dose may be increased more rapidly if the patient be instructed to lie down for ten minutes after administration. Some patients tolerate the administration better if the daily quantity required be given in one dose at bedtime.

'TABLOID' THYROID COLLOID, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One after food, gradually increased.

Tinctures, 'Tabloid' Brand *(See page* 135*)*

Tonic Compound *(See Iron)*

Tow, Carbolised, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(See page* lxxv *at end)*

Towels, Sanitary, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(See page* lxxvi *at end)*

Trinitrin *(Nitroglycerin)*

Nitroglycerin dilates blood vessels, lowers arterial pressure, and quickens the pulse. Its action is allied to that of amyl nitrite, but develops more slowly and lasts longer. It is used in conditions of heightened arterial tension, in angina pectoris, aortic valvular disease, asthma, epilepsy, sea-sickness and nephritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ or gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ strength may be taken, or a small piece of the gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ strength may be nibbled occasionally, as necessity arises. During anginal attacks, one of the gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, or two of the gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, should be quickly chewed and swallowed. In general, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ may be given every hour; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ every two hours, or gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ every three hours.

Trinitrin (*Nitroglycerin*) (*continued*)

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Trinitrini, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Capsicini, gr. 1/200 [0·00032 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, slowly sucked to avert expected spasm, or swallowed at once to relieve pain during an attack.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, hypodermically, repeated if, and when, necessary. The full dose is gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.

Trional

The action of trional resembles that of sulphonal, but it is more prompt, sleep usually being produced in about thirty minutes.

Preparation

'TABLOID' TRIONAL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—From two to six, swallowed with a little water, about half an hour before sleep is desired. When trional is being administered for any length of time, its use should be occasionally interrupted to allow of elimination.

Tropacocaine Hydrochloride

Tropacocaine produces local anæsthesia, with little or no action on the pupil. Its effect is more rapid and more transitory than that of cocaine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (L) TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Note—This combination is used to relieve the pain of distension, and to contract the pupil. All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic preparations dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

Urotropine

It is said that under the use of urotropine diuresis is increased, and that alkaline putrid urine, containing mucus, pus, uric acid, or amorphous urates, is restored to normal appearance and acid reaction. It is reported to have had good results in cases of stone in the bladder in which operation was impossible, and in inflammation of the deep urethra.

Preparations

'TABLOID' UROTROPINÆ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten ounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily. The daily dose may be thirty grains.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET UROTROPINÆ EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Citratis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Urotropinæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One or more, powdered, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and taken during effervescence.

Valerianates

Valuable in the treatment of spasmodic affections, in functional nervous troubles, and in the various symptoms occurring in hysterical subjects. Quinine valerianate is prescribed in cases of irritability associated with chorea; its combination with the valerianates of iron and zinc affords a useful tonic and nerve sedative. Valerianate of zinc is given with iron and arsenic in the treatment of hysteria in young anæmic women, and in the neuroses associated with chlorosis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞

Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Quininæ Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

℞

Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.] *(Sugar-coated)*

℞

Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Asafetidæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞

Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Varium' *(Trade Mark)* *(See Ovarian Substance)*

'Vegetable Laxative'

This combination of vegetable drugs forms an excellent laxative or purgative according to the dose ordered. In habitual constipation, one twice or thrice daily secures a regular free action; as an occasional purge, three may be taken at bedtime.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'VEGETABLE LAXATIVE' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Comp., gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ext. Jalapæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Resinæ Podophylli, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Leptandrini, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ext. Taraxaci, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation.

Veronal

Hypnotic and sedative, stated not to depress the pulse, nor to irritate the stomach, and therefore recommended in cardiac cases in preference to chloral preparations. It has been successful in the troublesome insomnia of morphinism, neurasthenia, and slight mental excitement, in doses of five grains to one gramme. Larger doses have been employed in sleeplessness with marked cerebral disturbance, as in acute mania and alcoholism. Instances of giddiness and want of muscular co-ordination after the administration have been recorded, so that only the smaller doses should be used until the reaction of the individual has been ascertained.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VERONAL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·5 gramme [gr. 7·71]; and 1·0 gramme [gr. 15·43] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the lesser strengths, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with water, or powdered and taken in a little water or milk, about half an hour before sleep is desired.

Vichy Mineral Water Salt

Vichy supplies a carbonated alkaline water, prescribed in kidney disease and diabetes, in gouty conditions, and as a tonic in chronic affections of abdominal viscera and of joints. Combined with lithium citrate it is used as an antilithic. The 'Tabloid' effervescent preparation forms a ready and convenient means of prescribing this well-known water.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT Effervescent, Artificial [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of water, represents an equal quantity of Vichy Water (Grand Grille Spring) in all its essential constituents.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT (Artificial) AND LITHIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains one grain of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four may be taken, dissolved in a half a tumblerful of water.

Warburg Tincture

Used in the treatment of fevers associated with extreme exhaustion. The direction given below is that usually adopted in tropical countries, where it is largely used.

Preparation

'TABLOID' WARBURG TINCTURE, min. 30 [1·775 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The bowels having been freely opened, eight may be given with a little brandy and water. At the end of three hours, eight more may be given.

Wool *(See page* lxxv *at end)*

Zinc Preparations

The salts of zinc are, in general, astringent, tonic, and emetic. The chloride is used externally only, and is caustic. The oxide is used internally in hysteria, nervous headache and debility, in phthisis to reduce the night sweats, in bronchitis to lessen secretion, and generally as a nerve tonic. Externally, it is used as a powder to wounds, and is applied with calomel to syphilitic sores and ulcerations. The permanganate is employed as a disinfectant and astringent. The sulphate is astringent and emetic. It is one of the most commonly employed external applications to wounds, and is used, in weak solutions, on accessible mucous membranes. The valerianate possesses antispasmodic properties, and is used in diabetes insipidus, in neuralgia, in epilepsy, and in nervous affections associated with chlorosis.

Preparations

ZINC CHLORIDE

'SOLOID' ZINCI CHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Dissolve one of the one-grain strength in from half to two ounces of water as an eye wash, according to the strength required. In highly inflamed conditions of the urethra, the hourly use of a very dilute injection made by dissolving 'Soloid' Zinc Chloride, gr. 1, in half a pint of well-boiled water, has been advised. For application in granular pharyngitis, it is used in solutions as strong as thirty grains to the ounce, painted on the affected part.

Note.—'Soloid' Zinc Chloride is prepared with a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

ZINC OXIDE

'TABLOID' ZINCI OXIDI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

ZINC PERMANGANATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI PERMANGANATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one ounce of water is a conspicuously successful injection in gonorrhœa. This strength may also be employed as a mouth wash, as a gargle for sore throat, and for syringing the nostrils in chronic rhinitis.

Zinc Preparations (*continued*)

ZINC SULPHATE

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (R) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, placed in the eye, in acute or chronic ophthalmia. All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic preparations dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a vaginal or urethral injection, one to five grains in five ounces of water. As a mouth wash or gargle, gr. 10 in a pint of water. As a collyrium, gr. 1 in one ounce of rose water.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.] (*Scented with Otto of Rose*)

℞	Acidi Borici,	gr. 6	[0·389 gm.]
	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of warm water, to make a lotion or injection.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Aluminis,	gr. 15	[0·972 gm.]
	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0·972 gm.]

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Aluminis,	gr. 30	[1·944 gm.]
	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0·972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a douche or injection, one to three of either of these products dissolved in a pint of warm water.

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains may be dissolved in each ounce of water. Purity of composition, accuracy in weight, and ready solubility commend the 'Soloid' product for prescription where zinc sulphocarbolate is indicated.

ZINC VALERIANATE

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.] (*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.] (*Sugar-coated*)

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
	Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.] (*Sugar-coated*)

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Asafetidæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Zinc Preparations (*continued*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Quininæ Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Zingiber *(See Ginger)*

'Zymine'

'Zymine' is a pure extract of the pancreas, and presents all its principles in such activity that their presence and their properties can be readily demonstrated. It is not an artificial compound, but contains the ferments as they are naturally associated, free from all added substances.

Preparations

'ZYMINE'

DIRECTION.—One to six grains, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'ZYMINE' PEPTONISING TUBES

'PEPULE' 'ZYMINE,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'PEPULE' ZYMINE COMP.

℞ 'Zymine,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

Note.—It is reported that 'Pepule' 'Zymine' Compound, taken *one hour before* embarkation, ensures freedom from sea-sickness even in rough channel-crossings.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET 'ZYMINE'

℞ Pepsini, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
'Zymine,' gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET 'ZYMINE'

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
'Zymine,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

BATHS IN COMMON USE

1. The hot bath. Temperature from 98° F. (36·7° C.) to 106° F. (41·1° C.), or even higher. N.B.—Serious accidents have occurred from invalids and children being placed in extremely hot water to which it was intended to add cold to bring down the temperature. In no circumstance should there be a departure from the rule that the cold water should be placed in the bath first and the hot water added until the thermometer registers the required temperature.

2. The warm bath, 92° F. (33·3° C.) to 98° F. (36·7° C.).

3. The tepid bath, 85° F. (29·4° C.) to 92° F. (33·3° C.).

4. The cold bath, 33° F. (0·6° C.) to 65° F. (18·3° C.). Broadly defined, a cold bath means a bath at the temperature incidental to the time and place without hot water being added. It may be otherwise expressed as water at 65° F. (18·3° C.), or reduced by gradual addition of ice to 40° F. (4·4° C.) or below.

5. The alkaline bath. Use sodium carbonate in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

6. The bran bath. Use bran in the proportion of two ounces to each gallon of water. Mix the bran with a small quantity of boiling water, and add it to the water in the bath.

7. The sulphur bath. Use *potassa sulphurata* in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

8. The mustard bath. One half to one ounce of mustard to each gallon of water—the water as hot as can be borne.

9. The vapour bath. The temperature ranges from 96° F. (35·6° C.) to 180° F. (82·2° C.). A vapour bath may be improvised by placing in the bed, a few 'stone' ginger beer bottles, filled with nearly boiling water, tightly corked down, and wrapped round with pieces of flannel wrung out of hot water. They should be placed in the bed, round about the patient, who should be well covered up.

10. The Turkish bath. The temperature ranges from about 120° F. (48·9° C.) in the cooler rooms to 230° F. (110° C.) or even higher, in the hottest room. No one should take Turkish baths without first being examined and professionally advised to do so. Headaches and malaise may be produced by remaining to long in the hot rooms before being shampooed. The best method of taking a Turkish bath is to go *at once* into the hottest room (temperature about 230° F. [110° C.]), and remain five minutes or less; then to move into the second room (temperature about 190° F. [87·8° C.]) for five minutes; and afterwards remain for twenty minutes in the coolest of the three hot rooms at a temperature of about 120° F. (48·9° C.) to 140° F. (60° C.) before being shampooed. By this method the hottest room is encountered before there is any heart fatigue. Its high temperature initiates perspiration, which commences freely in the second room, and is continued freely in the third. Many bathers find that the perspiration is increased by drinking freely (before entering, or while in, the bath) of tea, or mineral water, or hot or cold water. Others have instead or also, a hot douche immediately before entering the first hot room. Many persons are debarred from taking Turkish baths because they "catch cold" afterwards. This may be prevented by dining in the cooling room before leaving the bath, and by increased care in avoiding exposure afterwards.

THE PULSE RATE

In health the pulse rate varies widely according to a number of conditions, such as age, sex, temperament, exercise, excitement, food, and temperature. The relation of the respiration rate to the pulse rate may be broadly expressed as about 1 to 4. The following table represents a fair average pulse rate at different ages:—

Fœtus	... ...	150 to 130	per minute.
New-born infant	... ...	140 ,, 130	,,
Under 1 year	... ...	130 ,, 115	,,
1 to 2 years	... ...	115 ,, 100	,,
2 to 7 years	... ...	100 ,, 90	,,
7 to 14 years	... ...	90 ,, 75	,,
14 to 21 years	... ...	85 ,, 75	,,
21 to 65 years	... ...	75 ,, 65	,,
In old age	... ...	85 ,, 70	,,

INDEX OF DISEASES AND TREATMENT

Abscess

INTERNALLY—

Aperients.
*Aconite. *Calcium Sulphide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
'Kepler' Solution.

LOCALLY—

Belladonna ointment.
†Eucaine or †Cocaine.
†'Hemisine' and Eucaine.
Cocaine ointment, 5 % to 10 %.
Morphine Oleate. Iodine.
Ether spray. Fomentations.
†Carbolic Acid, min. 5 to 10 of 2 % solution into gland threatening suppuration.

Acne

Treat any indigestion, and insist on regular exercise, free bowel action, and simple diet, with little or no meat.
Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

*Calcium Sulphide.
*Arsenious Acid. Phosphorus.
*Arsenical Compound.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Saline aperients.

LOCALLY—

Steam, wash with ‡'Lanoline' Ichthyol soap, and rub with a fairly rough towel. If inflamed, foment only. Empty ducts with acne extractor.
Inunction with 'Hazeline' Cream.
Ointments (made with ‡'Lanoline') of Ichthyol, Sulphur, Zinc Oxide or Mercury; or Glycerin of Borax.

Acromegaly

*Pituitary Gland.
*Thyroid Gland.

Addison's Disease

Attention to general health.
Glycerin (in full doses).
*Tonic Compound. *'Hemisine.'
*Nux Vomica. *Strychnine.
*Supra-renal Gland.

Ague

*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Warburg Tincture.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Opium.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Comp.
*Sodium Nitrite. *Pilocarpine.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Blaud Pill. *Salicylic Acid.
Quinine 'Enule' Suppository.

Albuminuria

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Treat the primary cause. (*See Heart, Bright's Disease, etc.*)

Alcoholism

Prohibit alcohol absolutely and order abundant food.
Hot air baths, with massage.
Hot water baths, with massage.

Acute Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh—

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel, followed by Saline.
*Bismuth and Soda.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Chronic Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh—

Vegetable Bitters.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Nux Vomica. *Capsicum.
*Carlsbad Salt, effervescent.
Lavage.

---

‡*The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Alcoholism (*continued*)

For the Nervous System—

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Quinine.
*Nux Vomica. *Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Atropine.
§Strychnine Sulphate.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Hyoscyamine. §Hyoscine.
§Picrotoxin.

For the Heart—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine Sulphate.
§Sparteine Sulphate.

For Delirium Tremens—

Light diet at first (*e.g.*, Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice), followed as soon as possible by solid food.

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Digitalis in full doses.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Apomorphine.
§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Morphine.

To relieve craving—

*Zinc Oxide. Cocaine.
*Capsicum Tincture.
Cold water, sipped.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine and §Strychnine.

Alopecia

INTERNALLY—

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.

If of syphilitic origin—

*Potassium Iodide. *Mercury.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potass. Iodid. *Mercuric Potassium Iodide. *Yellow Iodide of Mercury.

Alopecia (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Massage of scalp.
Ammonia. Turpentine.
Cantharides. Acetic Acid.
'Hazeline' Cream.
†Corrosive Sublimate.
Eau de Cologne. Pilocarpine.
'Paroleine.' Glycerin.
Chrysarobin, gr. 30 to gr. 60, in ‡'Lanoline,' 1 oz.

Amenorrhœa

Treat the cause—(*e.g.*, often dependent on anæmia). Mustard sitz bath.
*Asafetida Compound.
*Blaud Pill. *Aloes and Myrrh.
*Blaud Pill and Aloin.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
Aloes and Asafetida. Apiol.
*Nux Vomica Compound.
*Manganese Dioxide.
*Manganese and Iron.
*Potassium Permanganate.

Anæmia

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Primary—

Aperients.
*Blaud Pill. *Aloin Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Aloin.
*Reduced Iron Compound.
*Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Bill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Manganese and Iron Citrate.
*Manganese and Iron Phosphate.
*Arsenious Acid.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Thymus Gland. *Three Syrups.
*'Hemisine.'
*Bone Medulla.
'Kepler' Malt Extract with Hæmoglobin.
*Residuum Rubrum.
Dialysed Iron, Wyeth.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
*Beta-Naphthol.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*

Anæmia (*continued*)

***Secondary*—**

Treat the cause: hæmorrhage; leucorrhœa; cachexiæ of cancer, syphilis, malaria; tubercle; lead, mercury or arsenic poisoning; chronic constipation.

Aneurism

Rest; restrict diet and liquids.

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Potassium Iodide.
*Nux Vomica. *Morphine.

LOCALLY—

Acupuncture. Electropuncture.
Iron Perchloride injection.
Gelatin injection.
Proximal pressure.
Removal occasionally possible.

Angina Pectoris

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite (between attacks).
*Arsenious Acid. *Antipyrine.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate. Ether.
*Chloral Hydrate. Chloroform.
*Potassium Bromide.
Hoffman's Anodyne.
*Sodium Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform. Ether.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Aphthæ

See to teeth, and correct diet.

INTERNALLY—

Mineral Acids. *Grey Powder.
*Quinine. *Gregory Powder.

LOCALLY—

*Borax. Glycerin of Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
Copper Sulphate. †Alum.

Apoplexy

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Potassium Iodide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Elaterin. Croton oil.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine, if respiration fail.
§Strychnine.

Apoplexy (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Leeches. Venæsection.
Ice to head (kept high).
Mustard to feet (kept low).

Appendicitis

Absolute rest. Ice. Leeches. Operation.

INTERNALLY—

Magnesium Sulphate.
*Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.

BY RECTUM—

Turpentine enemata.
Castor oil enemata.
Soap and water enemata.

Ascites (*See Dropsy*)

Asthma

Avoid exciting causes: places, foods or occupations likely to induce attack. Treat pulmonary, cardiac, gastro-intestinal, renal and other disorders, including any abnormal conditions of the nose or throat.

INTERNALLY—

*Supra-renal Gland. *Aconite.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Ipecacuanha.
*Trinitrin Compound.
*'Hemisine.'
*Potassium Bromide.
*Potassium Iodide. *Belladonna.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
Coffee. Green tea. Alcohol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine Sulphate.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Apomorphine. §Hyoscyamine.
§Morphine. §Aconitine Nitrate.

FUMES OR VAPOURS—

Potassium Nitrate papers.
Stramonium leaves. Digitalis.
Lobelia, Belladonna, Tobacco, and Cubeb in various combinations, as powders or cigarettes, or smoked in a pipe.

INHALATIONS—

Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler). Menthol.
Chloroform. Ether. Oxygen.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Spray of †'Hemisine' solution.

Bed Sores

Relieve pressure by turning the patient, or by water-bed or cushion, and felt plaster.
Wash the place with 'Hazeline,' or spirit and water; dry, and dust with Starch, Zinc Oxide, or †Boric Acid powder.
Treat slough with antiseptic lotion or Charcoal poultice.
Keep surface aseptic with Boric Acid or Bismuth.
Stimulate with 'Hazeline,' Benzoin Compound Tincture, Peruvian Balsam, †Silver Nitrate, Glycerin of Borax, or Glycerin of Tannin.

Beri-beri

Guard against heart failure.
Keep patient quiet. Give cardiac stimulants. If much fluid in pleuræ (or pericardium) withdraw it. Give food in small quantities at frequent intervals: meat, beans, fresh vegetables or fruits (avoid bulky foods).
Move patient as soon as possible to non-infected place.

INTERNALLY—
*Digitalis Tincture.
*Strophanthus Tincture.
*Sparteine Sulphate.
*Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Ammonia. Oxygen.

DURING CONVALESCENCE—
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

Biliousness

Examine eyes separately for astigmatism or other error of refraction—a frequent cause of so-called 'biliousness.' Examine urine for albumin.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*'Coffee-Mint. *Podophyllin.
*Cascara Compound. *Euonymin.
*Podophyllin and Euonymin.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent. *Nux Vomica.

Biliousness (*continued*)

*Carlsbad Salt, effervescent.
*Sodium Phosphate, effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Aconite.
*Laxative Vegetable.
*Mercury Perchloride.
Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.
*Ammonium Chloride.

Bites and Stings

LOCALLY—
Remove the sting. 'Lanesine.'
*Ammonium Carbonate.
'Hazeline.' †Lead Subacetate.
†Carbolic Acid. Alcohol.
Menthol in spirit. Chloroform.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Snake Bite—

INTERNALLY—
*Ammonium Carbonate. Alcohol.
*Atropine. *Belladonna. Ether.

LOCALLY—
Ligature the part above the bite, suck the wound, and rub in powdered †Potassium Permanganate.
Inject §Potassium Permanganate solution or †Sodium chloride solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Strychnine Nitrate.

INTRAVENOUSLY—
Anti-Venom Serum.
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Blackwater Fever

INTERNALLY—
*Quinine Sulphate.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine Hydrochloride.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Mercury Perchloride.

BY RECTUM—
Quinine Bisulphate 'Enule' suppositories.

Blepharitis

Examine eyes separately for any error of refraction.

INTERNALLY—
*Chemical Food. *Easton Syrup.
*Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

Blepharitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY—
†Boric Acid, warm lotion.
†Silver Nitrate.
Mercurial ointments.

Boils

Examine urine for sugar.
Remove any pressure or irritation, as from edge of collar or cuff.

INTERNALLY—
Mineral acids. *Easton Syrup.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Arsenious Acid. *Quinine.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Calcium Sulphide.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Nuclein.

LOCALLY—
Fomentations. Poultices.
Belladonna. Opium. Collodion.
†Carbolic Acid injection (1 in 4).

Breath, Fœtor of

Examine nose, teeth, tonsils, and fauces. Treat dyspepsia, constipation, fœtid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, gangrene, fœtid cavity, fœtid empyema.

INTERNALLY—
Terebene [B. W. & Co.], Musk.
'Pepule' Pepsin. Creosote.
*Bismuth Salicylate. *Salol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.

LOCALLY—
To nose. *(See Ozæna)*
To mouth.
Washes or sprays of *Potassium Chlorate and Borax, †Potassium Permanganate, †Carbolic Acid, †Boric Acid, Camphor or †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.

INHALATIONS—
Eucalyptus oil ('Eucalyptia').
*Menthol. *Thymol. Iodine Tincture. Creosote. *Carbolic Acid. Ether.

Bright's Disease

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Acute—
"Imperial" drink:—
Cream of Tartar, one drachm; juice of half a lemon; water one pint.

Bright's Disease (*continued*)

Acute (*continued*)—
*Potassium Nitrate. *Digitalis.
*Tartarated Antimony. *Jalap.
*Pilocarpine Nitrate. *Elaterin.
*Grey Powder. *Strophanthus.
*Cathartic Compound.
*Calomel and Salines.
*Caffeine Citrate.
*Methylene Blue.

Subacute or Chronic—
Serpentary. Buchu.
*Caffeine Citrate. Scoparius.
*Sparteine Sulphate. *Squill.
*Pilocarpine. *Strychnine.

Uræmia—
Hot baths, vapour baths, wet pack, dry and wet cupping.

INTERNALLY—
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Jalap. *Calomel and Salines.
*Elaterin. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Caffeine Citrate.

LOCALLY—
Cupping. Leeches. Bleeding.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Pilocarpine Nitrate.
§Digitalin. §Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Chloroform. Oxygen.

BY RECTUM OR INTRAVENOUSLY—
†Saline Solutions.

Bronchitis

Acute—
Hot foot bath, hot bath, warm drinks and light food, including Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

INTERNALLY—
*Blue Pill. *Calomel.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Potassium Nitrate. Ether.
*Ipecacuanha. *Antimony.
*Dover Powder. *Strychnine.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
Senega. Serpentary. *Squill.
*Heroin.

LOCALLY—
Mustard poultice. Cupping.
Turpentine liniment.

Bronchitis (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

INHALATIONS—

Warm moist air.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').

Chronic—

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill. *Calomel.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
Ether. Senega. Creosote.
Terebene [B. W. & Co.]
*Digitalis. *Ipecacuanha.
*Caffeine. *Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. *Tar and Codeine.
†Codeine.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Asafetida Compound.
*Heroin.
*Menthol Compound. *Menthol.
¶Morphia and Ipecacuanha.
*Ipecacuanha with Squill. *Tar.
*Potassium Iodide. *Zinc Oxide.
*Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
'Kepler' Solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine Sulphate.

INHALATIONS—

Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).
Terebene [B. W. & Co.].
Benzoin Compound Tincture.

Bronchorrhœa

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Ammonium Chloride. *Tar.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. *Tar and Codeine.
*Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
¶Morphia and Ipecacuanha.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.

INHALATIONS—

Terebene [B. W. & Co.]
Creosote.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.

Bruises

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' Arnica Tincture.
Alcohol lotion.
†Lead Subacetate lotion.
†Lead and Opium lotion.

Burns and Scalds

INTERNALLY—

Stimulants (during shock).
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.

LOCALLY—

Carron oil.
Carbolic oil (1 in 20) and Lime water, equal parts.
Picric Acid.
Sodium Bicarbonate lotion.
Zinc Oxide with Starch.
'Borofax.'
Boric Acid in ‡ 'Lanoline.'
Zinc Oxide in ‡ 'Lanoline.'
Toilet ‡ 'Lanoline.'
'Hazeline.' Ichthyol ointment.
Continuous bath (if very severe).

Calculi

Biliary—

Prevention—
Regulate diet and exercise.
Order abundant fluid.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Sodium Phosphate, effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, effervescent.
*Kissingen Salt, effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Mucin Compound
Olive oil.

During attack—

INTERNALLY—

*Belladonna. *Morphine.
*Chloral Hydrate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate in abundant hot water.
Turpentine and Ether (equal parts).

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform. Ether.
Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

†Saline injections.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*
† *'Soloid'*

Calculi (*continued*)

Renal—

Copious draughts of alkaline waters. No stimulants.
Light diet.

Uric Acid } *Calculi*—
Oxalic Acid }

*Potassium Citrate in large doses for patients passing bloody urine with much uric acid.
*Piperazine. *Urotropine.

Phosphatic Calculi—

Mineral acids. *Benzoic Acid.

Cancer

INTERNALLY—

*Methylene Blue. *Ichthyol.
*Opium. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Foods and Tonics.

LOCALLY—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Corrosive Sublimate.
Menthol in Olive Oil.
†'Hemisine.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine and Atropine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—

†Boric Acid (warm enema in cancer of rectum).
'Enule' Belladonna.
'Enule' Morphine.
'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna.

Cancrum Oris

Generous diet. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Iron and Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

BY RECTUM—

Milk or Meat 'Enule' rectal suppositories.

LOCALLY—

Removal of gangrenous parts.
Fuming Nitric Acid.
†Boric Acid.

Carbuncle

Examine carefully for cause.
Examine urine for sugar.
Remove pressure and friction.

Carbuncle (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Bismuth Salicylate. *Salol.
*Morphine. *Calcium Sulphide.

LOCALLY—

†Carbolic Acid injection (1 to 3 of Glycerin).
†Boric Acid fomentations.
Collodion. Belladonna.

Catarrh (COMMON 'COLD')

(If frequently 'catching cold,' carefully examine nose for enlarged turbinate bones or sensitive spots; throat for enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths; and chest.)
Hot Baths. Turkish Baths.

INTERNALLY—

*Dover Powder. *Aconite.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Potassium Iodide.
*Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna. *Antifebrin.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammoniated Quinine.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine and Camphor.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor.
*Menthol Compound.
*Potassium Nitrate.
*Cubeb Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.

After early stages—

*Quinine. *Easton Syrup.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

INSUFFLATION—

Menthol Snuff [B. W. & Co.].

NOSE SPRAYS—

†Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound.
†Naso-pharyngeal Compound.
†'Hemisine.'

APPLICATIONS TO NOSTRILS—

'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.

Catarrhal Sore Throat

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Belladonna.
*Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Catarrhal Sore Throat (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Potassium Nitrate. *Blue Pill.
*Calomel. *Arsenious Acid.
*Sodium Salicylate. 'Hazeline.'

TO BE SUCKED—

*Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Menthol Compound. *Red Gum.
¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
*Potassium Chlorate.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
¶Glycerine.
¶Glycerine and Black Currant.
*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Krameria, Menthol and Cocaine.

THROAT PAINTS—

Glycerin of Borax or Tannin.
Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
Balsam of Peru or Tolu.

INHALATIONS—

Terebene [B. W. & Co.].
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).

GARGLES—

'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.
†Naso-pharyngeal Compound.
†'Hemisine.'
†Alum and Zinc Compound.
†Boric Acid. †Zinc Sulphate.
†Zinc Permanganate.

SPRAYS—

'Hazeline.' 'Paroleine.'
†'Hemisine.'
†Naso-pharyngeal Compound

Chapped Skin

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline' Cream.
"'Hazeline' Snow."
'Borofax.' 'Phenofax.'
Glycerin. Glycerin of Starch.
Toilet ‡'Lanoline.' Collodion.
Boric Acid in ‡'Lanoline.'
Zinc Oxide in ‡'Lanoline.'
Benzoin Compound Tincture in Glycerin (1 in 4).
†Lead and Opium lotion.

Chigger

Thoroughly cleanse house. Sprinkle insect powder, disinfect room with carbolic, paraform, etc. Forbid walking barefoot. Hot baths. Dislodge chigger insects. Envelop entire limb in moist dressings until the punctures have healed.

Chilblains

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland.
*Supra-renal Gland.

LOCALLY—

Warmth; dry friction.
Exercise. Electric foot bath.

If unbroken, paint with—
Iodine. Opium Tincture.
Cajuput oil and Menthol.
Capsicum Tincture.
Ichthyol ointment.
Belladonna Liniment.
Collodion and Cocaine.

If broken, apply—
Boric Acid in ‡'Lanoline.'
Balsam of Peru. Collodion.
Opium Tincture.
"'Hazeline' Snow."

Chlorosis *(See Anæmia)*

Cholera

Abundant fluid. Stimulants. Hot soups, broths. If food vomited, give more immediately.

INTERNALLY—

Castor oil and *Opium.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid and *Opium.
*Calomel. *Cannabis Indica.
*Beta-Naphthol. *Morphine.
*Salol. *Asafetida and Opium.
Camphor. Stimulants.
Hoffmann's Anodyne.

LOCALLY—

Mustard or Capsicum plasters to abdomen
Linseed poultices to abdomen.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—

†Saline injections.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Chordee

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Aconite. *Tartarated Antimony.
*Belladonna. *Dover Powder.
*Potassium Bromide. Camphor.

LOCALLY—

Glycerin of Belladonna.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride (per urethram).
§Morphine (hypodermically in perinæum).

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Morphine.
'Enule' Belladonna.
'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna.

Chorea

In severe cases, rest in bed and isolation from friends.

Generous diet.
*Arsenious Acid in full doses.
*Ergot. *Sod. Salicylate.
*Aspirin.
*Blaud Pill. *Strychnine Sulphate.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Quinine Valerianate. *Cerebrin.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Zinc Oxide.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
*Trional. *Sulphonal.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

If with rheumatic fever—

*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Potassium Iodide.

Cirrhosis

*Ammonium Chloride.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodoform.
*Sodium Phosphate, effervescent
*Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.

Colic *(See also Calculi)*

Renal—

Hot bath; fomentations with Turpentine and Opium.
*Belladonna. *Opium.

Hepatic—

*Morphine. *Belladonna.
*Chloral Hydrate.
Leeches to liver.

Colic *(continued)*

Intestinal—

Recurrent attacks of colic may be due to lead poisoning, or local disease, *e.g.*, gastric ulcer, or appendicitis.
Careful diet.
Castor oil and *Opium.
*Calomel and Salines.
*Morphine. *Belladonna.
Chloroform. Ether.

LOCALLY—

Fomentations. Anodynes.
Turpentine stupes. Poultices.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform. Ether.

Collapse (or Fainting)

Keep the head low.
Apply cold water to the face.

INTERNALLY—

Alcohol. Sal Volatile. Ether.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine. Ether.

INHALATION—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Condylomata

INTERNALLY—

*Mercury. *Potassium Iodide.
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potass. Iodid.
*Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi.

LOCALLY—

†Carbolic Acid lotion.
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
†Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion.
Calomel and Zinc powder.
Mercurial ointment.

Conjunctivitis

Examine the eyes for astigmatism, hypermetropia, or myopia.

LOCALLY—

Blister behind the ear. Leeches to the temple. Compresses, hot or cold. Calomel powder. Oleates of Mercury and Morphine outside the eyelid in palpebral conjunctivitis.
‖Alum. ‖'Hemisine.'
Castor oil, dropped in.

* *'Tabloid'*
‖ *'Tabloid' Ophthalmic*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Conjunctivitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—

Lotion of †Alum, †Boric Acid, †Zinc Chloride, †Corrosive Sublimate, †Zinc Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Lead Subacetate, or †'Hemisine'; or, for pain, of †Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Constipation

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Regular habit.
Morning cold bath.
Exercise. Abdominal massage.

INTERNALLY—

Cold water on rising, or tumbler of hot water sipped while dressing. Tumbler of hot water at bedtime.
Plenty of fluid (most important).
Coarse bread. Porridge.
Fruit. Vegetables.
*Vegetable Laxative. *Aloin.
*Cascara Sagrada. *Blue Pill.
*Cascara and Gentian Compound.
*Cascara Compound. *Calomel.
*Aloin Compound. *Nux Vomica.
*Nux Vomica Compound.
*Sulphur Compound.
*Iridin Compound. *Strychnine.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Rhubarb Compound Powder.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
*Cathartic Compound.
*Ox Bile. *Pig Bile.
*Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Belladonna Tincture.
*Magnesium Citrate (True), effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, effervescent.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Glycerin. Enemata.
'Enule' Soap Compound.

Convulsions in Children

Treat the exciting cause: *e.g.*, teething, gastro-intestinal disturbance, worms, constipation, rickets, onset of acute disease, whooping cough, brain lesions, meningitis, injuries.

Convulsions in Children (*continued*)

Hot baths, with ice to head.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Belladonna.
Chloroform inhalation.

Cornea (INFLAMMATION OF)

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide. *Mercury.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potass. Iodid.
*Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi.

LOCALLY—

‖Atropine. ‖Cocaine.
‖Physostigmine. ‖Pilocarpine.
Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment. Calomel Powder.
‖Fluorescein (for diagnosis).

Corns

LOCALLY—

Well-fitting boots.
Corn plasters.
Soak in hot water, or in lotion of Sodium Carbonate, and afterwards scrape.
Apply Collodion, Salicylic Acid and Cannabis Indica combined.
If inflamed, rest and poultice.
Acetic Acid. Chromic Acid.
Iodine. †Silver Nitrate.

Cough

Treat any cause of irritation in the ear (*e.g.*, wax), in the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lung, pleura, or stomach. In violent paroxysmal cough, think of foreign body in larynx, and of whooping cough.

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Bromide. ¶*Codeine.
*Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Belladonna.
*Dover Powder. *Tar & Codeine.
*Camphor Compound Tincture.
*Ipecacuanha and Squill.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
*Cubeb Compound. *Opium.
*Cubeb and Belladonna. *Tar.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. Creosote.
Syrup of Tolu. ¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.

* '*Tabloid*'
¶ '*Tabloid*' *Pastille*
‖ '*Tabloid*' *Ophthalmic*
† '*Soloid*'

Cough (*continued*)

INHALATIONS—

Iodine. Creosote.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').

Cramp

INTERNALLY—

*Morphine. Chlorodyne.
*Ginger tincture. *Soda-Mint.
*Belladonna Tincture.

LOCALLY—

Belladonna. Opium.
Hot Bath.

Craw-Craw

Freely soak affected parts in hot water.
Prick pustules and remove crusts of those which have ruptured.
Scrape indolent ulcers or apply blistering fluid, dust with boric acid or iodoform, cover with dry cotton wool, and bandage firmly. Change dressings once or twice weekly.

Cretinism (Sporadic)

*Thyroid Gland.

Croup

Spasmodic—

Often associated with rickets.
Treat catarrh if present.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform inhalation.
*Ipecacuanha wine.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

False (*See Laryngitis*)

Membranous (*See Diphtheria*)

Cystitis

Rest in bed. Simple diet.
Abundant bland fluid.
Treat the cause, *e.g.*, gonorrhœa, stricture, enlarged prostate, calculus, gout. Examine for residual urine.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Salicylate. *Boric Acid.
*Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Dover Powder. *Belladonna.
*Urotropine. *Salol. Buchu.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Hyoscyamus Tincture.
*Methylene Blue.

Cystitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Wash bladder out with warm solution of †Boric Acid, †'Hemisine,' †Silver Nitrate, †Protargol, †Potassium Permanganate, *Salicylic Acid, *Quinine Bisulphate, or weak alkaline or acid solutions, according to the reaction of urine.

BY RECTUM—

Morphine and Belladonna 'Enule' suppositories.
Hyoscyamus suppositories.
Opium and hot water enemata.

Debility (WITHOUT OBVIOUS CAUSE)

Fresh air, rest, change of air; cold or tepid morning bath with skin friction.
*Strychnine. Mineral acids.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Quinine. *Nux Vomica.
*Easton Syrup. *Blaud Pill.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada. *Manganese and Iron.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
*Three Syrups.
*Glycerophosphates Compound.
Dialysed Iron, Wyeth.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Beef and Iron Wine [B. W. & Co.]. 'Kepler' preparations.

Delirium (IN FEVERS)

Cold baths and sponging.
Ice cap to head.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Bromides Compound. *Opium.
*Chloral hydrate. *Phenacetin.
*Tartarated Antimony.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Quinine Salicylate.

Delirium Tremens

(*See Alcoholism*)

Dengue

Isolate patient. Keep in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Belladonna Tincture.

Dengue (*continued*)

EXTERNALLY—

Chloroform, Belladonna or Camphor liniment. Wrap painful parts in cotton wool.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine Compound (A or B according to requirement).

During Convalescence

*Easton Syrup. *Quinine.
*Sodium Salicylate.
Good food. Change of air.

Diabetes Insipidus

Dry diet.
*Atropine. *Ergotin. *Opium.
*Carlsbad Salt, effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, effervescent.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Belladonna.
*Potassium Bromide. ¶Glycerin.

Diabetes Mellitus

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Levulose instead of sugar.
*Codeine. *Opium. ¶Glycerin.
*Codeine and Nux Vomica.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Strychnine.
*Aspirin.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Arsenious Acid with *Lithium Carbonate. *Antipyrine.

In coma—

§Pilocarpine Nitrate.
Intravenous or rectal injection of 'Soloid' saline solutions.
Oxygen inhalation.

Diarrhœa

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

May be due to stricture of bowel, or to impaction of fæces, or to rectal carcinoma, or ulceration. In acute or summer diarrhœa, large frequent loose motions generally due to improper food, or to fermentation of undigested food in the intestines. In case of children, examine feeding bottle.

Purgatives—

*Calomel. *Blue Pill. Castor Oil.
*Rhubarb.

Diarrhœa (*continued*)

Astringents—

*Kino Compound Powder.
*Aromatic Chalk Powder.
*Tannic Acid. Lime Water.
'Hazeline.'
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.
Logwood decoction. Catechu.
*Opium. *Lead with Opium.
*Bismuth.

Intestinal Antiseptics—

*Grey Powder. *Carbolic Acid.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Salol.
*Bismuth Subgallate.
*Bismuth Salicylate.
*Beta-Naphthol.
*Benzo-Naphthol.

Sedatives—

*Dover Powder. *Bismuth.
*Ipecacuanha.
*Bismuth and Dover Powder.
Starch and Opium enemata.
Bismuth Subgallate or Morphine 'Enule' suppositories.

Chronic—

Find cause. Examine rectum.
*Bismuth Subnitrate.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Aromatic Chalk and Opium.

Diphtheria

INTERNALLY—

*Iron Perchloride with *Potassium Chlorate. *Nux Vomica.
*Magnesium Sulphite.
*Caffeine Citrate.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Methylene Blue.

SPRAYS—

Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate.
†Nasal Phenol Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome') immediately.

If paralysis—

Rest in bed, liberal diet; feed with nasal or stomach tube.
*Nux Vomica. *Strychnine.
*Blaud Pill. *Quinine.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
Massage. Electricity.

---

* '*Tabloid*'
¶ '*Tabloid*' *Pastille*
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
† '*Soloid*'

Dropsy

Treat the cause; renal, cardiac, hepatic, cachectic, anæmic—

INTERNALLY—
*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Elaterin. Scoparius. Squill.
*Sparteine Sulphate. *Jalap.
*Potassium Citrate.
*Calomel and Colocynth Compound.
*Colocynth Compound.
*Reduced Iron. *Blue Pill.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Pilocarpine. §Digitalin.

Dysentery

Rest in bed. Careful diet.

INTERNALLY—
Stimulants.
*Magnesium Sulphate, in early stages, in full doses.
*De-emetinised Ipecacuanha Powder, preceded by *Opium.
*Dover Powder. *Salol.
*Bismuth and Dover Powder.
*Lead with Opium.
*Mercury Perchloride, in small doses frequently.
*Bismuth Subnitrate. 'Hazeline.'
Intestinal disinfectants. *(See Diarrhœa)*
*Ammonium Chloride. Cinnamon.

BY RECTUM—
Morphine 'Enule' suppositories.
Enemata of warm water with astringents:—†Alum, †Silver Nitrate, †Zinc Sulphate, †Lead Acetate and Opium, or †Lead Subacetate. †'Hemisine.'

Dysmenorrhœa

Rest. Hot mustard hip bath.
Stupes with turpentine.

INTERNALLY—
*Thyroid Gland. *Stypticine.
*Aconite. Apiol. Camphor.
*Morphine. *Dover Powder.
*Belladonna. *Ergotin.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Iron Preparations.
*'Varium.'
*Viburnum Prunifolium Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Ergotinine Citrate.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine. §Cotarnine.

Dyspepsia

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Acute—
Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Soda water. Ice. Glycerin.
Castor oil and *Opium.
*Bismuth. *Mucin Compound.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill. *Bismuth.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent. *Opium.
*Menthol. *Menthol Compound.
Warm water or Emetics.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.

LOCALLY—
Mustard poultices.
Fomentations.

Chronic—
Dilute mineral acids.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
*Pepsin, Bismuth & Strychnine.
*Pepsin, Bismuth & Charcoal
*'Tabloid' Peptonic. *Ginger.
*Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
*Carbolic Acid. *Capsicum.
*Rhubarb and Gentian.
*Rhubarb and Soda.
Cardamoms. Chloroform.
*Soda-Mint. *Nux Vomica.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Benzo-Naphthol. *'Chinosol.'
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Bismuth Subnitrate.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.

Ear-ache

Examine carefully ear, mouth, teeth, throat, and nose. Wash mouth, and gargle throat, frequently with hot water.

INTERNALLY—
*Aconite. *Belladonna.
*Dover Powder. *Aspirin.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill.
Castor Oil or Black Draught.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.

LOCALLY—
Hot fomentations (Poppy heads, Chamomiles, etc.)
Irrigation with hot normal saline solution.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Ear-ache (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—
Blister behind ear.
Leeches behind ear.
Oil and Opium in meatus.
Menthol solution.

Eclampsia (PUERPERAL)

INTERNALLY—
Purgatives. *Morphine.
*Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine.
*Thyroid Gland (under the mammæ).

BY RECTUM—
†Saline injections.
Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate, of each one drachm, in starch water.
*Thyroid Gland.

EXTERNALLY—
Venæsection. Hot wet pack.

INHALATIONS—
Chloroform. Ether. Oxygen.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Eczema *(See also Skin)*

Protect against all irritation: heat, sun, discharges. Wash little, use milk and water, or oatmeal water, or almond oil on soft linen.
‡'Lanoline' or ‡'Lanoline'-Ichthyol Soap.
Keep the folds of the skin apart.
Attend to the diet and digestion, and regulate bowels.
Examine the urine for sugar and albumin.

INTERNALLY—
*Stomachics, tonics, purgatives.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Sulphur. *Belladonna.
*Thyroid Gland. *Carbolic Acid.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Arsenical Compound. *Arsenic.

LOCALLY—
When Acute—
Drying powders of
Zinc Oxide or Carbonate.
Starch. †Boric Acid. Bismuth.
*Salicylic Acid.

Eczema (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—
Lotions of
†Silver Nitrate, †Boric Acid, Linimentum Lactis, †Lead Subacetate, or Carron Oil. Glycerin of Borax.
Sedative ointments of
Zinc Oxide, or Lead Subacetate, or Boric Acid, in ‡'Lanoline.' 'Hazeline' Cream. Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' Cream. 'Borofax.'
‡'Lanoline' Ichthyol Soap.
‡'Lanoline' Pine Tar Soap.

To relieve Itching—
Calamine lotion.
Sodium Carbonate solution.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.
Benzoin Compound Tincture, painted on.
Borax. Menthol. Camphor.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride.

When Chronic—
More stimulating applications.
Sulphur bath. Glycerin.
Mercurial ointments.
Ichthyol ointment.
Sulphur Iodide ointment.

Emissions

(Nocturnal; Seminal; Spermatorrhœa.)
Keep the bowels regular; treat worms if present; avoid stimulants; avoid all fluids for two hours before bedtime; the bladder to be emptied after first deep sleep; avoid a feather or soft bed; avoid lying on the back; if the urine be too acid or alkaline, treat accordingly.

INTERNALLY—
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Strychnine in full doses.
*Ergotin and Strychnine.
*Arsenious Acid in full doses.
Camphor. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Belladonna Tincture.
Cantharides with Iron.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original ‡Lanoline' preparations.*
* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Epilepsy

Treat any possible cause of irritation, *e.g.*, brain tumour, gumma, decayed teeth, worms, uterine trouble, adenoid growths, phimosis, stricture, fissure; astigmatism, or other error of refraction. Maintain the general health with good food, fresh air, and tonics. Limit or prohibit animal food.

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Bromide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Sodium Bromide. *Cerebrin.
*Strontium Bromide.
*Three Bromides, effervescent.
*Bromides Compound.
*Trinitrin. *Zinc Valerianate.
*Boric Acid. *Ipecacuanha.
*Borax. *Belladonna. Camphor.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.
§Picrotoxin.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform. Ether.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Epistaxis

Examine nose for local cause.
Treat associated conditions, *e.g.*, Bright's disease, typhoid fever, new growth.
Rest with the head raised.
Ice to back of neck.
Warmth to hands and feet.

INTERNALLY—

*Ergotin.
*Aconite. *Tannic Acid.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Iron Perchloride Tincture.

LOCALLY—

Injections of iced water. †Alum.
†Iron Perchloride. 'Hazeline.' †'Hemisine.'
Tannic Acid. Plug the nostrils.
Pledgets of cotton wool, saturated in †'Hemisine' solution, to bleeding nostril.
Application of electric cautery (in suitable cases) to any point from which the hæmorrhage arises.

Erysipelas

INTERNALLY—

*Iron Perchloride Tincture, with Magnesium Sulphate.
*Quinine Sulphate. *Ichthyol.
*Sodium Salicylate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Antistreptococcus Serum, Erysipelas ('Wellcome').

LOCALLY—

Starch. Collodion.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
†Silver Nitrate. Iodine.
Ichthyol and ‡'Lanoline.'
‡'Lanoline' Ichthyol Soap.

Fainting *(See Collapse)*

Fevers

INTERNALLY—

Peptonised milk and foods.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice (much diluted).
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Diaphoretics—

Ammonium Acetate Solution.
*Potassium Nitrate.
Alkaline Carbonates.
*Antimony. *Aconite.
*Antifebrin. *Dover Powder.

Stimulants—

Alcohol. Turpentine. Camphor.
*Warburg Tincture.

Antipyretics—

*Antipyrine. *Antifebrin.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine Salicylate.

Sedatives—

*Chloral Hydrate.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Opium. *Sulphonal. *Trional.
*Veronal.

EXTERNALLY—

Wet pack, sponging or douches, ice cap, cold bath, air bath.

Fibroids (UTERINE)

Operation.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*

† *'Soloid'*

Fibroids (Uterine) (*continued*)

Internally—
*Thyroid Gland.
*'Varium.' *Ergotin.
*'Hemisine.' *'Mamos.'
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound with Stypticine.

Hypodermically—
§Ergotinine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.

Filariasis (Filarial Fever)

Keep in bed.
Control vomiting with ice, effervescing drinks or counter-irritants to stomach.
If severe renal pain, cup and foment loins.
If chyluria, use catheter.

Internally—
*Antipyrine.

Hypodermically—
§Hyoscine.
§Morphine and Atropine.

Locally—
Applications of Belladonna to swollen groin glands.
Leave the district in which the disease was contracted.

Fissure of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.
Keep motions soft until operation.

Locally—
†Silver Nitrate.
Eucaine in ‡'Lanoline.'
Cocaine in ‡'Lanoline.'

By Rectum—
'Enule' suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, Belladonna, 'Hazeline' Compound, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine,' Cocaine, Morphine or Morphine and Belladonna combined.

Fistula of Anus

By Rectum—
Until operation, 'Enule' suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, Morphine and Belladonna, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine,' or 'Hazeline' Compound.
'Hazeline' suppository.
Hyoscyamus suppository.

Flatulence

*'Coffee-Mint.' *Soda-Mint.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Magnesium Carbonate Compound.
*Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia.
*Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Mucin Compound.
*Capsicum Tincture.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Asafetida and Opium.
*Charcoal. Cajuput oil.
*Benzo-Naphthol. *Menthol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.
*Salicylic Acid. *Carbolic Acid.
Peppermint. Sal Volatile.
Cardamoms. Lavender.

Freckles

Protect skin from sun by a veil.

Locally—
Toilet ‡'Lanoline.' Olive oil.
‡'Lanoline' Soap.
'Borofax.' 'Hazeline' Cream.
Glycerin. "'Hazeline' Snow."
Lime water. Alkaline washes.
Alcohol and Rose water.

Gall Stones

(See Calculus and Colic)

Gangrene

Examine carefully for cause, especially as to condition of vessels.
Examine urine for albumin and sugar.
Generous diet and alcohol.

Internally—
*Opium. *Codeine. *Morphine.
*Morphine and Strychnine.
*Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Quinine and Arsenic.

Locally—
Prevent sepsis.
Promote evaporation of fluid from dead parts.
*Salicylic wool. *Cyanide gauze.
'Chinosol' gauze.
Morphine Oleate.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
Morphine in Menthol.
Boroglyceride.
'Borofax.'

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*
* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Gastric Ulcer

(See Hæmatemesis and Dyspepsia)

Treat anæmia or constipation.

INTERNALLY—

Liquid food, peptonised, at short intervals in small amounts.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Bismuth Carbonate. *'Hemisine.' 'Hazeline.'
Opium, *Powder or *Tincture.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.
Potassium Bichromate.
*Supra-renal Gland.
*Bismuth Subnitrate.
*Mucin Compound.

BY RECTUM—

Nutrient enemata.
Meat or Milk 'Enule' rectal suppositories.

Glaucoma (ACUTE)

Attend to general health.
Consider *immediate* operation.

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate.
*Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.
*Quinine. *Quinine and Arsenic.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.

LOCALLY—

‖Eserine. ‖Pilocarpine.
Leeches (to temple).
Hot fomentations.

Glycosuria

(See Diabetes and Diet Tables)

Treat the cause, *e.g.*, gout.
Modified or restricted diet.
Turkish baths; exercise.
'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Levulose instead of sugar.
*Sodium Salicylate (in full doses).
*Aspirin.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Strychnine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Codeine. *Morphine.

Goitre (BRONCHOCELE)

Attention to general health.
Change of residence.

INTERNALLY—

Iodine. *Potassium Iodide.
*Thymus Gland.

Goitre (BRONCHOCELE) (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Iodine Tincture.
*Potassium Iodide, or *Mercury Red Iodide in ‡'Lanoline.'
Injection of Iodine Tincture.
Removal in certain cases.

Goitre (EXOPHTHALMIC)

Rest in bed.
Avoid worry and excitement.
Ice bag to neck and heart.
Electricity to neck.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Morphine. *Quinine.
*Belladonna. *Ergotin.
*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Arsenious Acid. *Blaud Pill.
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic.
*Iron, Arsenic, and Digitalin.
*Bromides Compound. Iodine.
*'Hemisine.' *Thymus Gland.
Serum (Mœbius)

Gonorrhœa

(See also Chordee)

Avoid exercise, alcohol, tobacco, coffee, cheese, pepper, spices, and all stimulating foods.
Rest, suspensory bandage, warm baths, frequent hot fomentations to perinæum.

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*MagnesiumSulphateCompound, effervescent.
Abundant bland fluids. Buchu.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Aconite. Camphor. Copaiba.
*Dover Powder. *Urotropine.
*Cubeb and Belladonna. *Salol.
*Methylene Blue. *Hyoscyamus.
Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' suppositories of Morphine and Belladonna.

URETHRAL INJECTIONS—

Warm water, †Boric Acid, †Potassium Permanganate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Permanganate, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Lead and Opium, 'Hazeline,' †Protargol, or †Argyrol.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*
* *'Tabloid'* ‖ *'Tabloid' Ophthalmic*
† *'Soloid'*

Gout

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Electric hot air baths.
Radiant heat and light.
Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Lithium Bitartrate, effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate, effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Urotropine effervescent.
*Aconite Tincture.
*Lithium Carbonate.
*Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, effervescent.
*Potassium Iodide. *Piperazine.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Aspirin. *Colchicine Salicylate.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.

During Attack—

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel and Salines.
*Colchicum Co.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Opium. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Avoid ice-cold application to a very inflamed joint; raise the part, and wrap in cotton wool; employ evaporating lotions or hot alkaline fomentations.
Sedative liniments.
Collodion. Oil of Peppermint.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine. §Morphine.

Guinea Worm

Frequent hot fomentations to encourage worm to discharge embryos, after which (15 to 20 days) worm is easily removed. Dress with boric lotion and lint till wound heals.

Or inject body of worm, or surrounding tissues with †Mercury Perchloride (1 in 1000 solution).

Hæmatemesis

(See Gastric Ulcer)

Absolute rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

Ice to suck. Barley water.
Peptonised milk. Whey.
*Morphine. *Opium. *Tannin.
*'Hemisine.' *Thymus Gland.
*Lead with Opium. 'Hazeline.'
Turpentine, one minim doses.
*Supra-renal Gland.

BY RECTUM—

Nutrient enemata.
Meat or Milk 'Enule' rectal suppositories.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine. §Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Hæmaturia

Treat the cause—*e.g.*, purpura and other blood diseases (*See Purpura*); gonorrhœa, calculus, new growth, tubercle of kidney or bladder, nephritis, prostatitis, etc.

In Acute Nephritis—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis Tincture.
Ergot. *Ergotin.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate.

LOCALLY—

Dry and wet cupping.
Counter-irritant to loins.

Hæmoptysis

Rest in bed.
Avoid use of voice.

INTERNALLY—

Ice. *Potassium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Opium Tincture.
*Lead with Opium. Turpentine.
*Tannic Acid. Gallic Acid.
*Aconite. 'Hazeline.' *Ergotin.
*Ferric Chloride. Sulphuric Acid.

LOCALLY—

Chloroform, ice, or dry cupping to chest.
Hot water bag (to spine).

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Hæmoptysis (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine. §Ergotinine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Terebene [B. W. & Co.].
Astringents in general.

Hæmorrhage

Intestinal—
Find source, and treat cause.

INTERNALLY—
*Opium. Turpentine. 'Hazeline.'
*Strychnine. *Ipecacuanha.
*'Hemisine.' *Lead with Opium.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—
Ergotin. §Ergotinine Citrate.
§Ergotinine and Morphine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—
'Enule' 'Hemisine.'
'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound.
†Saline injections. 'Hazeline.'

Post Partum—
Disinfect externally.
Douche vagina with †Boric Acid solution, one ounce to one pint; douche uterus with same solution; douche uterus with solution 'Hemisine' 1 in 10,000; compress fundus firmly. If necessary plug cavity of uterus; raise foot of bed; bandage limbs.

INTERNALLY—
Ergot. *Ergotin. *'Hemisine.'
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound with Stypticine. 'Hazeline.'
Alcohol. Sal Volatile.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Ergotinine. Ergotin.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Digitalin. §Strychnine.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—
†'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate.

Hæmorrhage (*continued*)

Post Partum (*continued*)

BY RECTUM—
'Enule' 'Hemisine.'
'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound.
†Saline injections. 'Hazeline.'

Hæmorrhoids (*See Piles*)

Hay Fever

Residence at the seaside or on mountains, avoiding agricultural and dusty districts.
Treat any nasal affection.

INTERNALLY—
*Arsenious Acid. *Nux Vomica.
*Belladonna. *Potassium Iodide.
*Ammonium Chloride. *Quinine.
*Quinine Valerianate.
*Zinc Valerianate.
*Supra-renal Gland.

LOCALLY (to eye and nose)—
Pollantin.
‖†'Hemisine.'

NASAL INSUFFLATION—
Menthol Snuff [B. W. & Co.]
Quinine Bisulphate.

NASAL SPRAYS—
Menthol or Camphor in 'Paroleine.'
†Eucaine Hydrochloride.
†'Hemisine.'
†Nasal Phenol Compound.
†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.

Headache

Always seek cause for chronic or oft-recurring headache; astigmatism, or some error in refraction of eyes (a most frequent cause), brain tumour, nasal obstruction, decayed teeth, etc.

Bilious, gastro-Intestinal
*Blue Pill and Salines.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent. *Cascara Sagrada.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Podophyllin and Euonymin.

Migraine (sick headache)—
Regulate the diet.
Treat constipation.
Correct errors of refraction.
Prohibit overwork.
Rest in bed during attack.
To eye—
‖Atropine Sulphate.

Headache (*continued*)

Migraine (sick headache) (*continued*)—

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill and Salines.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Aconite. *Caffeine Citrate.
*Aspirin. *Caffeine Compound.
*Potassium Bromide. *Ergotin.
*Ammonium Bromide with Sodium Salicylate.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Quinine Valerianate.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.
*Zinc Valerianate.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

INHALATION—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate. §Morphine.
§Ergotinine and Morphine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.

LOCALLY—

Massage of scalp. Cold Water.
Evaporating lotion. Ice.
Alcohol. Ether. Eau de Cologne.

Heart, Diseases of

Maintain the general health.
Prohibit overwork or fatigue of body or mind.
Attend to digestion.
Regular exercise.
If necessary, rest in bed.
Stimulants in some cases.
Special exercises and baths.

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis Tincture. *Digitalin.
*Caffeine Citrate. Convallaria.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Strophanthus. *Chloralamide.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Sparteine Sulphate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.
§Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Sparteine Sulphate.

Heart, Diseases of (*continued*)

INHALATION—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

For Pain—

Rest. Stimulants.
Mustard poultices to heart.

For Sleeplessness—

Rest. Stimulants.
*Sulphonal. *Trional. *Veronal.

For Dropsy—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Sparteine Sulphate. Scoparius.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Jalap.
*Blue Pill, Squill, and Digitalis.
*Elaterin. *Colocynth.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Digitalin.
§Strophanthin.

Heartburn

Draughts of Water.
Alkaline Carbonates.
*Soda-Mint. *'Coffee-Mint.'
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Magnesium Carbonate Compound.
*Carbolic Acid. *Beta-Naphthol.
*Benzo-Naphthol.
*Salicylic Acid.

Herpes Zoster

INTERNALLY—

*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Quinine. *Opium. *Morphine.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Zinc Oxide Powder.
Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
Morphine Oleate.
'Hazeline' Cream.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Hiccough

Usually dyspeptic; hold the breath, sneeze, sip cold water, drink hot water.

Hiccough (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bicarbonate. *Opium.
*Soda-Mint. *'Coffee-Mint.'
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
Ether. Chloroform.
Peppermint. *Camphor Essence.
Turpentine. *Trinitrin.
*Carbolic Acid. *Beta-Naphthol.
*Salicylic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Pilocarpine.

INHALATION—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Hodgkin's Disease

(*See Anæmia*)

Hydrophobia

Pasteur Serum treatment. (If decided on, the patient should be sent immediately.)

INTERNALLY—

*Morphine. *Belladonna.
*Trinitrin. *Potassium Bromide.

LOCALLY (to wound)—

Acupuncture. Excision.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Curare.
§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

INHALATIONS—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Chloroform. Ether.

Hysteria

Attend to the general health.
Firm and gentle treatment.
Massage

INTERNALLY—

Purgatives.
*Belladonna. *Zinc Oxide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Cerebrin.
*Quinine Valerianate.
*Three Valerianates.
*Asafetida Compound.
*Bromides Compound.
*Tri-bromid. effervescent.

Impetigo

Remove the crusts with a poultice or with warm oil.

Impetigo (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—

Tonics, with small doses of *Arsenious Acid.
*Arsenical Compound.

LOCALLY—

White Precipitate in ‡'Lanoline.'

Impotence

Attend to the general health and to the local conditions.
*Arsenious Acid. Cantharides.
*Ergotin. *Easton Syrup.
*Strychnine. Phosphorus.
*Glycerophosphates Compound.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill. Zinc Phosphate.
*Didymin. Damiana.

Incontinence of Urine

In adults, may be due to stricture, bladder trouble, nervous disease. It is often a sign of retention, indicating residual urine.
Cantharides. *Strychnine.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Urotropine.

In children, may be due to general ill-health, or to thread-worms, constipation, phimosis, enlarged tonsils, adenoid growths, enlarged turbinate bones, abnormal urine or irritation of the bladder (as from stone). Prohibit drinking in the evening.

Wake the child up in the night to micturate.
*Belladonna. *Reduced Iron.
*Iron and Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
Rhus Aromatic, Liquid Extract.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Ergotin.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Potassium Citrate.
Alkalies (if urine too acid).

Influenza

Bed for even slight cases.

INTERNALLY—

Alcohol (usually). *Aconite.
*Ammoniated Quinine.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Antipyrine.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Phenacetin.
*Carbolic Acid. *Strychnine.
*Phenacetin Compound.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*

Influenza (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound.
*Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine. *Caffeine Compound.

During Convalescence—

Alcohol. Good feeding.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Easton Syrup. *Nux Vomica.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
'Kepler' preparations.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine. Mineral acids.

Insomnia

Treat the cause when possible.
Warm bath at bedtime; hot foot bath, with mustard, at bedtime; remove inland for seaside restlessness; avoid too long interval between last meal and bedtime.
Feed carefully. Treat dyspepsia.
Alcohol (preferably in warm water) with care; in some cases it induces sleeplessness.

INTERNALLY—

*Chloral Hydrate. *Opium.
*Potassium Bromide. *Morphine.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Bromides Compound.
*Veronal. *Sulphonal. *Trional.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Soda-Mint (where due to acid dyspepsia).

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscyamine. §Hyoscine.
§Morphine.

Intertrigo (CHAFING)

Keep the skin surfaces apart.

Powders—

‡'Lanoline' Toilet Powder.
Zinc Oxide. Bismuth.

Lotions—

Glycerin. Glycerin of Borax.

Ointments—

'Borofax.'
Tannic Acid, Calamine or Lead Subacetate in ‡'Lanoline.'
'Hazeline' Cream.

Iritis

Treat cause, *e.g.*, traumatism, syphilis, rheumatism, gout.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Potassium Iodide.

LOCALLY—

‖Atropine or ‖Homatropine, to dilate pupil.
‖Cocaine Hydrochloride.
‖Atropine and Cocaine.
†Cocaine and Eucaine.
‖'Hemisine.'
Leeches or blisters to the temples. Eyeshade.

Jaundice

Ascertain and treat cause.
Warm baths.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Podophyllin and Euonymin.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
*Citric Acid.
Dilute mineral acids.

Lactation

To increase—

INTERNALLY—

Rich food, stout, tonics.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
*Thyroid Gland.
*Potassium Chlorate.
*'Mamos.'
Anise, or Dill water.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Pilocarpine Nitrate.

To diminish—

INTERNALLY—

*Belladonna Tincture.
Ergot. *Ergotin.

LOCALLY—

Belladonna plaster.

Laryngitis

Acute—

Warm room and moist air; prohibit talking, allay cough.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' Preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
‖ *'Tabloid' Ophthalmic*
† *'Soloid'*

Laryngitis (*continued*)

Acute (*continued*)—

INTERNALLY—

Febrifuge mixtures.
*Aconite. *Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
*Ammonium Chloride and Borax.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*Opium. *Potassium Nitrate.
*Potassium Chlorate.

LOCALLY—

Warm fomentations.
Leeches over larynx.

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.
*Thymol.
Belladonna and Conium.
Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia')

SPRAYS—

Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
†Boric Acid (hot solution).

Chronic—

Examine expectoration for tubercle bacillus.

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*Codeine. *Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Tar and Codeine.

TO SUCK—

¶Codeine.
¶Morphia and Ipecacuanha.
¶'Pinol.' ¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
¶Cocaine.
¶Red Gum and Cocaine.

SPRAYS—

†Carbolic Acid.
†Nasal Phenol Compound.
†Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound.

INSUFFLATIONS—

Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Bismuth and Morphine.
Tannic Acid.

Laryngitis (*continued*)

Chronic (*continued*)—

LOCAL APPLICATIONS—

†Cocaine, †Eucaine, Morphine, †'Hemisine,' Tannic Acid, made up generally with Glycerin.

Lead Poisoning

Chronic—

Prophylactic measures.
Dilute Sulphuric Acid.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent. *Morphine.
*Opium. *Potassium Iodide.

Leprosy

Daily hot baths (105° F. or higher).
Frequent changes of clothing.
Plentiful and varied diet.
Nerve stretching to relieve pain.

INTERNALLY—

Chaulmugra Oil or Gurjun balsam, 5 minims (gradually increased) thrice daily after meals.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*Ichthyol. Cod liver oil.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Chaulmugra Oil (min. 5 increasing to min. 60.)
Tuberculin.

EXTERNALLY—

'Dartring' 'Lanoline' and Pyrogallic Acid (10 %) for limbs.
'Dartring' 'Lanoline' and Chrysarobin (10 %) for face and trunk.

Leucocythæmia

(See Anæmia)

Leucorrhœa

Improve the general health.
Treat any local cause.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Bisulphate. *Ergotin.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

Leucorrhœa *(continued)*

INTERNALLY *(continued)*—

*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Manganese and Iron.
*'Hemisine.' *'Mamos.'
*Ferric Chloride.
'Kepler' preparations with Iron and Phosphorus.

LOCALLY—

Injections (per vaginam) of very hot water, and lotions of †Boric Acid, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Sulphate, *Tannic Acid, †Carbolic Acid, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc Permanganate, or *Sodium Sulphocarbolate.

Liver

(See Biliousness, Hæmatemesis, Dropsy)

Locomotor Ataxy

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
*Belladonna. *Arsenic.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Aspirin (for pain). *Didymin.
*Glycerophosphates.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine. §Atropine.
§Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Lumbago

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Aspirin.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Belladonna. *Dover Powder.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.

LOCALLY—

Fomentations. Flannel binder. Ice. Ether Spray. Blister. Mustard. Camphor. Capsicum. Turpentine. Hot iron.
A needle passed into the Erector Spinæ.
Constant current.
Belladonna plaster.
Menthol Compound plaster.

Lumbago *(continued)*

LOCALLY *(continued)*—

Chloroform liniment.
Menthol in Aconite liniment.
Turkish baths. Hot air baths.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Aconitine.

Lupus

Good hygienic conditions.

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' Solution.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Easton Syrup. Iodine.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Thyroid Gland. Creosote.
*Calomel and Creosote.

LOCALLY—

Finsen rays. Radium.
Röntgen rays.
Scraping. Scarification.
Multiple punctures. Cautery.
Arsenical paste.
Creosote and Salicylic Acid plaster.
Zinc Chloride paste.
Chrysarobin ointment.
‡'Lanoline' Ichthyol Soap.

Malaria *(See Ague)*

Mania

Acute—

INTERNALLY—

*Chloral Hydrate. *Belladonna.
*Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

EXTERNALLY—

Cold douche.

Marasmus

Treat the cause.
Peptonised foods if necessary.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Beef and Iron Wine [B.W.&Co.].
'Kepler' preparations.
Cold bath every morning if patient be able to take it.
*Blaud Pill.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.

---

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' Preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Menorrhagia

Treat the cause.
Rest ; raise the foot of the bed.
Avoid hot drinks and stimulants.
Plug the vagina.

INTERNALLY—

Ergot. *Ergotin. *Tannin.
Lead Acetate. *Thyroid Gland.
*Ferric Chloride.
*'Mamos.'
'Hazeline.' *Lead with Opium.
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound with Stypticine. *'Hemisine.'
*Potassium Bromide. *Digitalis.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate.

Migraine (*See Headache*)

Milk *(See Lactation)*

Mumps

Rest in bed, warmth, low diet.

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Aconite. *Quinine Salicylate.
*Antifebrin. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Glycerin of Belladonna.

Myxœdema

*Thyroid Gland.

Nephritis

(*See Bright's Disease*)

Neuralgia

Correct any astigmatism, or error of refraction of the eyes ; carefully examine every tooth, and treat, if present, syphilis, gout, rheumatism, anæmia, or ague. Secure good hygienic conditions.

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Manganese and Iron preparations.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Nux Vomica. *Belladonna.

Neuralgia (*continued*)

For an attack—

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine. *Cannabis Indica.
*Antifebrin Compound. *Aconite.
*Aspirin. *Phenacetin Compound
*Gelsemium Tincture.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Phenacetin.
*Three Valerianates.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Ammonium Chloride. *Trinitrin.
*Morphine or *Opium.
*Menthol Compound.

LOCALLY—

Hot or cold applications.
Mustard. Blisters. Capsicum.
Menthol. †Cocaine lotion.
Menthol Compound plaster.
Sprays of Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
Camphor and Menthol (in equal parts).
Anodyne liniments.
Ether. Ethyl Chloride.
Continuous current.
Nerve stretching and excision.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine Nitrate.
§Atropine Sulphate.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Morphine and Atropine.
§Morphine into sheath of nerve.

INHALATIONS—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Chloroform.

Neurasthenia

Abundant food.
Absolute rest with isolation where necessary. Massage.

INTERNALLY—

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*'Hemisine.' *Three Valerianates
*Glycerophosphates Compound.
*Quinine. *Strychnine. *Didymin.
*Manganese and Iron Citrate.

Night Sweats

Treat the cause.
Change night-clothes if wet.
Hot milk at bed-time.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Night Sweats (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—

*Atropine. *Belladonna.
*Strychnine. *Zinc Oxide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Trional.
*Guaiacol Carbonate. *Codeine.
*Dover Powder. *'Chinosol.'

EXTERNALLY—

Tepid sponging.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine. §Picrotoxin.

Nipples, Sore

If during Lactation—

Use shield when suckling.
Wash after use.
Bathe with Spirit and Glycerin, 'Hazeline,' or Spirit and Lime water in equal parts.
Glycerin of Tannic Acid.

Inunction with ‡'Lanoline,' 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Borofax,' or Borax in ‡'Lanoline.'

If not Suckling—

Balsam of Peru or Tolu.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
†Cocaine lotion. Collodion.
†Silver Nitrate lotion.

Obesity

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

*Thyroid Gland.
*Thymus Gland.
'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.
*Carlsbad Salt Effervescent.
*Vichy water. *Kissingen water.

Ophthalmia

(*See Conjunctivitis*)

Orchitis

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Aconite.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Potassium Iodide, full doses.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.

LOCALLY—

Rest. Suspensory bandage.
Pressure by strapping.
Evaporating lotion. Ice.

Orchitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—

†Lead and Opium Lotion.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
Guaiacol. Iodine Tincture.
Iodine in ‡'Lanoline.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine Nitrate.

Otorrhœa

Syringe gently with †Corrosive Sublimate lotion, 1 in 4,000, or †Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion, 1 in 4,000; dry; dust in with insufflator, gently, powder of equal parts of Iodoform and Boric Acid; and pack meatus loosely with double-cyanide gauze. Repeat daily, or twice daily, until discharge lessens; then syringe gently, daily, with lotion of Alcohol, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Compound, †Boric Acid, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, or †Zinc Permanganate.

Ozæna

Treat the cause.

SPRAYS OR DOUCHES—

†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound. 'Hazeline.'
†Nasal Phenol Compound.
†Potassium Permanganate.

INSUFFLATIONS—

Menthol Snuff [B. W. & Co.].
†'Chinosol.'

Palpitation (*See Heart*)

Pediculi

Of the head—

Kerosene oil and Olive oil in equal parts.
†Carbolic Acid lotion.
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
White Precipitate ointment, made with ‡'Lanoline.'
Mercury Oleate.

Of the body—

Wash the body frequently, and bake clothes.
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
Mercury Oleate.
Sulphur. Ether.
'Paroleine.'

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Pericarditis

Treat the cause. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Quinine. *Digitalis.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Opium. *Morphine.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Aspirin.

LOCALLY—

Ice bag. Leeches. Blisters.

Peritonitis

Treat the cause.

INTERNALLY—

If vomiting, water, iced or hot, a tablespoonful at a time.
*Dover Powder. *Morphine.
*Aconite. *Antifebrin.
*Calomel, in some cases in small dose every hour; may be combined with Opium.
Salines, in some cases.
*Salol. Turpentine.

LOCALLY—

Ice bag to abdomen.
Turpentine stupes. Leeches.

BY RECTUM—

Turpentine injections, if tympanites be present.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Perspiration

If copious, follow directions under Night Sweats.
If fœtid, wash with lotion of †Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid, *Salicylic Acid, or †Corrosive Sublimate, or wash freely with soap and water, and dab on lotion of Formalin 5 %.

INTERNALLY—

*Benzo-Naphthol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.

Pharyngitis

Prevent any cause of irritation, *e.g.*, smoking, exposure to cold, too much speaking.
Treat constipation or other defect in general health.

LOCALLY—

Application of electric cautery to granular areas.
*Ammonium Chloride.

Pharyngitis (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—

*Ammonium Chloride and Borax.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Red Gum. *Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
†Ferric Chloride, solution in Glycerin.
*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Benzoic Acid Compound.
¶Cocaine. ¶Codeine.
¶Glycerine.
¶Glycerine and Black Currant.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶'Pinol.' ¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
¶Krameria, Menthol and Cocaine.

GARGLES—

Sodium Chloride. †'Hemisine.' 'Hazeline.'
*Potassium Chlorate.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
†Nasal Alkaline Compound.
†Alum. Mineral acids.
Rhatany. Myrrh. *Borax.
†Boric Acid.
†Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate.

APPLICATIONS WITH BRUSH—

Glycerin of Tannic Acid.
Mucin. †Silver Nitrate.
†Zinc Sulphate or †Chloride.

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Balsam of Tolu or Peru.
*Belladonna Tincture.
Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).
'Hazeline.' *Thymol.

SPRAYS—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Cocaine and Eucaine.
Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
†Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.
'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.
†'Hemisine.'

Phthisis

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' preparations.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Alcohol. Glycerin. *Quinine.

---

* '*Tabloid*'
¶ '*Tabloid*' *Pastille*
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
† '*Soloid*'

Phthisis (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)

*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine. Creosote.
*Calomel and Creosote.
*Strychnine. *Easton Syrup.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Atropine (for sweating).
*Dover Powder (for sweating).
*Trional (for sweating).
*Zinc Oxide. *'Chinosol.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine (for sweating).
§Pilocarpine (gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ half an hour before usual time of sweating, often arrests it.)
§Morphine and Strychnine.

INTRAVENOUSLY—

Iodoform in 'Paroleine.'

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Iodoform.

LOCALLY (to chest)—

Blisters. Mustard leaves.
Camphorated oil.
Iodine Liniment. Turpentine.

Piles

Treat the cause, *e.g.*, constipation, pelvic pressure, portal obstruction, stricture.

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel and Salines. *Rhubarb.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Sodium Phosphate, effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb. *Aloin.
*Podophyllin. *Euonymin.
*Cascara Sagrada (invaluable for regular use in chronic constipation).
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
Sulphur confection. Senna.
*Sulphur and Guaiacum.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.

BY RECTUM—

Warm or cold water with †Alum, 'Hazeline,' or †'Hemisine.'
'Enule' rectal suppository of 'Hazeline' Compound, 'Hemisine,' Gall and Opium, Morphine, Belladonna, or Bismuth Subgallate.
'Hazeline' suppository.

Piles (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.
Toilet ‡'Lanoline.'
Cocaine in ‡'Lanoline.'
Eucaine in ‡'Lanoline.'

Plague (BUBONIC)

Absolute rest in bed; free ventilation; moderate temperature; warmth; stimulation.

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel, gr. 5 to gr. 10 at once, followed in 5 hours by Saline purge.
*Strophanthus. *Strychnine.
*Ammonium Carbonate. Ether.
Hyoscine. *Morphine.
*Potassium Bromide. Camphor.
*Salol (for diarrhœa).
Food, liquid, frequently, in small quantities.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Ice. Iced Milk.
Brandy. Beer. Stout.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine. §Morphine.
§Morphine and Atropine.
§Strychnine. Ether.
§Strophanthin. Serum.

LOCALLY (to glands)—

Injection of Carbolic Acid.
Subcutaneous incision.

EXTERNALLY—

Wet pack. Tepid sponging.
Cold to head. Leiter's tubes.
Mustard plasters. Blisters.

INHALATIONS—

Ammonia. Oxygen.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

Enema of Starch and Opium.
'Enule' Morphine.
'Enule' Cocaine.
†Saline injections.

Pleurisy

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Antimony.
*Morphine. *Gelsemium.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Aspirin.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Pleurisy (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Strapping. Leeches.
Poultices. Blisters.
Liniment of Belladonna, Iodine, Turpentine or Camphor.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
§Pilocarpine Nitrate.

Pneumonia

Ample air space.

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. Alcohol. Ether.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Caffeine Citrate. Serpentaria.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Sparteine Sulphate. Senega.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Quinine Salicylate. Squill.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.

LOCALLY—

Cold sponge, pack, or bath; ice-bag to the chest; venæsection, leeches, blisters, poultices, cotton wool.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Digitalin. §Strychnine.
Anti-pneumococcic serum (on trial).

INHALATION—

Oxygen.

BY RECTUM—

†Saline injections.

Prickly Heat

Wear linen or silk next skin. Discontinue soap.
If irritation is severe, take no exercise.
Drink very little, and only in very small quantities at a time, whether of hot, cold or effervescing fluids.

EXTERNALLY—

Relieve itching with lotions of †Carbolic Acid (1 in 80) or of Calamine.
Anoint body night and morning with ‡'Lanoline' 1 part and Almond Oil 8 parts, or, instead, dust skin with Fuller's Earth (or Starch) with Zinc Oxide.

Prolapsus Ani

Treat the cause, *e.g.*, debility, worms, vesical calculus, phimosis, stricture, etc.

INTERNALLY—

Sulphur confection. *Bismuth.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
*Sulphur and Guaiacum. *Aloin.
*Lead with Opium. *Podophyllin.

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' *Tannic Acid.
†'Hemisine.' †Alum.
†Alum and Zinc Compound.
†Zinc Chloride or †Sulphate.
'Enule' rectal suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate or Gall and Opium.
Operation.

Pruritus and Prurigo

Treat the cause.
Always examine urine for sugar.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Arsenious Acid. *Atropine.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

Lotions of Alkaline Carbonates, †Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid, †Salicylic Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid, †Alum, †Lead Subacetate, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, Sulphurous Acid, or †Silver Nitrate.
Liniment of Belladonna, Chloroform, Opium, Camphor, Menthol, or Ichthyol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Atropine.

Pruritus Ani

Always carefully examine anus and rectum. Treat rectal ulcer, fissure, worms. Prohibit tobacco and coffee. Reduce or prohibit alcohol. Diet very carefully, especially if gouty. Insist on *extreme* cleanliness, including washing after each evacuation.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Pruritus Ani (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
Sulphur confection.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

Lead Iodide in ‡'Lanoline,' Calomel in ‡'Lanoline,' 'Phenofax,' †Cocaine Hydrochloride, †Silver Nitrate, saturated solution of Boric Acid in 'Hazeline,' Glycerin of Belladonna.
'Hemisine.'
Ichthyol.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' suppositories of Morphine, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine,' Bismuth Subgallate, or 'Hazeline' Compound.
'Hazeline' suppository.

Pruritus Vulvæ

Examine urine for sugar.
Treat diabetes, gout, etc.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Ammonium Bromide.

LOCALLY—

Hot sponging.
†Alum (hot solution).
†Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' (saturated solution).
'Phenofax.'
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
Calomel, Cocaine, Eucaine, or Lead Iodide in ‡'Lanoline.'

Psoriasis

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Arsenical compound.
*Arsenious Acid. *Carbolic Acid.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Potassium Iodide. *Salicin.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potassii Iodidi.
*Calcium Sulphide.
*Sulphur Compound.

Psoriasis (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Thyroid Gland. Sulphur Iodide.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
'Kepler' Solution. Turpentine.
*Sodium Salicylate.

LOCALLY—

Alkaline or Sulphur baths.
Ointments of—
Ammoniated Mercury, Mercury Nitrate, Mercury Iodide (Red), Creosote, Carbolic Acid, Thymol, Salicylic Acid, Pyrogallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Sulphur, Tar, or Ichthyol, in ‡'Lanoline.'

Puerperal Fever

INTERNALLY—

*Ferric Chloride.

LOCALLY—

Uterine Douche of †Corrosive Sublimate or †Mercuric-Potassium Iodide.
Curetting.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum.

Purpura

Good food. Vegetables.
*Citric Acid. *Nux Vomica.
*Strychnine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*'Hemisine.'
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Ergotin. Turpentine.
*Tannic Acid.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Quinsy (*See Tonsillitis*)

Retention of Urine

Treat the cause, *e.g.*, paraplegia, enlarged prostate, gonorrhœa, stricture, worms, hæmorrhoids. Retention may be present with, and indicated by, incontinence and constant dribbling.

INTERNALLY—

*Opium. *Morphine.
*Dover Powder.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Belladonna. *Hyoscyamus.
Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted.
*Gelsemium. *Cannabis Indica.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* † *'Soloid'*

Retention of Urine (*continued*)

EXTERNALLY—

Baths. Fomentations.
Leeches to perinæum.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' suppositories of Belladonna and Morphine.

Rheumatic Fever

INTERNALLY—

Milk diet. Aperients.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
*Quinine Bisulphate. *Salicin.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Aspirin.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Salol. *Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate. *Aconite.
*Potassium Citrate, effervescent.
*Potassium Iodide. *Phenacetin.
*Colchicum Compound. *Opium.

LOCALLY—

To joints—

Wrap in cotton wool.
Salicylic Acid powder.
Blisters.
Anodyne applications.
Ichthyol lotion, saturating loosely applied bandage.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Serum (on trial).

During Convalescence—

INTERNALLY—

*Tonic Compound.
'Kepler' preparations.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Hypophosphites Compound.

Rheumatism (SUB-ACUTE AND CHRONIC)

Alkaline, Sulphur, and Turkish baths. Electric hot air baths. Radiant heat and light. Massage. Appropriate residence.
Regulated diet. Alcohol (not malt liquors) in some cases.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Salicin.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.

Rheumatism (SUB-ACUTE AND CHRONIC) (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Potassium Bicarbonate. *Salol.
*Arsenious Acid. *Citric Acid.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Lithium Carbonate. *Ichthyol.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Lithium Citrate effervescent.
*Aspirin. *Colchicum Compound.
'Kepler' Solution. *Piperazine.
*Salicylic Acid. *Aconite Tincture.
*Galbanum Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Aconitine Nitrate.

LOCALLY—

Opium, Belladonna, Chloroform, Camphor, or Turpentine liniment.
Tar, Creosote, Mercurial, Sulphur, or Iodine ointment.
Ichthyol lotion.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Regulate diet and alcohol.

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' preparations.
*Thyroid Gland.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Piperazine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Aspirin. *Methylene Blue.

LOCALLY—

Aconite. Arnica. Capsicum.
Chaulmugra Oil.
Electricity. Leeches.
Ichthyol ointment.

Rickets

Good diet—milk, cream, eggs, raw meat-juice and pulp, juices of fresh fruits, fruit jellies. Fresh air. Sea air.
'Kepler preparations.
*Chemical Food. *Easton Syrup.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Thymus Gland. *Bone Medulla.
*Strychnine Sulphate.

Ringworm

Of the Scalp—

If extensive, shave the head; if in a few places only, clearly mark out every patch.

Wash the head with Carbolic soap, and epilate the diseased hairs.

However slight, use a *preventive* ointment all over the head, to stop the spread of the disease (Sulphur and Salicylic Acid, or Ammoniated Mercury, prepared with ‡'Lanoline.')

Rub into the affected parts some parasiticide, dissolved in Ether and Spirit, in Glycerin, or ‡'Lanoline' (the strength must vary according to the age and the extent of surface involved.)

Parasiticides that may be employed :—

Acetic Acid. ‖Turpentine.
†Boric Acid, in Ether and Spirit.
†Carbolic Acid, diluted.
Chrysarobin, or Goa Powder.
Chrysarobin and Salicylic Acid.
Creosote. ‖Sulphur Iodide.
†‖Mercury Iodide (Red).
Iodine Tincture and Liniment.
Iodine in colourless Oil of Tar.
Iodine in Oil of Cade.
‖Mercury Nitrate ointment.
‖Copper and Mercury oleates.
Resorcin. Salicylic Acid.
Sulphur (precipitated).
Sulphur and Salicylic Acid.
Sulphur and Ammoniated Mercury.
Sulphur Iodide ointment.
Sulphurous Acid. Thymol.

NOTE.—Those preparations marked ‖ should not be used for ringworm of the body.

Croton Oil Treatment :—

This requires very special care and attention, as directed in works on skin diseases.

Electrolysis.

Of the body—

Any of the above, except those marked ‖ may be used, but in a more dilute form than for ringworm of the scalp.

Salivation

Treat the cause, such as stomatitis, pregnancy, or neuroses. If mercurial, stop mercurial treatment.
*Atropine. *Belladonna.

Sarcinæ Ventriculi

Wash the stomach out.
*Salol. Sodium Sulphite.
*Beta-Naphthol. Creosote.
*Sodium Salicylate.

Scabies

Disinfect linen with high pressure steam.

Sulphur, Tar, Ammoniated Mercury, or Storax, in ‡'Lanoline.'

Sciatica *(See also Neuralgia)*

Always examine for possible intrapelvic pressure, as *e.g.*, from new growth.

Empty the lower bowel. Constipation is a frequent cause, especially in the aged.

Electric hot air baths.

Radiant light and heat.
*Aspirin.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

Scurvy *(See also Purpura)*

Appropriate diet, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables, lime juice ¶lemon juice.
*Potassium Citrate, effervescent.
*Citric Acid.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Residuum Rubrum.

Sea Sickness

Prone position.

Tight clothing around abdomen.

INTERNALLY—

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Iced Champagne.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Cerium Oxalate.
*Chloralamide. *'Coffee-Mint.'
Cocaine Hydrochloride.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Trinitrin Compound.
*Antifebrin Compound.
'Pepule' Zymine Compound.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*

Sea Sickness (*continued*)

LOCALLY—
Counter-irritants to epigastrium.
Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine. §Atropine.

Septicæmia

Anti-streptococcus Serum.

Shingles *(See Herpes)*

Skin (VARIOUS DISEASES)

INTERNALLY—
*Calcium Sulphide.
*Arsenious Acid. *Ichthyol.
*Arsenical Compound.
*Calomel and Creosote.

Dusting Powders—
Zinc Oxide, Bismuth, Starch, Calamine, Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid, ‡'Lanoline' Toilet Powder.

Liniments—
Carron Oil. Turpentine.

Lotions—
Calamine. †Lead Subacetate. Sulphur. *Thymol. †Alum. †Silver Nitrate. *Tannic Acid. †Boric Acid. Collodion.

Ointments—
‡'Lanoline,' Toilet ‡'Lanoline,' 'Hazeline' Cream," 'Hazeline' Snow," 'Borofax,' 'Phenofax,' and combinations with ‡'Lanoline' of the following:—
Spermaceti. Ichthyol. Calamine. Lead Subacetate. Boric Acid. Bismuth Oleate. Iodoform. Iodol. Carbolic Acid. Salicylic Acid. Ammoniated Mercury. Sulphur. Sulphur Iodide. Tar. Creosote Chrysarobin. Pyrogallic Acid.

Plasters—
Lead. Ichthyol. Tar. Belladonna. Mercury. Salicylic Acid.

Sleeping Sickness

No specific known.
Isolate patient. Disinfect room, clothes, etc.
Remove to temperate climate.
Hypodermic injections of 0·5 c.c. of 1 per cent. solution of 'Trepan red.'

Sleeplessness

(*See Insomnia*)

Spermatorrhœa

(*See Emissions*)

Sprains

Rest; very hot fomentations, followed by bandages firmly applied; cold or evaporating lotions; cold douche; strapping; massage, often begun with advantage immediately after injury; electric hot air baths; radiant heat and light.

Liniments—
Aconite, Opium, Belladonna, Turpentine, Iodine or Arnica.

Sprue

Hot wet packs (changing to tepid and cold) for 2 hours twice daily.
Diet wholly of milk, or wholly of meat:—
Milk—3 to 4 oz. slowly sipped every hour (increase interval as patient improves).
Meat—Whilst very ill, Wyeth Beef Juice; Fresh Juice of scraped beef; Beef jelly, etc., every half hour or hour. When improving, pounded beef, chicken or fish, 5 oz. thrice daily with baked bread.
Paint tongue before eating with Cocaine Solution; after eating, with Chromic Acid Solution (gr. x in ℥j).
Give *Sodium Bicarbonate 15 minutes before meals; Castor Oil (℥j to ℥ij) every third day.
Remove to temperate climate.

Stings *(See Bites)*

Sunstroke (OR HEAT-STROKE)

INTERNALLY—
Tea. Coffee.
Alcohol, in some cases.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Potassium Bromide. *Digitalis.

EXTERNALLY—
Ice to chest, back, and abdomen.
Venæsection.
Hot bath and artificial respiration, in collapse.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' preparations.*
* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Sunstroke (or Heat-Stroke) (*continued*)

Hypodermically—
§Apomorphine.
§Ergotinine Citrate.

By Rectum—
†Saline injections.

Sycosis *(See Ringworm)*

Syncope *(See Collapse)*

Syphilis

Internally—
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Mercuric Potass. Iodide.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potassii Iodidi.
*Grey Powder. *Blaud Pill.
*Grey Powder and Dover Powder.
*Grey Powder and Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Mercury Iodide (Green).
*Mercury Iodide (Red).
*Mercury Iodide (Yellow).
*Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

Externally—
Mercurial inunction.
Calomel vapour baths.
Turkish baths.

Hypodermically—
§Mercury Perchloride.
§Mercuric Succinimide.

Tabes Dorsalis

(*See Locomotor Ataxy*)

Tetanus

Internally—
Alcohol. *Aconite. *Antimony.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Cannabis Indica with *Chloral Hydrate. *Arsenious Acid.
*Chloral Hydrate (large doses).
*Gelsemium Tincture.
*Hyoscyamus Tincture.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
§Physostigmine Salicylate.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

Locally—
Acupuncture (each side of spine). Hot baths.
Heat to spine. Ice to spine.

Tetanus (*continued*)—

Hypodermically—
Anti-tetanus Serum.
§Morphine. §Atropine.
§Morphine with Atropine.
§Apomorphine. §Curare.
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
§Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
§Physostigmine Salicylate.

Inhalations—
Chloroform. Ether.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Thirst

*Thirst Quencher. *Citric Acid.
*Potassium Citrate.
*Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate.

Tonsillitis (Acute)

Internally—
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Guaiacum and Quinine.
*Quinine Bisulphate. *Aconite.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Aspirin.

To be Sucked—
*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Cocaine.
¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
¶Krameria, Menthol and Cocaine.
*Tannic Acid.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.

Locally—
Inhalations of Steam.
Sprays of *Potassium Chlorate, †'Hemisine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid. †Cocaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, or *Sodium Salicylate solution.
Insufflations of Boric Acid powder, Guaiacum powder.
Applications, with brush, of Glycerin of Borax, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, Glycerin and *Iron Perchloride Tincture.
Gargles of †Alum, Potassium Chlorate and Glycerin, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Iron Perchloride, †'Hemisine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Zinc Permanganate, †Nasal 'Eucalyptia' Compound, or †Nasal Phenol Compound.

* '*Tabloid*'
¶ '*Tabloid*' *Pastille*
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
† '*Soloid*'

Toothache

INTERNALLY—
Purgatives.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Gelsemium Tincture. *Aspirin.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

LOCALLY—
Oil of Cloves, applied warm, on cotton wool, to the tooth.
Strong Carbolic Acid, or Creosote, applied on cotton wool, to the tooth, with great care, so as not to injure the skin or mucous membrane.
Rub the gum with *Ammonium Chloride, *Opium Tincture, †Cocaine lotion, †Eucaine lotion, Chloroform, or Camphor and Chloral Hydrate. In rubbing the gum with chloroform great care should be taken to keep it away from the angle of the mouth and the lips.
Hot fomentations to inside of mouth.

Torticollis

Examine carefully ears, eyes, throat, teeth and spinal column for peripheral irritation; observe condition of thyroid gland.

INTERNALLY—
*Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Zinc Oxide. *Belladonna.
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

LOCALLY—
Galvanism. Belladonna.

HYPODERMICALLY (into muscle)—
§Strychnine. §Morphine.

Typhoid Fever

(See also Fevers, Diarrhœa, Delirium, Heart)
Peptonised foods.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Carbolic Acid. *Salol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.
*Benzo-Naphthol. *Urotropine.

Ulcers

Treat the cause, *e.g.*, varicose veins, syphilis, tubercle, gout.
Insist upon *absolute* rest in bed.

LOCALLY—
Powders of Starch, Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Iodoform, 'Chinosol,' or Calomel.

Ulcers (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—
Ointments. *(See Skin.)*
Poultices. Strapping.
Astringent applications in suitable strengths of †Alum, Copper Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Carbolic Acid, or †Lead Subacetate.
Calamine lotion when very irritating.

Uræmia *(See Bright's Disease)*

Urine *(See Incontinence of, Retention of,—)*

Urticaria

(See also Skin and Pruritus)
Regulate diet.
Prevent scratching.
*Cathartic Compound.
*Magnesium Citrate (True), effervescent.
*Rhubarb and Soda.
*Rhubarb and Gentian.
*Aloin. *Arsenious Acid.
*Ichthyol.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Belladonna Tincture.

Uterine Hæmorrhage

(See Menorrhagia, Post Partum Hæmorrhage)

Vomiting

Ascertain whether there is any source of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal, renal or biliary colic; exclude peritonitis and intestinal obstruction, hernia, renal disease, cerebral tumour, etc.; regulate the diet, and treat dyspepsia.
*Citric Acid with *Sodium Bicarbonate.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.
*Soda-Mint. Soda water. Ice.
*'Coffee-Mint.' *Cerium Oxalate.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Strontium Bromide.
*Bismuth and Soda. *Opium.
Creosote. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
Counter-irritants to epigastrium.

Vomiting of Pregnancy

*Chloral Hydrate.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride; (10 min. of 3% solution, repeated).
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid.
*Ipecacuanha. Creosote.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Vomiting of Pregnancy (*continued*)

*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
*Cerium Oxalate. *'Coffee-Mint.'
'Pepule' Pepsin. *Soda-Mint.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
*Potassium Iodide.
Soda water. Ice.

Warts

INTERNALLY—
*Thyroid Gland (gr. 5 thrice daily, said to remove).
LOCALLY—
Glacial Acetic, Nitric, Carbolic, Hydrochloric, or Chromic Acid.
†Silver Nitrate. †Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Iodide. Zinc Nitrate.

Whooping Cough

Fresh air; good food.
If fever, rest in bed.
INTERNALLY—
*Ipecacuanha and Squill.
*Belladonna Tincture.
*Bromides Compound. *Quinine.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Cannabis Indica. *Hyoscyamus.
*Salicylic Acid. *Strychnine.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Zinc Valerianate.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Antifebrin Compound.
HYPODERMICALLY—
§Hyoscyamine. §Atropine.
LOCALLY—
Inhalations of †Carbolic Acid, Creosote, or Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Liniment of Acetic Acid, Turpentine, Chloroform or Mustard.

During Convalescence—
Change of air. *Chemical Food.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Easton Syrup. *Strychnine.
'Kepler' preparations.

Worms

Thread Worm—
Regulate the diet, and insist upon salt with food.
INTERNALLY—
*Ammonium Chloride, to prevent accumulation of mucus.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Magnesium Citrate (True) effervescent.
*Rhubarb and Soda. *Aloin.

Worms (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—
*Asafetida and Opium Compound.
*Santonin, cautiously at first.
*Santonin and Calomel.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
BY RECTUM—
'Enule' Quassin.
Enemata of Salt and water, Quassia, †Alum, Turpentine, †Ferric Chloride, Catechu, *Thymol, Kino, Rhatany, Hæmatoxylin, *Tannic Acid, or Lime water.

Round Worm—
*Santonin, cautiously, followed by Castor Oil.
*Santonin and Calomel. *Jalap.
*Beta-Naphthol.
*Magnesium Sulphate, effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, effervescent.
Kamala. *Thymol. Male Fern.

Tape Worm—
Remove mucus from intestine by saline purges, low diet for two days, then—
Male fern, followed by Castor Oil. Turpentine.
*Pelletierine Tannate. Kousso.
*Beta-Naphthol.
Kamala. Areca.
Valerian, in convulsions.

Yellow Fever

Isolate patient.
Protect from mosquitoes.
At outset (if no albumin in urine) 20 grains Quinine and 20 grains Calomel, followed by saline purge.
Ice to head.
If urine albuminous, clear out bowel by enema.
Wyeth Beef Juice, Beef Jelly, Enemata of peptonised milk with brandy.
INTERNALLY—
Ice. *Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Mercury Perchloride. Lemon Juice. *Quinine Sulphate.
*Carbolic Acid (freely).
HYPODERMICALLY—
(In cardiac failure)
§Strychnine.
§Sparteine Sulphate.
LOCALLY—
(If urine suppressed)
Dry cup over loins, followed by hot fomentations or mustard plaster.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Acetanilidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
Acidum Arseniosum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0043 gm.
,, Benzoicum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
,, Boricum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
,, Camphoricum	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·648 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Carbolicum ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
,, ,, Liquefactum ...	min. 1 to min. 3	0.059 c.c. to 0·178 c.c.
,, Citricum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Gallicum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
,, Hydrobrom. Dil.	... min. 15 to min. 60	0·888 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Hydrochlor. Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Hydrocyanic. Dil.	... min. 2 to min. 6	0·118 c.c. to 0·355 c.c.
,, Lacticum ...	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Nitricum Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Nitro-hydrochlor. Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Phosphoricum Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1.184 c.c.
,, Salicylicum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Sulphuricum Aromaticum	min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Sulphuricum Dil.	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Sulphurosum ...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Tannicum ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, Tartaricum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Aconitina	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00016 gm.
*Aconitinæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00016 gm.
Æther	... min. 10 to min. 60	0·592 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
Æther Aceticus	... min. 20 to min. 90	1·184 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
Aloe	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Aloinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·032 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Alumen	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Ammonii Benzoas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
,, Bromidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Carbonas ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Chloridum ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 20	0·194 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Phosphas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
Amyl Nitris *(mouth)* ...	... min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1	0·03 c.c. to 0·059 c.c.
,, *(inhaled)*	... min. 2 to min. 5	0·118 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
Antifebrinum	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
Antimonii Oxidum ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Antimonium Sulphuratum	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Tartaratum *(diaphoretic)*	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·0027 gm. to 0·008 gm.
,, ,, *(emetic)*	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Antipyrinum	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
*Apiol	... min. 3 to min. 6	0·178 c.c. to 0·355 c.c.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·0032 gm. to 0·016 gm.
Aqua Laurocerasi ...	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
Arsenii Iodidum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0·0032 gm. to 0·013 gm.
Asafetida	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Aspirin	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
Atropina	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Atropinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
*Benzo-Naphthol ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Berberinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Beta-Naphthol	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Betol	... gr. 3 to gr. 8	0·194 gm. to 0·518 gm.
Bismuthi Carbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Oxidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.

For Doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Bismuthi Salicylas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
* ,, Subgallas ...	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·648 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Subnitras ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1.296 gm.
Borax	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
*Bromoformum	... min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 2	0·03 c.c. to 0·118 c.c.
*Brucina	... gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·0054 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Butyl-Chloral Hydras...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Caffeina	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4	0·032 gm. to 0·259 gm.
Caffeinæ Citras	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Citras Efferves.	... gr. 60 to gr. 120	3·89 gm. to 7·78 gm.
* ,, Hydrobromidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
* ,, Valerianas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3	0·032 gm. to 0·194 gm.
Calcii Chloridum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
* ,, Glycerophosphas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, Hypophosphis ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Phosphas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
,, Sulphidum ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Calomel	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. 5	0·0065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Camphora	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Camphora Monobromata	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Cannabinæ Tannas ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Capsicin	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·016 gm.
Carbo Ligni	... gr. 60 to gr. 120	3·89 gm. to 7·78 gm.
*Cerebrin	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Cerii Oxalas	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*'Chinosol'	... gr. 5	0·324 gm.
Chloral Hydras... ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
*Chloralamidum	... gr. 15 to gr. 30	0·972 gm. to 1·944 gm.
Chloroformum	... min. 1 to min. 5	0·059 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·013 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Codeina	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·016 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Codeinæ Phosphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·016 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{3}{4}$	0·016 gm. to 0·049 gm.
Creosotum	... min. 1 to min. 5	0·059 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
*Creosoti Carbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Cubebæ Fructus ...	... gr. 30 to gr. 60	1·944 gm. to 3·89 gm.
Cupri Sulphas *(astringent)*	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·016 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, *(emetic)*	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Didymin	... gr. 5 and upwards	0·324 gm. and upwards
*Digitalinum (Amorph.)	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0022 gm.
*Duboisinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·00026 gm. to 0·0022 gm.
Elaterinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0016 gm. to 0·0065 gm.
Elaterium	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·0065 gm. to 0·032 gm.
*Emetina *(expectorant)*	... gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
,, *(emetic)* ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·011 gm. to 0·022 gm.
*Emetinæ Hydrobrom. *(expect.)*	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
,, ,, *(emetic)*	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·011 gm. to 0·022 gm.
Ergota	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·296 gm. to 3·89 gm.
*Ergotininæ Citras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Ergotinum	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
*Erythrol Tetranitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0·032 gm. to 0·065 gm.
*Eserinæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
,, Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0.00108 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
*Eucainæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. 1	0·022 gm. to 0·065 gm.
*Eucainæ Lactas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. 1	0·022 gm. to 0·065 gm.
*Eucalyptol	... min. 1 to min. 4	0·059 c.c. to 0·237 c.c.
Eucalypti Gummi ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Euonyminum	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Exalginum	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·032 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Ext. Aloes Barb. ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·065 gm. to 0·259 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Ext. Belladonnæ Alcoholic.	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, Belladonnæ Viride	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, Cannabis Indicæ	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, Cascaræ Sagradæ	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, ,, ,, Liq.	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Cimicifugæ Liq.	min. 5 to min. 30	0·296 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Cinchonæ Liq.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Colchici	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, Colocynthidis Comp.	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Ergotæ	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Ergotæ Liq.	min. 10 to min. 30	0·592 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Euonymi Siccum	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Filicis Liq.	min. 45 to min. 90	2·66 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
,, Hamamelidis Liq.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Hydrastis Liq.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Hyoscyami Viride	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Ipecacuanhæ Liq. *(expect.)*	min. ½ to min. 2	0·03 c.c. to 0·118 c.c.
,, ,, ,, *(emetic)*	min. 15 to min. 20	0·888 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Jalapæ	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Krameriæ	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
* ,, Kolæ Liq.	min. 10 to min. 20	0·592 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Nucis Vomicæ	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, ,, ,, Liq.	min. 1 to min. 3	0·059 c.c. to 0·178 c.c.
,, Opii	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, ,, Liq.	min. 5 to min. 30	0·296 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Physostigmatis	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
,, Strophanthi	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Fel Bovinum Purificatum	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Fel Porcinum Purificatum	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
Ferri Arsenas	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. ¼	0·004 gm. to 0·016 gm.
,, Carbonas Saccharatus	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, et Ammonii Citras P.B.	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, ,, ,, ,, (Viridis)	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, et Quininæ Citras	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, et Quininæ et Strychninæ Citras	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·194 gm. to 0·389 gm.
* ,, Glycerophosphas	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·194 gm. to 0·389 gm.
* ,, Hypophosphis	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
* ,, Iodidum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, Phosphas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, ,, c Acid. Arsenios.	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Pyrophosphas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Sulphas	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, ,, Exsiccatus	gr. ½ to gr. 3	0·032 gm. to 0·194 gm.
* ,, Valerianas	gr. 3 to gr. 15	0·194 gm. to 0·972 gm.
Ferrum Redactum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, Tartaratum	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Gelseminæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·00054 gm. to 0·0022 gm.
Glycerinum Pepsini	dr. 1 to dr. 2	3·55 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
Guaiaci Resina	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Guaiacol	min. 1 to min. 5	0·059 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
* ,, Camphoras	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Carbonas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Hæmoglobin	gr. 75 to gr. 150 daily	4·86 gm. to 9·72 gm.
*'Hazeline'	dr. 1 to dr. 3	3·55 c.c. to 10·65 c.c.
†*'Hemisine'	gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{120}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	0·00081 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
*Homatropinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	0·00081 gm. to 0·0032 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*
† *Much larger doses have been given.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
*Homatropinæ Salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·00081 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
Hydrarg. c Cretâ	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 5	0·016 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Hydrarg. Iodidum Flavum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0·008 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Hydrarg. Iodidum Rubrum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0·002 gm. to 0·004 gm.
*Hydrarg. Iodidum Viride ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0·008 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Hydrarg. Perchloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0·002 gm. to 0·004 gm.
Hydrarg. Subchloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. 5	0·0065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Hydrastina	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
*Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
*Hyoscina...	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
*Hyoscyamina	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
*Hypnal	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Ichthyol	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10	0·162 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Iodoformum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3	0·032 gm. to 0·194 gm.
Ipecacuanhæ Rad. *(expect.)*...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·016 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, ,, *(emetic)*...	gr. 15 to gr. 30	0·972 gm. to 1·944 gm.
*Ipecacuanha sine Emetina ...	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
*Iridinum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Jalapa	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Jalapæ Resina	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Jalapinum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Lactopheninum...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Leptandrinum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·016 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Liquor Arsenicalis (Fowler) ...	min. 2 to min. 8	0·118 c.c. to 0·474 c.c.
,, Arsenici Hydrochlor.	min. 2 to min. 8	0·118 c.c. to 0·474 c.c.
,, Arsenici et Hydrarg. Iodidi (Donovan) }	min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Bism. et Ammon. Cit.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Calumbæ Conc. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Chiratæ Conc.... ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Cuspariæ Conc. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Ethyl Nitritis	min. 20 to min. 60	1·184 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Ferri Acetatis... ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
* ,, Ferri Dialysatus ...	min. 10 to min. 30	0·592 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Ferri Perchloridi ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Ferri Pernitratis ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Hydrarg. Perchlor. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Hydrogenii Peroxidi...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
,, Morphinæ Acetatis ...	min. 10 to min. 60	0·592 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, ,, Hydrochloridi	min. 10 to min. 60	0·592 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, ,, Tartratis ...	min. 10 to min. 60	0·592 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Potassæ	min. 10 to min. 30	0·592 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Quassiæ Conc.... ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Rhei Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Sarsæ Comp. Conc. ...	dr. 2 to dr. 8	7·1 c.c. to 28·42 c.c.
,, Senegæ Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Sennæ Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Serpentariæ Conc. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
,, Sodii Arsenatis ...	min. 2 to min. 8	0·118 c.c. to 0·474 c.c.
,, Strychninæ Hydrochlor.	min. 2 to min. 8	0·118 c.c. to 0·474 c.c.
,, Thyroidei	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
*Lithii Benzoas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Bitartras	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Carbonas...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, Citras	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Citras Effervescens ...	gr. 60 to gr. 120	3·89 gm. to 7·78 gm.
* ,, Salicylas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Lupulinum	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Magnesii Carbonas	gr. 5 to gr. 60	0·324 gm. to 3·89 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Magnesii Sulphas	gr. 30 to oz. ½	1·944 gm. to 14·17 gm.
,, ,, Effervescens	dr. 1 to oz. 1	3·89 gm. to 28·35 gm.
* ,, Sulphis	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
*Manganesii Citras	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Dioxidum... ...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras c Acid. Arsenios.	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras cum Quinina..	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras cum Strych....	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Phosphas	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Hypophosph. ...	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Medulla (Bone)...	gr. 3 to gr. 30	0·194 gm. to 1·944 gm.
Menthol	gr. ½ to gr. 2	0·032 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. ⅓	0·0054 gm. to 0·022 gm.
*Methylene Blue	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·065 gm. to 0·259 gm.
*Morphina	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. ½	0·0065 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Morphinæ Acetas	gr. ¼ to gr. ½	0·008 gm. to 0·032 gm.
,, Hydrochloridum ...	gr. ¼ to gr. ½	0·008 gm. to 0·032 gm.
* ,, Phosphas	gr. ¼ to gr. ½	0·008 gm. to 0·032 gm.
* ,, Sulphas	gr. ¼ to gr. ½	0·008 gm. to 0·032 gm.
,, Tartras	gr. ¼ to gr. ½	0·008 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Naphthol β	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Narcotina	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
*Nicotina	gr. ⅛ to gr. 1	0·011 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Nitroglycerinum (Trinitrinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Oleum Cajuputi	min. ½ to min. 3	0·03 c.c. to 0·178 c.c.
,, Crotonis...	min. ¼ to min. 1	0·03 c.c. to 0·059 c.c.
,, Eucalypti	min. ½ to min. 3	0·03 c.c. to 0·178 c.c.
,, Phosphoratum... ...	min. 1 to min. 5	0·059 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
,, Santali	min. 5 to min. 30	0·296 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Terebinthinæ	min. 2 to min. 10	0·118 c.c. to 0·592 c.c.
,, ,, *(anthelmintic)*	dr. ¾ to dr. 4	10·65 c.c. to 14·21 c.c.
Opium	gr. ½ to gr. 2	0·032 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Ovarian Substance ('Varium')	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Pancreatinum	gr. 2 to gr. 4	0·13 gm. to 0·259 gm.
*Papainum	gr. 1 to gr. 8	0·065 gm. to 0·518 gm.
Paraldehydum	dr. ½ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
*Pelletierinæ Tannas	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
Pepsinum	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Phenacetinum	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Phenazonum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Phenol	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
Phosphorus	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
*Physostigminæ Hydrobrom ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
,, Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
Picrotoxinum	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0026 gm.
*Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. ⅓	0·0032 gm. to 0·022 gm.
,, Nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. ½	0·0032 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Pil. Aloes Barbadensis ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Aloes et Asafetidæ ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Aloes et Ferri	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Aloes et Myrrhæ	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Aloes Socotrinæ	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Cambogiæ Comp.	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Colocynthidis Comp. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Ferri...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Pil. Galbani Comp. ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Hydrargyri ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Ipecac. c̄ Scillâ ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Phosphori	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Plumbi c̄ Opio ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 4	0·13 gm. to 0·259 gm.
,, Quininæ Sulphatis	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Rhei Comp. ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Saponis Comp. ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 4	0·13 gm. to 0·259 gm.
,, Scammonii Comp.	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
,, Scillæ Comp. ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·259 gm. to 0·518 gm.
*Piperinum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Piperazina	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Pituitary Gland Substance	... gr. 2 to gr. 6	0·13 gm. to 0·389 gm.
Pix Liquida	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Plumbi Acetas	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Podophylli Resina ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0·016 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Potassii Acetas	... gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·648 gm. to 3·89 gm.
,, Bicarbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Bichromas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0·0065 gm. to 0·013 gm.
,, Bromidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Carbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Chloras ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
* ,, Chloridum ...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·296 gm. to 3·89 gm.
,, Citras	... gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·648 gm. to 2·592 gm.
* ,, Hypophosph.	... gr. 1 to gr. 6	0·065 gm. to 0·389 gm.
,, Iodidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Nitras	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Permanganas	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
,, Tartras ...	... gr. 30 to gr. 240	1·944 gm. to 15·55 gm.
,, ,, Acidus	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·296 gm. to 3·89 gm.
*Prostate Gland Substance	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Pulvis Antimonialis ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·194 gm. to 0·389 gm.
,, Catechu Comp.	... gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·648 gm. to 2·592 gm.
,, Cinnamomi Comp.	... gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·648 gm. to 2·592 gm.
,, Cretæ Aromaticus	... gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·648 gm. to 3·89 gm.
,, ,, ,, c̄ Opio	gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·648 gm. to 2·592 gm.
,, Elaterini Comp.	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·065 gm. to 0·259 gm.
,, Glycyrrh. Comp.	... gr. 60 to gr. 120	3·89 gm. to 7·78 gm.
,, Ipecacuanhæ Comp.	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
,, Jalapæ Comp. ...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·296 gm. to 3·89 gm.
,, Kino Comp. ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Opii Comp. ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Rhei Comp. ...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·296 gm. to 3·89 gm.
,, Scammonii Comp.	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·648 gm. to 1·296 gm.
*Quinina	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·065 gm. to 0·259 gm.
Quininæ Bihydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Bisulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Hydrobromidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Hydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Hydrochlor. Acid.	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Hypophosphis	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
* ,, Phosphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Quinas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 6	0·13 gm. to 0·389 gm.
,, Sulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
* ,, Tannas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·065 gm. to 0·259 gm.
* ,, Valerianas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·065 gm. to 0·259 gm.
*Residuum Rubrum ...	... gr. 5 and upwards	0·324 gm. and upwards
*Resorcinum	... gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·194 gm. to 0·389 gm.
Rhei Radix	... gr. 3 to gr. 30	0·194 gm. to 1·944 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Salicinum	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Salol	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
Santoninum	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Scammoniæ Resina ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 8	0·194 gm. to 0·518 gm.
Scopolaminæ Hydrobrom.	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Soda Tartarata ...	... dr. 2 to dr. 4	7·78 gm. to 15·55 gm.
Sodii Arsenas	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0016 gm. to 0·0065 gm.
,, Benzoas	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Bicarbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Bromidum... ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
* ,, Cacodylas... ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·016 gm. to 0·032 gm.
* ,, Chloras	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
* ,, Glycerophosphas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·324 gm.
,, Hypophosphis ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Iodidum	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Nitris	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Phosphas	... gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	1·944 gm. to 14·17 gm.
,, ,, Effervescens	... dr. 1 to dr. 4	3·89 gm. to 15·55 gm.
,, Salicylas	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Sulphas	... gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	1·944 gm. to 14·17 gm.
,, ,, Effervescens	... dr. 1 to dr. 4	3·89 gm. to 15·55 gm.
,, Sulphis	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
,, Sulphocarbolas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Sparteinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. 1	0·011 gm. to 0·065 gm.
Spiritus Ætheris ...	... min. 20 to min. 90	1·184 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
,, ,, Comp.	... min. 20 to min. 90	1·184 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
,, ,, Nitrosi	... min. 20 to min. 90	1·184 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
,, Ammon. Arom.	... min. 20 to min. 90	1·184 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
,, Ammon. Fetidus	... min. 20 to min. 90	1·184 c.c. to 5·33 c.c.
,, Camphoræ ...	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
*Spleen Substance ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·324 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*Strontii Bromidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·324 gm. to 1·944 gm.
* ,, Iodidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
*Strophanthin	... gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00013 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Strychnina	... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0043 gm.
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0043 gm.
* ,, Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0043 gm.
* ,, Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0043 gm.
*Stypticinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{3}{4}$	0·016 gm. to 0·049 gm.
Sulphonal	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
*Supra-renal Gland ...	gr. 5 and upwards	0·324 gm. and upwards
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Cascaræ Aromat. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
,, Chloral	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
,, Codeinæ	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
,, Ferri Phosph. c Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton)	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Ferri Phosphatis ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
* ,, Ferri Phosphatis Comp.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.
Terebenum	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
*Tetronal	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·648 gm. to 1·296 gm.
Thymol	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·032 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Thymus Gland	... gr. 5 to gr. 25	0·324 gm. to 1·62 gm.
Thyroid Gland	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·194 gm. to 0·648 gm.
Tinctura Aconiti ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, ,, (repeated) ...	min. 2 to min. 5	0·118 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
,, Actææ Racemosæ ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Aloes	... dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·776 c.c. to 7·1 c.c.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

* *These preparations are non-official.*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
Tinctura Belladonnæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
* ,, Bryoniæ ...	... min. 1 to min. 10	0·059 c.c. to 0·592 c.c.
,, Camphoræ Comp.	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Cannabis Indicæ	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Cantharidis ...	... min. 2 to min. 15	0·118 c.c. to 0.888 c.c.
,, Capsici ...	... min. 1 to min. 15	0·059 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Chlorof. et Morphinæ Comp.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Cimicifugæ ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Cinchonæ ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Cinchonæ Comp.	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Colchici Seminum	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Conii	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
* ,, Convallariæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 20	0·296 c.c. to 1·184 c.c.
,, Digitalis ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Ergotæ Ammon.	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Ferri Perchloridi	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Gelsemii ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Guaiaci Ammon.	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Hamamelidis...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3.55 c.c.
,, Hydrastis ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3.55 c.c.
,, Hyoscyami ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Iodi	... min. 2 to min. 5	0·118 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
,, Jaborandi ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Lobeliæ Ætherea	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Nucis Vomicæ	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Opii	... min. 5 to min. 30	0·296 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, ,, Ammoniata	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Podophylli ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Pruni Virginianæ	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Quininæ ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, ,, Ammon.	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
* ,, Sabinæ ...	... min. 20 to min. 60	1·184 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Scillæ	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Stramonii ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Strophanthi ...	... min. 5 to min. 15	0·296 c.c. to 0·888 c.c.
,, Sumbul ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Tolutana ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
,, Valerianæ Ammon.	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
* ,, Warburgii ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 4	1·776 c.c. to 14·21 c.c.
,, Zingiberis ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·776 c.c. to 3·55 c.c.
Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Trional	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
*Urea	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·324 gm. to 1·296 gm.
*Urethane	... gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·648 gm. to 3·89 gm.
*Uranii Nitras	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·065 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Urotropina	... gr. 3 to gr. 15	0·194 gm. to 0·972 gm.
*'Varium' (Ovarian Substance)	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·324 gm. to 0·648 gm.
*Veronal	... gr. 5 to gr. 15½	0·324 gm. to 1·0 gm.
Vinum Antimoniale (*diaphoretic*)	min. 10 to min. 30	0·592 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, ,, (*emetic*)	... dr. 2 to dr. 4	7·1 c.c. to 14·21 c.c.
* ,, Carnis et Ferri (B.W.&Co.)	dr. 1 to dr. 4	3·55 c.c. to 14·21 c.c.
,, Colchici	... min. 10 to min. 30	0·592 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, Ipecac. (*expectorant*)...	min. 10 to min. 30	0·592 c.c. to 1·776 c.c.
,, ,, (*emetic*)	... dr. 4 to dr. 6	14·21 c.c. to 21·31 c.c.
*Warburg Tincture ...	... dr. ½ to dr. 4	1·776 c.c. to 14·21 c.c.
Zinci Acetas	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·065 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Oxidum	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·648 gm.
,, Sulphas (*tonic*) ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
,, ,, (*emetic*)	... gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·648 gm. to 1·944 gm.
,, Valerianas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
*'Zymine'	... gr. 1 to gr. 6	0·065 gm. to 0·389 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, see page 189

**These preparations are non-official.*

HYPODERMIC POSOLOGICAL TABLE

	IMPERIAL	METRIC EQUIVALENT
*Aconitinæ Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00016 gm.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochlor.	... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0032 gm. to 0·0065 gm.
Atropinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{2}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
*Caffeinæ Sodio-salicylas	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4	0·032 gm. to 0·259 gm.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·0065 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Codeinæ Phosphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·016 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·016 gm. to 0·032 gm.
*Curara	... gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·0054 gm. to 0·032 gm.
*Digitalinum (Amorph.)	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0022 gm.
*Digitalinum (Cryst.) ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{150}$	0·00013 gm. to 0·0005 gm.
*Ergotininæ Citras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Eserinæ Salicylas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0026 gm.
*Eucainæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. 2	0·022 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Eucainæ Lactas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. 2	0·022 gm. to 0·13 gm.
†*'Hemisine'	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Heroin Hydrochlor.	... gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	0·0026 gm. to 0·0054 gm.
*Homatropinæ Hydrochlor.	... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00026 gm. to 0·0032 gm.
Hydrarg. Perchloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·00108 gm. to 0·0022 gm.
*Hydrarg. Succinimidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·01 gm. to 0·016 gm.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00032 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Injectiones Hypodermicæ P.B.		
Apomorphinæ ...	... min. 5 to min. 10	0·296 c.c. to 0·592 c.c.
Cocainæ	... min. 2 to min. 5	0·118 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
Ergotæ	... min. 3 to min. 10	0·178 c.c. to 0·592 c.c.
Morphinæ (Tartratis)	... min. 2 to min. 5	0·118 c.c. to 0·296 c.c.
*Morphinæ Bimeconas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·016 gm.
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·016 gm.
*Morphinæ Phosphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·016 gm.
*Morphinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·016 gm.
Morphinæ Tartras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·016 gm.
Physostigminæ Salicylas	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0026 gm.
Picrotoxinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0026 gm.
Pilocarpinæ Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·0032 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Potassii Permanganas...	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·065 gm. to 0·194 gm.
Quininæ Bihydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
Quininæ Bisulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·065 gm. to 0·324 gm.
*Quininæ Hydrobromidum	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·032 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Sparteinæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0·032 gm. to 0·065 gm.
*Strophanthin	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00013 gm. to 0·00065 gm.
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum...	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00043 gm. to 0·0065 gm.
*Strychninæ Nitras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00043 gm. to 0·0065 gm.
*Strychninæ Sulphas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00043 gm. to 0·0065 gm.
Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	0·00026 gm. to 0·0013 gm.

These preparations are non-official.
†Much larger doses have been given.

DOSES PROPORTIONATE TO AGE

The rule commonly given for fixing the dose for children is to divide the age by the age increased by 12. Thus, for a child two years old, the dose would be $2 \div (2 + 12) = \frac{1}{7}$ the ordinary adult dose. There are well known exceptions to this rule, as in the administration of calomel, belladonna, hyoscyamus, or arsenic, of which drugs children tolerate large doses; and opium, which in very small doses may cause fatal results in infants. It is stated that children of five will tolerate as large doses of arsenic as adults, and that girls often require more than boys. Generally the dose of cathartics should be greater, and that of narcotics less than

indicated by this rule. The following table gives a safe working age-dose somewhat smaller than that based on the above calculation.

If the adult dose of any given drug be 60 grains or minims, a patient

under 6 months	would take	3	grains or	minims.			
½ year	to 1 year	,,	,,	4	,,	,,	
1 year	to 2 years	,,	,,	5	,,	,,	
2 years	to 3 years	,,	,,	7½	,,	,,	
3 ,,	4 ,,	,,	,,	10	,,	,,	
4 ,,	6 ,,	,,	,,	15	,,	,,	
6 ,,	10 ,,	,,	,,	20	,,	,,	
10 ,,	13 ,,	,,	,,	25	,,	,,	
13 ,,	16 ,,	,,	,,	30	,,	,,	
16 ,,	18 ,,	,,	,,	40	,,	,,	
18 ,,	20 ,,	,,	,,	50	,,	,,	
21 ,,		,,	,,	60	,,	,,	

The proportionate dose for any age, twenty years or less, may also be found by taking one-twentieth of the full therapeutic dose, and multiplying the result by the age in years.

The doses may require lessening for patients advanced in life; but no exact rules can be laid down.

The dose of most drugs is slightly larger when given by the rectum than when administered by the mouth. The hypodermic dose is slightly smaller than that by the mouth.

THERMOMETERS

Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Réaumur

This table shows the relationship between these three thermometric scales at certain temperatures.

To convert degrees F. into degrees C., deduct 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

To convert degrees C. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

To convert degrees F. into degrees R., deduct 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9.

To convert degrees R. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 4, and add 32.

Freezing point = 32° F.; 0° C.; and 0° R.

Boiling point = 212° F.; 100° C.; and 80° R.

F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.
212	100	80	95	35	28
200	93·3	74·7	94	34·4	27·6
150	65·6	52·4	92	33·3	26·7
112	44·4	35·5	90	32·2	25·8
110	43·3	34·7	88	31·1	24·9
108	42·2	33·8	86	30	24
106	41·1	32·9	84	28·9	23·1
105	40·6	32·4	82	27·8	22·2
104	40	32	80	26·7	21·3
103	39·4	31·6	78	25·6	20·4
102	38·9	31·1	76	24·4	19·6
101·5	38·6	30·9	74	23·3	18·7
101	38·3	30·7	72	22·2	17·8
100·5	38·1	30·4	70	21·1	16·9
100	37·8	30·2	68	20	16
99·5	37·5	30	66	18·9	15·1
99	37·2	29·8	64	17·8	14·2
98·4 (Body temperature)	36·9	29·5	62	16·7	13·3
			60	15·6	12·4
98	36·7	29·3	58	14·4	11·6
97·5	36·4	29·1	56	13·3	10·7
97	36·1	28·9	54	12·2	9·8
96·5	35·8	28·7	52	11·1	8·9
96	35·6	28·4	32	0	0
95·5	35·3	28·2			

POISONING
SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

In cases of poisoning, the best treatment, wherever possible, is immediately to remove the poison from the stomach by washing it out, or by inducing vomiting, so as to prevent absorption. In corrosive poisoning, however, the condition of the stomach and œsophagus renders this procedure dangerous, from the liability to perforation; and the better course is to neutralise the poison or render it inert, and not to attempt its removal. Where the poison has already been absorbed, the physiological antidote, if there be one, should immediately be given. It is important to find the approximate quantity of the poison which has been taken, in order that the needful quantity of the antidote may be judged.

The patient's general condition must be carefully observed, and every means taken to increase the resistance to the poison, until its effects have passed off. Cardiac stimulants—brandy or ether, or strychnine hypodermically—may be required, while artificial respiration and warmth are most important. Oxygen inhalation may be helpful. There is danger from the loss of heat when a patient is insufficiently clothed during prolonged artificial respiration. Feeding, preferably by the rectum, may be imperative, and the possible need for catheterisation should be borne in mind. Coffee and other stimulants may be given per rectum. In some cases of poisoning, followed by depression or collapse, an intravenous or rectal injection of saline solution is extremely useful. It may be prepared by dissolving 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, or 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride Comp. (two of either preparation) in one pint of water previously boiled. The solution should be used at a temperature of about 100° F.

Emptying the Stomach.—By the stomach pump, or, preferably, by the stomach tube (which when inverted forms a syphon), the stomach may be repeatedly washed out.

Emetics.—The following are the most useful emetics:—

1. The hypodermic injection of 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ or gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or of 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. The addition of the strychnine tends to prevent the depression which is sometimes produced when the apomorphine is administered alone.
2. Mustard powder: a tablespoonful in 8 oz. of warm water.
3. Common salt: two tablespoonfuls in 8 oz. of tepid water.
4. Zinc Sulphate: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
5. Ammonium Carbonate: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
6. Powdered Ipecacuanha: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
7. Copper Sulphate: gr. 5 to gr. 10 in 4 oz. of warm water.

If none of the above remedies be immediately available, copious draughts of warm water and irritation of the fauces should be tried.

The following table gives the symptoms and treatment for the more common cases of poisoning.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
	Acids	
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Spirit of Salt) NITRIC ACID SULPHURIC ACID (Oil of Vitriol)	Those of *corrosive poisoning*— 1. Pain in mouth, throat and abdomen, the mucous membrane being partially destroyed. 2. Intense thirst. 3. Difficulty in speaking and swallowing. 4. Vomiting of altered blood—brown or black, with coagulated mucus and shreds of mucous membrane. 5. Constipation usual, and suppression of urine. 6. Convulsions may occur. 7. Profound collapse. (*a*) Skin—pale, cold, clammy. (*b*) Face—cyanosed. (*c*) Eyes—sunk, wild-looking, pupils often dilated. (*d*) Pulse—rapid, thready, low tension. (*e*) Respiration—laboured. (*f*) Temperature—subnormal. 8. If perforation occur, symptoms of peritonitis. 9. Staining of tissues and clothing.	1. *Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic*, but neutralise the acid by giving one of the following:— (*a*) Whiting, (*b*) Chalk, (*c*) Wall Plaster, (*d*) Sodium Carbonate (washing soda), (*e*) Potassium Carbonate, mixed with, or dissolved in, plenty of water, (*f*) Magnesium Carbonate, ½ to 1 oz. in a tumblerful of water, or (*g*) Soap and water in large draughts. 2. Next give one of the following:— (*a*) Milk and Egg, (*b*) Olive Oil, ¼ pint, in 1 pint of water, or (*c*) Thick Gruel. 3. Diminish shock and ease pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅓. 4. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.
OXALIC ACID SALT OF SORREL SALT OF LEMONS		1. *Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic*, but give (*a*) Whiting, (*b*) Chalk, (*c*) Wall Plaster, or (*d*) Lime Water freely; or (*e*) Saccharated Solution of Lime, in drachm doses, frequently repeated. A full dose of Castor Oil should be given afterwards. 2. Milk, freely. 3. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.

ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES	CLOTHING
Hydrochloric	Greyish white.	Bright red.
Nitric	Bright yellow.	Yellow, orange red, or brown.
Sulphuric	White, or charring to brown or black.	Dirty brown, edges may be red.
Oxalic	White or brown.	Brown to orange red

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (*continued*)		
CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)	1. Those of corrosive poisoning. See page 192. 2. Lips and mouth white and hardened. 3. Urine greenish, dark, or suppressed. 4. Nervous symptoms—reflexes abolished, muscles relaxed, stupor, anæsthesia. There may be return to consciousness, with apparent great improvement, and then, some hours after, death may occur suddenly from collapse.	1. Insert Syphon Stomach Tube with care, and wash out the stomach with successive quantities of one of the following, until there is no smell of carbolic acid in fluid coming from stomach. Leave stomach full of fluid :— (*a*) Sodium Sulphate, ½ oz., in 1 pint of warm water ; (*b*) Magnesium Sulphate, ½ oz., in 1 pint of warm water ; or (*c*) Saccharated Solution of Lime, 1 drachm, in 1 pint of warm water. 2. After allowing a certain time for the absorption of the salt, empty stomach and give one of the following :— (*a*) Olive Oil, about ¼ pint, in 1 pint of water ; (*b*) Milk, freely ; or (*c*) White of Egg in water, freely. 3. Give alcohol and general Stimulants freely, and apply Warmth to extremities. 4. Artificial respiration, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of 'Soloid' Saline Solution.
HYDROCYANIC ACID (Prussic Acid) CYANIDES	Symptoms come on in the act of swallowing, or immediately afterwards. 1. Giddiness, staggering, loss of motor power. 2. Insensibility. 3. Respiration—panting. 4. Convulsions may occur. 5. Profound collapse. (*a*) Skin—cold, clammy (*b*) Eyes—fixed, glistening, pupils dilated, no reaction. (*c*) Limbs—flaccid. (*d*) Pulse—imperceptible. 6. *The breath may have the odour of bitter almonds. Prompt recognition of this is important.*	*These poisons act with exceeding rapidity*, and the greatest haste is necessary when dealing with them. If the patient is seen *immediately* after the poison is taken, at once use 1, 2, and 3. After 2, continue the cold douche, and proceed rapidly to 4, 5, and 6. If not seen *immediately* after the poison is taken, 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 may be tried. 1. Place patient in open air. 2. (*a*) Stomach tube or (*b*) Emetic. 3. Cold douche (from height) to head and spine, or cold water dashed on continuously. 4. Artificial respiration (20 to minute), and Ammonia inhalation by the nostrils.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (*continued*)		
HYDROCYANIC ACID (*continued*)		5. Dissolve about gr. 15 of Sulphate of Iron and about min. 20 of Tincture (or Solution) of Perchloride of Iron in a wineglassful of water, then add 1 to 2 drachms of Magnesium Carbonate previously made into a thin cream with water. Mix and administer, and repeat if necessary. (*Note.*—The above quantities are equivalent to about min. 100 of Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., P.B.) 6. Ether hypodermically or stimulants internally.
Caustic Alkalies		
CAUSTIC POTASH CAUSTIC SODA SOAP LEES STRONG AMMONIA	1. Gastro-intestinal symptoms, as in corrosive poisoning. See page 192. 2. Purging usual, with pain and straining. 3. Body cold, with cold sweat. 4. Countenance anxious. 5. Pulse rapid and weak.	1. *Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic*, but neutralise alkali by giving one of the following:— (*a*) Vinegar freely diluted with water; (*b*) Lemon Juice in water; (*c*) 'Tabloid' Citric Acid in water; or (*d*) Tartaric Acid, ½ drachm, in ½ pint of water, repeated. 2. When the alkali is neutralised, give one of the following:— (*a*) Milk, very freely; or (*b*) Olive Oil, ¼ pint, in 1 pint of water; (c) White of Egg. 3. To lessen shock and ease pain, use 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅓. 4. Give stimulants.
Inorganic Poisons		
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS— Tartar Emetic Butter of Antimony (Acute poisoning)	Antimony and Arsenic— Symptoms usually appear in from a quarter of an hour to one hour. 1. Burning heat, and constriction or choking in throat, rendering swallowing difficult.	1. Incessant vomiting is usually a symptom of poisoning by antimony compounds. In such cases the vomiting should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water. Should vomiting not have occurred, use (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)		
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS (*continued*)	2. Nausea, *and incessant vomiting and purging.* The vomited matter may be green from bile, or, in the case of arsenic, black from the admixture of soot, or blue from indigo. 3. Pain in stomach and abdomen. 4. Cramps in calves of legs. 5. Urine may be suppressed. 6. There may be delirium or paralysis. 7. Collapse.—*Skin* cold, clammy, and may show eczematous rash; *pulse* small, quick, irregular, or imperceptible.	2. (*a*) Strong Tea; or (*b*) Tannic Acid, gr. 30, in warm water, and repeat draughts as often as vomiting occurs. 3. When vomiting subsides, give (*a*) White of Egg in water, or (*b*) Milk, freely. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 5. Treat collapse with Stimulants internally. Hot Water Bottles to extremities, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of 'Soloid' Saline Solution.
ARSENIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS (Acute poisoning)	See Antimony.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. The complete removal of contents is important. 2. (*a*) Ferric Hydrate, prepared as follows: Dilute oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Solution (or Tincture) of Perchloride of Iron* with a wineglassful of water, and add it to a solution of oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda) in about half a tumblerful of water. Mix and administer. Repeat the draught as necessary. (*Note.*—These quantities are stated to render insoluble at least gr. 5 of Arsenic.) (*b*) Dialysed Iron (Wyeth) in frequently repeated tablespoonfuls until ten have been taken, each followed by a little Common Salt dissolved in water. 3. Give (*a*) Milk and Eggs; (*b*) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in 1 pint of water; (*c*) Barley Water. 4. Stimulants for prostration; Ice for thirst; Hot Water Bottles to extremities. 5. When all acute symptoms have subsided, 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

* *'Soloid' or 'Tabloid' Ferric Chloride*

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)		
Copper Salts— Verdigris Blue Vitriol (Acute Poisoning)	1. Salivation. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting (bluish or greenish), griping. Late symptoms are— 3. Giddiness and headache. 4. Delirium and convulsions, which may be very violent. 5. Pulse rapid. 6. Jaundice and suppression of urine. 7. Coma.	Vomiting usually occurs in cases of poisoning by copper salts. When this is not the case 1 and 2 should be used. 1. *Before* emptying stomach, give large quantities of Milk and Eggs. 2. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 3. 1 dr. of Potassium Ferrocyanide in half a tumblerful of water. Repeat as necessary. 4. Demulcent drinks. 5. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, or (*b*) Opium Tincture, min. 20, in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water, by the mouth.
Iodine Preparations— Iodine Iodides Iodoform	Iodine— 1. Pain and heat in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting and purging, vomit being yellow, or blue if starchy matter is present in the stomach. Stools may contain blood. 3. Intense thirst. 4. May be giddiness, faintness, and convulsions. Iodides— Large doses may give acute irritant symptoms, like Iodine. *Chronic poisoning*, 'Iodism,' is shown by— 1. Frontal headache. 2. Eyes and nose water. 3. Salivation. 4. Inflammation about the fauces, which may extend to the gums or to the trachea. 5. Skin—erythema and acne. 6. Atrophy of glands, e.g., mammæ and testicles. 7. Rarely albuminuria.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Sodium Bicarbonate, 2 dr., in half a tumblerful of water; or (*b*) Lead Acetate, 2 dr., in a wineglassful of water. When (*b*) is given, be careful not to repeat more than once, unless the quantity of poison be known. (*c*) If the poison be Iodine, large quantities of starch made into draughts with cold water. 3. Demulcents; and (*a*) Milk and Eggs, or (*b*) Milk, and Flour boiled with Water. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. Iodism. Preventive. 1. Give large doses. 2. Combine with the administration of large doses of Sodium Bicarbonate (30-60 gr.), Sulphanilic Acid (60-90 gr.), and Arsenic in small doses.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)		
IODINE PREPARATIONS (*continued*)	IODOFORM— Symptoms vary much in severity, and usually only two or three are present at one time. 1. Giddiness. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting. 3. Erythema. 4. Temperature high, pulse rapid. 5. Pupils dilated. 6. Persistent drowsiness. 7. Mental symptoms — melancholia, hallucinations, delirium—especially at night.	Curative. 1. Stop the administration. 2. Give Sodium Bicarbonate and Sulphanilic Acid. 3. Starch, demulcents and large quantities of water. 4. Warm baths. 5. Symptomatic treatment.
LEAD AND SALTS (Acute Poisoning)	1. Metallic taste, dry throat, intense thirst. 2. Abdominal colic. 3. Constipation, faeces dark. Vomiting may occur. 4. Giddiness, stupor, convulsions, coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Give (*a*) Magnesium Sulphate, oz. ½, in a tumblerful of water, or (*b*) Sodium Sulphate, oz. ½, in a tumblerful of water; or (*c*) Dilute Sulphuric Acid, min. 30, in a tumblerful of water. 3. (*a*) Milk; (*b*) White of Egg; or (*c*) Demulcent drinks, all freely. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ¼.
MERCURY AND SALTS— (Acute Poisoning) Corrosive Sublimate White Precipitate Red Precipitate Vermilion Cinnabar	1. Metallic taste, choking sensation. 2. Pain in stomach, vomiting and purging of stringy mucus and blood. 3. Tongue may be white and shrivelled. 4. Skin cold, clammy. 5. Pulse feeble, rapid. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. Do not empty stomach before giving large quantities of (*a*) White of Egg mixed with Milk or Water, much to be preferred to (*b*) Flour and Water. 2. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 3. For pain and purging, Opium Tincture, min. 20, in oz. 1 of water. 4. Demulcents, and Stimulants if much depression.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)		
PHOSPHORUS— Rat Paste Matches	Symptoms usually occur in three stages. I. A few hours after administration. 1. Garlic taste. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation—burning pain, thirst, swelling of abdomen, vomiting of blood (green or black). Vomit has garlic odour, and in the dark is phosphorescent. The patient may die or there may be— II. Intermission of symptoms for three days or more, with feeling of malaise, followed by— III. Final stage. 1. Intense jaundice. 2. Enlarged liver and distended abdomen. 3. Great prostration—cold sweat, anxious look, feeble pulse, muscular twitchings, coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Copper Sulphate, gr. 3, dissolved in oz. 4 of water, every five minutes until vomiting is induced, then every fifteen to thirty minutes. Copper Sulphate acts not merely as an emetic, but also as an antidote, forming an insoluble phosphide of copper. 3. Zinc Sulphate, gr. 20, dissolved in oz. 4 of water, as emetic. After free emesis has been produced,— 4. Old, or French, Turpentine, min. 40, in oz. 1 of water, every ½ hour for 1 hour, then three times a day. *Avoid American or German Turpentine.* 5. Magnesium Sulphate, oz. ½, as a purge. 6. Demulcents, especially Milk and Eggs. *Avoid Oils and Fats.* 7. 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅛, for pain.
SILVER NITRATE (Lunar Caustic)	1. Pain in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting of whitish, flaky matter, which blackens on exposure to light.	1. Two tablespoonfuls of Common Salt in a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. 2. Emetic to remove precipitated silver chloride. 3. Large draughts of White of Egg in water.
ZINC SALTS— White Vitriol Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid	1. Lips and mouth corroded. 2. Pain in throat and stomach, and difficulty in swallowing. 3. Vomiting—blood-stained. 4. Pulse and respiration rapid. 5. Convulsions, paralysis, coma.	*Do not use Stomach Tube, or Emetic*, because of corrosion of membranes, but give— 1. Large draughts of White of Egg and Milk. 2. Large quantities of Sodium Carbonate or Potassium Carbonate, dissolved in warm water. 3. (*a*) Tannic Acid, or (*b*) Strong Tea. 4. Demulcents. 5. For pain, (*a*) Opium Tincture, min. 30, or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅛.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
	Organic Poisons	
ACONITE ACONITINE	1. Tingling and numbness of tongue and mouth, and sense of formication over the body. 2. Nausea and vomiting, with epigastric pain. 3. Dyspnœa. 4. Pulse irregular, weak. 5. Skin cold clammy, features bloodless. 6. Giddiness, staggering walk, limbs feel weighty. 7. The mind remains clear.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Digitalis Tincture, min. 20; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. If former not retained, inject Brandy (diluted) into rectum, or give Intravenous or Rectal injections of 'Soloid' Saline Solution. 4. Artificial respiration and friction. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. 6. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
ALCOHOL (Acute poisoning)	1. Face flushed usually, lips livid. 2. Eyes congested, pupils usually dilated and fixed. 3. Skin—sweating. 4. Giddiness, tottering gait. 5. Confusion of thought, vacant expression. 6. Convulsions, stupor, coma. There may be apparent recovery, then, after some hours or days, sudden death.	1. Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 30, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water. 2. If necessary, (*a*) Stomach Tube. If patient delirious, produce emesis with (*b*) 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, or with (*c*) 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (Hypodermic). 3. Rouse patient. Cold affusion. Battery. Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Warmth to extremities.
ANTIPYRINE ANTIFEBRIN PHENACETIN EXALGIN RESORCIN	1. Vomiting. 2. Face cyanosed. 3. Skin—profuse sweat. Sometimes rash simulating measles, scarlatina, or pemphigus. 4. Collapse—feeble irregular pulse, slow respiration.	1. Stimulants. 2. Warmth to extremities. 3. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
BELLADONNA— Atropine Nightshade Berries	1. Secretions paralysed, hence throat and skin are dry, and urine is suppressed. 2. Skin flushed. 3. Temperature raised. 4. Pulse quick. 5. Respiration slow and deep. 6. Pupils widely dilated. 7. Purging. 8. Delirium.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Pilocarpine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. 3. Stimulants and Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. Warmth.
CANTHARIDES— Blistering Fluid Spanish Fly	1. Burning pain in throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing. 2. Vomiting and diarrhœa—mucus and blood, may contain shining particles of the powder. 3. Salivation and swelling of salivary glands. 4. Incessant desire to micturate, only a little blood or albuminous urine being passed. 5. Peritonitis, with headache, quick pulse, high temperature. 6. Convulsions and stupor.	1. (*a*) If patient is seen shortly after poison is swallowed, and mucous membranes are not yet blistered, use Stomach Tube; (*b*) if throat blistered, produce emesis with 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (Hypodermic). 2. (*a*) White of Egg in Milk or Barley Water, or (*b*) Thick Gruel. 3. Stimulants. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Avoid oils and fats.*
CASTOR OIL SEEDS	See Croton Oil.	Same as Croton oil.
CHLORAL CHLORALAMIDE	1. Skin cold, face livid. 2. Temperature subnormal. 3. Pulse and respiration slow. 4. Deep coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. 3. Warmth. Friction. Hot Coffee. 4. Stimulants. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Oxygen inhalation.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
CHLOROFORM—Failure of heart or respiration in Anæsthesia		1. Pull out tongue, place head lower than body; Fresh Air; inhale 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite. 2. Artificial respiration (20 to minute). 3. (*a*) Ether hypodermically; (*b*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; (*c*) Brandy, diluted, per rectum; (*d*) 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' and Atropine Sulphate intravenously. 4. As a last resource, bleed through jugular vein.
COCAINE	1. Pallor, dry skin. 2. Giddiness and fainting. 3. Pulse and respiration quick. 4. Nervous symptoms—tremors, delusions, convulsions.	1. Stomach Tube. 2. Stimulants (Brandy or Sal Volatile). 3. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr $\frac{1}{30}$. 4. 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{50}$. 5. Inhalation of 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, or Ammonia Vapour. 6. Artificial respiration.
COLCHICUM	Symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation, followed by collapse.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. If Stomach Tube is employed, wash stomach out with Milk, or Olive Oil, 4 oz., in one pint of water. 2. Demulcent drinks, especially White of Egg in Milk. 3. Relieve pain by (*a*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; or (*b*) Opium Tincture, min. 20. 4. Stimulants.
CROTON OIL AND VIOLENT PURGATIVES	1. Abdominal colic. 2. Vomiting, purging, matter sometimes bloodstained or watery. 3. Features pale and pinched. 4. Skin—perspiration. 5. Pulse small, weak, thready. 6. Urine diminished or suppressed. 7. May be delirium.	
CONIUM (Hemlock)	1. Motor paralysis, shown by— (*a*) Weakness of limbs, staggering gait. (*b*) Inability to swallow. (*c*) Paralysis of muscles of respiration, causing asphyxia. 2. Pupils dilated and fixed, loss of sight. 3. Consciousness is preserved.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. 3. Warmth and Stimulants. 4. Artificial respiration.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)	1. Abdominal pain, vomiting (green), purging. 2. Headache, lethargy, delirium, convulsions, coma. 3. Pulse, slow, small, irregular. 4. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 5. Skin cold, pale, covered with sweat. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic, the best being 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (Hypodermic). 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Tannin, gr. 10 in oz. 2 of water, repeated frequently; or (*b*) large draughts of strong Tea or Coffee. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. Aconite to control the flutterings of the heart. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained.
ELATERINUM ELATERIUM	See Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
FUNGI, POISONOUS (Muscarine)	1. Thirst. 2. Colic, vomiting, purging. 3. Mental excitement, followed by coma. 4. Extremities cold. 5. Pulse slow, respiration stertorous. 6. Pupils dilated.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Purgatives, *e.g.*, Castor Oil, 1 oz. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. 'Tabloid' Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. 5. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
GASES, POISONOUS— Acetylene Carbon Monoxide Carbon Dioxide Coal Gas Marsh Gas Pit Gas	1. Giddiness and singing in ears. 2. Lividity of face and body. 3. Loss of muscular power. 4. Heart and respiration—violent action. 5. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 6. Convulsions, coma or asphyxia.	1. Fresh Air. Artificial Respiration. Friction. 2. Oxygen inhalation. Ammonia to nostrils. 3. Warmth and Stimulants. 4. Intravenous or Rectal injection of 'Soloid' Saline Solution. 5. Respiratory and Cardiac Tonics. 6. Cold douche to head and chest.
HYOSCYAMUS	See Belladonna.	Same as Belladonna.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
JALAP	See Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
OPIUM— Battley's Solution Chlorodyne Codeine Dionin Dover Powder Heroin Laudanum Morphine Nepenthe Paregoric	After preliminary stage of mental excitement— 1. Headache, weariness, sleepiness. 2. Diminution of sensibility. 3. Pupils contracted, "pin point," and later have no reaction. 4. Face pale or cyanosed, skin cold. 5. Muscular relaxation. 6. Respiration slow, irregular, stertorous. 7. Pulse feeble. 8. Coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Hot Coffee. 3. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate slightly in excess of quantity of morphine taken (when known). When the quantity of morphine taken is unknown, eight to ten grains of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate dissolved in half a tumblerful of water should be given. In case of laudanum poisoning, six grains of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate dissolved in plenty of water should be taken for each ounce of laudanum. It should be dissolved in from four to eight oz. of water, and the stomach afterwards washed out two or three times, at intervals of half an hour, with a weak solution of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate. In poisoning by hypodermic injection of morphine, the stomach should also be washed out with a weak solution of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate. 4. Rouse patient and dash cold water on face. 5. 'Tabloid' Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, repeated if necessary until gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ has been given. 6. Warmth to extremities. 7. Artificial respiration. Inhalation of Oxygen. 8. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Caffeine Sodio-salicylate (Hypodermic) gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
PARAFFIN— Petroleum	1. Burning pain in mouth, gullet, and stomach. 2. Vomiting, matter shows layer of oil, and has odour of paraffin. 3. Thirst, and restlessness, especially at night. 4. Breath smells of oil. 5. Body cold, face pale and anxious. 6. Pulse feeble but regular. 7. Respiration sighing. 8. Coma may ensue.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. Warmth. Friction. 3. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
PTOMAINES— Animal Alkaloids Poisonous Meat Poisonous Fish	1. Vomiting and purging. 2. Colic. 3. Headache. 4. Great muscular weakness. 5. Tongue often brown. 6. Temperature raised. 7. Pulse quick.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Stimulants for collapse. 3. Purgatives. 4. 'Tabloid' Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. The internal administration of the Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus has also been recommended in ptomaine poisoning.
SNAKE BITE	1. Locally, pain swelling, inflammation. 2. Faintness, depression, exhaustion. 3. Vomiting. 4. Cold sweats. 5. Paralysis, first of limbs, then of whole body. 6. Unconsciousness. 7. Albuminuria and convulsions may occur.	1. Ligature the part above the bite. 2. Incise and cauterise. 3. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$. 4. (*a*) Inject into wound (or, if there be much swelling, at two or three spots around the wound) 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate (Hypodermic), gr. 2; or, (*b*) if case is less serious, place 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate, gr. 5, directly in the wound. 5. Anti-venom Serum (hypodermic or preferably intra-venous injection). 6. Stimulants; Sal Volatile, or Ammonium Carbonate, well diluted, in full doses, repeated.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
STRYCHNINE— Nux Vomica Brucine Vermin Killer	1. Feeling of suffocation, and lividity of face. 2. Tetanic convulsions, with short intermissions, causing (*a*) Sweating and exhaustion. (*b*) Opisthotonos (*c*) Risus sardonicus (*d*) Staring eyeballs. (*e*) Fixed chest and hard abdominal muscles. 3. Hearing and sight are acute, and consciousness is retained. 4. *The jaw muscles are not affected till late.*	1. (*a*) Wash out stomach with Stomach Tube, if condition of patient permits it; (*b*) Emetic: 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic) gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, is best in this case. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Tannin, gr. 20 to gr. 40, in oz. 2 of water; or (*b*) Iodine Tincture, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in half a tumblerful of water, followed by Emetic or Stomach Tube. 3. 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, dr. 2, in a tumblerful of water, to be repeated every quarter of an hour if necessary. 4. *Inhalation of Chloroform to control convulsions.* In severe cases this is the first step in treatment. 5. Artificial respiration.
SULPHONAL TRIONAL VERONAL	1. Pain in stomach, and vomiting. 2. Constipation. 3. Nervous symptoms—confusion of mind, ataxia, and partial paralysis. 4. Pupils normal and react to light. 5. *Hæmatoporphyrinuria*, and later, suppression of urine. 6. Profound collapse, and unconsciousness.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. 3. Warmth to extremities. 4. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Recumbent position to be maintained.
TURPENTINE	1. Turpentine odour in breath. 2. Respiration stertorous. 3. Pupils contracted. 4. Tetanic convulsions, and coma. 5. Irritability of bladder, *urine having odour of violets.* Has some semblance to opium poisoning.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Magnesium Sulphate, 1 oz., in half a tumblerful of water, as a purge. 3. 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. 4. Demulcent drinks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Incubation Period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the *latest* exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to fade		
CHICKEN POX	10 to 16 days	1st day and 3 following days	About 4th	20 days	When every scab has fallen off.
DIPHTHERIA	2 to 10 days	... ...	...	12 days	In 4 weeks, if no discharges and no albumin, and if bacteriological examination of nose and throat be negative.
GERMAN MEASLES (Roetheln)	7 to 18 days or even longer	2nd to 4th	4th to 7th	20 days	In not less than 10 days from appearance of the rash.
MEASLES	10 to 14 days	4th day. The patient is highly infectious for 2 days before the rash appears	5th to 7th	16 days	In not less than 2 weeks from appearance of the rash.
MUMPS	10 to 22 days	... ...	...	24 days	In not less than 3 weeks, and then only when 1 week has elapsed since subsidence of all swelling.
RINGWORM	... ...	... ...	...	...	When examination reveals no broken-off diseased hairs.
SCARLET FEVER	1 to 8 days, usually 3 to 5	2nd	5th	10 days	When desquamation and sore throat and albuminuria disappear, but never in less than 6 weeks.
SMALLPOX	12 to 14 days	3rd or 4th	9th or 10th	16 days	When every scab has disappeared.
TYPHOID FEVER	7 to 21 days, usually 10 to 14	8th or 9th	21st	23 days	
TYPHUS	5 to 14, very variable	5th	14th	14 days	After 4 weeks.
WHOOPING COUGH	7 to 14 days	The characteristic whooping may not appear for 3 weeks, although the patient is infectious before then.	...	21 days	In 5 weeks from the commencement, provided all characteristic spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased for at least two weeks.

The above table is in general accord with "A Code of Rules for the Prevention of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Schools," issued by

the Medical Officers of Schools' Association (J. & A. Churchill). It represents the period after which a boy or girl may usually return to school after suffering from, or being exposed to, infectious or contagious disease, but this period may usually, by the school rules, be extended by the school medical officer, if in his judgment such extension be essential to the safety of the school. In certain cases—as, for example, where a boy who has previously suffered from a particular disease has again been exposed to it, the school medical officer may decide not to insist upon the full quarantine period, but such relaxation of the rule must obviously be within his discretion, and can be arranged only after he has obtained full and definite knowledge of all the facts. The rules of the "Code" are now so generally adopted by the principal schools that it is very desirable, to avoid friction, that they should be observed by the profession generally in certifying the date on which a boy may return.

The above-named quarantines (usually fixed at about two days longer than the recognised incubation period of the disease in question) can be considered safe only if thorough disinfection be carried out at the commencement of the quarantine period. This should in all cases be done under the guidance of the medical attendant. It is important to note, too, that the quarantine period can begin only from the date of the *latest* exposure. It is often necessary to delay considerably the commencement of a boy's quarantine period after exposure to infectious disease, either because the patient has been insufficiently isolated, or has been isolated for a shorter time than is required by the "Code," so that repeated exposures arise. It is only from the latest exposure previous to the complete recovery of the patient that the quarantine period dates.

A certificate given for a boy's return to school should not only state that he is (in the opinion of the medical attendant) free from infection, but should state specifically the exact nature of the illness from which the boy has suffered, or to which he has been exposed, and the dates of such illness or exposure. If the medical attendant be able to certify also that within his own knowledge a boy exposed to infectious disease has previously suffered from it, it may materially help to shorten the absence required by the school medical officer. At many schools a record for future reference is made, on entrance, of the infectious diseases from which the pupil has already suffered.

AIR-SPACE AND VENTILATION

Every healthy peason should have at least 800 cubic feet of air-space, and every sick person at least 1,000 cubic feet. With this space, provision should be made for efficient ventilation also, for if the air is to be kept sweet, 3,000 cubic feet per hour per head must be supplied. If this air be changed (as it will require to be if the cubic space allowed be less) by ventilation more often than three to four times an hour, an unbearable draught is created. This cubic air-space should be calculated after allowing for space occupied by furniture displacing air, and the larger the superficial area of the room the better. In sick rooms the floor-space should not be less than one-twelfth of the cubic space. A room 10 feet by 10 feet by 10 feet high gives a breathing space of 1,000 cubic feet, without allowing for furniture. Huxley advised that a healthy man of eleven stone required 800 cubic feet; and John Howard advocated the same air-space for prisoners in the last century. In some of our schools the sleeping-space is only 300 cubic feet for each boy, the space for paupers in workhouses, occupying the same room night and day, being 700 cubic feet. Windows should equal at least one-tenth of the floor area, and the upper sashes should be made to open.

DISINFECTION IN PHTHISIS

As an evidence of the increasing recognition of the infectiousness of phthisis, and of the importance of precautions necessary in cases of this disease, the following translation of the regulations issued by the Bureau Municipal d'Hygiène of a French Watering place will be of interest.

Instructions for use in Pulmonary Tuberculosis

The germ of tuberculosis is most frequently transmitted by the expectorations, dried and reduced to dust, of tuberculous patients. It is therefore important that the patient should never spit on the ground, but into a china or glass spittoon containing a certain quantity of liquid disinfectant, or otherwise at least into a handkerchief. The germ may also be found in the evacuations of the patient. Hence it is necessary to take equal precautions with regard to the evacuations and the linen which is soiled in this way.

I.—Isolation of the Patient

The patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis ought to be isolated. Persons in charge must never eat or drink in the sick-room; they must wash the hands frequently, and always before meals, with soap and a disinfectant solution. They should go several times daily into the open air, and not remain night and day in the sick-room.

II.—The Sick-Room

The room must frequently be aired; the curtains, drapery, carpets and all furniture which is not absolutely necessary must be removed; the bed must be placed in the middle of the room; dry sweeping and dusting must be replaced by rubbing with a damp cloth, which must always be disinfected after use.

III.—Disinfection

Here follows a list of disinfectants recommended, including:—sulphate of iron, chlorinated lime, and permanganate of potassium.

Washing the hands and objects used for the patient:—In washing the hands, use a weak disinfectant solution; the spoons, cups, glasses, etc., used for the patient should be plunged in boiling water.

Evacuations of the patient:—The expectorations should be received in spittoons of china or glass, containing a certain quantity of disinfectant. The vomit and evacuations should also be received in vessels containing a disinfectant solution. These should be thrown into the W.C.'s, which should be disinfected twice a day with a strong disinfectant. Milk of lime is particularly recommended for this purpose. The spittoons should be cleansed each time in boiling soda water. All sinks must be washed twice daily with a strong solution of disinfectant.

Linen Garments

Linen and handkerchiefs, before being washed, should be sent to the disinfection bureau, or soaked for an hour in a tub containing a disinfectant fluid before being dried.

Floors, Carpets, and Furniture

Spots or stains on the floors, carpets and furniture must be washed immediately in a strong disinfectant solution.

Disinfection of the Sick-room

The room occupied by the patient must not be re-inhabited before it has been thoroughly disinfected. The disinfection of the clothes of the patient and nurses, of carpets, of curtains, of bedding, etc., is effected by placing them for half an hour in the high-pressure disinfection oven.

It is recommended that all milk, whatever its source, should be boiled.

[**Diet in Phthisis.** *See page* 233.]

A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE LAW PARTICULARLY APPLICABLE TO MEDICAL MEN IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

The following notes are written for Wellcome's Medical Diary by a member of the medical profession who is also a barrister.

The General Medical Council is constituted of persons nominated by the King, representatives of the Universities and the various diploma-granting corporations, and persons elected by the registered practitioners resident in the United Kingdom.

It has power to erase from the Register upon conviction for felony, or misdemeanour, or for what in its opinion amounts to "infamous conduct," and the court has held that it has no power to review its decision. "Infamous conduct" is held by the Council to include the employment of an unqualified assistant or the "covering" of an unregistered practitioner in any mode whatever (including the assisting an unregistered dentist in performing any operaton in dental surgery by administering anæsthetics or otherwise), or the employment of an unqualified chemist in an "open surgery" who may be convicted of selling poisons contrary to the Pharmacy Act, though the employment of bonâ fide medical students as pupils, dressers, midwives, dispensers and surgery attendants for their training and instruction under the immediate supervision of the practitioner would not be so adjudged. Any qualifying body striking a name from its list must inform the General Council, which has, however, a discretion as to erasing the qualification from the Register. No name may be erased on the ground that such person has adopted any theory of medicine or surgery not in accordance with the accepted views for the time being. Upon erasure, the publication of an accurate report of the proceedings in the minutes, without malice, is privileged. The *British Pharmacopœia* is published under the authority of the Council.

Registration.—It is the duty of the registrar to keep the Register. Registration is effected upon producing to a registrar evidence of qualification, and paying a fee of £5 1s., and for each additional qualification £1; for qualification in State medicine, £2, and for qualification in Colonial List or Foreign List £5 1s. The practitioner must notify the registrar of any change of address, as letters of inquiry are sent out from time to time, and under statute upon receiving no reply to a letter sent to any registered address within six months, the registrar may erase the same from the Register, and restoration can only be effected by order of the General Council, and upon making an affidavit, and obtaining a declaration of identity, and paying a fee of £1. Dentists are similarly registered. Women may be registered. There is a right of appeal from the decision of any registrar to the Branch or General Council. "The Register" is accepted as evidence in all Law Courts.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

Status.—Registration gives the right to practise in any part of His Majesty's dominions subject to any local law; to sue for fees; to fill public medical appointments; to sign certificates in certain cases, especially as to cause of death and in lunacy; and it exempts, while in practice, from serving on juries in all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred and township offices; and from serving in the militia. It is a misdemeanour, punishable with twelve months' imprisonment, to obtain registration fraudulently.

Any qualified and registered person, wilfully and falsely using a title or description to which his qualifications do not entitle him, or implying that he is qualified or registered as to such title, is liable to a penalty of £20. Any person wilfully and falsely pretending to be, or using any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is, registered, is liable to a penalty of £20. But the evidence of so acting or pretending must be unequivocal, and must not be confined to a single act or pretence, but go to show a continuing course of conduct. The cases indicate that the use must be that of an English title in the largest sense, and must imply a right of registration. A chemist accustomed to suggest medicine, make it up and sell it to his customers, has been held to be practising as an apothecary, and liable to the

Private Practice (*continued*)

penalty of £20. The Society of Apothecaries takes proceedings upon information supplied to it. A practitioner can only recover fees earned since registration; he cannot recover for attendance by an unregistered assistant. An unregistered licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries cannot even recover for the phials in which the medicines were contained. A member of the Royal College of Surgeons, having no other qualification, cannot recover for attendance and medicine in a case not requiring surgical treatment, but he can for medicines in a surgical case where they are subservient to surgical treatment. Fees for attendance upon children can be recovered from their father, although the attendance was not known or authorised by him; but in the case of a servant, unless the master promises in writing to pay, the practitioner must look to his patient.

A medical practitioner may be sued by an unregistered practitioner for salary, but not for attendance upon, and medicine supplied to, patients at his request. A pupil or assistant, a premium having been paid, cannot be dismissed for mere intoxication; he must be guilty of imperilling the patients to justify dismissal. Further than this the law of Master and Servant applies, and is too voluminous to be here summarised.

Poisons.—Duly qualified medical men are expressly exempted from the provisions as to "poisons" in the Pharmacy Act, provided that any medicines containing poisons, supplied to patients, be labelled with the name and address of the practitioner, and that he enter in a book kept for the purpose the ingredients and the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered. Poisons supplied to others than patients as from an "open surgery," *i.e.*, an ordinary chemist's shop kept by a medical man, must be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

Operations.—A medical practitioner must obtain the consent of the patient if in a condition to appreciate the position; if not, of the most responsible relation, before performing an operation, unless life would be endangered by delay; otherwise he is liable to an action for an assault. He will not be found liable in an action for negligence unless he has exhibited gross negligence, carelessness, or want of skill. Vaccinations may be made with any lymph which, in the practitioner's discretion, is good lymph.

Registration of Birth.—In England.—The duty of registering a new born legitimate child falls upon the father or mother; of an illegitimate child upon the mother; and failing them or her, upon the occupier of the house if aware of the birth; or failing him upon any person present at the birth; or upon the person in charge of the child; within 42 days. Any person registering a child other than according to law is liable to a penalty of £10. Any person finding a new born living child, or any person in whose charge it may be placed, must register within seven days. The name under which any child is registered may be altered within twelve months of registration upon notice to the registrar. There is a penalty of £2 for refusing to give the registrar information upon his notice.

On the High Seas.—On board *any* ship carrying passengers to or from any port in the United Kingdom, any birth must in some manner be recorded by the master, and a return made by him, to the registrar-general of shipping and seamen; or, at a port in a British possession to the Superintendent or Chief Officer of Customs at such port; or if elsewhere, to the British Consular Offices at the port: under a penalty of £5. A certified copy of the entry made by the master is in due course sent to the General Register Office, Somerset House. No further registration of a birth on the high seas than that made by the master of the ship is necessary.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act in London and any district where the Act is adopted gives any registered practitioner power to certify (1) the necessity for disinfection, such disinfection to be carried out at the expense of the owner or occupier; (2) for the detention of the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease in a dwelling or sleeping place or workroom for more than 48 hours; (3) forbidding the removal of any such body from any hospital or place of temporary accommodation for the sick, except for burial, under a penalty of £10.

Private Practice (*continued*)

Infectious Diseases Notification Act compels every practitioner on becoming aware that his patient is suffering from any infectious disease included in the list provided by the local authority to send a certificate upon the authorised form to the Medical Officer of Health, under a penalty of 40s. For fuller details hereof reference may be made to the section "Notifiable Diseases."

Death Certificates.—The medical practitioner should give to the nearest relative or friend of any person dying while under his care a certificate on the form supplied by the registrar of deaths, fully stating the cause of death so far as he can discover; and in case of violent, unnatural, or unknown cause, or in the case of a child dying in a registered house for nursing, he must clearly state such fact; or he may withhold the certificate pending the coroner's enquiry, but it is better practice to give a certificate, the information thus given being written and official, rather than to leave the report to be made verbally and possibly inaccurately. It is no part of his duty to communicate with the coroner, except in the case of a lunatic patient (when omission so to do is a misdemeanour), or in the case of the death of an inmate of a retreat for habitual drunkards. To wilfully make a false certificate knowing the same to be false, and using it as true, renders him liable to a fine of £10, or on conviction on indictment, to seven year's penal servitude; and for enabling any unregistered person to issue a certificate he is liable to be adjudged of "infamous conduct."

Registration of Death.—The nearest relatives present at the death, in attendance during the last illness, or having knowledge of the death, or dwelling or being in the same sub-district as the deceased; failing them, any person present at the death, or the occupier or any inmate of the house having knowledge of the death, or any person finding or taking charge of a body, or a person causing the body to be buried, must give information to the registrar, and sign the register, within five days.

If in either case, written notice of a death accompanied by a medical certificate be sent, further information need only be given within 14 days.

Any person properly receiving a medical certificate of death, and failing to deliver it to the registrar, is liable to a penalty of £2.

Any of the said persons, after the expiry of fourteen days, and within twelve months, may be required by written notice to attend at the registrar's office and give information, and sign the register. After twelve months the written authority of the registrar-general is required.

Still-Born Children.—If no registered practitioner was present at the birth of a still-born child, or his certificate cannot be obtained, a declaration signed by one of the persons, who would (if the child had been born alive) have been required to give information of the birth, to the effect that the child was still-born, will enable it to be buried, but a false declaration involves a penalty of £10, or seven year's penal servitude.

Burials usually take place upon production of a certificate of the registrar of deaths, or upon the order of a coroner; but a body may be interred without such certificate or order, when the person who buries shall, within seven days, give notice thereof in writing to the registrar, under a penalty of £10.

Regulations as to Cremations.—The London Cremation Co. Ltd., 324, Regent Street, London, W., undertake cremations at Woking (L. & S. W. Ry.) and Golder's Green, Finchley Road, N.W. Telegrams: "Crematorium London"; Telephone: "1907 Gerrard." The conditions to be fulfilled before the body will be cremated are:—

(*a*) An executor, nearest relative, or other approved person must make a written application for cremation on the company's Form A. The particulars given in the application must be supported by a statutory declaration made in accordance with the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835, before a Commissioner for Oaths or a Justice of the Peace.

(*b*) A certificate relative to the cause of death must be given on Form B by the medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness, and this certificate must be confirmed on Form C by another medical

Private Practice (*continued*)

practitioner specially qualified for the purpose. He must be a practitioner of not less than five year's standing, holding one of the following appointments:—Medical Officer of Health, Police Surgeon, Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act, 1901, Medical Referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897, Physician or Surgeon in a public general hospital containing not less than 50 beds, or the Company's own Medical Referee. Should there be difficulty the Company will, on application, nominate a medical man to give the confirmatory certificate. Forms A, B and C are supplied by the Company, post free.

(*c*) The ordinary Registrar's certificate for burial must be produced to the Company's Medical Referee.

(*d*) Where a Coroner's inquest is to be held, the Coroner's order for cremation on prescribed form E (obtainable from the Company) must be obtained in lieu of forms B-C.

The application and Medical Certificates must satify the Company's Medical Referee. The undertaker should be reminded that the only suitable woods for the coffin are cotton wood, American white wood, Canadian elm, or thin pine (never English elm). Should a metal case be necessary zinc must be used. The coffin must not exceed 20 inches in depth, or 28 inches in width.

Charges at Woking Crematorium.—For a cremation, including the use of chapel and waiting-room, superintendent and bearer' sservices at the crematorium, £5 os. od.; Urn, from 10s. 6d.; Bearers at Woking Station (if desired), 14s.; Chaplain's services (if desired), £1 1s.; Certificate of Cremation, 2s. 7d. A hearse and carriages may be obtained at Woking if desired.

Charges at Golder's Green Crematorium.—For a cremation, including the use of the chapel and waiting-room and all attendance after the body is placed on the catafalque by undertakers, £5 5s.; Urn, from 10s. 6d. Chaplain's services (if desired), 10s. 6d.; Certificate of Cremation, 2s. 7d.

Other Crematoria in England and Scotland are:—

Manchester—Hon. Sec., J. Harvey Simpson, Esq., 78, Mosley Street, Manchester.

Glasgow—Hon. Sec., John Mann, jun., Esq., 142, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Liverpool—The Manager, The Crematorium, Priory Road, Anfield.

Hull—The Superintendent, Hedon Road Cemetery, Hull.

Darlington—Hon. Sec., Geo. Best, Esq., Darlington Cremation Society, Ltd., 36, Priestgate, Darlington.

Leicester—Offices, Town Hall, Leicester.

Birmingham—Hon. Sec., Murray N. Phelps, Esq., LL.B., 19, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

MEDICAL WITNESSES

In Civil Cases.—A subpœna served upon a practitioner as a witness in *civil* cases should always be accompanied by conduct money sufficient to pay the reasonable expenses to and from the Court. If he fail to attend, the Court will order him to be called three times upon his subpœna upon the application of the party in whose interest the subpœna was served; and if he still fail to appear, the Court will leave the litigant aggrieved by such non-attendance to sue for such damages as he may have suffered by reason of such non-attendance. The practitioner is entitled to the minimum fee of a guinea a day as a professional man, and he may refuse to be sworn until he be fully paid. Having been sworn, it is too late to object to give evidence on the ground of not having been paid.

If a practitioner *be asked to examine a case in which civil proceedings may afterwards arise*, he should not do so until he has agreed with the solicitors upon the fee for examination and report, and for each day's

Medical Witnesses (*continued*)

attendance in Court while the case is in the list. He will be wise if he decline to examine the case or move a step in the matter until the fee is paid. The failure to take such precautions constantly leads to misunderstanding and loss of fees. In making such arrangements a practitioner is in no sense limited as to amount. He can decline to examine the case unless a fee considered by him sufficient be agreed to.

The practitioner should, at the time of examination, take a precise note of all the facts. These notes are the basis of his report, which should agree with them in every particular. He should always keep a copy of his report, and have such copy, *and his original notes*, with him in Court. He will materially help the Court, and save himself much discomfort, if he always distinguish clearly in his examination between the objective signs and the subjective symptoms, and, in his evidence, between the facts observed, and the conclusions he draws from such facts.

In Criminal Cases.—If a medical or surgical case seem likely to become the subject of a criminal charge, the practitioner should, if possible, take similar precautions to those suggested above.

If subpœnaed or served with a witness summons he must, unless physically incapacitated (for proof of which a medical certificate will be required), attend at Court.

Maximum fees for attending to give professional evidence for the prosecution when allowable :—

At a Court situate in the Municipal Borough or Urban District in which he resides or practises, or within three miles of the address at which he resides or practises, in one case one guinea a day; if actually giving evidence in two or more distinct cases, two guineas a day; for attending elsewhere to give such evidence, in one or more cases, two guineas a day.

If he attend to give evidence (other than professional) for the prosecution, he may be allowed a sum not exceeding 7s. a day and 5s. a night whilst necessarily detained from home.

Half fees only are allowed if the witness be detained from home or practice less than four hours a day.

Absolute discretion is vested in the Taxing Officer, up to the maximum, and care should be taken to bring to his notice any circumstances which may justify him in allowing the maximum—*e.g.*, detention all night, or employment of *locum tenens*.

Travelling allowances are at the following rates :—

(1) Fare actually paid for railway or other public conveyance (1st class is not allowed unless it be shown that this class is ordinarily used by witness).

(2) A sum not exceeding 1s. per mile each way when no railway or other public conveyance is available, and the witness necessarily travels by a hired vehicle.

(3) A sum not exceeding 2d. per mile each way for travelling on foot or by private conveyance.

Fees are also allowed for microscopical and analytical examinations when necessarily made.

If a practitioner be summoned specially to give evidence as an "Expert," his allowances are in the discretion of the Court.

If a practitioner be under recognizance to give evidence for the defence, the foregoing rules apply, but if summoned to give evidence, either professional or expert, under the provisions of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1903, his remuneration is limited to one guinea a day, except under the special order of the presiding judge.

If a practitioner be requested under any other circumstances to give evidence for the defence, he should not fail to make a definite arrangement for payment of fees, as even if subpœnaed he cannot be allowed anything by the Court.

The above rules apply without distinction to Assizes, Quarter and Petty Sessions.

In Inquest Cases.—A coroner has power to summon as a witness the medical practitioner who attended the deceased at death, or during the last illness, and if it appear to the coroner that the deceased was not so

Medical Witnesses (*continued*)

attended, he may summon any legally qualified practitioner who is at the time in actual practice in or near the place where death occurred; and such medical witness may be asked to give evidence as to how, in his opinion, the deceased came to his death, and such witness may refuse to give any opinion at all, if he please, or only after having made an autopsy.

A medical practitioner failing to obey such summons is liable to a fine not exceeding £2, or on prosecution by the coroner, or any two of the jury, on summary conviction, to a fine of £5. The coroner may, either in his summons for the attendance of such medical witness, or at any time between the issuing of the summons and the end of the inquest, direct such witness to make a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, either with or without an analysis of the stomach or intestines.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for attending to give evidence at an inquest when no post mortem examination has been made is one guinea. The fee for making a post mortem examination of the body of deceased, with or without analysis of the contents of the stomach or intestines, and for attending to give evidence thereon, is two guineas. When a practitioner is summoned to give evidence at an inquest, is sworn and gives evidence, and the coroner then orders him to make a post mortem, and the practitioner at an adjournment again attends and gives evidence, he is entitled to one guinea for the first attendance, and two guineas further for making the post mortem and giving evidence thereon at the adjourned inquest. If any person state on oath that in his belief death was caused partly or entirely by improper or negligent treatment of a medical man, such medical man shall not be allowed to perform or assist at the post mortem, but he is usually permitted to be present. Where an inquest is held on the body of a person who has died in a county or other lunatic asylum, or in a public hospital, infirmary, or other medical institution, or in a building or place belonging thereto, or used for the reception of the patients thereof, whether the same be supported by endowments or by voluntary subscriptions, the medical officer whose duty it may have been to attend the deceased person as a medical officer of such institution as aforesaid, is *not* entitled to such fee or remuneration. The *honorary* medical officer practising in the neighbourhood and non-resident at the hospital has been held to be such an officer.

As soon as a death has taken place under any of the foregoing circumstances, the body is within the control of the coroner of the district, and if any person, being unauthorised, make a post mortem examination he must give in evidence any facts which have come to his knowledge thereby, as a necessary witness, and he can claim no fee. It is always within the coroner's discretion whether a post mortem examination shall be made or not, unless the jury require still further medical evidence, and in writing require the coroner to issue a summons and direct a further post mortem examination, when, in default of complying, the coroner is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Taking the Oath.—Before giving evidence, witnesses, if sworn in the usual way, after the oath has been recited to them, must kiss a New Testament (which need not be the book in common use).

A witness, upon objecting to be sworn, and stating that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, may affirm instead of taking an oath.

Form of affirmation—"I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that . . . . ."

If a witness desire to swear with uplifted hand in the Scotch manner, he may do so. He will then stand, and, holding up his right hand, make oath in these terms—"I, A. B., swear by Almighty God, as I shall answer to God at the Great Day of Judgment, that . . . . ."

Jews take oath upon the Old Testament, with the hat upon the head.

Dying Declaration.—To render the statement of a person, since dead, evidence in a Court of Law in Criminal Cases, it must be made (*a*) voluntarily and under a hopeless expectation of impending death, and must have reference to the cause of such death; or (*b*) if it appears to some J.P. that a person is able to give material information relating to an indictable

Private Practice (*continued*)

offence, and in the opinion of a medical man recovery is unlikely, then such J.P. may take in writing the statement on oath or affirmation, opportunity being given to the other party to cross-examine the deponent.

In Civil Cases a statement against the interest of the dead person or an entry made in the ordinary course of business is admissible.

The admissibility of such evidence frequently gives rise to much legal argument. Medical men, therefore, who become the recipients of such statements, should carefully note the mental condition and surrounding circumstances under which such statement is made.

Metropolitan Police Fees.—If called by a police officer to attend a sick person on the public way, the Metropolitan Police Authorities voluntarily, with the approval of the Home Secretary, pay 3s. 6d. if the visit be between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., and 7s. 6d. if between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. In all cases a certificate of attendance should be obtained from the Inspector on duty.

Lunacy Law.—The Certificates must be signed in the ordinary case by two medical men, and no person can be detained (not being a pauper or lunatic so found upon inquisition) unless these certificates be accompanied by a statement of particulars, and a judicial order to be obtained upon the petition of a relative (if possible). The medical man should carefully and *privately* examine an alleged lunatic, within seven days of the date of the petition, before signing a lunacy certificate, in which he must state the facts upon which his opinion is based, distinguishing those personally observed from those communicated by others. The practitioner signing must not be the petitioner, husband or wife, father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law; nor *any* interested person; nor such relation to an interested person; nor partner or assistant of such petitioner, interested person, or of such relations to interested persons or of the other certifying practitioner; nor a Commissioner or Visitor in Lunacy unless directed by a judicial authority, *viz.*, a County Court Judge or Justice of the Peace, the Lord Chancellor, a Secretary of State, or Committee appointed by the Judge in Lunacy. Having signed, he must not continue as the regular attendant during the detention. The mere signing a lunacy certificate does not involve any liability in an action for trespass. He should receive the fee (usually £2 2s.) at the time of signing.

Urgency Orders.—In cases of necessity a person may be detained upon an order made (if possible) by the husband or wife or relative of the alleged lunatic, accompanied by *one* medical certificate, which must state that detention is expedient for the welfare of the patient or for public safety, giving reasons based upon an examination made within two days of reception, and the order may be signed before or after the medical certificate, but such order remains in force only for seven days.

Summary Reception Orders.—If any constable, relieving officer or overseer of a parish is aware that an alleged lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated, or neglected, or wandering at large, he may bring him before a Justice of the Peace, who must call in a medical practitioner to examine and certify. For these services the practitioner will receive reasonable remuneration from the Guardians of the parish, whether the patient be a pauper or not.

Single Patients.—A medical practitioner may receive one lunatic into his house without getting a licence, but he must see that the reception order has been made by a judicial authority and is accompanied by two medical certificates, unless the patient have been found lunatic by inquisition, when he may be received upon an order signed by the committee of the person of the lunatic, and an office copy of the order appointing the committee, or he may be received upon an order signed by a Master. The practitioner has nothing to do with the Petition, which is a matter for the judicial authority. The practitioner need concern himself only with seeing that the reception order is in proper form. When such order does not

Private Practice (*continued*)

state that the judicial authority has personally seen the patient, the practitioner must, within twenty-four hours, give the patient a written notice that he or she has a right to be seen by a judicial authority other than the one making the order, and if within seven days the patient sign a written desire to exercise the right, he must forthwith post it to the judicial authority —unless upon reception within twenty-four hours he send to the commissioners a certificate stating that such interview would be prejudicial to the patient. At the end of a month after reception, a report as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient must be sent to the commissioners. If it appear desirable, and for the interest of the patient, the commissioners may give leave for other patients to be received without rendering the house liable to be licensed. The patient will be visited by a medical man at least once a fortnight, or as the commissioners may order. The practitioner may change his residence, and remove the patient to any new residence in England, if he give seven days' notice in writing to the commissioners and to the person responsible for the patient; and with the consent of the commissioners he may take or send the patient to any specified place for any definite time for the benefit of health. Mechanical restraint must only be used for surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent injury either to the lunatic or others, and a certificate must be obtained from the medical attendant, as soon as possible, describing the means used and the reasons. A full record must be kept from day to day, and a copy of records and certificates sent to the commissioners at the end of every quarter. All the patient's letters addressed to the Lord Chancellor, Judge in Lunacy, Secretary of State, Commissioners, Visitors, Committee, or the person who signed the reception order, must be forwarded unopened, under a penalty of £20. If the patient escape, he may be retaken, without a fresh order, within fourteen days. If he recover, notice must forthwith be sent to the person who is liable for him that he will be discharged within seven days. If the person responsible so direct, the patient shall be discharged unless his medical attendant certifies to the contrary, but the commissioners may order discharge at their discretion. A reception order requires renewal at the end of the first, second, fourth, seventh and every subsequent five years. In case of death of the patient the coroner must be communicated with.

Anyone desiring to take more than one patient should not do so before making himself thoroughly conversant with the Act, as contravention of its provisions is visited with severe penalties, and space will not permit of further amplification of the law on this subject.

Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates' Act.—Local Authorities grant, revoke or renew licenses for Retreats to any person, or two or more jointly, for any period not exceeding thirteen months. The licensee, or one of them, must reside upon the premises, but a deputy may be appointed subject to the approval of the aforesaid body, for any period or periods not exceeding six weeks in any one year. A duty is payable upon every grant and renewal of £5, and 10s for every patient above ten intended to be admitted. A duly qualified medical attendant must be employed, unless the licensee or one of them is a registered practitioner and undertakes the duties of such attendant. An Inspector of Retreats, appointed by the Home Secretary, inspects at least twice a year and makes an annual return which, with the Rules made by the Home Secretary for the observance of licensees, is laid before Paliament. (These rules are too voluminous to epitomise here and should be carefully studied by intending applicants for a license). An habitual drunkard is defined as "a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquors, at times dangerous to himself or herself or others, or incapable of managing himself or herself and his or her affairs.

Contracts.—It is doubtful whether the Court can enforce specific performance of a contract to sell a medical practice when it is a non-dispensing one, but there is power to do so if it is a dispensing practice.

A contract by bond or otherwise, entered into between two persons to restrain one of them from setting up or exercising his profession within a certain limited district and for a valuable consideration, is valid, and the

Private Practice (*continued*)

court will not consider the adequacy of the consideration ; and in estimating the reasonableness of the contract the populousness of the district is not to be taken into account. Where there is no express agreement that the employer shall continue the servant in the service, and he subsequently begins practising within the prescribed limits, it will be inferred that there was an agreement to continue the employment, and thus there is sufficient consideration to support the bond, and an injunction will be granted. Where the bond contains a stipulation that upon breach a sum shall be paid as liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty, such sum will be recoverable, but care must be taken in drawing the bond that the sum stated to be liquidated damages shall not be recoverable upon the breach of various stipulations of varying importance, or such a sum as could not reasonably represent the possible damage, or there may be a risk of the court finding that sum is in fact a penalty and not recoverable. These contracts very frequently give rise to litigation, and there are many reported decisions thereon. In all cases a solicitor should be employed to advise and draft, and where entered into with an impecunious person the injunction will be the most important benefit, but damages must be claimed, or the Judge might imagine none had been suffered and consequently refuse injunction.

The acceptance from a patient of any benefit, either in lieu of fees, by way of gift, or under a will, should be accompanied by documentary evidence of *bona-fides*, as questions of undue influence subsequently raised are difficult to meet, and in any case calculated to injure the reputation.

Debts may be recovered within six years of the last written acknowledgment, or part payment, of the debt by the debtor.

Certificates of Quality.—It is unprofessional for medical practitioners to give written testimony (except as an analysis made for a fee) of the value of any of the innumerable articles of which they have special facilities for judging, and in all matters outside private correspondence care should be exercised, as it has been recently held that an injunction will not issue to restrain the unauthorised use of a signed document, even though such use is calculated to injure the signor in his profession, unless such use is shown to be injurious to the signor's reputation or to his property.

Wills.—A will must be written *in ink* and signed, or a previous signature acknowledged, by the testator, in the presence of at least two witnesses, who must also sign in the presence of the testator *and of each other*, and if written on more than one sheet each sheet must be signed by the testator and witnesses in like manner. The witnesses should not be parties in any way interested in the will ; their attestation might be good, but they would be liable to forfeiture of the legacy. When about to sign, the testator should take the will in his hand and say : "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament, and request you to witness it." Marriage after making a will renders the will void. Persons under twenty-one years of age cannot make a will. The following is a simple

FORM OF WILL

This is the last will and testament of me,
of
I appoint
to be my Execut
I give, devise, and bequeath unto
In witness whereof, I, the said
have to this my last Will and Testament set my name this day of in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and six.

Signed by the Testat (or acknowledged by h to be h last Will and Testament) in the presence of us, present at the same time, who at h request, in h presence and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses.

_____

_____

Private Practice (*continued*)

A witness need not know the contents of a will, which may be folded so that only the signature and attestation clause can be seen.

A codicil to a will may be a separate document, but whether endorsed upon the will itself or not, must be attested in precisely the same way as an original will. It does not revoke, but varies or makes additions to the will, and where its provisions differ or are inconsistent with those of the will, those of the codicil prevail.

Every will should be entered at the Probate Registry of the District. The London (and principal) Registry is at Somerset House, where an official copy of any will which has been proved and become effective by reason of the death of the testator may be read on payment of 1s., or copies obtained on payment in accordance with a fixed scale of charges.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

General Hospital authorities fix the qualifications they require their staff to possess, and the remuneration of their resident staff. This varies with the size and importance of the hospital, but is never large, the appointments being in the nature of students' appointments. The provision given above as to obtaining the consent of patient before operation (although the treatment be gratuitous); as to notification of certain diseases; as to death certificates (except as to Lunatic Asylum medical attendants, and the medical attendants of retreats under the Habitual Drunkards' Act) apply equally to hospital staffs, except that for notification the fee is one shilling only, when given by the medical officer to a public body or institution.

Poor Law Medical Officers are appointed by a majority of a Board of Guardians, of which three is a quorum, with the approval of the Local Government Board. The qualification of a medical officer is either a surgeon's diploma, or degree from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and a degree in medicine from a University in England, or a diploma or license of the Royal College of Physicians, London, or a Certificate from the Society of Apothecaries, London, except otherwise specially ordered; the salary and any compensation for extraordinary services to be approved by the Local Government Board. The practice of the board is to sanction the payment by the Guardians of a reasonable fee in respect of the assistance necessary for the administration of an anæsthetic, or of other cost incurred in connection with its use under suitable circumstances; but cases in which serious operations must be performed should, where practicable, be removed to a public hospital.

The Guardians may not assign to any medical officer a district exceeding 15,000 acres or having a population of more than 15,000 persons, except with the special approval of the Local Government Board, but this does not apply to any district wholly or in part situated in Wales. In such case the medical officer is to reside within seven miles of his district, in all other cases he is to reside within his district. The appointment is a contract, and the terms depend upon the attitude the practitioner is able to adopt. Unless he is appointed for a specified period, he holds office until he dies, resigns, becomes disqualified, or is removed by the Local Government Board. The Guardians may suspend the medical officer pending his removal or re-instatement by the Local Government Board. Upon appointment he must name to the Guardians some legally qualified practitioner who will in his absence or inability give attendance and supply medicines at the medical officer's cost; he is, however, so far as possible bound to attend personally the poor intrusted to his care. To be qualified for a superannuation allowance he must have completed 40 years' service, and be 60 years of age, or, at the age of 65, and having served 10 but less than 11 years, he is entitled to an annual allowance of 10/60 of his average salary and emoluments during the preceding 5 years with an addition of 1/60 for every additional year of service up to 40 years, when the maximum of 40/60 is allowed; but any special circumstances, with the consent of the Local Government Board, the Guardians may add a number of years, not exceeding 10, to the years actually served. To secure superannuation, the following percentage deductions from salary must be submitted to, viz.,—since August, 1896,

Public Appointments (*continued*)

2 per cent.: if appointed prior to August, 1896, and with less than 15 years' service, 2½ per cent.; with more than 15 years, 3 per cent.; such deductions are refunded if the appointment be terminated for any other cause than misconduct or voluntary resignation, and the allowances are not assignable or chargeable with debts or other liabilities. There is a right of appeal from the Guardians to the Local Government Board. The duties are to duly attend and supply necessary medicines upon order to the poor, and to give such certificates and reasonable information as the Guardians may require, especially as to any prevalent epidemic. The duties of the medical officer for the workhouse are to examine all paupers on admission, to give the master directions as to diet, to report to the Guardians upon the drainage and general condition and arrangements of the workhouse, to attend upon and supply medicines to the sick inmates, and to report those whom he deems fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The word "medicines" includes all medical and surgical appliances. In addition to the fees for extras and operations as hitherto allowed, a fee for the administration of an anæsthetic in a proper case will be sanctioned by the Local Government Board upon application by the Guardians.

Public Vaccinators are appointed under contract by the Guardians, with the approval of the Local Government Board, and in addition to being registered practitioners must hold a certificate of proficiency in vaccination. A public vaccinator's deputy must be approved by the Guardians. No fee is payable for unsuccessful vaccination however frequently attempted.

Under the Vaccination Act, 1898, a Public Vaccinator must visit the house of the child if so requested to do. If by reason of the condition of the house or recent prevalence of infectious disease he considers it unsafe to vaccinate, he shall give a certificate of postponement, and give the M. O. H. notice of the same. If within four months of the birth of a child it has not been vaccinated, he shall, after twenty-four hours notice to the parent, visit the house and offer to vaccinate the child with lymph issued by the Local Government Board.

Certifying Surgeons under Factory Acts are appointed by the Factory Inspector, who can revoke the same, but there is a right of appeal to the Home Secretary. When there is no certifying surgeon within three miles, the Poor Law Medical Officer is to act. The fees payable are—(1) An amount agreed by the occupier of the factory; (2) 2s. 6d. each visit and 6d. for each person after the first five examined at that visit, and 6d. for each complete half mile beyond the first mile that the workshop is from the surgeon's residence; (3) When the examination is made at some place other than the workshop, 6d. for each person; (4) When the examination is made by direction of the Home Secretary, or under regulations made under the Act

When the hands are under 10, 2s. 6d. per visit;
,, ,, ,, 20, 3s. ,,
,, ,, ,, 30, 3s. 6d. ,,
,, ,, ,, 50, 4s. ,,
,, ,, ,, 75, 4s. 6d. ,,
,, ,, ,, 100, 5s. ,,
,, ,, ,, over 100, 7s. 6d. ,,

and 1s. a mile or part of a mile in excess of the first mile from the surgeon's residence; (5) For investigating an accident, not more than 10s. nor less than 3s.

Medical Officers of Health are appointed by District, County, or Borough Councils, and in London by the Sanitary Authorities, under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

After January 1st, 1892, every medical officer appointed to a district or combination of districts having a population of 50,000 or over, must be registered as qualified in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and sanitary science, public health or state medicine, unless he was, during the three years preceding 1892, a Medical Officer of health of a district having a population

Public Appointments (*continued*)

of not less than 20,000, or was during the same period a Medical Officer or Inspector of the Local Government Board. The salary is determined by the Council. The deputy of such medical officer must be legally qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery.

With the sanction of the Local Government Board, Medical Officers may be appointed to two or more districts, and a District Medical Officer of a Union may be appointed Medical Officer of Health, and may exercise any of the powers of an Inspector of Nuisances. The Council may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, appoint a deputy in case of the illness or incapacity of the Medical Officer of Health. The duties of the Medical Officer of Health are very numerous, and his powers very extensive. They relate to the supervision of the drainage, the food supply, the water supply, the supervision of offensive trades, of common lodging houses, and anything which may become a nuisance within his district, over infectious diseases, fever hospitals, the registration of all epidemics, and the devising of means to limit the same. It is his duty to report to the Local Government Board, and to the Council from time to time, and failure to do this renders him liable to the loss of his salary.

Public Analysts are appointed by County and Town Councils, in the City of London by the Commissioners of Sewers, who fix their remuneration with the approval of the Local Government Board, by whose sanction they can alone be removed. The Board of Agriculture appoint a chief agricultural analyst, who may not engage in private practice, and who is paid by the Treasury. County and Borough Councils also appoint and pay agricultural analysts, subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture, by whose sanction they may alone be removed, the qualification being that they possess competent knowledge, skill and experience as analysts.

Medical Superintendents of Asylums are appointed, and their salaries fixed, by the Visiting Committee, by whom they may be removed. Medical officers of Public Asylums are entitled, after fifteen years' service, if incapacitated by illness, age, or infirmity, and not being less than 50 years old, to a superannuation not exceeding two-thirds of the salary with the value of lodgings, rations, and other allowances as the Committee think fit. They are responsible to the Lord Chancellor, the Visiting Commissioners, and the Committee of Management, and, in the case of licensed houses, to the Visitors appointed by the Justices. The duties are too numerous to be detailed here. It is necessary, however, for such officers to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Act, as it is a misdemeanour to detain a person as a lunatic contrary to those provisions.

Medical Attendants of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards' and Inebriates' Acts, must be appointed by the licensee, except when he himself is a registered practitioner. (See Anti-Habitual Drunkards' and Inebriates' Acts.)

Prison Surgeons are appointed by the Home Secretary, and they hold office during his pleasure, at such salary as he determines with the consent of the Treasury.

Royal Irish Constabulary Surgeons are appointed and removed by the Lord Lieutenant. The salary *does not exceed* £400 per annum, and is computed at the rate of 2s. a month per man, and under no circumstances is a fee allowed for consultation. The duties are to attend such members of the force as may need it, and in cases where private practice is not engaged in at the same time, superannuation allowance is made on the following scale:—for five years' and less than fifteen years' service, one month's salary for each year as a gratuity; after fifteen years', $\frac{1}{60}$ of salary, and $\frac{1}{60}$ for each year up to thirty as annual pension; after thirty years' service or at the age of sixty, $\frac{30}{60}$, and in exceptional circumstances a larger proportion with the consent of the Treasury; for injuries received while in the actual performance of duty, such amount not exceeding full salary as the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Treasury, may see fit.

Public Appointments (*continued*)

Ship Surgeons are engaged by the owners, and must be carried on all foreign-going ships (1) having 100 passengers and upwards on board; (2) where the steerage passengers exceed 50; and (3) where the total souls on board exceed 300. The ship's surgeon must be qualified to practise in some part of His Majesty's dominions, unless the majority, or at least 300 steerage passengers in an emigrant ship, are foreigners, when any medical officer approved by the emigration officer may be carried. If the ship be a foreigner, the surgeon must be qualified to practise in the country to which such ship belongs. In all cases his name must have been notified to, and not objected to by, the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and he must be provided with proper surgical instruments. After signing his contract with the owners, he may be sued for damages if he refuse to go.

Medical Inspectors of Seamen and Ships are appointed, and removed, and their remuneration fixed, by the Local Marine Board at any port, subject to the control of the Board of Trade, and, if there be no Local Marine Board, then by the Board of Trade.

Surgeons in the Royal Navy.—The Regulations as to fitness of Candidates, qualifications, and subjects of examination, periods of service, rates of pay, retirement, and gratuities and pensions, are contained in REGULATIONS AND ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS, price 5s., and Addenda, price 1s., published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C., J. Menzies & Co., Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Hodges, Figgis & Co. Ltd., Dublin.

Or, the Regulations for the entry of Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Department of the Royal Navy may be obtained on application to the Director-General, Medical Department, Admiralty, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Medical Corps: Royal Army (including **Militia**).—The Regulations for admission, together with extracts from the Pay Warrant, and as to promotion, rates of pay and pension, 1d. *Medical Services Army Regulations*, Price 9d., and *Medical Staff Army*, Price 9d., are all published by the same firms as above. The Regulations for admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps, promulgated by Army Orders, may be obtained on application to the Director-General, Army Medical Service, 18, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Surgeons in the Volunteers.—Appointment as surgeon is made by the War Office upon the recommendation of the commanding officer. When first appointed the rank is surgeon-lieutenant. Promotion is obtained by commanding officers submitting to the War Office, through general officers commanding districts, the recommendation, to be accompanied by a certified statement of service signed by the adjutant, and countersigned by the commanding officer. Surgeon-lieutenants, on completion of three and a-half years' service and on obtaining a certificate of proficiency, will be promoted to the rank of surgeon-captain. Surgeon-captains in like manner, after twelve years' service, will be promoted to the rank of surgeon-major, and after twenty years' service, to surgeon-lieutenant-colonel. Promotion to the rank of Brigade-surgeon-lieutenant-colonel will be made as vacancies occur. Medical officers who have not served in the Regular Army or Royal Navy, or have not obtained a certificate after passing through a course of instruction at the Training School, Royal Army Medical Corps, Aldershot, will, in order to obtain certificates of proficiency to enable them to earn the special capitation allowance of £2 10s., be required to pass an examination in squad, company and bearer company drill, in the organization of field hospitals and bearer companies, in the rendering of first aid to the wounded, and in the sanitary and other duties generally of a medical officer in camp and on the line of march; this examination will be made before a board of medical officers convened by the principal medical officer of the district, and is to be passed within two years of obtaining a commission, and upon passing the same, and being appointed to the establishment of the corps, is entitled to an outfit allowance of £20. An officer who fails, unless specially exempted,

Public Appointments (*continued*)

will be required to resign his commission. At the Training School, Royal Army Medical Corps, Aldershot, classes for officers of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps and Volunteer Medical officers are held twice a year. The courses extend over a period of six weeks, and include instruction in the interior economy and discipline of the corps and in equitation. Officers who cannot attend these classes may attend a class formed annually on July 1st, lasting for one month. In all cases officers, in order to attend, must be certified to have a knowledge of squad and company drill.

Surgeons in the Imperial Yeomanry.—Candidates for commissions as medical officers must have a qualification to practise medicine and surgery recognised by the General Medical Council, and be registered under the Medical Act in force in the United Kingdom at the time of their appointment. Recommendations for appointments will be forwarded to general officers commanding, accompanied in each case by Army Form E 536, and a birth or baptismal certificate. Extra surgeon-lieutenants may be appointed, subject to the conditions that they will not be promoted to the rank of surgeon-captain until there is a vacancy on the establishment, and that they will not be entitled to pay during regimental training except in the absence of the medical officer of the regiment. Before promotion to the rank of surgeon-captain, a surgeon-lieutenant will, unless he has held a commission as such in the regular army, be required to undergo one of the following courses of instruction, and obtain a satisfactory report on Army Form E 535: (*a*) To attend for fourteen days at the Royal Army Medical Corps Training School, Aldershot; (*b*) To be attached for fourteen days to the nearest military hospital of not less than 200 beds. A surgeon-lieutenant having fulfilled the above conditions, may be promoted to the rank of surgeon-captain after 3½ years' service; a surgeon-captain after 12 years' service may be promoted to the rank of surgeon-major, and a surgeon-major after 20 years' service may be promoted to the rank of surgeon-lieutenant-colonel. For the period during which his regiment is assembled for training, the medical officer receives payment at the rate of 15s. daily, and a daily allowance of 10s. is also granted in lieu of forage, field, furniture, and mess allowances.

West African Medical Staff.—Applicants must be British subjects of European parentage, and between 25 and 35 years of age; they must possess a complete double qualification, and must be on the Medical Register. Preference will be given to unmarried candidates. Candidates should apply in writing to the Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W., stating generally their qualifications, and enclosing a certificate of birth. A form of application will then be forwarded to them to fill up and return together with testimonials. Candidates selected for appointment will be required to undergo a course of instruction for two or three months at a school of tropical medicine. The ordinary term of residential service in West Africa is one year, followed by leave with full pay during voyages to and from England, and for four or two months clear in England, according as the officer is returning for further service in West Africa or not. Salary commences at £400 per annum.

A pamphlet giving full information for the use of candidates may be obtained upon application to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The Midwives Act creates a Central Midwives Board under the sanction of the Privy Council which consists of (1) four registered medical practitioners, of whom the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the Incorporated Midwives Institute each appoint one; (2) two persons appointed by the Lord President of the Council, of whom one is a woman; (3) and three persons, of whom the Association of County Councils, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute of Nurses, and the Royal British Nurses' Association each appoint one.

Public Appointments (*continued*)

The Board controls the examination, admission, *supervision and suspension from practice of midwives and publishes annually a roll of certified midwives to which women holding certain certificates in midwifery or in practice for at least one year before 1st of April, 1905, were admitted. After this date any woman not so certified using the title of midwife is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and after 1st of April, 1910, it will be an offence for any woman, not a legally qualified medical practitioner, unless certified under the Act, to attend women in childbirth *habitually and for gain*, except under the direction of a medical practitioner, except in case of emergency, under a penalty not exceeding £10. An appeal from any decision of the Board lies to the High Court of Justice within three months of notification of such decision. The fee for certificate is not to exceed one guinea, and the penalty for fraudulent or attempted fraudulent obtaining of such certificate is imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months, which may be inflicted on the prosecution of the local supervising authority before magistrates, with an appeal to Quarter Sessions.

Workmen's Compensation Act.—The medical assessors are seldom called upon, and the appointment is practically valueless.

The Employers' Liability Act.—Medical men are not dealt with specially under this Act, but very frequently are witnesses in actions tried under it. The information under "Medical Witnesses" is applicable.

Vivisection Licenses are granted by the Home Secretary under certain regulations and conditions.

DIVERGENCIES FROM THE FOREGOING

Scotland

Fees upon Giving Evidence for the Crown; two guineas a day with one day added in.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act does not apply.

Births.—Registration is required within twenty-one days under a penalty of £1, or failing that, within three months under a penalty of £2, or failing that, within twelve months a written declaration must be made before the sheriff under a penalty of £5. In the case of any child, registered as illegitimate, being legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium*, the register may be rectified on production of an extract of the entry of such marriage in the register of marriages at any subsequent time. In case of any doubt, the registrar may require the production of the child under a penalty of £2.

Deaths.—*Where a person dies in a house.*—The same persons as in England are required to give notice within eight days, under a penalty of £1, or within fourteen days under a penalty of £2.

Where a person dies NOT *in a house.*—The same persons are required to give notice within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of £2.

Inquests are held by the procurator-fiscal under the same circumstances as in England, and he is appointed by the sheriff, with the approval of a Principal Secretary of State, and only removable by him for misconduct. Upon information of a death necessitating an inquest, the procurator-fiscal collects the evidence and petitions the sheriff to hold an enquiry. The sheriff with a jury consisting of five common and two special jurors, have the evidence produced before them by the procurator-fiscal. The witnesses are paid as if attending a criminal trial by jury in the Sheriff's Court.

* Midwives must give written notice of their intention to practise to the County or Borough Council, who are the local supervision authority, and in January of each year a like notice of continuance, and such Council reports to the Board.

Divergencies in Scotland (*continued*)

Cremation.—The Regulations of the Cremation Company are given in the section on Cremation, page 211. The Honorary Secretary of the Society in Glasgow is John Mann, Junr., Esq., 142, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Lunacy Law.—The same regulations apply, except that (1) the petition must be presented to the sheriff, (2) pauper petitions must be signed by the inspector of poor, (3) the fact that a patient is placed for profit in a private dwelling house must be reported within fourteen clear days of reception, and an order from the sheriff, or the sanction of the Board of Lunacy of Scotland obtained. Urgency orders remain in force for three days only.

The Board of Lunacy, in like manner to the Commissioners in England, in their discretion may give leave for more than one patient to be received, without rendering the house liable to be licensed, but it must be granted by special license, and the provisions applicable to Private Asylums will apply unless otherwise exempted, and the number of patients thus licensed is limited to four.

Poor Law.—No special qualifications for medical officers are stipulated for, the sole necessary qualification being that they are registered. The Parish Council names to the Local Government Board a medical officer at a fixed salary, and such salary does not include the cost of medicines and medical or surgical appliances, or lunacy certificates, and must be approved by the Local Government Board. The sanction of the Local Government Board is required upon the re-arrangement of the duties and remuneration of medical officers in existence, May 15th, 1895. The appointment being the subject of contract, in all new appointments practitioners should expressly stipulate that their tenure of office should be subject to the said sanction.

Vaccination.—The new provisions in England do not apply.

Medical Officer of Health.—The provision as to qualification respecting a district with a given population is varied to the extent that, after January 1st, 1893, a person appointed to a district with a population of thirty thousand and upwards must be qualified as in England.

Prison Surgeons are appointed by the Secretary of State.

Statute of Limitation.—Debts can only be sued for within three years of the last written acknowledgment of, or part payment of, the debts by the debtor.

Divergencies in Ireland.

Fees upon giving Evidence for the Crown in the town of residence, one guinea, but if detained more than three hours, a further guinea is paid—elsewhere, two guineas a day with travelling and hotel expenses.

Births.—Upon the expiry of three months, and not later than twelve months, the declaration must be made before the magistrate, otherwise the provisions are exactly the same as for England. A child born of Irish parents in any foreign country may, if the birth be intimated to the registrar-general within twelve months, and certified by the British Consul of the country, be registered in a book called *The Foreign Register*.

Inquests.—The coroner must be either a medical man, a barrister, a solicitor, or a Justice of the Peace, of five years' standing. He has power to appoint a deputy with the Lord Chancellor's sanction; but such sanction must be obtained for each period during which a deputy is required. In other respects he acts as in England; but if he orders, for the purposes of an inquest, an analysis of any matter or thing, the Grand Jury of the County may allow a sum not exceeding five guineas in respect thereof.

Lunacy Law.—The County Council appoint, fix the remuneration of, and remove, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, Medical Officers of Asylums. For each Asylum two Medical Officers are appointed, of whom

Divergencies in Ireland (*continued*)

the Resident Medical Superintendent must be of not less than seven years' standing, and have acted as Assistant for not less than five years. Otherwise the general regulations are the same as in England. Pauper patients are placed in the asylum of the district in which they reside. Dangerous lunatics are arrested by the police and brought before two magistrates, and the medical officer of the dispensary district is called to examine, for which in the discretion of the magistrates, he may be awarded any fee not exceeding £2. This course is sometimes adopted for paupers, but it should be discouraged by medical men. Poor patients are admitted to district asylums at low rates after the usual application. The Medical Officers are entitled to superannuation.

Poor Law.—Besides holding the usual professional qualifications, Medical Officers of Workhouses must have reached the age of twenty-three. The Medical Officer of the workhouse must make his daily visit not later than twelve noon. The Board of Guardians have power to invite their Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts to supply them in writing with a scale of charges for attendance upon persons whose circumstances would not admit of their paying the doctor's usual fees, and by the aid of such scale the Board judge whether an applicant for medical relief is a "poor person." The age limit of a Medical Officer of Dispensary Districts is twenty-one. His duties are to attend at the dispensaries of his district on such days, and at such hours, as the Local Government Board direct, and at the home of the patient, or elsewhere, as the case may require. Not less than once in three months, he is to forward to the clerk of the union an estimate of any medicines and medical appliances required, and periodically send samples of drugs for transmission to the analyst. He shall occupy the dispensary residence (if any) provided for the dispensary district, and pay such reasonable rent as the Board of Guardians, with the approval of the Local Government Board, may determine. The Compounder of Medicine, who must be a Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall, Dublin, or of the Society of Apothecaries, London, or certified by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, and the midwife, are under his control. For sufficient reasons the Board of Guardians may employ, and pay, a substitute; but no deduction from the salary of the medical officer shall be made except with the Local Government Board's approval. Sick leave on full salary shall not be granted for more than six months; for a further period of six months, not more than half salary; and after twelve months no salary; but with the consent of the Local Government Board, he may retain his position a further six months, after which time, if unable to resume duty, he must resign. An annual vacation, not exceeding four weeks, is allowed, during which the Guardians pay a substitute, and the Local Government Board have decided that interference by the Guardians is *ultra vires*.

Vaccination.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer is the Public Vaccinator, and the new provisions in England do not apply. He is entitled to be paid two shillings for every successful vaccination, which he must report to the Guardians not less than once in each half-year, and the sum due is payable on the expiration of twenty-eight days. Upon all proceedings to enforce vaccination which he shall attend, he is entitled, in addition to his actual expenses, to one guinea a day.

Medical Officer of Health.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health, with such additional salary as the sanitary authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine. A Medical Superintendent Officer of Health may also be appointed when deemed necessary, and when appointed, the Local Government Board may order that such officer shall be substituted for the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District for all the purposes of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. When any medical officer performs any medical service on board any ship or vessel, he is entitled to extra charges, fixed by the Local Government Board.

Divergencies in Ireland (*continued*)

Prison Surgeons.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer attends the prisoners, or inmates, of any bridewell or house of correction, within his district, without further salary.

Other surgeons are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant during his pleasure, and their salary is fixed with the consent of the Treasury. Painful tests for malingering are applied by authority of the visiting committee, or a member of the General Prison Board. Immediately after an execution, examination of the body must be made, and a certificate of the cause of death delivered to the sheriff, the penalty for making a false certificate being two years' hard labour.

LICENSES.

A declaration must be made and a license obtained before the end of January in any year, or within 21 days after first becoming liable to Duty, for using Armorial Bearings, employing a male servant, or keeping any carriage or motor. Duties on (1) Armorial Bearings, if used on a carriage or motor, £2 2s. od.; not so used, £1 1s. od. (2) Male servants, 15s. (3) Dogs, 7s. 6d. (4) Carriages, four wheels, to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, £2 2s. od.; to be drawn by one horse or mule, £1 1s. od. With less than four wheels, to be drawn or propelled by horse or mule or mechanical power (including motor tricycles and bicycles), 15s. Motors not exceeding one ton in weight, *unladen*, or three tons and upwards, £2 2s. od.; exceeding one ton, and not exceeding two tons, £4 4s. od.; exceeding two tons and under three tons, £5 5s. od.

INCOME TAX

Assessments of Medical Men.—The medical profession is greatly over-assessed owing to ignorance of the correct way of making the yearly returns, and of the deductions allowed from the gross income. The following reliable information obtained from the Income Tax Repayment Agency, of 6, Chichester Road, Paddington, will afford assistance to medical men. In cases of difficulty or doubt, reference may be made to the Agency. Should the return be not accepted, and proper evidence can be produced, appeal should be made (on Form No. 38) from the assessment to the General Commissioners, or to the Special Commissioners, due notice being given to the Surveyor of Taxes for the district.

Annual Returns for Assessment.—The return has to be made on the average of the preceding three years. If the practice has not been in existence for that time, the return is to be made from the time of its commencement, ending on the date on which the annual accounts are made up, or, if preferred, on the previous 5th of April. Should the practice have been commenced within the year of assessment, the return should be made in proportion to the net profit. The Surveyor of Taxes will, however, usually allow a medical man to wait until the practice has been established a full year before demanding a definite return.

If a practice already established is taken over, the successor is assessed at the same amount as his predecessor would have been. As profits often diminish when a practice changes hands, the successor can make an amended return at the end of the year, claim a reduced assessment, and a return of that portion of the tax which may have been paid in excess. In this amended return, the three years' average can be ignored, and only one year's net profit shown. This is an important point to bear in mind.

Receipts.—The law is, that cash receipts during the year be returned, and also all book debts which have not been received within the year. All bad debts are to be excluded from the return as well as the estimated loss in doubtful debts. When subsequently these debts are paid, the payments

Income Tax (*continued*)

are not to be considered as receipts, nor are undischarged book debts to be brought forward from one year to another. The cash receipts and book debts of each year stand by themselves.

Allowable Outgoings.—The following outgoings are allowable. Full rent of professional premises, or a portion not exceeding two-thirds of the rent of the dwelling house. The amount which properly represents the business value is always an arguable point, but a compromise is not usually difficult to effect. The same rule applies to rates and taxes [except Income Tax (see further down), which is strictly personal]. Repairs (but not improvements) to professional premises, and to professional furniture can also be deducted as well as professional expenses, such as those for the warming, lighting, and cleaning of professional premises, salaries and wages of assistants and employés together with their board, if boarded by their employer, travelling expenses, keep of horses and the attendant charges, upkeep of motor-car, carriage, harness, etc. Renewals and depreciations cannot be claimed at the same time. The renewals would exclude the depreciations, and *vice versâ*. Deductions are allowed for subscriptions to Medical Defence Association, and other professional societies; horse and vehicle insurances, and fire and glass insurances of professional premises; purchase of drugs, chemicals, bottles, corks, labels, instruments, wear and deterioration of instruments; professional telephones, telegrams, postages, newspapers, stationery, etc.; licences, such as those for male servants and carriages used in the practice.

Deductions not allowed.—The Statute does not allow the deduction of capital sunk in the purchase of a practice, nor can the cost of its extension be taken into account, nor interest on capital, nor any annuity or annual payment paid out of its profits. Where there are such payments, the tax must be deducted from them when they are made. At the same time such payments are an allowable deduction from the aggregate income, justifying exemption or abatement, as the case may be, should such aggregate income be within the statutory limit of £700.

The medical practitioner may not claim carriage or other expenses in connection with hospital or institution appointments, the salaries received from which he must return net, and form the subject of a separate return.

Appeals.—A declarant having made his returns strictly in accordance with the foregoing must see, when he receives the notice of assessment, that the sum at which he is assessed corresponds with the amount returned. Otherwise he should appeal either to the Special Commissioners or to the General Commissioners. In making an appeal, time and trouble may be saved by entrusting it to an expert.

At the end of the year of assessment, should the profits have fallen short of the assessment, the taxpayer has again the right to appeal, but in this case only to the Commissioners who made the assessment. The assessment can either be amended, or, if the tax has been paid, a claim must be made for the overpaid tax to be refunded.

Exemption and Abatement. The professional income must not alone be taken into consideration when claiming exemption or abatement. The whole of the claimant's aggregate income from both professional and private sources, as well as his wife's income must be included.

When the total income from all sources does not exceed £160, total exemption is allowed.

When the income exceeds £160, but does not exceed £400 a year, an abatement of £160 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £400, but does not exceed £500 a year, an abatement of £150 is allowed.

Income Tax (*continued*)

When the income exceeds £500, but does not exceed £600 a year, an abatement of £120 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £600, but does not exceed £700 a year, an abatement of £70 is allowed.

Beyond this limit no abatements are allowed.

Life Insurance.—The Statute allows relief of income tax on premiums for life insurance in British companies, either by allowance or refund. In the former case the tax on the premiums is deducted from the tax payable on the assessment. In the latter case a separate claim is made and a refund claimed, which is the preferable course where there are private means besides the professional income. Insurance allowances are limited to one-sixth part of the taxed income, whether abated or not. Other insurances are mentioned in the paragraph headed "Allowable Outgoings."

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, any patient suffering from infectious disease, including small pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal fever, or other diseases to which the Act has been applied by the local authority, shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, send a certificate giving all particulars, to the Officer of Health, under a penalty of 40s. Certificate forms are supplied gratis by the local authorities, who pay a fee of 2s. 6d. for each certificate, unless given in course of practice as medical officer of any public body, when the fee is 1s.

Under section 124, upon the certificate of the medical man that a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder is without proper lodging or accommodation, such person may by order of any justice be removed to any suitable hospital or place provided for the reception of the sick, within, or within a convenient distance of, the district of the local authority, the superintending body of such hospital or place consenting, at the cost of the local authority. Inefficient isolation of a member of a family has been held to amount to being "without proper lodging or accommodation." The validity of an order for removal made by a single justice cannot be inquired into upon the hearing of a summons for obstructing the execution of the order.

A public school, college, or university, has been held *not* to be "a public body or institution" within the meaning of the Act; and the fee of 2s. 6d. is therefore due in respect of each case of infectious disease notified as occurring amongst the members of such establishments.

It will be observed that every medical man who, in the exercise of his professional duties (as a consultant or otherwise), sees and recognises any case of the scheduled infectious diseases is, technically, bound to notify, and can claim a fee for doing so. Practically such multiple notification is not insisted on, and a single notification of any case is regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, a patient whom he believes to be suffering from anthrax, lead poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, arsenical poisoning, or mercurial poisoning, is required, under penalty, to notify the case forthwith, unless it has already been notified; and he is entitled to a fee of 2s. 6d. for so doing. The notice should state clearly the name, address and occupation of the patient; the disease from which he or she is suffering; the factory or workshop at which he or she has been employed, and is believed to have contracted the disease; the name and address of the notifying practitioner, and the date of notification. The notice should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W., and no postage need be paid. Forms for notification will be supplied on application, but their use is optional.

DIET TABLES

The following directions for the diet and general regulation of life in certain diseases may be useful for reference. Such directions are, of course, only general, and need careful modification for each case.

ALBUMINURIA

(This dietary is especially intended for cases of Bright's disease, but, with modification, it may be used in cases of functional albuminuria).

Allowed.—A liberal diet of readily-assimilable food. Thick soups, thickened with arrowroot, vermicelli, rice or barley. Fish, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, tripe, sweetbread, calf's head, cow-heel, bacon (in moderation), butter, cream; eggs in moderation; green vegetables, celery, onions, salads, mushrooms, artichokes, cauliflower, turnips; milk (plain or peptonised), skim milk, whey, koumiss, milk diluted with rice water or barley water; farinaceous foods, such as bread (stale), toast, rice, tapioca, vermicelli, arrowroot, sago, macaroni; tea, cocoa, and coffee, in moderation; soda water, Seltzer, Vichy (Hauterive), Vals, Ems, Salutaris, plain water (unless hard); in certain cases a little old whisky, freely diluted, or red wine in small quantity and freely diluted with water or suitable mineral water.

Forbidden.—Sugar, ices, sweets, pastry and sweet foods generally; new bread, butcher's meats, especially of the brown kinds; beef tea, meat essences and jellies, strong soups; re-cooked meats, stews, hashes; highly-spiced foods, pickles and sauces; rich foods, such as hare, duck, and goose; potatoes, peas and beans, except in great moderation; cheese; every form of alcohol (with the occasional exception of those previously named).

General Directions

1. A quiet life without worry or excitement.
2. A warm, dry house, on gravel for choice, protected from N. or N.E. winds.
3. A warm, dry, equable climate.
4. Woollen clothing next the skin, night and day, all the year round.
5. Be sure that the boots are sound, that a body belt is worn, and that every possible care is taken to avoid "catching cold."
6. Hot air, vapour, or Turkish baths; daily tepid sponging, with skin friction. Avoid *hot* and *cold* baths, but warm baths may be taken.
7. Regular daily exercise, always stopping short of fatigue.
8. Maintain a free regular action of the skin, kidneys, and bowels.

ANÆMIA

Allowed.—A full generous diet containing relatively much albumin; soups (unless there be dyspepsia, when the quantity should be very small); fish; meat of all kinds (except veal and pork), scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary, and, for preference, underdone; poultry, game, sweetbread, calf's head, tripe; bacon, toasted or well boiled (never fried); eggs in any form except hard boiled; all farinaceous foods including wholemeal bread; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; vegetables of all kinds; all fruits; milk (plain or peptonised), koumiss, whey, cream, and butter; red wine, beer, stout, or porter; chalybeate waters and mineral waters generally; tea, coffee, cocoa. *Salt in abundance. Fluids generally in abundance.*

Forbidden.—Pork, veal, highly-spiced foods, all re-cooked foods, vinegar and pickles.

General Directions

1. Abundant rest, especially in well-ventilated rooms (sunny if possible), in the open air, and in the sunshine.
2. Moderate exercise, gradually increased, but always stopping short of tiring-point. It should be taken preferably in several short walks rather than one long one. Patients suffering from anæmia, and invalids generally, often bear better the exercise taken after noon.

Anæmia (*continued*)

3. Regular daily skin friction, preceded by tepid or rapid cold sponging. Very few anæmic patients can take cold baths.
4. Be sure the teeth are in good condition.
5. Meals should be frequent, not at long intervals. Some nourishment—hot or cold milk, with or without a little brandy; or tea made with milk instead of water—should always be given half an hour before rising.
6. An insufficient quantity of fluid is a frequent cause of constipation in anæmia. It is a common experience that no remedies help the anæmia so long as the constipation (often its cause) lasts. Anæmic patients should be instructed to take not less than two and a half to three pints of fluid daily. By this, and other means if necessary, any constipation *must* be relieved.

CONSTIPATION

Allowed.—Clear soups; fish; meat of all kinds except veal or pork; poultry, game, ham, bacon; bread—white, brown, or wholemeal; choose the coarser breads with bran and wholemeal when possible. The bread should be taken in fairly large quantities, and the kinds varied from time to time. It should never be new. The crust also should be eaten. Toast with plenty of butter or dripping is good. Gingerbread often acts well. Oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup, or old-fashioned treacle; cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with abundant oil; onions and Spanish onions; apples, stewed or baked; figs, prunes, dates, Normandy pippins, or pears, stewed; oranges, grapes, bananas, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; jam, marmalade, preserved fruits; hot or cold water; tea, always freshly made and never strong or taken with meat; coffee, thin cocoa; lemonade, bitter beer, alkaline and aperient waters, Vichy, Vals, St. Galmier, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Marienbad, Seltzer, etc.: 'Kepler' Malt Extract and 'Kepler' Solution.

Forbidden.—New bread and pastry; eggs, except in moderation and lightly cooked (the best form is 'scrambled' eggs), peas, broad beans, new potatoes, rice, tapioca, etc. (unless with fruit or jam or honey); nuts of all kinds; milk, except in small quantities or mixed with Vichy or similar water; sherry.

General Directions

1. Insist upon the patient taking a full quantity of fluid—for an adult *at least* two and a half to three pints daily. Many women suffering from constipation will be found to take only one to one and a quarter pints daily. Their constipation often depends upon this alone, and yields when a sufficient quantity of liquid is taken.
2. This fluid may well include a tumblerful of water, cold or hot, *immediately* on getting out of bed in the morning, and a tumblerful of hot water at bedtime. Where hot water, with or without a saline aperient, is ordered to be taken in the morning, the effect is often enhanced if it be slowly sipped while dressing.
3. Forbid absolutely taking meat with tea; insist upon fruit or jam, or honey, or treacle with farinaceous foods (*e.g.*, blancmange or rice), and order every night or early morning a full quantity of such fruit as stewed figs, baked apples, Normandy pippins, bananas, etc.
4. The body should be warmly clothed to avoid the skin getting chilled, and the feet kept warm and dry by thick boots, with a cork or asbestos sock.
5. Tepid or cold sponging, followed by sharp friction with a rough towel and flesh glove, daily, to secure a vigorous action of the skin.
6. Abdominal massage for ten minutes before rising, every morning. This (which can be readily done by the patient), followed by the cold or hot water on rising, is often sufficient to produce a speedy evacuation.

Constipation (*continued*)

7. Regular exercise, especially of those kinds which bring the abdominal muscles into play.
8. Insist upon the habit of a regular hour every morning for the bowels to act, whether there be desire or not. There should be no exception to this rule.

DIABETES

Allowed.—All clear soups and broths; fish of all kinds (except cod's liver), including shell fish (with plain butter only, melted), meats of all kinds; Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; eggs in all forms; cream, butter, cheese, gluten, bran, and almond breads and biscuits; greens, spinach, broccoli, turnip-tops, watercress, mushrooms, mustard and cress, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes, celery (sparingly), endive; French beans, cauliflower, and asparagus (the green part), all in great moderation; strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, peaches and nectarines, in very small quantity, and occasionally only; oranges and lemons; nuts of all kinds, except chestnuts; pickles, olives, vinegar, oil, jelly (sweetened, if preferred, with 'Saxin' or levulose); whipped cream, custards; koumiss, milk in great moderation; tea, coffee, cocoa nibs; claret, hock, dry Sauterne, Chablis, Burgundy, brandy and whisky, in great moderation; soda water, Apollinaris, Seltzer, Contrexéville, Vichy, Vals, or St. Galmier waters. 'Saxin' or levulose as a sweetening agent.

Forbidden.—Sugar and starch in any form; bread and biscuits (unless in small quantity when specially directed); rice, tapioca, sago, vermicelli, arrowroot, cornflour, oatmeal; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, beetroot, carrot, Spanish onions; pastry and puddings of all kinds; fruits of all kinds, fresh or preserved, except those named (in moderation only); milk (except in small quantity), ale, stout, porter, port, champagne, liqueurs, and cider. No flour should be used in the frying of food for diabetic patients.

General Directions.

1. Regular daily exercise is extremely important, but fatigue should be avoided.
2. Flannel clothing next the skin always, most carefully guarding against "catching cold."
3. A calm, equable, regular life, with good hours, and without worry or excitement or over-work.
4. Regular action of the skin should be encouraged by tepid sponging, followed by skin friction, by warm bathing, massage, and Turkish baths.

DIARRHŒA

Allowed.—Cold milk (boiled for preference), plain or peptonised, alone or with lime water, or barley water; koumiss, whey, white wine whey, albumin water, rice water; soups (without vegetables) thickened with arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca, and with or without brandy in addition; raw meat, pounded meat, scraped meat; sweetbread, tripe; calf's foot jelly; eggs, lightly boiled or poached, or beaten up with brandy; plain biscuits, rusks, gruels; brandy or port wine, whisky and water, or whisky and a natural mineral water such as Apollinaris or Seltzer.

Forbidden.—Rich soups and meat essences; green vegetables, acid fruits, nuts, potatoes, brown bread, wholemeal bread, all hard foods, or hard meats, or rich, fat meats, especially veal and pork; beef tea, malt liquors and wines. Broadly, all foods should be avoided which leave a large or irritating residue in the bowel.

General Directions

1. Warmth and absolute rest in bed.
2. Warm clothing, especial care being taken to keep the abdomen warm with a flannel belt or binder.
3. The food should be given in small quantities, frequently; it is usually better given cold.
4. During convalescence, the food should be increased gradually and cautiously.

DYSPEPSIA

The conditions under which the digestion of food becomes inefficient or difficult are so many, and have such widely varying causes, that no general diet rules can be drawn up. Those foods which are usually found "digestible" and "indigestible" are indicated below, but it is imperative that the diet be carefully chosen for each case.

Allowed.—Soups (clear, and in very small quantities only, if at all), Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; fish of any kind (boiled) except mackerel, salmon, crab, lobster, anchovies, and eel; chicken, fowl, pigeon, game (not "high"), lamb, mutton, beef (roasted); toasted or *well-boiled* ham and bacon (never fried); eggs, poached or lightly boiled; tripe, sweetbread, cow-heel, calf's head; dry toast, carefully prepared, or (better) plain rusks, stale bread; other farinaceous foods with caution and in moderation only; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; potatoes (with caution), spinach, green vegetables generally in small quantities only; celery, French beans, vegetable marrow; fruit (without pips, core or skin) in small quantity; milk, plain, peptonised, or diluted with Vichy, Vals, or Seltzer; butter in moderation; koumiss; hot or cold water; tea, freshly made, not strong; coffee in moderate quantity and not strong; thin cocoa; stimulants, when considered necessary, should be expressly ordered for each case.

Forbidden.—New bread, wholemeal bread (usually), muffins, crumpets, buttered toast, pastry and sweets generally; hard long-fibred meats, veal, pork, and beef; sauces, curries, pickles, and condiments; all fried or re-cooked meats; all salted, cured, tinned, preserved, and highly-seasoned fish and meat; sausages, liver, kidneys, duck, goose, and eels; green vegetables generally, save in small quantities for those whom they are known to suit; soups and broths except in small quantity; foods generally which leave a large residue, or which are in their nature irritating (discard seeds, kernels, rinds, skins, and stalks); acid or unripe fruits; sour wines; tea with meat, and otherwise, unless of moderate strength and freshly infused; usually coffee, chocolate, lemonade, and ginger beer.

General Directions

1. Be sure the teeth are sound, and in such number and condition as to ensure complete mastication. One or more tender teeth, which the owner dare not bite on, may alone lead to bolting of food and consequent "indigestion." It is essential in every case to see not only that the teeth are sound, but that they are regularly used. Unused teeth usually get furred and coated and discoloured.
2. All food should be eaten slowly, and completely masticated, and but little fluid taken with meals.
3. Meals should be taken at regular hours (arranged for each case), and, when possible, in pleasant company, without haste, and under conditions free from hurry, worry, or excitement. Each meal should be followed by a period of rest.
4. All food should be so cooked and served as to stimulate appetite and digestion.
5. Where tea, coffee, tobacco, and stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they should be consumed. For example, freshly made tea and mild tobacco may be harmless, where "stewed" strong tea and strong tobacco would be injurious.

   Air, exercise, skin friction, Turkish baths, suitable clothing, the avoidance of fatigue, and care as to the bowels, are essentials in the rational treatment of dyspepsia.

GOUT

Allowed.—All fresh vegetables freely (with exceptions named); fish (with exceptions named); eggs in moderation, lightly boiled or poached; meats (those of the lighter and whiter kinds) in great moderation; rice, sago, and tapioca; fresh ripe fruits (with exceptions named); vegetable

Gout (*continued*)

soups; toast or stale bread, potatoes, salads, tomatoes, celery, and green vegetables (with exceptions named); milk, skimmed, diluted with Apollinaris, Vals, Vichy, or Seltzer water; lime juice, freely diluted; China tea, freshly infused and not strong; coffee, which should be taken only in moderation, and not at night; cocoa; tobacco in moderation.

In small quantities only.—Bread, plain biscuits, potatoes, asparagus, haricot beans, broad beans, peas and lentils; eggs; whisky or brandy (not to exceed two ounces in the twelve hours); unsweetened gin, claret, or hock, freely diluted, butter and cheese.

Forbidden.—Fats and rich foods, re-cooked foods, sauces, rich gravies and made dishes; the harder or richer meats, beef, pork, or veal (as prepared in the British Isles); smoked, dried, or pickled fish, pork, or other meat; pastry, jellies, sugar; meat essences and strong soups; rhubarb, gooseberries, currants; strawberries, except in moderation; oysters, mullet, mackerel, salmon, herring, eel, lobster, crab; duck, goose, hare; mushrooms, truffles, pickles, and spices; preserved fruits; ale, porter, stout, port (usually), champagne (nearly always), Burgundy, sherry, Madeira, and all liqueurs.

General Directions

1. Moderation in animal food, liberality in vegetables. The proportion of these must be adapted to each case.
2. Abundant fluid, of which plain hot water (for preference slowly sipped), night and morning, may form an important part.
3. Regular exercise. A gouty patient should walk daily not less than from three to four miles, unless there be reason to the contrary in the individual case. Gout, however, is not uncommon in those who take exercise freely, and the degree and kind of exercise must be carefully prescribed in each case.
4. Warm baths, tepid or cold sponging, skin friction, massage, and Turkish baths.
5. Free action of the skin, kidneys and bowels, regular hours, warm clothing, and the avoidance of fatigue are essential.
6. Not less than seven, nor more than eight hours' sleep. The patient should go to bed early and get up early.

OBESITY

Allowed.—Clear soups in small quantity only; broths, not thickened or containing such ingredients as rice or barley; fish, and lean meat (with exceptions named); eggs; fruit; green vegetables; stale bread, toast, rusks, and biscuits in great moderation, or gluten and almond bread or biscuits; water (hot or cold); milk (skimmed), diluted with Vichy, Vals, Seltzer, or other water; tea or coffee, with 'Saxin' instead of sugar; natural mineral waters, claret, hock, Chablis, whisky or brandy, in moderation.

Forbidden.—Thick soups; eels, mackerel, salmon, herrings, sardines, with oil; pork, duck, goose; rice, tapioca, macaroni, oatmeal, sago, arrowroot; potatoes, peas, beans, parsnips, carrots, beetroot; pastry and sweets; sugar, starchy cocoas; cream, milk and butter, except in great moderation; ale, porter and stout.

General Directions

1. An active life, with full occupation, short hours of sleep, and the most vigorous exercise compatible with the physical condition. Cycling, horse exercise, and fencing are especially valuable, but the form and amount of exercise must be carefully adapted to each case.
2. Free action of the bowels and skin, with regular Turkish baths.
3. The entire quantity of liquid taken, of all kinds, should be moderate.

PHTHISIS

The diet, as to quantity and quality, and as to time, frequency and method of administration, must necessarily vary widely according to the stage of the disease and the condition of the appetite and of the digestion.

Phthisis (*continued*)

Allowed.—All soups, broths, meat essences and juices, Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; fish, poultry, game; meat scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary; all vegetables in moderate quantities; all fruits; milk, koumiss, cream, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate; alkaline mineral waters; beer, wine, or spirit, as required for each case; 'Kepler' Malt Extract, 'Kepler' Solution.

Forbidden.—Veal pork, hard or salt meat, re-cooked foods and pickles.

General Directions

The method of feeding in phthisis is as important as the quantity and quality of the food. All food should be appetisingly cooked and daintily served. The greatest variation possible, even in the matter of serving milk, should be introduced.

1. A. At least half an hour before rising, give a tumblerful of milk. This may be hot, or warm, or cold; it may contain a teaspoonful or more of brandy or whisky or rum; or it may have cream added, or where it disagrees, there may be added a few grains of sodium bicarbonate and a little table salt; or it may be diluted or peptonised.
   B. If preferred, there may be given, as a morning stimulant, a breakfastcupful of tea made with milk instead of water.
   C. Breakfast taken an hour later, either in bed or after rising, should be substantial.
   D. Mid-morning, soup, or Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice, or milk, or koumiss, with or without toast or other light solid food.
   E. Mid-day, a substantial meal with (when indicated) beer, red wine or spirit.
   F. In the afternoon, cocoa, tea made with milk, chocolate, cream with boiling water and a little nutmeg or cinnamon, or the yolk of an egg beaten up with brandy and water.
   G. At 7 or 7.30, a substantial meal.
   H. At bed-time, a glass of milk (hot or warm), with or without cream or brandy.
2. Every hour possible should be spent in airy sunny rooms, or in the open air and sunshine.
3. All rooms should be bright, and kept airy, and well-ventilated night and day.
4. Clothing should be light and loose. It should be woollen, night and day, winter and summer. The boots should be thick and sound, and contain a cork or other sock to keep the feet not only dry but warm. Chilled feet may be as harmful as wet feet.
5. Every night the whole body should be sponged with warm water, or, where the patient can bear it, with cold water (rapidly), followed by friction with a rough towel and a flesh glove. The regular, long-continued attention to the action of the skin forms one of the most important factors in the hygienic treatment of phthisis. It should be carried out in a warm room, under conditions which prevent chill: it is better done for, than by, the patient. When there are night sweats, it may be necessary to regularly precede the skin friction by a soap and water cleansing.
6. Regular exercise carefully adapted to each case, regular hours, and the avoidance of fatigue.

[For Regulations as to Disinfection in Phthisis, *see page* 208].

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE)

Allowed.—I. During the stage of fever and joint inflammation: Fluids only, milk, diluted with soda water, or lime water, or peptonised; Benger's food, Plasmon, Somatose; fruit jellies, thin oatmeal gruel,

Rheumatism (Acute) (*continued*)

barley water, fresh lemonade, 'Kepler' Malt Extract; weak China tea. The patient may be allowed to partake freely of a drink prepared by mixing a pint of milk with a pint of boiled water, adding 30 to 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate and 10 to 20 grains of common salt, and cooling with a lump of ice.

II. After the febrile stage is over: Light clear soups and broths flavoured with fresh vegetables and herbs, with a little pounded chicken, light puddings, and bread and milk.

III.—Ten to fourteen days after the temperature is normal: Bread and butter, eggs, white fish, chicken, pounded lean meat, mutton, veal; stewed celery, mashed potatoes, spinach, sea-kale, asparagus, and pulp of fresh fruit.

Alcohol is usually inadvisable, though in some cases of retarded convalescence a little port, or Burgundy, diluted, is sometimes prescribed.

Forbidden in all stages.—Beef tea, meat extracts, pastry, sugar, sweets, and fermented drinks.

TYPHOID FEVER

I. During the febrile stage: Fluids only, consisting chiefly of milk, of which at least three pints should be taken in the twenty-four hours. The feeds should be given every two hours, one or two feeds being omitted during the night if the patient be asleep. The milk may be peptonised, diluted with water, soda water, lime water, barley water, or rice water. Arrowroot, cornflour, or Benger's food may be used to thicken it. Isinglass may be added so as to make a milk jelly. Tea, coffee, chocolate, vanilla, cinnamon, almond, or lemon may be added as flavouring agents. When the milk is not digested, or tympanites is present, whey may be substituted.

To vary the milk feeds, meat juices may be given, such as Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice, beef tea, chicken broth, strained mutton broth, clear soups, raw meat juice, and calf's foot jelly. Albumin water, made by beating up the whites of two eggs with half a pint of water, and adding sugar and lemon and ice, makes a pleasant and nutritious drink. Whisky or brandy may be given when necessary.

II. After the temperature has been normal for ten to fourteen days, solids may be gradually added, beginning with bread and milk, baked custard, and thin bread and butter; and, later, boiled sole, minced chicken or lamb, boiled chicken, roast chicken, roast lamb or chops.

All foods given in typhoid fever should be so dilute as to remain liquid in the intestines. Milk may with advantage be diluted with twice the quantity of water. Pure water may be given without stint, and with advantage.

The strictly fluid diet, mainly milk, hitherto usually ordered in typhoid fever, is now considered by many physicians unduly and unnecessarily restrictive. A more abundant diet (including bread, gruel, boiled eggs, milk, meat, chicken soup, and milk pudding) is often ordered. It is claimed that the results are so good as at least to raise the suspicion that the strict orthodox diet may in some cases be unnecessarily severe.

THE SALISBURY SYSTEM

The details of this system were published in 1887 in a book (now out of print) entitled "Brief Statement of the so-called Salisbury Plan for the Treatment by Alimentation of the various Diseases produced by Unhealthy and Indiscreet Feeding," by J. H. Salisbury, New York. Some of the principles of Dr. Salisbury's system have been so widely adopted, and the system is so often referred to, that a note of the objects and essentials of the system may be of service. Reference to Dr. Salisbury's work may be made in the Library of the British Museum [7306 d.e. 28, 1887]. There is published also a small work bearing on the subject, entitled "Hot Water as

The Salisbury System (*continued*)

a Remedy, by Dr. Butler : a Personal experience of the Dietetic Systems of Dr. Salisbury and Dr. Butler. Hints for the reduction of Corpulence by one who has tried them."

Dr. Salisbury's system was intended to influence diseases produced by improper feeding (obesity for example), all sclerotic conditions, and those "associated with excessive developments of either the connective or fatty tissues"; and various forms of dyspepsia. The essentials are the taking of hot water, and a diet consisting of about two-thirds lean meat and one-third vegetables.

The water should be taken as hot as the patient can bear it ; one pint in bed in the morning or on rising, one pint one hour and a half before each meal, and half an hour before bedtime. It should be slowly sipped, so that the time taken be five to fifteen minutes, uncomfortable distension being thus avoided. If there be thirst between meals, the patient may take hot water, "clear tea," lemon water or "crust coffee." At meals, five to eight ounces of clear tea or clear coffee is allowed.

Food should be either the muscle pulp of beef, broiled, broiled beef steak free from fat, roast beef, broiled or roast lamb or mutton ; oysters, raw, broiled or roasted in the shell ; broiled or boiled fish ; chicken, game and turkey, broiled or roast ; salt, pepper, Worcester sauce, and chutney in moderation ; celery. All meats should be fairly well cooked.

All meals should be taken regularly, and either alone or in the company of others taking the same diet.

It is claimed that under this system adipose tissue will rapidly disappear, the loss of weight being at the rate of 10 lb. to 30 lb. per month according to the degree of fatness, the strictness of the diet, the amount of exercise, and the mental condition of the patient. If the loss of weight be too rapid, so that the skin hangs in folds, such food as bread, toast, rice, cracked wheat and potatoes may be added. The loss of 10 lb. to 15 lb. a month is advocated as the ideal rate of weight reduction. When the desired weight and bulk have been reached, the fat-forming foods should be taken in such proportion as may suffice to maintain them, usually two parts of meat to one part of vegetable by bulk. It is stated that the relish for beef may become so great that from one to two pounds may be taken at each meal.

The body should be washed twice daily with soap and water, and afterwards rubbed with equal parts of glycerin and water. Regular exercise short of fatigue should be taken ; or, where this is impossible, the body should be well rubbed from head to foot for from ten to twenty minutes three times daily. Flannel or silk should be worn next the skin, and the body be kept comfortably warm. All methods calculated to maintain health should be observed.

THE BANTING SYSTEM

In 1863 Mr. William Banting published a "Letter on Corpulence addressed to the Public." It was "respectfully dedicated to the Public simply and entirely from an earnest desire to confer a benefit" on his fellow creatures. It was issued at the price of sixpence, any profit yielded being devoted to the Printers' Pension Society. The author spoke pathetically of the "parasite of obesity," and told how he had just emerged from a very long probation in this affliction, and how he hoped the publication of this letter would lead to the same comfort and happiness he now felt under the extraordinary change. He recorded that he was 66 years of age, 5 ft. 5 in. in stature, and (in 1862) weighed 202 lbs. He was of active and regular habits, and (as he believed) did not indulge in anything to excess. There was no hereditary tendency to corpulence. He had adopted increased bodily exertion, especially rowing, with unfortunately, the development of a prodigious appetite which he was in some degree constrained to indulge. He tried sea air and bathing and Turkish baths (ninety) ; and took "gallons of physic," "adopted riding on horseback, the waters and climate of Leamington, Cheltenham and Harrogate, and

The Banting System (*continued*)

spared no trouble or expense in consultations with the best authorities in the land." His last state, however, was worse than his first, for he records that he could not stoop to tie his shoe, and had to go downstairs slowly backwards. He took yet further advice from a gentleman who left him in a worse plight than ever to go for his annual holiday. This, said Mr. Banting, "was the greatest possible blessing to me." He found another adviser who dieted him, with the result that in about a year he recorded that he had not felt better in health for the last twenty-six years; that he had suffered no inconvenience; that he was reduced thirteen inches in bulk and fifty pounds in weight, that he was cured of an umbilical rupture, that he had sight and hearing surprising at his age, and that his other bodily ailments had become mere matters of history.

His personal appearance improved, he bore the stamp of good health, ate and drank and slept well, had no indigestion, left off using boot hooks, and could stoop with ease and freedom. He suffered no longer from faintness, and left off his knee bandages. The author of this quaint, historical, clinical record states that his diet before treatment was bread and milk for breakfast, or a pint of tea with plenty of milk, sugar and buttered toast; meat, beer, much bread and pastry for dinner; the meal of tea similar to that of breakfast, and generally a fruit tart or bread and milk for supper! The diet ordered for him by his adviser, Mr. Harvey, of Soho Square (whom he consulted for deafness) who learned it from Mons. Bernard's Paris lectures on diabetes, and himself initiated it for obesity, forms the Banting system, detailed below. The remedy might have been, says Mr. Banting, as old as the hills, but the application of it was of very recent date. The forbidden foods were bread, butter, milk, sugar, beer, and potatoes. The author's own view was that "Saccharine matter is the great moving cause of fatty corpulence."

Breakfast (8 to 9 a.m.):—Four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, broiled fish, bacon, or cold meat of any kind except pork; a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar), a little biscuit, or one ounce of dry toast.

Dinner (1 to 2 p.m.):—Five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetable except potato, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of a pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good claret, sherry, or Madeira—champagne, port, and beer forbidden.

Tea (5 to 6 p.m.):—Two or three ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar.

Supper (9 p.m.):—Three or four ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret.

Nightcap ("When inclination directs"):—A tumbler of grog—(gin, whisky, or brandy, without sugar)—or a glass or two of claret or sherry.

THE FEEDING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN

If the mother be healthy, the infant's sole nourishment for the first seven or eight months of its life should be the mother's milk, which forms the only perfect food for the child at this time.

For the first six weeks of its life, the infant should receive nourishment every second hour from 5 a.m. till 11 p.m., and should be removed from the breast whenever it shows any inclination to stop sucking.

During the second month, feeding every three hours is generally sufficient, and from this time up till eight months, the intervals should be three to four hours.

After the seventh or eighth month, other foods may be introduced at some of the feedings, and between the tenth and twelfth months the child should be gradually weaned.

Should the mother be unable to suckle the child, a young and healthy wet-nurse may be obtained, or the infant may be reared on substitute foods.

If it be decided to employ artificial foods, the milk of the cow, ass, and goat, and condensed milk have been proposed as substitutes for that of the mother, whilst many prepared foods for infants are supplied, which usually contain starchy matter in a readily assimilable form, as well as some malt preparation.

"The so-called 'infants' foods' usually contain some malted farinaceous substance, and they are of value as additions to, not as substitutes for, milk." Ordinary farinaceous foods, such as arrowroot, are never admissible before the fourth month, and rarely advisable until after the seventh.

Cow's milk is generally selected as a substitute for the mother's. The following table shows their average composition:—

	Human Milk.	Cow's Milk.
Water	87·163	87·012
Fat	4·283	4·209
Casein	1·046	3·222
Milk-Sugar	7·407	5·000
Ash	·101	·527

Not only does cow's milk differ in chemical composition from that of the mother, but it is distinguished also by its physical properties. Cow's milk, therefore, must be modified in order to make it a fit substitute for human milk.

Human milk is poorer in casein, but contains more lact-albumen. By diluting cow's milk with water, the proportion of casein can be reduced to its proper level, whilst the addition of cream and milk-sugar (lactose) gives the cow's milk its proper amount of fat and sugar. The water for dilution should be boiled, and it is still better to use very thin barley water or decoction of arrowroot (one drachm to one pint); this prevents the curds formed from being too large.

It is preferable to sterilise the milk itself. This is best done in a proper milk steriliser; failing which, heating the milk to the boiling point and then cooling rapidly is the method employed.

Pasteurisation of milk consists in keeping it for at least twenty minutes at a temperature of 150°–160° F. (60°–65·6° C.). This process is found to destroy pathogenic microbes, and it is claimed that the natural taste and quality of the milk are retained.

Some authorities state that cow's milk efficiently sterilised is best given undiluted, as hard curds are not formed in the stomach, and the infants gain weight more rapidly on undiluted than on diluted milk.

Dilution.—This is the general practice. Provided the milk has not been previously watered, the proportions for infants at various ages may be taken as follows:—

Age of Child.	Proportions of	
	Milk.	Water.
Up to 1 month	1	2
From 1 to 3 months	1	1
From 3 to 4 months	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
From 4 to 5 months	1	$\frac{1}{3}$

From the fifth or sixth month onward the milk may be given undiluted.

Sugar.—Add 60 grains, preferably milk-sugar (lactose) to every four ounces of diluted milk.

Fat.—Add one dessertspoonful of cream to every four ounces of diluted milk.

The amount of cow's milk to be given and other particulars are summarised in the following table:—

Age	Number of feedings in twenty-four hours.	Interval between meals by day.	Night feedings (10 p.m.-7 a.m.)	Quantity for one feeding.	Quantity for twenty-four hours.
		Hours		Ounces	Ounces
3rd to 7th day ...	10	2	2	1—1½	10—15
2nd and 3rd weeks ...	10	2	2	1½—3	15—30
4th and 5th weeks ...	9	2½	1	2½—3½	22—32
6th week to 3rd month	8	2½	1	3—4½	24—36
3rd to 5th month ...	7	3	1	4—5½	28—38
5th to 9th month ...	6	3	0	5½—7	33—42
9th to 12th month ...	5	3½	0	7½—9	37—45

Peptogenic Milk Powder may be employed to modify cows' milk, so that it conforms remarkably in every particular to normal mothers' milk and affords a substitute for the latter during the entire nursing period.

Between the ages of twelve and eighteen months, the child should have five meals in the day: at 6 a.m., milk and a plain biscuit; at 8 a.m., bread and milk, or porridge and milk; at noon, mashed potato and gravy or broth, milk pudding, egg custard, milk and barley water; at 4 p.m., bread and butter, the yolk of a lightly boiled egg, or bread and milk; at bedtime, milk and a biscuit.

After eighteen months, in addition to the above diet there may be added to the mid-day meal under-cooked mince with finely-chopped greens, or plain boiled fish and potatoes. At tea-time a little cocoa may be added to the milk.

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD ON THE DIGESTIVE GLANDS

Recent experimental work has extended the knowledge of the action of the digestive glands. A special adaptation to food is seen in all the digestive secretions, and is well shown in the salivary glands. A copious watery secretion is evoked by the presence of dry food in the mouth, but a thick mucoid secretion is passed out on moist particles of tasty food: an example of the purposive nature of the secretion. The watery saliva moistens dry food, the mucoid secretion welds the food into a bolus, preparatory to its being swallowed.

The character and nature of the gastric secretion are also dependent on the nature of the food. A rapid secretion of effective juice is poured out on flesh, a scanty secretion on bread, and a delayed flow of gastric juice on milk.

The delayed secretion in the case of milk is due to the fat contained therein. Fat inhibits gastric secretion. The secretion evoked by the ingestion of milk is found to be the weakest gastric juice of all, and in addition, the pancreatic juice secreted is the least in amount. That is, when an equivalent quantity of nitrogenous food is given as flesh, bread or milk, the least secreting activity is evoked in the case of milk. The secretion poured out on milk is effective, but at the same time economic. The importance of milk as a food is apparent from this, and particularly when economy of digestive gland activity is important.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF FOODS

The following table gives the percentage composition of some principal food-stuffs :—

	Water	Proteids	Starch	Sugar	Fat	Salts
Bread	37	8	47	3	1	2
Wheat Flour ...	15	11	66	4·2	2	1·7
Oatmeal	15	12·6	58	5·4	5·6	3
Rice...	13	6	79	·4	·7	·5
Peas (split) ...	15	23	55	2	2	2
Potatoes	75	2	18	3	·2	·7
Milk...	86	4	—	5	4	·8
Cheese	37	33	—	—	24	5
Lean Beef	72	19	—	—	3	5
Fat Beef	51	14	—	—	29	4
Mutton	72	18	—	—	5	5
Veal...	63	16	—	—	16	4
White Fish ...	78	18	—	—	3	1
Salmon	77	16	—	—	5·5	1·5
Egg	74	14	—	—	10·5	1·5
Butter	15	—	—	—	83	2

APPROXIMATE TIME NEEDED FOR THE DIGESTION OF SOME PRINCIPAL FOODS

Beef, boiled	3 hours
Beef, roasted	3 to 4 hours
Beef, smoked	4 to 5 hours
Fish, boiled	1½ to 2½ hours
Oysters (raw)	2 hours
Lamb...	2½ hours
Mutton, boiled	3 hours
Mutton, roasted	3 to 3½ hours
Milk	2 hours
Sweetbread	2 hours
Ham, boiled...	2 to 3 hours
Pork, roasted	5 hours
Poultry, boiled or roasted	2½ to 4 hours
Goose, roasted	4 to 5 hours
Tripe	1 hour
Veal (as prepared in the British Isles)... ...	4½ hours
Eggs, raw	2 hours
Eggs, fried or boiled hard...	3 to 3½ hours
Cheese	3 to 4 hours
Apples	3 to 4 hours
Cabbage	3½ to 4 hours
Carrots	3 to 3½ hours
Potatoes	2½ to 3½ hours
Turnips	3½ to 4 hours
Rice } if completely cooked	1 to 2 hours
Sago } if completely cooked	1 to 2 hours
Tapioca } if completely cooked	1 to 2 hours
Wheaten Bread	3 to 4 hours

An ordinary dinner is completely digested, leaving the stomach empty, in four to five hours.

THE INFLUENCE OF COOKING ON THE DIGESTIBILITY OF CERTAIN FOODS

"Raw flesh," says Brillat-Savarin, "has only one inconvenience; it sticks to the teeth: otherwise it is not at all unpleasant to taste. Seasoned with a little salt it is easily digested, and must be at least as nourishing as any other." Broadly it may be stated that most forms of cooking increase the digestibility of vegetable foods, and lessen that of animal foods, rendering them in some cases tough, leathery and indigestible. It is found as a clinical fact that many patients can take raw or greatly underdone meats more easily than other forms of nourishment. This lessening of the digestibility of animal food, regarded chemically, is in a measure made up for by the advantages of cooked meats in their improved appearance and greater attractiveness, and by the new flavours developed in them serving to stimulate the secretion of gastric juice. They are also partly or wholly sterilised. The general effect of cooking on the structure of meat is to loosen its fibres by converting into gelatin the connective tissue which holds them together, and to remove fat. The chief effect of cooking on the chemical composition of meat is to diminish the amount of its water. That meat is rendered less digestible in proportion to the degree of cooking is shown by the fact that 3-1/2 ounces of beef disappear completely from the stomach, when raw, in 2 hours; when half-boiled in 2-1/2 hours; when wholly boiled, in 3 hours; when half-roasted in 3 hours: and when wholly roasted, in 4 hours.

The effect of heat on the proteids of food is to coagulate them—which is effected at a temperature of about 170° F. If the temperature reached in cooking be beyond this, the value of the food is lessened by the hardening and shrinking of the proteid materials. The value of this fact, in its practical application to cooking, has long been recognised, though, unfortunately, it is commonly disregarded in practice. Meat in boiling should be plunged, for a few minutes only, in boiling water, sufficient just to cover it, when the superficial proteids are coagulated, the joint is "sealed," and its salts and extractives retained. The cooking should then be continued at a much lower temperature until done. With the exception of frying, it may be said generally that slow cooking is good cooking.

In roasting, the joint should be placed, close to the fire for a few minutes until it is "sealed," and then moved back, the drying of the continued roasting being prevented by persistent basting. In frying, the meat should be plunged suddenly into a deep pan of nearly boiling fat (pure olive oil). The intense heat produces instantaneous coagulation of the proteids on the surface. So soon as the "sputtering" has ceased—in two or three minutes—the cooking is completed.

In the cooking of vegetables the moist heat swells up the starch grains, and ruptures their envelopes, so that the starch grains form a paste of starch jelly. Unfortunately, though cooking increases the digestibility of green vegetables, it still further reduces their already low nutritive value. Their chief value lies in their bulk and in their mineral salts.

The fats are less affected by heat than the proteids and carbo-hydrates. By high temperature some of the fat may undergo partial decomposition by which free fatty acid is liberated. It is suggested that the greater digestibility of cold fat over hot fat is accounted for by the fatty acid reuniting with glycerin to form neutral fat on cooling.

For full information on the subject of the cooking of foods, in relation to their digestibility, reference may be made to the very admirable work "Food and the Principles of Dietetics," by Robert Hutchison, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Edward Arnold, 1900).

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT HUMAN ORGANS

Heart.—Weight, male, 10 oz. to 12 oz.; female, 8 oz to 10 oz. Measurement, 5 in. long, 3½ in. broad, 2½ in thick.

Lungs.—Weight, right, 23 oz., left, 19 oz.; very variable.

Stomach.—Weight 4½ oz. to 5 oz. Measurement, 10 in. to 12 in. long, 4 in. to 5 in. wide.

Liver.—Weight, 45 oz. to 60 oz. Measurement, transverse, 10 in. to 12 in., antero-posterior, 6 in. to 7 in.

Pancreas.—Weight 3 oz. Measurement, 6 in. to 8 in. long, 1½ in. broad.

Spleen.—Weight, 5 oz. to 7 oz. Measurement, 5 in. long, 3 in. broad, 1½ in. thick.

Kidney.—Weight, 4½ oz. to 5½ oz. Measurement, 4 in. long, 2½ in. broad, 1½ in. thick.

Brain.—Weight, male, 50 oz., female 44 oz.

The average weight and size of all these organs are less in the female than in the male.

[Details of measurement of the uterus, measurements and positions of the gravid uterus, measurements of the fœtal head, and of the female pelvis, will be found on pages 268 and 269.]

COINS AS MAKESHIFT WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Circumstances sometimes arise in which the following data may be useful.

Coin	Approximate Weight	Standard Weight
Sovereign	"least current" 122·5 gr.	123·274 grains
Half-sovereign	,, ,, 61·125 grains	61·637 grains
Five shilling piece	about 1 oz. avoir. ...	436·363 grains
Half-crown	,, 1/2 oz. ,, ...	218·181 grains
Two shilling piece	,, 2/5 oz. ,, ...	174·543 grains
Shilling	,, 1/5 oz. ,, ...	87·2727 grains
Sixpence	,, 1/10 oz. ,, ...	43·6363 grains
Threepenny piece	,, 1/20 oz. ,, ...	21·8181 grains
Penny	,, 1/3 oz. ,, ...	145·83 grains
Halfpenny	,, 1/5 oz. ,, ...	87·5 grains
Farthing	,, 1/10 oz. ,, ...	43·6363 grains
French 20 franc piece (gold)	,, 100 grains avoir.	6·45 grammes
,, 1 franc piece (silver)	,, 77 grains ,,	5·00 grammes
German 20 mark piece (gold)	,, 123 grains ,,	7·96 grammes
,, 1 mark piece (silver)	,, 85 grains ,,	5·55 grammes
Indian 1 rupee piece (silver)	,, 180 grains ,,	11·66 grammes
United States 1 dollar piece (Silver)	,, 412 grains ,,	26·72 grammes

One ounce avoirdupois = 437·5 grains

One halfpenny = 1 inch in diameter; one penny = 1/10th foot in diameter
five pennies = 6 inches

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS

The following tables give the average weights and heights of males and females at different ages. It should be borne in mind that these averages are calculated from tables of the weights and heights of a large number of persons, and, though accurate as a general guide, are not necessarily true for each person. Having regard to the widely varying range in the height and weight of healthy people, it is obvious that the individual may not conform to such average standard, and a deviation of 15 per cent. in either direction from such standard is not seriously regarded. Of more importance than the actual weight is the proportion between height and weight. Great care should be taken that patients who are being weighed periodically should always be weighed on the same or reliable scales, and under precisely corresponding conditions (so far as possible) of clothing, food, etc., etc.

Further reference may be made to Roberts' "Manual of Anthropometry," Treves' "Physical Education," and Quetelet's Tables.

TABLE A.—Average weight of the healthy male child during the first year of life :—

	lb.		lb.
Weight at birth	6·8	Weight at seven months ...	13·4
,, one month ...	7·4	,, eight ,, ...	14·4
,, two months ...	8·4	,, nine ,, ...	15·8
,, three ,, ...	9·6	,, ten ,, ...	16·8
,, four ,, ...	10·8	,, eleven ,, ...	17·8
,, five ,, ...	11·8	,, twelve ,, ...	18·8
,, six ,, ...	12·4		

It should be noted that some slight loss of weight commonly occurs during the first few days after birth.

TABLE B.—Average height, without shoes, and average weight, with clothes, of all classes (town and country) of the general population of Great Britain (from the report of the Anthropometric Committee, 1883). This table shows some facts uniformly observed, but not sufficiently borne in mind :—(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life, the *rate* of growth being about the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter and lighter than boys. (2) From 5 to 10, boys grow more rapidly than girls. (3) From 10 to 15, girls grow more rapidly than boys. At $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ they are actually taller, and from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ actually heavier than boys. (4) From 15 to 20, boys begin again to increase more rapidly than girls, and complete their growth at about 23. (5) After 15, girls grow more slowly, and practically reach their full height and weight at 20. During childhood and adolescence, increase in weight is more marked in the winter, and increase in height in the summer.

MALES			FEMALES		
Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.
1	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
2	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 7	1 $11\frac{1}{4}$
3	2 11	2 6	3	2 10	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
4	3 1	2 9	4	3 0	2 8
5	3 4	2 12	5	3 3	2 11
6	3 7	3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 6	2 $13\frac{3}{4}$
7	3 10	3 $7\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 8	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$
8	3 11	3 13	8	3 $10\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
9	4 $1\frac{3}{4}$	4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $0\frac{3}{4}$	3 $13\frac{1}{2}$
10	4 $3\frac{3}{4}$	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$	10	4 3	4 6
11	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 2	11	4 5	4 12
12	4 7	5 $6\frac{3}{4}$	12	4 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $6\frac{1}{2}$
13	4 9	5 $12\frac{1}{2}$	13	4 $9\frac{3}{4}$	6 3

Males			Females		
Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.
14	4 11¼	6 8	14	4 11¾	6 12¾
15	5 2¼	7 4¾	15	5 1	7 8¼
16	5 4¼	8 7	16	5 1¾	8 1
17	5 6¼	9 5	17	5 2½	8 3½
18	5 7	9 11½	18	5 2½	8 9
19	5 7¼	9 13½	19	5 2¾	8 12
20	5 7½	10 3¾	20	5 3	8 11½
21	5 7½	10 5	21	5 3	8 10
22	5 7½	10 7	22	5 3	8 11½
23	5 7½	10 7½	23	5 3	8 12
24	5 7¾	10 8	24	5 2¾	8 9
25-30	5 7¾	10 12¼	25-30	5 2	8 8
31-35	5 8	11 6	31-35	5 1	8 9

Table C.—Average weight for height, with chest measurement, of a man, dressed, aged 30. The weight tends in middle life to increase with age, so that about three-quarters of a pound should be deducted for each adult year under the age of 30, and added for each year above that age.

Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Chest Circumference in.	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Chest Circumference in.
5 0	8 0	33½	5 7	10 8	38
5 1	8 4	34	5 8	11 1	38½
5 2	9 0	35	5 9	11 8	39
5 3	9 7	35	5 10	12 1	39½
5 4	9 13	36	5 11	12 6	40
5 5	10 2	37	6 0	12 10	40½
5 6	10 5	37½	6 1	13 0	41

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{24}$th of the male body.

Table D.—Average weight for height of a woman, dressed :—

Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.
4 10	7 0	5 2	8 2	5 6	9 13
4 11	7 4	5 3	8 9	5 7	10 8
5 0	7 7	5 4	9 2	5 8	11 4
5 1	7 12	5 5	9 9		

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{20}$th of the female body. Up to about 5 ft. 7 in. it will be seen that women tend to weigh less for their height than men. Above this height, they weigh usually as much or more, and in late middle life not uncommonly very much more.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The initial unit of the Metric System is the **Metre,** or unit of length, which was intended to represent one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant, or one forty-millionth part of the circumference of the earth around the poles. In reality the British standard metre is the distance between two fine lines on a bar of iridio-platinum when at the temperature of 0°C. This bar is in the possession of the Board of Trade. The multiples and sub-divisions of this and all the other units are obtained by the use of decimals, and for this reason the system is also known as the *decimal system*. The multiples are designated by the Greek prefixes, *deka* = 10; *hecto* = 100; *kilo* = 1,000; *myria* = 10,000. For the sub-divisions Latin prefixes are employed: *deci* = 1/10; *centi* = 1/100; *milli* = 1/1000. Thus for measures of length we have the following expressions, showing the abbreviations commonly employed, and the equivalent in the imperial standards of measurements—

1 Myriametre	Mm.	=	10 000·0	M.	=	6·2137 miles
1 Kilometre	Km.	=	1 000·0	M.	=	0·6214 mile
1 Hectometre	Hm.	=	100·0	M.	=	109·361 yards
1 Dekametre	Dm.	=	10·0	M.	=	32·8084 feet
1 **Metre**	M.	=	1·0	M.	=	39·3701 inches
1 Decimetre	dm.	=	0·1	M.	=	3·937 ,,
1 Centimetre	cm.	=	0·01	M.	=	0·3937 inch
1 Millimetre	mm.	=	0·001	M.	=	0·0394 ,,
1 Micron	μ	=	0·000001	M.	=	0·000039 ,,

The unit of mass in the metric system is the **Gramme.** This was derived from the metre, and represented the weight of one cubic centimetre of water, or the quantity of distilled water, at its maximum density, 4° C. (39·2° F.), which would fill the cube of one-hundredth part of a metre. It is now officially defined as the one-thousandth part of the cylindrical iridio-platinum standard kilogramme weight in the possession of the Board of Trade. The relative value of the gramme, together with its multiples and sub-divisions, as compared with the imperial standards of weight, may be seen from the following table—

1 Myriagramme	Mgm.	=	10 000·0	Gm.	=	22·0461 pounds
1 Kilogramme	Kgm.	=	1 000·0	,,	=	2·2046 ,,
1 Hectogramme	Hgm.	=	100·0	,,	=	3·5274 ounces avoir.
1 Dekagramme	Dgm.	=	10·0	,,	=	154·3236 grains
1 **Gramme**	Gm.	=	1·0	,,	=	15·4323 ,,
1 Decigramme	dgm.	=	0·1	,,	=	1·5432 ,,
1 Centigramme	cgm.	=	0·01	,,	=	0·1543 grain
1 Milligramme	mgm.	=	0·001	,,	=	0·0154 ,,

From the unit of mass (the gramme) is derived the unit of the measure of capacity, or **Litre.** It is represented by the capacity at 0° C. of a cylindrical brass measure in the possession of the Board of Trade. This Litre measure at 0° C. has a capacity corresponding to the volume at 4° C. of a kilogramme of distilled water, the weighing being made in air but reduced by calculation to a vacuum. The multiples and subdivisions of the Litre, with their corresponding equivalents in imperial fluid measure are:—

1 Myrialitre	Ml.	=	10 000·0	L.	=	2199·76 Imperial gallons*
1 Kilolitre	Kl.	=	1 000·0	,,	=	219·976 ,, ,,
1 Hectolitre	Hl.	=	100·0	,,	=	21·9976 ,, ,,
1 Dekalitre	Dl.	=	10·0	,,	=	2·1998 ,, ,,
1 **Litre**	L.	=	1·0	,,	=	35·196 Imperial fluid ounces
1 Decilitre	dl.	=	0·1	,,	=	3·5196 ,, ,, ,,
1 Centilitre	cl.	=	0·01	,,	=	0·352 Imperial fluid ounce
1 Millilitre	ml.	=	0·001	,,	=	0·0352 ,, ,, ,,

*The Imperial gallon (eight pints) contains 277·27384 cubic inches, and the Imperial pint, 20 fluid ounces.

For a comparison of the values of some of the more frequently employed expressions of the two systems, the following may be found convenient for reference:—

Length—

1 mm. (millimetre) = 1/25 of an inch
1 cm. (centimetre) = 2/5 of an inch
1 inch = 25·4 millimetres or 2½ centimetres

Mass—

1 mgm. (milligramme) = 0·01543 grain (or approx. 1/64 grain)
1 gm. (gramme) = 15·4323 grains
1 kgm. ("kilo" or kilogramme) = 2 lb. 3¼ oz. avoirdupois
1 pound avoirdupois = 453·592 grammes
1 ounce avoirdupois = 28·35 grammes
1 grain = 0·0648 gramme or 64·8 milligrammes

Capacity—

1 c.c. (cubic centimetre) = 16·9 minims, imperial measure
1 L. (litre) = 35·196 fluid ounces (35 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 34 min.), imperial measure
1 fluid ounce, imperial measure = 28·42 cubic centimetres
1 pint, imperial measure = 568·34 cubic centimetres
1 gallon, imperial measure = 4·546 litres, or 10 lb. avoirdupois of pure water at 62° F., and under an atmospheric pressure of 30 inches of mercury.

FACTORS FOR CONVERTING FROM ONE SCALE TO THE OTHER

To convert grammes into grains	×	15·432
,, ,, ,, ounces, avoir.	×	0·03527
,, kilogrammes into pounds	×	2·2046
,, grains into grammes	×	0·0648
,, avoirdupois ounces into grammes	×	28·35
,, troy ounces into grammes	×	31·104
,, cubic centimetres into fluid ounces, imperial	×	0·0352
,, litres into fluid ounces, imperial	×	35·2
,, fluid ounces into cubic centimetres	×	28·42
,, pints into litres	×	0·568
,, metres into inches	×	39·37
,, inches into metres	×	0·0254

The following tables give the metric equivalents of imperial measures of mass and capacity from 1/500 of a grain to 1 ounce, and from half a minim to 1 fluid ounce.

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Mass.

FRACTIONS OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to 1/500 of a grain

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr. 1	.....0·065 gm.	gr. 1/16	...0·004 gm.	gr. 1/100	...0·00065 gm.
gr. 3/4	.....0·049 gm.	gr. 1/20	...0·0032 gm.	gr. 1/120	...0·00054 gm.
gr. 2/3	.....0·043 gm.	gr. 1/24	...0·0027 gm.	gr. 1/130	...0·0005 gm.
gr. 1/2	.....0·032 gm.	gr. 1/25	...0·0026 gm.	gr. 1/150	...0·00043 gm.
gr. 1/3	.....0·022 gm.	gr. 1/30	...0·0022 gm.	gr. 1/180	...0·00036 gm.
gr. 1/4	.....0·016 gm.	gr. 1/32	...0·002 gm.	gr. 1/200	...0·00032 gm.
gr. 1/5	.....0·013 gm.	gr. 1/40	...0·0016 gm.	gr. 1/240	...0·00027 gm.
gr. 1'6	.....0·011 gm.	gr. 1/50	...0·0013 gm.	gr. 1/250	...0·00026 gm.
gr. 1'7	.....0·009 gm.	gr. 1/60	...0·00108 gm.	gr. 1/300	...0·00022 gm.
gr. 1/8	.....0·008 gm.	gr. 1/64	...0·001 gm.	gr. 1/400	...0·00016 gm.
gr. 1/10	.....0·0065 gm.	gr. 1/75	...0·00086 gm.	gr. 1/500	...0·00013 gm.
gr. 1/12	.....0·0054 gm.	gr. 1/80	...0·00081 gm.		
gr. 1/15	.....0·0043 gm.	gr. 1/96	...0·00067 gm.		

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Mass *(continued)*

MULTIPLES OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to 1 ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr. 1	0·065 gm.	gr. 7	0·454 gm.	gr. 35	2·268 gm.
gr. 1¼	0·086 gm.	gr. 8	0·518 gm.	gr. 40	2·592 gm.
gr. 1½	0·097 gm.	gr. 8¾	0·567 gm.	gr. 50	3·24 gm.
gr. 1¾	0·113 gm.	gr. 9	0·583 gm.	gr. 60	3·89 gm.
gr. 2	0·13 gm.	gr. 10	0·648 gm.	gr. 120	7·78 gm.
gr. 2½	0·162 gm.	gr. 12	0·778 gm.	oz. 1/8	3·54 gm.
gr. 3	0·194 gm.	gr. 15	0·972 gm.	oz. 1/4	7·08 gm.
gr. 3½	0·227 gm.	gr. 18	1·166 gm.	oz. 1/2	14·17 gm.
gr. 4	0·259 gm.	gr. 20	1·296 gm.	dr. 4	15·55 gm.
gr. 5	0·324 gm.	gr. 25	1·620 gm.	oz. 1	28·35 gm.
gr. 6	0·389 gm.	gr. 30	1·944 gm.	dr. 8	31·1 gm.

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Capacity

From half-a-minim to 1 fluid ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
min. ½	0·03 c.c.	min. 9	0·533 c.c.	min. 50	2·96 c.c.
min. 1	0·059 c.c.	min. 10	0·592 c.c.	min. 60	3·55 c.c.
min. 2	0·118 c.c.	min. 12	0·71 c.c.	min. 90	5·33 c.c.
min. 3	0·178 c.c.	min. 15	0·888 c.c.	min. 120	7·1 c.c.
min. 4	0·237 c.c.	min. 20	1·184 c.c.	min. 180	10·65 c.c.
min. 5	0·296 c.c.	min. 25	1·479 c.c.	min. 240	14·21 c.c.
min. 6	0·355 c.c.	min. 30	1·776 c.c.	min. 360	21·31 c.c.
min. 7	0·414 c.c.	min. 35	2·072 c.c.	min. 480	28·42 c.c.
min. 8	0·474 c.c.	min. 40	2·368 c.c.		

In continental prescribing, a smaller quantity than half a cubic centimetre is usually expressed in drops, which, in dispensing, are dropped from the shop bottle into the cubic centimetre measure.

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Capacity

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 c.c.	17 (16·9) min.	20 c.c.	5 fl. dr. 38 min.	125 c.c.	4 fl.oz., 3 fl. dr., 12 min.
2 c.c.	33¼ min.	25 c.c.	7 fl. dr. 2 min.	150 c.c.	5 fl.oz., 2 fl. dr., 15 min.
3 c.c.	50¾ min.	30 c.c.	8 fl. dr. 27 min.	200 c.c.	7 fl. oz., 0 fl. dr., 20 min.
4 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 7 min.	40 c.c.	1 fl. oz., 3 fl. dr., 16 min.	300 c.c.	10 fl.oz., 4 fl.dr., 30 min.
5 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 24 min.	50 c.c.	1 fl. oz., 6 fl. dr., 5 min.	500 c.c.	17 fl.oz., 4 fl.dr., 50 min.
6 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 41 min.	75 c.c.	2 fl. oz., 5 fl. dr., 7 min.	1 litre	35 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 34 min.
7 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 58 min.	100 c.c.	3 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 10 min.		
8 c.c.	2 fl. dr. 15 min.				
9 c.c.	2 fl. dr. 32 min.				
10 c.c.	2 fl. dr. 49 min.				
12·5 c.c.	3 fl. dr. 31 min.				
15 c.c.	4 fl. dr. 13 min.				

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Mass

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 mgm.	1/64 gr.	20 cgm.	3 grains	20 gm.	308⅔ grains
2 mgm.	1/32 gr.	26 cgm.	4 grains	25 gm.	385½ grains
3 mgm.	1/21 gr.	30 cgm.	4½ grains	30 gm.	1 oz. 25½ grains
4 mgm.	1/16 gr.	40 cgm.	6¼ grains	40 gm.	1 oz. 179½ grains
5 mgm.	1/13 gr.	50 cgm.	7¾ grains	50 gm.	1 oz. 334 grains
6·5 mgm.	1/10 gr.	75 cgm.	11½ grains	75 gm.	2 oz., 282½ gr.
8 mgm.	1/8 gr.	1 gm.	15½ (15·432) gr.	100 gm.	3 oz., 230¾ gr.
1 cgm.	1/6 gr.	2 gm.	30⅞ grains	150 gm.	5 oz., 127½ gr.
2 cgm.	1/3 gr.	3 gm.	46¼ grains	250 gm.	8 oz., 358 gr.
3 cgm.	1/2 gr.	4 gm.	61¾ grains	500 gm.	1 lb. 1 oz. 278 gr.
5 cgm.	¾ gr.	5 gm.	77⅛ grains	750 gm.	1 lb. 10 oz. 200 gr.
6·5 cgm.	1 gr.	7·5 gm.	115¾ grains	1 kgm.	2 lb. 3 oz. 120 gr.
10 cgm.	1½ gr.	10 gm.	154⅓ grains		
15 cgm.	2¼ gr.	15 gm.	231½ grains		

DRUG ERUPTIONS

Drug eruptions may follow the local application of medicinal substances to the skin, or may result from their use internally. Patients vary greatly in their susceptibility to medicinal substances, and thus idiosyncrasy determines the appearance of the skin lesion, and the character it assumes. Generally it may be stated that the same patient usually reacts in the same way to the same drug, and that the lesions present the same type at the same time, though the form may vary at different stages in the course of the eruption. It has been pointed out that many of the medicinal agents which cause eruptions have a specific action on the nervous system, and "it may be stated that drug eruptions arise in response to irritation of nerve endings, as when medicinal substances are applied externally to the skin, or to irritation of nerve centres (vaso-motor), as when drugs are taken internally."

It is impossible here to enter into a description of the variety of drug eruptions, or into the question of diagnosis and treatment necessarily associated with such a description. For full information the reader is referred to "Diseases of the Skin" by Malcolm Morris, or to Prince Morrow's work on the subject, edited for the Sydenham Society by Colcott Fox.

Subjoined is a list of the drugs which when administered, some externally, some internally, and some either externally or internally, may cause skin eruptions.

Aconite, antifebrin, antimony, antipyrin, arnica, arsenic, balsam of peru, belladonna, boric acid and borax, bromine and its compounds, cade oil, cannabis indica, cantharides, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chrysarobin, chrysophanic acid, copaiba, croton oil, cubebs, ergot, iron, lead (acetate and carbonate), mercury, nux vomica and strychnine, opium (morphine and other derivatives), phenacetin, pix liquida (tar), podophyllin, quinine, salicylic acid and salicylates, silver nitrate, stramonium, sulphonal, sulphur, terebene and turpentine, and thyroid gland substance.

Less commonly, eruptions follow the use of bitter almond, calcium sulphide, capsicum, chinolin, conium, hyoscyamus, ipecacuanha, cod-liver oil, phosphorus, santonin, tannin, and veratrum viride, but these are so rare as to be of little practical importance.

It may be noted that eruptions may result from injections of vaccine lymph, and other organic liquids such as tuberculin, thyroid juice, and antitoxic and antibacterial serums.

ALCOHOL TABLE

Percentage of alcohol contained in the following liquids :—

Rum	60 to 75	Sauterne	11 to 18
Whisky	50 ,, 60	Burgundy	8 ,, 14
Brandy (British) ...	50 ,, 60	Moselle	8 ,, 12
,, (French) ...	50 ,, 55	Rhine Wines	7 ,, 16
Gin	48 ,, 60	Chablis	7 ,, 10
Port	15 ,, 18	Champagne	6 ,, 13
Marsala	15 ,, 21	Bitter Ale	6 ,, 9
Sherry	14 ,, 18	Cider	2 ,, 9
Madeira	14 ,, 17	Porter	4 ,, 7
Hungarian Wines ...	9 ,, 15	Beer	2 ,, 4
Claret	8 ,, 12	Ginger Beer (brewed)...	1 ,, 3

URINE ANALYSIS

The clinical importance of urine analysis is fully recognised. Its usefulness is enhanced if the medical practitioner can carry out his test quickly, and complete his diagnosis with the least possible delay.

The 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case provides him with a most compact and convenient pocket case, containing all the requirements for making an examination of urine at the bedside. Owing to their purity and accuracy, the 'Soloid' brand products contained in this case make reliable test-solutions without weighing.

Normally, an adult passes, in the twenty-four hours, from forty to sixty fluid ounces of clear, amber-coloured urine. The amount may be greatly increased by copious drinking, by nervousness or hysteria, and in conditions where there is high arterial tension. For testing, it is well to use, whenever possible, a portion of the mixed urine passed during twenty-four hours.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS

The physical characters to be noticed are :—

(1) Transparency.—Normal urine may be turbid owing to the presence of urates, phosphates, or mucus. Urates dissolve on warming, and phosphates on the addition of an acid.

(2) Colour.—Normal urine is of an amber colour. It is often of a very pale straw colour after drinking much fluid, or in cases of diabetes (mellitus and insipidus), anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, asthma, and various forms of nervous excitement. The urine is often coloured reddish-yellow or even red after a heavy meal, or when it is unduly concentrated. The presence of blood, bile, or some pigmentary matter may be indicated by a smoky-brown or reddish-brown colour. Certain drugs, such as rhubarb, santonin, senna, and carbolic acid also influence the colour of the urine.

(3) Specific Gravity.—The specific gravity of urine, usually between 1·015 and 1·025, has a wide range without necessarily indicating disease. The specific gravity may be lowered by copious drinking, nervousness, hysteria, etc., or it may be raised by concentration of the urine from free perspiration, or from diarrhœa. A persistent low specific gravity, even without albumin, is a grave sign of failure in the aged. In diabetes mellitus, the specific gravity may range from 1·020 to 1·060, but every sample of urine should be tested for sugar as well as for albumin, since sugar may be present in urine with a specific gravity considerably below 1·020. A specific gravity above 1·025 usually indicates sugar or excess of urea.

The specific gravity may be taken with the urinometer in the largest test-tube in the case. The amount of solids may be determined by evaporating a sample of urine, and weighing the residue. An approximate determination may be arrived at by doubling the last two of the three decimals denoting the specific gravity. Thus 1000 parts of urine with a specific gravity of 1·020, contain about 40 parts of solids, or 4 per cent. To find the quantity of solids passed each day, the entire urine passed in twenty-four hours should be collected, and the proportion of solids present in a sample of the mixed bulk estimated by this method. If the quantity of urine available be too small to test the specific gravity with even a small urinometer, the urine may be diluted with water, and the degree of dilution calculated. If, for example, water equal to four times the quantity of the urine be added, and the specific gravity of the mixture be 1·002, the specific gravity of the undiluted urine is 1·010.

QUALITATIVE EXAMINATION

Reaction.—The urine should be tested with litmus paper. When normal it is slightly acid, but after standing it undergoes certain fermentative changes, and becomes alkaline. It is strongly acid in acute febrile diseases, especially in acute rheumatism. It may be passed alkaline after a full meal ; before a meal it is usually more acid.

Albumin.—(1) *Heat* some clear urine to the boiling-point in a test-tube. If it become opaque, or if a precipitate be formed, the presence of phosphates or of albumin is indicated. Add one product of 'Soloid' Citric Acid. If the precipitate remain undissolved, albumin is present ; if it be dissolved, phosphates are denoted.

Qualitative Examination *(continued)*

(2) Nitric Acid Test.—Pour about a drachm of nitric acid into a test-tube, then, with a pipette, carefully pour down the side of the tube a few drops of the urine, so as not to mix with the acid. If albumin be present, a white zone or cloud will appear at the junction of the two liquids.

Caution.—(*a*) If concentrated urine be added to nitric acid, a cloud representing nitrate of urea may form at the junction of the two liquids *on standing*.

(*b*) Copaiba resin is precipitated from urine by nitric acid, but is re-dissolved on heating or on the addition of alcohol.

(*c*) Nitric acid sometimes gives an immediate precipitate of urates, *which disappears on heating*. In this case, care must be taken not to have too great an excess of nitric acid; and the presence or absence of albumin should be confirmed by other tests.

(3) Picric Acid Test.—To the clear urine in a test-tube, add, drop by drop, an equal quantity of a saturated solution of picric acid (one 'Soloid' Picric Acid in about 5 c.c. of distilled water). The presence of albumin is indicated by the clouding of the mixed fluids, which will be proportionate to the albumin present. Peptones, alkaloids, piperazine and urates (when in large excess) are liable to give precipitates with picric acid; but these precipitates are readily distinguished from that due to albumin by their disappearance on heating the liquid.

(4) Potassium Ferrocyanide Test.—To a small quantity of clear urine, add one product of 'Soloid' Citric Acid previously dissolved in water. If a turbidity be produced, which may be due to *mucin*, filter the liquid, and to the filtrate add a few drops of a concentrated solution of 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide (one 'Soloid' product in 2 c.c. of water). If a white precipitate be formed immediately, or after a short time, the presence of albumin is indicated.

(5) Salicyl-Sulphonic Acid Test.—Dissolve one product of 'Soloid' Salicyl-Sulphonic Acid in twenty minims of water, and add the solution thus formed to two drachms of urine. Turbidity indicates the presence of albumin.

Blood.—(1) A microscopical examination of the sediment is the most reliable and satisfactory test. The blood corpuscles do not form *rouleaux*, and may be bi-concave or bi-convex, regular or irregular in outline, yellowish, or colourless.

(2) Spectroscopic examination: detection of oxyhæmoglobin.

(3) Guaiacum Test.—To some of the urine, containing the deposit if possible, add one drop of freshly prepared tincture of guaiacum, and a few drops of ozonic ether. Shake. On standing, the lower layers of the ether become dark blue if hæmoglobin be present.

Note—Saliva, nasal mucus, and potassium iodide give this reaction.

Bile Pigments.—(1) Gmelin's Test.—Allow drops of urine and of fuming nitric acid to trickle together on a white porcelain dish. If bile pigment be present, a play of colour results:—*green*, blue, violet, red, yellow.

Note.—A green colour should always be produced if bile be present. Dilution of the nitric acid with three volumes of water causes the green coloration to appear more distinctly.

(2) Methyl-violet Test.—Gently pour a solution of methyl-violet down the side of the test-tube containing urine, so as to form a layer at the bottom. A bright carmine-red ring at the junction of the two liquids indicates bile pigment.

Sugar.—(1) Trommer's Test.—Mix the urine with half its volume of *liquor potassæ*. Add a drop or two of dilute solution of copper sulphate, and heat.

Even before the boiling point is reached, the reddish-yellow precipitate of sub-oxide of copper will appear if sugar be present. Prolonged boiling may lead to a reduction of the copper salt by bodies other than sugar in the urine.

Qualitative Examination *(continued)*

(2) FEHLING'S TEST.—Dissolve one product of 'Soloid' Cupric Sulphate in 4 c.c. of warm distilled water, and to this solution add one product of 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate. Boil the solution thus made, add the urine drop by drop, and again heat. If no reaction result, continue adding urine up to a volume equal to that of the Fehling's solution. If sugar be present, a reddish-yellow precipitate of sub-oxide of copper is rapidly produced. When suspended in the liquid this precipitate appears to range in colour from light-green to yellow, or to reddish-brown, according to the quantity of sugar present.

Note.—Albumin interferes with these tests, so that in testing albuminous urine for sugar, the albumin should first be coagulated by boiling, and then removed by filtration.

Uric acid in excess, and extractive bodies in the urine, may lead to reduction of the oxide of copper, if the urine be concentrated. It should, therefore, be diluted before using Trommer's or Fehling's test.

Since chloroform and other drugs may lead to the reduction of the oxide of copper, it is best in any case of doubt to apply one of the following confirmatory tests.

(3) PHENYL-HYDRAZINE TEST.—To some urine in a test-tube, add half its volume of acetic acid and two or three drops of phenyl-hydrazine, or about 0·2 gramme of phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride. Boil for three minutes, and let the tube stand for half an hour; or better, heat to 100° C. on a water bath for 30 minutes. On cooling, characteristic yellow needles (phenyl glucosazone) arranged in sphærites, separate out. This test succeeds even when much albumin is present, and will detect ·015 per cent of glucose. The crystals can only be confounded with those obtained from glycuronic acid. These latter, are, however, smaller and scantier than those derived from glucose, and they generally occur only when the patient is taking some drug such as chloral.

(4) INDIGO TEST.—Add one 'Soloid' Indigo Test to a mixture of 10 minims of urine and three fluid drachms (10 c.c.) of water, and boil. If glucose be present, the liquid becomes of a deep blue colour, owing to the formation of indigo blue. The change of colour may occur quickly, or only after the lapse of four or five minutes, so that the liquid should be boiled for *five minutes* (unless the change of colour occur sooner) before deciding upon the result of the test.

Note.—This is a useful confirmatory test, inasmuch as the reaction is produced by glucose only, and is unaffected by the presence of uric acid, creatinine, glycuronic acid or bile colouring, or by the action of drugs upon the urine. When, therefore, urine is found to reduce Fehling's solution, it is advisable to apply the Indigo Test in order to be sure that the reduction is due to glucose.

(5) JOHNSON'S TEST.—To 4 c.c. of urine add an equal quantity of a saturated solution of 'Soloid' Picric Acid (1 in about 5 c.c. of water) and then add a solution of one product of 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate in 2 c.c. of water. Boil for a minute, and if the liquid appear of a bright red colour when the test-tube is held up to the light, no sugar is present. If the liquid become almost black, sugar is indicated.

QUANTITATIVE EXAMINATION

Albumin.—An accurate quantitative estimation of albumin present in urine may be made by means of Esbach's albuminometer in the following manner:—Fill the tube to the mark U with urine, then add solution of 'Soloid' Picric Acid (made by dissolving two 'Soloid' products in about 10 c.c. of distilled water) to the mark R. Mix by reversing several times, but avoid shaking; then allow the tube to stand upright for 24 hours. Finally, read off on the scale the height of the coagulum. Each degree of the precipitate corresponds to 0·1 per cent. of albumin in the urine.

Note.—If the urine be found to contain more than 0·7 per cent. of albumin, it should be again tested, first diluting with water till it has the

Quantitative Examination *(continued)*

specific gravity 1·008, then adding the solution of picric acid, and proceeding as before. The degree of dilution must be allowed for in calculating the percentage of albumin.

Sugar.—The following method of estimating the amount of sugar in urine is based on Fehling's Reduction Test, and may be carried out as follows:—

First prepare a standard test-solution by dissolving two products of 'Soloid' Cupric Sulphate in about 1 c.c. of distilled water, with the aid of gentle heat, afterwards dissolving in this solution two products of 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, and adjusting with water to 2 c.c. at 15° C. The test-solution is then heated to boiling, and the urine added gradually. Each c.c. is decolourised by the quantity of urine which contains 0·005 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

It may be found more convenient to dilute the above measure of 2 c.c. with an equal volume of distilled water, when each c.c. of diluted test-solution will be decolourised by the quantity of urine which contains 0·0025 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

Or dilute the urine with one to four times its bulk of water, and add it to a definite measure of the boiling test-solution in such volume that, after boiling, and allowing the precipitate to subside, the blue colour of the reagent is just discharged. Approximately correct results will thus be obtained.

The percentage of sugar in urine, weight for volume, calculated in grains per fluid ounce, is shewn in the following table:—

Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce
0·1	0·43	2·75	12·05	6·75	29·59
0·2	0·87	3·00	13·15	7·00	30·69
0·3	1·31	3·25	14·25	7·25	31·78
0·4	1·75	3·50	15·35	7·50	32·88
0·5	2·19	3·75	16·44	7·75	33·98
0·6	2·63	4·00	17·53	8·00	35·07
0·7	3·06	4·25	18·63	8·25	36·17
0·8	3·50	4·50	19·73	8·50	37·26
0·9	3·94	4·75	20·82	8·75	38·36
1·0	4·38	5·00	21·92	9·00	39·46
1·25	5·48	5·25	23·02	9·25	40·55
1·50	6·57	5·50	24·11	9·50	41·65
1·75	7·67	5·75	25·21	9·75	42·74
2·00	8·77	6·00	26·31	10·00	43·84
2·25	9·86	6·25	27·40		
2·50	10·96	6·50	28·50		

EXAMPLE.—A sample of urine was found to contain 4 per cent. of sugar, which, on reference to the above table, will be seen to represent 17·53 grains per fluid ounce of urine.

Urea.—Urea may be roughly estimated by evaporating a portion of the urine to one-third of its bulk, and adding an equal volume of strong nitric acid. Place the test-tube containing the liquid in cold water, when crystals of nitrate of urea will be formed. The more urea present, the more readily will crystals be formed.

Note.—Before estimating the amount of urea, remove any albumin by boiling and filtration.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF WATER ANALYSIS

An examination of potable water should comprise a determination of the following characters and constituents.

1. Physical properties.
2. Residue left on evaporation.
3. Degree of hardness.
4. Amount of chlorine present as chlorides.
5. Presence or absence of nitrites.
6. Amount of nitrates present.
7. Presence or absence of free ammonia.
8. Amount of oxygen absorbed.
9. Presence or absence of metallic impurities.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (No. 500) has been specially designed by J. C. Thresh, M.D., D.Sc., County Medical Officer of Health, to meet these requirements. It contains all the reagents and apparatus necessary to enable a medical man to perform such an analysis of a sample of water as will determine its suitability or otherwise for drinking purposes.

With the exception of Nessler's Solution (which is supplied in glass capsules), the reagents are designated by the distinguishing trade-mark name 'Soloid.' Each contains a definite weight of reagent, and thus represents a definite measure of standardised solution.

The analysis of water is conducted as follows :—70 c.c. of water are used for each test. This quantity is employed because it represents 70,000 milligrammes, and a milligramme therefore will bear the same relation to 70 c.c. as a grain does to a gallon (70,000 grains).

1. The **colour, transparency** or **turbidity, odour,** and **reaction** of the water are noted.
2. The **residue left on evaporation** is examined.
3. The **degree of hardness** is determined by means of 'Soloid' Soap (Water Analysis). Each 'Soloid' preparation represents five degrees of hardness, but one degree must be deducted for the uncombined soap in the lather. If by the addition of one of these, and subsequent agitation, a permanent lather is formed, the water possesses four degrees of hardness; if two are required, nine degrees, etc.
4. The estimation of **chlorine** in the form of chlorides is effected by means of 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate (Water Analysis). Each corresponds to two grains of chlorine per gallon. 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis) is used to indicate the completion of the reaction.
5. **Nitrites** are detected by the production of a blue colour when one 'Soloid' Potassium Iodide and Starch (Water Analysis), and subsequently one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) are added to the water.
6. If nitrites are absent, 'Soloid' Zinc Dust (Water Analysis) is added to the former solution, when, from the rapidity with which the blue colour appears, and its intensity, the amount of **nitrates** present will be indicated. If nitrites are present, the nitrates may be detected by a modification of this method.

   For comparative colorimetric estimations of nitrates, 'Soloid' Potassium Nitrate (Water Analysis), corresponding to 0·2 grain of nitric nitrogen per gallon, may be used.
7. **Free ammonia** is detected by Nessler's Solution, which produces a yellow to yellowish-brown coloration. The amount of ammonia present may be approximately determined after distillation of a portion, by comparing the colour produced on adding Nessler's Solutions to the distillate, with that produced by the same reagent when added to a standard solution prepared from 'Soloid' Ammonium Chloride (Water Analysis), each product of which represents 0·05 milligramme of ammonia (NH_3).

Note.—The deposit which appears in the capsules of Nessler's Solution, on keeping, does not interfere with the test. Nessler's Solution should not be used fresh, as its delicacy is increased on keeping.

8. **The oxygen absorbed** is estimated by boiling the water, acidulated with 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis), with 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Water Analysis) until the colour of the latter is no longer discharged.

   Each 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Water Analysis) required to produce this effect, corresponds to the absorption of 0·1 grain of oxygen per gallon. If the water upon boiling with the Permanganate becomes brown and turbid, it is impossible to determine with accuracy the amount of oxygen absorbed, but this is of little moment, since such water must always be regarded with suspicion.

9. **Metallic Impurities** are detected by means of 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis)—Lead; and by 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide (Water Analysis)—Zinc, Iron and Copper.

   A more delicate test for lead—the most frequent and important metallic impurity—is Sulphuretted Hydrogen. A solution of this reagent may be obtained by powdering one 'Soloid' Zinc Sulphide (Water Analysis) and shaking with 10 c.c. of water, then dissolving one 'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Water Analysis) in 10 c.c. of water, mixing the two liquids and filtering. In applying this test, one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) is first added to the water, and subsequently a little of the solution of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, when a brown or black coloration or precipitate will be produced according to the amount of lead present. The amount of the latter may be approximately determined by comparing the colour with that produced by adding Sulphuretted Hydrogen to distilled water containing a known amount of lead. For this purpose 'Soloid' Lead Acetate (Water Analysis) may be used, which is of such a strength that a solution of one in 70 c.c. represents 10 grains of metallic lead per gallon.

Consideration as to the source of supply, etc., should supplement the chemical analysis of the water before an opinion is given.

Detailed information for conducting the above tests is given in Dr. Thresh's book entitled *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*, which also fully considers the significance of the data obtained by the analysis of the water and the observation of its properties.

By this modification of the former methods of water analysis, a great saving of time and trouble is effected. The apparatus and the 'Soloid' reagents are easily portable, so that the analysis may be conducted at the source of supply if desired. No further laboratory facilities are necessary, and the results are in all respects trustworthy. Forms, on which the results may be recorded, are provided with each case.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (No. 500) *Registered*, made in polished mahogany, measures 12½ by 10½ by 4¾ inches. This convenient hand-case contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders, capsules of Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' products of Silver Nitrate, Potassium Iodide and Starch, Potassium Permanganate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Soap, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Zinc Dust, also stirring rods, report forms, etc. A special case, particularly suitable for export, made of mahogany, with all parts strongly screwed together, and padded to prevent breakage of apparatus, is also issued.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case (No. 502) *Registered*, measuring 18¾ by 11⅝ by 5¼ inches, contains in addition to the apparatus and reagents mentioned in the previous paragraph, a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia, 20 c.c. and 150 c.c. glass-stoppered bottles, 'Soloid' products of Ammonium Chloride, Zinc Sulphide, Lacmoid, Lead Acetate, Oxalic Acid, Potassium Nitrate, Pyrogallic Acid, Sodium Hydroxide, also test tubes, filter papers, etc., etc.

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

A general or complete examination of sewage may be conducted in the same manner and with the same reagents as described for water analysis, although the results must naturally be judged by totally different standards.

When a sewage contains a comparatively small amount of refuse from factories, and is chiefly of a domestic character, particular importance is attached to the determination of the oxygen-consuming power of the organic matter in solution. For this purpose the following reagents are used :

'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis), each representing one milligramme of available oxygen.

'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Sewage Analysis), each capable of exactly decolourising one 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis).

'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate, as used in water analysis.

The examination of sewage effluents is now frequently required in order to ascertain whether the processes employed for the purification of the raw sewage effectually produce the desired results.

In this connection an important consideration is the degree of oxygenation of the effluent, and this may be estimated satisfactorily and promptly by means of 'Soloid' Sodium Hydroxide (Sewage Analysis), and 'Soloid' Pyrogallic Acid (Sewage Analysis).

For the method of using these reagents, and the interpretation of the results, reference should be made to the section on Sewage and Sewage Effluents in Dr. Thresh's book : *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*, (fifth edition).

INDICATORS FOR CHEMICAL TESTS

In conducting chemical tests, and especially in volumetric determinations, it is frequently necessary to make use of some substance which is capable of indicating the end of a reaction, such as the exact point of neutralisation of an acid or an alkali, etc. Since many of these so-called indicators are more or less unstable in solution, especially when exposed to light, their preparation as 'Soloid' products in a permanent state has been highly appreciated. By this means small quantities of a solution of any indicator of the proper quality and strength, may be quickly prepared as required.

The following are the Indicators most frequently used :—

'Soloid' Indigo-Carmine.—One, dissolved in 10 c.c. of water, forms a solution of suitable strength.

'Soloid' Lacmoid.—One, dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol, forms a solution of suitable strength.

This test is much more delicate in reaction than litmus, and it may be used in all cases where the latter is suitable as an indicator. In contact with acids it becomes red, and when thus slightly reddened it is again rendered blue by alkalies.

'Soloid' Methyl-Orange.—One is powdered and dissolved in 10 c.c. of water. The solution acquires a yellow colour in contact with alkali hydroxides, carbonates, and bicarbonates. It is not affected by carbonic acid, but the mineral acids change its colour to crimson. It is not suitable for use with organic acids.

'Soloid' Phenolphthalein.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This is coloured deep purplish-red by alkali hydroxides or carbonates, and acids render the reddened solution colourless. It is not suitable as an indicator for ammonia, and if used for carbonates or bicarbonates, all the carbonic acid should be expelled by boiling.

'Soloid' Rosolic Acid.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol.

'Soloid' Starch.—One is added to about 100 c.c. of water and boiled for a few minutes. When cold, the clear liquid is poured off for use. It is used to test for free iodine.

TRADE MARK

'SOLOID' BRAND
MICROSCOPIC STAINS

"*Give excellent results, and the aniline dyes used are evidently of the highest quality.*"—*PUBLIC HEALTH.*

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has always been a source of trouble in microscopic work. The 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains enable solutions to be prepared in small quantities when required.

Directions for use

The amounts of distilled water and absolute alcohol respectively required to produce saturated solutions of certain dyes in common use, are indicated in the following table. In all cases, the 'Soloid' product should be thoroughly powdered before it is shaken up in the solvent :—

	'Soloid' Product of 0·1 gramme of dye	Water (c.c.)	Alcohol (c.c.)
Bismarck Brown, pure	1	7	7
Fuchsine, ,,	1	10	2·5
Gentian Violet, ,,	1	7	7
Hæmatoxylin, ,,	1	2	1
Methyl Violet, ,,	1	5	1
Methylene Blue, ,,	1	7	7
Thionin Blue, ,,	1	5	10

Aqueous dilutions of the above, containing five to ten per cent. of these saturated solutions, are well adapted for ordinary staining purposes. Various other solutions, ready for immediate use, may be prepared from 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains according to the following directions :—

Eosin

To obtain a solution of eosin suitable for general staining, one 'Soloid' product may be dissolved in 20 c.c. of alcohol (50 per cent.). This gives a 0·5 per cent. solution.

Löffler's Alkaline Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 25 c.c. of distilled water to which one drop of *Liquor Potassæ P.B.* has been added.

Aniline Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a freshly filtered saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water.

Carbol Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in distilled water.

Ziehl's Carbol Fuchsine

Thoroughly powder one 'Soloid' Fuchsine in 3 c.c. of absolute alcohol, add 22 c.c. of 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid ; shake well, and filter before using.

Gram's Iodine Solution

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product of reagent A in 10 c.c. of distilled water, add one of reagent B, and when solution is complete, dilute to 15 c.c. with distilled water.

Carbol Thionin Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Thionin Blue in 100 c.c. of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Borax Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Borax Methylene Blue in 10 c.c. of distilled water.

Delafield's Hæmatoxylin

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Hæmatoxylin (Delafield) in 10 c.c. of a 25 per cent. solution of glycerin in water.

Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Modification)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Biondi-Ehrlich-Heidenhain Triple Stain

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Ehrlich Triple Stain in 25 c.c. of distilled water; one 'Soloid' Acid Fuchsine in 2 c.c. of distilled water; and mix. The mixture is ready for use, and keeps well.

Toison Blood Fluid

For the preservation of blood corpuscles and the counting of the same.

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 15 c.c. of a 20% solution of glycerin, and add 4 c.c. of distilled water. The solution should always be filtered immediately before use.

It acts as a simple diluent, prevents clotting, and preserves the natural appearance of the red corpuscles. At the same time the nuclei of the white corpuscles are faintly tinted, so as to facilitate their recognition and counting; but no means is afforded for discriminating between the different varieties.

In the cases of Löffler's Alkaline Methylene Blue, Aniline Gentian Violet and Ziehl's Carbol Fuchsine, the solutions obtained as above are only approximately equivalent to those prepared according to the original formula. The figures avoid small fractions in measurement; this enables the solution to be prepared more readily, without diminishing the efficiency of the stain.

METHODS OF STAINING

[The methods and results given below represent the practice of the workers in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. It will no doubt occur that others working under different conditions (temperature, etc.) and introducing a different personal factor, will get varying results. Such workers will naturally use the stains in accordance with their own experience.]

Gram's Method (for Cover-Slip Preparations).—After drying the film, pour a few drops of absolute alcohol upon it, and gently agitate for two minutes; drain what remains of the alcohol upon blotting paper, and, without drying the film, pour several drops of aniline gentian violet upon it. Again gently agitate for half a minute, drain upon blotting paper, and place in the iodine solution for one minute.

Remove the film from the iodine solution, drain upon blotting paper, and wash in alcohol until no more stain comes away. At once wash away the alcohol by moving the slip gently in a beaker of water, and dry between blotting paper. Counterstain for ten seconds in a 0·5 per cent. alcohol solution of eosin, or for half a minute in a saturated aqueous solution of Bismarck brown.

Nicolle's Modification of Gram's Method.—Prepare the film as in Gram's method and stain in carbol gentian violet for five minutes, then drain and place in the iodine solution for half to one minute. Decolorize in acetone, one part, and alcohol two parts, till no more colour comes away, then wash in water for a few seconds. Counterstain with eosin or Bismarck brown as above.

Some workers prefer to use a 5 per cent. instead of a 1 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, washing with a mixture of aniline two parts, xylol one part. Counterstaining in this case would be inconvenient.

To Stain the Tubercle Bacillus.—Transfer a small quantity of sputum containing, if possible, one or more of the small yellowish masses, to a glass slide, cover this with a second slide, and rub the two together until the sputum is thoroughly broken up and mixed. Draw one side of a clean

Methods of Staining *(continued)*

cover-slip across one of the slides so as to cause a thin film to adhere to it; allow it to dry in the air, and fix by passing, with the film upwards, three times through the flame of a spirit lamp or bunsen burner. Now place the cover-slip film upwards and with an edge projecting, on the end of a strip of metal about half an inch wide and eight to ten inches long, then carefully drop the carbol fuchsine solution upon the film so as to cover it without running over on the metal. Place the metal in the flame at such a distance from the cover-slip that the stain just steams gently; continue this heating for quite five minutes, but carefully avoid boiling. Then remove the cover-slip with forceps, drain off the surplus stain on blotting paper, wash well under a tap or in a large beaker of water, and place for ten seconds in 25 per cent. hydrochloric acid. Wash well in methylated alcohol until no more red colour comes away; rinse in water, and, still holding the cover-slip with the forceps, drop a watery solution of methylene blue upon the film, allowing it to stain for thirty seconds. Drain off the stain, wash rapidly in water; press gently between folds of blotting paper, and allow it to dry in the warm air above the flame at such a height that the hand can easily be held there. Mount in xylol balsam. Tubercle bacilli will be stained red by the fuchsine: all other organisms will be coloured blue. Sputum may also be stained on an ordinary microscopic slide, if care be taken to spread a thin even film. This renders many of the necessary manipulations easier to carry out.

To Stain the Diphtheria Bacillus.—A beautiful and ready stain for this bacillus is made by mixing 1 c.c. of a glycerin solution of methyl violet with 20 c.c. of distilled water. This glycerin solution, which keeps well, is made by dissolving one 'Soloid' Methyl Violet in 10 c.c. of glycerin.

To Stain Gonococci.—Make a film of the pus upon a clean slide; dry and fix in the same manner as described in the section on blood. The film must then be stained by Gram's method given above. After washing with alcohol, it is stained for 5 minutes in an aqueous solution of Bismarck brown. Gonococci do not retain the stain in Gram's method, but retain the Bismarck brown. On drying the film, and examining with an oil immersion lens, Gonococci, if present, will be seen as brown cocci within the pus cells, whereas Streptococci or Staphylococci will appear violet, having taken up the pararosaniline in Gram's process.

A Smear Preparation of Throat Exudate may be obtained by means of a swab of sterilised cotton wool, or sponge, held with sterile forceps. Such a swab can be prepared conveniently by holding the end of the forceps, with wool or sponge attached, under boiling water for a few minutes.

Preliminary Staining and Examination of any Smear Preparation.—A very convenient and useful method is to mount it when fixed, in a drop of Löffler's Methylene Blue, and remove all surplus stain by gently pressing a piece of blotting paper upon the specimen. Microbes, cell nuclei, etc., take up the dye very readily, and show up well although mounted in the dye itself, which in such a thin film appears almost white by contrast.

To Prepare a Film from an Organ.—Seize a piece of the tissue with sterile forceps, and smear the cut surface over the slip so as to leave a very thin film upon it. If the tissue is very soft, smear it over a slide, and obtain a film upon a cover-slip by the same manipulations as recommended for dealing with sputum.

Methods of Staining for Blood Films

Touch the blood with the middle of one of the narrower ground edges of a microscopic slide, and draw this rapidly across a clean cover-slip free from grease, laid on some slightly raised firm surface, such as another slide. An evenly distributed film will be obtained; sometimes two or three can be made if a fair amount of blood was taken up on the edge of the slide. Allow the films to dry in the air, and fix by rapidly passing the slips, film upwards, three times through a flame, or better, by immersing them for five minutes, or longer, in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ether. Films so prepared may be stained in a variety of ways.

Methods of Staining for Blood Films *(continued)*

Using eosin and methylene blue, treat the films with 0·5 per cent. eosin solution for a few seconds, wash in water, dry between folds of blotting paper, and finally stain rapidly with Löffler's Methylene Blue. Both these operations are conveniently carried out by holding the cover-slip with forceps, and moving it about gently in a sufficiently large quantity of the stain contained in a watch glass, or better still, in a wide-mouthed shallow bottle.

COMBINED EOSIN-METHYLENE BLUE METHOD (Romanowsky)

Louis Jenner's Process.—Allow the film to dry in the air, and, without fixing, drop the stain on to it, and cover with a watch-glass. Allow the stain to act for five minutes, wash in *distilled water* (or filtered rain water if distilled water is not available) till all the green colour of the film has been replaced by an eosin red tint, dry between blotting paper, then in air, and mount in Canada balsam.

Leishman's Process.—The solution of the eosinate of methylene blue in methyl alcohol is used as a combined stain and fixative. A few drops are run on to the blood film, and allowed to remain one or two minutes. Then double the volume of distilled water is dropped on to the film. This differentiates the ruby-red tint of the nuclei from the light blue colour of the cytoplasm. After another five minutes staining, the film may be washed in distilled water, dried in air, and mounted in xylol balsam.

Pus can be manipulated in the same manner as blood. If it is very thick, previous dilution with water will give a thinner and more uniform film.

BIONDI-EHRLICH-HEIDENHAIN TRIPLE STAIN

Prepare blood films in the usual manner, and fix them by heating to 110° C. to 120° C. for 30 minutes. An air oven can be conveniently dispensed with by using a strip of stout sheet copper, and heating one end. The place on the copper for fixing the films at this temperature will be found by dropping a little xylol on the copper, and placing the preparation, film side downwards, near the spot at which the xylol just boils.

Preparations thus fixed are then stained for 2 to 10 minutes, washed and dried. Care should be taken to use neutral canada balsam or cedar-wood oil as a mounting medium.

In well-fixed and successfully stained specimens, the colour, to the naked eye, is orange or orange red; in underheated specimens the colour is dark red or reddish brown; and in overheated specimens the colour is pale lemon yellow.

In specimens thus prepared the erythrocytes should be coloured orange; the granules of the neutrophile polymorphonuclear cells and of the neutrophile myelocytes should have a violet, and the acidophile granules of the polymorphonuclear cells a brick-red colour.

The nuclei of the above cells are coloured greenish blue of varying shades; while the basophilic granules of mast cells are unstained, and surround a pale green nucleus. In the lymphocytes the nucleus is stained a pale greenish blue; but the cytoplasm takes a faint pink or grey colour.

In morbid blood the nuclei of the erythroblasts are stained a greenish black.

List of 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains

'Soloid' Brand—
- ,, Bismarck Brown, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Borax Methylene Blue
- ,, Ehrlich Triple Stain
- ,, Eosin, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Eosin-methylene Blue, 0·05 gm. (Louis Jenner)
- ,, Fuchsine, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Gentian Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c.

'Soloid' Brand—
- ,, Hæmatoxylin, (Delafield)
- ,, Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Methylene Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Methyl Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0·015 gm.
- ,, Sodium Carbonate, 0·05 gm.
- ,, Thionin Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.
- ,, Toison Blood Fluid

SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS IN FREQUENT USE

The statements of solubility given below are those of the British Pharmacopœia, whenever they are therein mentioned. In most of the other cases the United States Pharmacopœia has been followed.

Name of Chemical	Water 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 90 per cent. 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)
	(One part is soluble in)		
Acidum Arseniosum...	100	10	SP.
,, Benzoicum	400	17	3
,, Boricum	30	3	30
,, Carbolicum...	12	—	V.S.
,, Citricum	0·75	0·5	1·61
,, Gallicum	100	3	5
,, Salicylicum	500	14	3
,, Tannicum	1	V.S.	1
,, Tartaricum	0·71	0·5	1·67
Alumen	10	0·3	INS.
Ammonii Benzoas	6	1·2	30
,, Bromidum...	1·2	0·7	12·5
,, Carbonas	4	DEC.	DEC.
,, Chloridum	3	1	60
,, Iodidum	1	0·5	9
,, Phosphas	4	—	INS.
Antimonium Tartaratum	17	3	ALM. INS.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum	50	DEC.	38·2
Argenti Nitras	0·54	0·1	24
Atropinæ Sulphas	1	V.S.	10
Caffeinæ Citras	32	—	22
Calcii Chloridum	1	V.S.	3
,, Hypophosphis	8	6	INS.
Calx	760	1600	INS.
Chloralamidum	18·7	DEC.	1·3
Chloral Hydras	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	63	1·42	72
Cinchoninæ Sulphas...	58	13·59	10
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	0·5	V.S.	4
Codeina	80	24	1·6
Codeinæ Phosphas	4	—	261
Cupri Sulphas	3·5	0·5	ALM. INS.
Eucainæ Hydrochloridum	22	12·5	14
Eucainæ Lactas	4	—	8
Ferri Sulphas	0·9	0·3	INS.
Heroin Hydrochlor.	2	—	11
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	16	2	3
Iodoformum	SP.	INS.	80
Iodum	5000	—	10
Lithii Benzoas	3	2·5	13
,, Carbonas	ABT. 70	140	INS
,, Citras	2	1·5	ALM. INS.
,, Salicylas	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Magnesii Sulphas	1	0·13	INS.
Morphinæ Acetas	2·5	1·5	ABT. 100
,, Hydrochloridum	24	1	50
,, Phosphas...	6·75	0·5	700
,, Sulphas	15·3	0·75	465
,, Tartras	11	—	ALM. INS.
Phenazonum	1	V.S.	1·3
Plumbi Acetas	2	0·5	30
Potassii Acetas	0·5	V.S.	2
,, Bicarbonas...	4	DEC.	ALM. INS.

Abbreviations : ABT. *about ;* ALM. *almost ;* DEC. *decomposed ;* INS. *insoluble ;* S. *soluble ;* SP. *sparingly ;* V. *very.*

Name of Chemical	Water 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 90 per cent. 50°-77° F. (10°-25° C.)
	(One part is soluble in)		
Potassii Bromidum	2	1	200
,, Chloras	16	3	INS.
,, Iodidum	0·75	0·5	12
,, Nitras	4	0·5	ALM. INS.
,, Permanganas	20	3	DEC.
,, Tartras Acidus	200	16·7	INS.
Quininæ Bihydrochlor.	0·75	—	5
,, Bisulphas	8·5	V.S.	18
,, Hydrobromidum	40	V.S.	0·67
,, Hydrochloridum	35	1	3
,, Sulphas	ABT. 800	30	86
Saccharin	400	24	25
Saccharum	0·5	0·2	137·2
,, Lactis	7	1	INS.
Salicinum	28	0·7	60
'Saxin'	400	59	36
Sodii Acetas	1	V.S.	23
,, Benzoas	1·8	1·3	24
,, Biboras	25	0·5	INS.
,, Bicarbonas	11	DEC.	INS.
,, Bromidum	1·2	0·8	16
,, Chloridum	2·8	2·5	ALM. INS.
,, Hypophosphis	1	0·12	30
,, Iodidum	0·5	0·33	3
,, Phosphas	6	1·5	INS.
,, Salicylas	0·9	V.S.	6
,, Sulphas	2·8	0·4	INS.
Strontii Bromidum	1·05	0·5	3
Strychnina	6400	2500	150
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum	35	—	60
,, Nitras	42	—	120
,, Sulphas	31	2	65
Sulphonal	450	15	50
Thymol	1100	—	V.S.
Veronal	160	—	8·5
Zinci Acetas	2·5	1·5	36
,, Sulphas	0·53	0·2	INS.

Abbreviations: ABT. *about;* ALM. *almost;* DEC. *decomposed* INS. *insoluble;* S. *soluble;* SP. *sparingly;* V. *very*

GLYCERIN dissolves:—Boric Acid, 1 in 4; Carbolic Acid, 3·5 in 1; Iodine, 1 in 65; Morphine Acetate, 1 in 5; Potassium Iodide, 1 in 3. (Squire.)

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

QUANTITY OF MEDICAMENT REQUIRED FOR MAKING—

Per-centage	1 fluid drachm	1 fluid ounce	1 pint	Parts
1	gr. 0·547	gr. 4·375	gr. 87·5	1 in 100
2	gr. 1·094	gr. 8·750	gr. 175·0	1 in 50
3	gr. 1·640	gr. 13·125	gr. 262·5	1 in 33·33
4	gr. 2·187	gr. 17·500	gr. 350·0	1 in 25
5	gr. 2·734	gr. 21·875	gr. 437·5	1 in 20
6	gr. 3·281	gr. 26·250	gr. 525·0	1 in 16·66
7	gr. 3·828	gr. 30·625	gr. 612·5	1 in 14·28
8	gr. 4·375	gr. 35·000	gr. 700·0	1 in 12·5
9	gr. 4·922	gr. 39·375	gr. 787·5	1 in 11·11
10	gr. 5·468	gr. 43·750	gr. 875·0	1 in 10

The above table has been arranged on the basis of 87·5 grains of solid in one pint (approximately one grain in 110 minims) of solvent; this being the proportion officially recognised for making a 1 % solution. The substance should be dissolved in about three quarters of the total quantity of solvent, and the volume finally adjusted to the prescribed amount.

PERCENTAGE TABLE

Volume of solution of required percentage strength produced by 'Soloid' Brand product of known weight

Weight of 'Soloid' Product in Grains	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	15%	20%	25%
1	3i m50	m55	m37	m27	m22	m18	m16	m14	m12	m11	m7·3	m5·5	m4·4
2	3i m39	3i m50	3i m13	m55	m44	m37	m31	m27	m24	m22	m14·6	m11	m8·8
3	3i m29	3ii m45	3i m50	3i m22	3i m6	m55	m47	m41	m37	m33	m22	m16·5	m13·2
4	3i m19	3i m39	3ii m26	3i m50	3i m28	3i m13	3i m3	m55	m49	m44	m29·3	m22	m17·6
5	3ss 3i m9	3i m34	3i m3	3ii m17	3i m50	3i m31	3i m18	3i m9	3i m1	m55	m36·6	m27·4	m22
6	3ss 3ii m58	3i m29	3i m39	3ii m45	3ii m12	3i m50	3i m34	3i m22	3i m13	3i m6	m44	m33	m26·3
7	3ss 3ii m48	3i m24	3i m16	3i m12	3ii m34	3ii m8	3i m50	3i m36	3i m25	3i m17	m51·2	m38·4	m30·7
8	3ss 3iii m38	3i m19	3i m53	3i m39	3ii m56	3ii m26	3ii m5	3i m50	3i m38	3i m28	m58·5	m44	m35
9	3ss 3ii m27	3ss 3i m14	3i m29	3i m7	3i m17	3ii m45	3ii m21	3ii m3	3i m50	3i m39	3i m5·8	m49·4	m39·5
10	3ss 3ii m17	3ss 3i m9	3i m6	3i m34	3i m39	3i m3	3ii m37	3ii m17	3ii m2	3i m50	3i m13	m55	m44
15	3ss 3iii m26	3ss 3ii m43	3ss 3i m9	3i m51	3i m29	3i m34	3i m55	3i m26	3i m3	3ii m45	3i m50	3i m22	3i m6
20	3ss 3iv m34	3ss 3ii m17	3ss 3i m11	3ss 3i m9	3i m19	3i m6	3i m13	3i m34	3i m4	3i m39	3ii m26	3i m50	3i m28
25	3ss 3v m43	3ss 3ii m51	3ss 3i m14	3ss 3i m26	3ss 3i m9	3i m37	3i m32	3i m43	3i m5	3i m34	3i m3	3ii m17	3i m50

EXAMPLE.—Note weight of 'Soloid' product in first column; call this A. Note required percentage in top line; call this B. The volume which the solution should measure will be found on the A line in the B column.

Thus, if by means of a 5 grain product of 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride it is required to produce a 4% solution, that solution should measure 3ii m17. The 'Soloid' product should usually be dissolved in about three-quarters of this quantity of solvent, and the volume of the solution should then be adjusted to stated measure.

ACID NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of Alkali or Alkaline Carbonate required to neutralise 100 parts of the under-mentioned Acids, together with the quantity of Product.

ACIDS	Ammonia Solution, 10 per cent.	Ammonium Carbonate B.P.	Product	Potassium Hydroxide, 90 per cent.	Potassium Bicarbonate	Product	Sodium Hydroxide, 90 per cent.	Sodium Bicarbonate, 99 per cent.	Sodium Carbonate, 99 per cent.	Product
Percentage Strength										
Acid, Acetic 33	94	29	42	34	55	54	24	47	80	75
Acid, Acetic, Glacial ... 99	281	86	127	103	165	162	73	141	239	224
Acid, Benzoic 100	140	43	114	51	82	176	36	70	119	118
Acid, Citric 100	244	75	124	89	143	154	64	122	207	170
Acid, Hydrobromic, Dil. ... 10	21	6	12	8	12	15	6	11	18	13
Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil. ... 10·58	49	14	15	18	27	27	13	25	42	22
Acid, Lactic 75	142	44	89	52	83	107	37	71	121	93
Acid, Salicylic 100	124	38	112	45	73	128	32	62	105	116
Acid, Tartaric 100	227	70	123	83	133	157	59	114	193	153

ALKALI NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of Acid of specified strength required to neutralise 100 parts of Alkali or Alkaline Carbonate, together with the quantity of Product.

ALKALIES	Acetic Acid, Glacial, 99 per cent.	Acetic Acid, 33 per cent.	Product	Benzoic Acid	Product	Citric Acid	Product	Hydrobromic Acid, 10 per cent.	Product	Hydrochloric Acid Dil. B.P. 10·58 per cent.	Product	Lactic Acid, 75 per cent.	Product	Salicylic Acid	Product	Tartaric Acid	Product
Percentage Strength																	
Ammonia Solution 10	36	108	45	72	82	41	51	475	57	202	31	70	63	81	91	44	54
Ammonium Carbonate, B.P. 100	116	348	147	233	265	134	166	1545	187	655	147	229	204	263	296	143	176
Potassium Hydroxide ... 90	97	291	157	196	343	112	173	1298	191	553	120	192	205	221	282	120	189
Potassium Bicarbonate ... 100	61	183	98	122	214	70	108	809	119	344	74	120	128	138	176	75	117
Sodium Hydroxide 90	136	408	306	274	324	157	268	1819	231	774	131	270	252	310	360	169	259
Sodium Bicarbonate ... 99	71	213	160	143	169	82	140	950	121	406	69	141	131	162	188	88	135
Sodium Carbonate 99	42	126	94	84	100	48	82	560	71	238	40	83	77	95	111	52	80

EXPLANATION OF THE USE OF TEST TYPES

The figures over the respective types indicate in metres the distance at which a normal eye can read. Thus No. 1 should be read by each eye separately at $\frac{1}{2}$ metre. No. 3 at 1 metre, and so on. A normal-sighted person can read with each eye separately No. 5 at 6 metres (about 20 feet), and No. 6 at 9 metres, provided the test is well illuminated. Vision is then said to be $\frac{6}{6}$.

If he be unable to do this, he should approach the type until he can. His distance from the type should then be measured: it becomes the numerator of the fraction, the number over the type being the denominator. Thus if No. 5 be read at only three metres, vision = $\frac{3}{6}$, *i.e.*, half normal vision.

If looking through a pinhole in a piece of card improve distant vision, *Astigmatism* may be suspected. *Myopia* is generally indicated if the near types Nos. 1 to 4 can be read only at a nearer distance than that stated. Thus if No. 3, which ought to be read at 1 metre, cannot be read further from the eye than 25 cm., this is the patient's far point, and a myopia of $\frac{100}{25}$ or 4D is indicated. Such a person would probably read No. 5 with—4D.

If a person's distant vision be normal, but he cannot read No. 1 type at 22 cm. (Donders), *presbyopia* is probably present, if the patient be over 40. Hypermetropia hastens, and myopia delays, the advent of presbyopia.

N.B.—These tests are supplied with the object of enabling medical men who have no sight testing apparatus at hand to form a *rough* idea of the condition of a patient's sight. The capability of passing these tests is *no* contra-indication of the presence of refractive errors. Hypermetropia and astigmatism may both be present, but concealed by accommodation, which may be paralyed, for purposes of examination, in various ways, as indicated below.

METHODS OF PARALYSING THE ACCOMMODATION

1. In patients under fifteen (below the age of puberty), one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Atropine and Cocaine (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination.

2. In patients over twenty-five, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Homatropine and Cocaine (W) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid one hour before the examination.

3. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, the first named method is better, but the preparation need only be used two or three times, about twenty-four hours before the examination. The effect of the atropine, however, even in these cases, takes some days to pass off, and where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, homatropine may be used instead, in the following way. Place one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product (W) on the inner surface of each lower lid, and after an interval of twenty minutes use a second, examining the patient one hour after the first application. The effect of the 'Tabloid' preparation (W) passes off entirely in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

D-0.50

No 1.

FELT	LEFT	FEEL	TELL
COOL	LODE	CODE	DOLE
DEFT	FLOE	LEET	FEET
CLOD	COLT	DOLL	COOT

D-0.75

No 2.

LEE	ELL	ELF	FOE
COD	TOD	COT	TOO
FEE	LET	EEL	ELL
ODD	COD	LOO	DOE

D-1.00

No 3.

FELL	TOLL	DELL
DOTE	FOOL	TOLD
FLED	LOLL	CELT
COLD	FOOD	DOFF

D-2.00

No 4.

TOE	OFT
DOD	ODE
LOT	FED

Reading Type

D-6.00

No 5.

L D T

D-9.00

No 6.

F B Z

Distant Type

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PASTILLES

A useful series of preparations of such medicaments as may be advantageously administered in pastilles is now issued under the title of 'Tabloid' Brand Pastilles.

The list will be found to contain several new combinations, which it is believed will be found useful additions to those already in general use.

'Tabloid' Pastilles are prepared in the B. W. & Co. Laboratories under the immediate supervision of expert pharmacists. They accurately contain the stated quantity of medicament in an unaltered and active state. Many preparations of this nature are so readily soluble that the prolonged application of the medicament is impossible. In 'Tabloid' Pastilles this fault has been entirely obviated. They dissolve slowly and so allow sufficient time for producing the required therapeutic effect.

List of 'Tabloid' Brand Pastilles

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS ACIDI BENZOICI COMP., No. 2
[TRADE MARK B. W. & Co.]

℞ Acidi Benzoici, ... gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ, ... gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Menthol, ... gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, ... gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Gummi Rubri, ... gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Presents the stimulating antiseptic action of benzoic acid and menthol, together with the expectorant properties of ipecacuanha. The anodyne powers of codeine and cocaine, combined with their influence in diminishing undue secretion, render the product of value in the irritating cough so frequently associated with varieties of pharyngitis, smoker's throat, and clergyman's sore throat.

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.], No. 3 [TRADE MARK B. W. & Co.]

Soothing and anæsthetic in relaxed sore throat and in irritable conditions of the pharynx and larynx.

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS CODEINÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.], No. 4
[TRADE MARK B. W. & Co.]

Relieves the pain and cough resulting from catarrhal sore throat and bronchitis, whilst it checks undue secretion of mucus.

'TABLOID' PASTILLUS SUCCI LIMONIS, No. 10 [TRADE MARK B. W. & Co.]

A pleasant and palatable pastille, which stimulates salivary secretion and quenches thirst. When swallowed, lemon juice has a medicinal value in scurvy and in digestive processes.

One-eighth actual size.

'Tabloid' Pastillus Glycerini, No. 5 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Pastillus Glycerini et Ribis Nigri, No. 6 (*Glycerin and Black Currant*) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Pleasant and effective demulcents in catarrhal and inflammatory conditions of the mouth and throat.

'Tabloid' Pastillus Morphinæ et Ipecacuanhæ, No. 12 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/35 [0·0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, ... gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]

Anodyne and expectorant in painful and catarrhal conditions of the mouth and throat. It checks cough and stimulates expectoration in bronchitis.

'Tabloid' Pastillus 'Pinol,' min. 1 [0·059 c.c.], No. 13 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Is a stimulant and disinfectant to the mouth and throat in catarrhal affections. It also exerts the same action on the lungs and bronchi while being eliminated. Hence it is employed in bronchitis.

'Tabloid' Pastillus Gummi Rubri et Cocainæ, No. 14 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Gummi Rubri, ... gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Astringent and anæsthetic, employed in relaxed sore throat and in tonsillitis.

'Tabloid' Pastillus Krameriæ, Menthol et Cocainæ, No. 15 [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, ... gr. 2 [0·130 gm.]
Menthol, ... gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, ... gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Astringent and anæsthetic, with a stimulating and antiseptic action. Valuable in hoarseness, irritable and relaxed sore throat, and generally in catarrh.

Issued in metal boxes of 2 oz. and 4 oz.

UTERO-GESTATION

There are wide differences in the figures given by various authorities on the points dealt with in this section. Those given below may, it is believed, be relied upon as being in accord with present English teaching.

FŒTUS

Length and weight at different stages of intra-uterine life

Days	Weeks	Length	Weight
28	4	4 to 6 lines	gr. 20
56	8	15 to 18 ,,	dr. 2 to 5.
84	12	2 to 3 inches	1 to 2 oz.
112	16	3 to 6 ,,	2 to 3 oz.
140	20	6 to 8 ,,	5 to 7 oz.
168	24	8 to 10 ,,	1 lb.
196	28	10 to 13 ,,	2 to 3 lb.
224	32	13 to 15½ ,,	3 to 5 lb.
252	36	15½ to 18 ,,	6 to 9 lb. or more
280	40	18 to 20½ ,,	
287	41	20½ to 24 ,,	

The length of the fœtus for the first six months of intra-uterine life is (it has been calculated) indicated in centimetres by the square of the number of the corresponding month. Thus, at one month, a fœtus measures 1 centimetre; at 2 months, 4 centimetres; at 3 months, 9 centimetres; at 4 months, 16 centimetres; at 5 months, 25 centimetres; at 6 months, 36 centimetres. The variation in the length and weight of children at birth is very great. The average weight at birth is stated to be 6·8 lb., but English experience would place it somewhat higher—possibly 7¼ lb. for a full-term infant.

FŒTAL HEART SOUNDS

The sounds of the fœtal heart, 130 to 150 per minute, are best heard, at the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth month, at a point midway between the umbilicus and the left (or less frequently the right) anterior superior spine of the ilium.

FŒTAL HEAD

Measurements at full term

1. Sagittal diameters—
   - (*a*) The direct, or fronto-occipital (from the glabella to the most prominent point of the occiput), 4·5 inches, with a circumference of 13·5 inches.
   - (*b*) The great diagonal, or mento-occipital (from the point of the chin to the most prominent point of the occiput), 5·25 inches, with a circumference of 14·25 inches.
   - (*c*) The small diagonal, or sub-occipito bregmatic (from a point midway between the occipital tubercles and the foramen magnum to the posterior edge of the great fontanelle), 3·75 inches, with a circumference of 11·5 inches.
2. Transverse diameters—
   - (*a*) The great transverse, between the most prominent points of the two parietal eminences, 3·75 inches.
   - (*b*) The small transverse, or bitemporal, 3 inches.
3. Vertical diameters—
   - (*a*) From the vertex to the base of the skull—*i.e.*, to the anterior edge of the foramen magnum, 3·75 inches.
   - (*b*) From the most projecting part of the forehead to the chin—*i.e.*, the length of the face, 3 inches.

FEMALE PELVIS

Measurements

	Inlet	Cavity	Outlet
Antero-posterior (*true conjugate*)	4¼ in.	4½ in.	5 in.
Oblique	4½ in.	4½ in.	4½ in.
Transverse	5 in.	4½ in.	4 in.

The external conjugate, usually known as D.B., the diameter of Baudelocque, measured from the first spine of the sacrum to the mons veneris, is 7½ to 8 inches.

The "measurement of the spine" between the external margins of the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilia, is usually about 10 inches.

The measurement between the most distant parts of the crests of the ilia is usually about 11 inches.

The diagonal conjugate, measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the under surface of the symphysis pubis, is about 4½ inches.

GRAVID UTERUS

Position of fundus at different stages of pregnancy

End of 2nd month 1½ in. above symphysis pubis
,, 3rd ,, midway between symphysis and umbilicus
,, 4th ,, ⅔ of distance between symphysis and umbilicus
,, 5th ,, level with umbilicus
,, 6th ,, 1 in. to 1½ in. above umbilicus
,, 7th ,, 2½ in. to 3 in. above umbilicus
,, 8th ,, ⅔ of distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage

Thence it continues to rise slightly towards the ensiform cartilage until the last week of pregnancy, when it begins to sink again, in consequence, chiefly, of the fœtus descending more into the pelvis.

GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements at different stages of pregnancy

	Length	Width	Depth
At end of 3rd month	4½ to 5 inches	4 inches	3 inches
,, 4th ,,	5½ to 6 ,,	5 ,,	4 ,,
,, 5th ,,	6 to 7 ,,	5½ ,,	5 ,,
,, 6th ,,	8 to 9 ,,	6½ ,,	6 ,,
,, 7th ,,	10 to 11 ,,	7½ ,,	6½ ,,
,, 8th ,,	11 to 12 ,,	8 ,,	7 ,,
,, 9th ,,	12 to 14 ,,	9½ ,,	8 to 9 in.

NON-GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements in Nulliparæ

Length from fundus to anterior lip ... ... 3¼ in.
Width at fundus ... ... 1¼ in. to 2 in.
Depth immediately below fundus ... ... ¾ in. to 1¼ in.

The cervix is 1¼ to 1½ in. long, 1 in. wide, and ½ in. to ¾ in. deep.

The anterior lip projects ·2 in. to ·3 in. beyond the os, while the posterior measures from the fornix to its free edge ·7 in.

The walls are ·4 in. to ·6 in. thick in virgins, and ·8 in. in women who have had children.

The weight in virgins is 1·1 oz. to 1·3 oz.; and in women who have borne children, 3·3 oz. to 4 oz.

OBSTETRIC TABLE

The calculation is made from the last day of the last menstrual period.

January	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	January
October	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	*November*
February	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				February
November	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				*December*
March	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	March
December	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	*January*
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		April
January	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		*February*
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	May
February	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	*March*
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		June
March	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		*April*
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	July
April	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	*May*
August	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	August
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	*June*
September	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		September
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		*July*
October	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	October
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	*August*
November	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		November
August	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		*September*
December	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	December
September	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	34	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	*October*

[For Gestation table, see page 268]
[For Obstetric Engagement pages, see Diary Section]

1905.

JANUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
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	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...

MARCH

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	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	...

APRIL

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...

MAY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	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	...	...	...

JUNE

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	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	...

JULY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...

AUGUST

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	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	...	...

SEPTEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	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

OCTOBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
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	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	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	...	...

DECEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...

1906.

JANUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	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	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...

MARCH

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	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

APRIL

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
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	...	...	...	...	...

MAY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	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	...	...

JUNE

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	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

JULY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
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	...	...	...	...

AUGUST

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	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	...

SEPTEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...

OCTOBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	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	...	...	...

NOVEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	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	...

DECEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...

1907.

JANUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	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	...	...

FEBRUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...

MARCH

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...

APRIL

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
...	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	...	...	...	...

MAY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	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	...

JUNE

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...	...

JULY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	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	...	...	...	...	...

AUGUST

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	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

SEPTEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
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	...	...	...	...	...

OCTOBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	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	...	...

NOVEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	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

DECEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
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	...	...	...	...

"The strong thing is the just thing."

Carlyle.

'Tabloid' marks the work of Burroughs Wellcome and Company.

The use of the word is to enable the physician, chemist and patient to get the right thing with one short word, instead of the firm's long name.

If another maker applies the word to his product, the act is unlawful. 'Tabloid' is our registered trade-mark.

If a vendor disregards it, in dispensing or selling, the act is unlawful—for the same reason.

We prosecute both offenders rigorously, in the interest of physicians, chemists, patients and ourselves.

Please inform us of any instance of either offence.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

INDEX

	PAGE
Accounts Asked For or Sent	128
Addresses (Nurses')	140
Addresses (Patients' and General)	142
Cash Account	116
Diary and Visiting List	10
Memoranda	146
Obstetric Engagements	2
Patients Certified under Lunacy Act	138
Vaccinations	134

SIGNS SUGGESTED
for Use in the Visiting List

Visit to be made	•	Hour of consultation appointment	C_9
Visit made	/	Consultation held	C
Visit entered but not made ...	‡	Confinement	P
Visit made but not to be charged	φ	Confinement, detention in hours	P_2
Second visit to be made	•/	Vaccination...	Λ
Second visit made	X	Journey	J
Visit made, medicine to be sent ...	∠	Operation appointment	O
Medicine sent	Z	Operation performed	O
Night Visit	N	Anæsthetic appointment	A
Consultation appointment	C	Letter written	L

1906

Good Friday	April 13
Easter Monday	April 16
Whit Monday	June 4
August Bank Holiday	August 6
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 26

Times of sunset at Greenwich are given at the heads of the following pages; these enable lighting up time for cyclists, motorists, etc. (one hour after local sunset), to be approximately ascertained.

The phases of the moon, holidays and quarter days given in the following pages are those applicable to England, except where otherwise stated.

1907. No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

June 18th Left Kioto for Kobe. met S. A. D. sailed for Yokohama 20th.

- 25th Visited Matsushima. Day unfortunately dull & colour myself. Islands certainly very unique and picturesque.

26th Sailed from Aomori. arrived

27. at Muroran spending a few hours in Hakodate en route. Both towns essentially seaports. Very modern and not at all Japanese. Took train to Tomakomai. Slept there by the station Country passed through very sparsely settled Small towns fishing villages along the coast simply.

28th Walked to the lake Shikotsu-ko thro' timber land all the way. Very pretty clean wood but monotonous. Trees were chiefly elm, maple, oak with some smallish fir. Lake an old crater steep hills rising all round thickly wooded throughout. Very pretty fish plentiful. On a good day average ½ lb. biggest ¾ lb. At this season practically only evening rise fishing best just at dark. S. A. D. in an hour had 25. Average take 20-30 per diem. On each 34 fish weighed 17 lbs. Cart road all the way to the lake when we camped. No boats available or we should have caught many more. Tomakomai 7. Ri.

July 8th Left for Chitose again by waggon road 6. Ri. Same sort of country until approaching Chitose when there is a good deal less cleared

When Attended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (e.g., Name of Nurse)

for farming and plenty of lumbering. Saw mills etc.
9th Rode to Hayakita (4 Ri) Thin a country suggesting back parts of Canada or more nearly N. Zealand certainly not Japan. Took train to Sapporo arriving at 6.30pm. all the wayside stations have the appearance of those in a newly opened heavily timbered country. Large timber yards at every station. Good deal under cultivation nearing as Sappro is approached. General crops, rice very occasional. Fruit farms especially near Sapporo plentiful. Staying at the Hoheikwan. A quaint place built for an Imperial residence situated in beautiful grounds. All each have large sitting room every well bedroom. Attendance good & table very good to be so far out of the way. Sapporo is laid out like an American town & consists chiefly of streets. Houses quite unconspicuous Theatre good. Saw interesting play to-day. Shall know in the least what about.
12th Left Otaru for Korsakoff. (Karafuto). Fine trip employed dozing myself with warm Russia & sleeping. Korsakoff a wonderfully progressive place. Quite a large town with good inns and shops all raised since the war. Few unimportant Russian remains left. Harbour reported bad. Everything dear.
14th Arrived Toro-Kawa stayed night at Toro taya 1. ri from north. Small Russian village unoccupied. 7 hours sail from Korsakoff. Wind fair but slight. Weather fine but dull.

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

Agreed with man for boats. Each with 2 men 4. yen a day much too dear. C/f. C.T.W. got same for 2.50. Slight rain.

15th Camped on river. Saw plenty of fish. weather fine. Runs tidal for about 2½ ri

16th Camp under a bluff 3½ ri by road say 5 ri. by river. weather fine.

17th Fished from 10 am – 6 pm. 12 nice fish dry weight. 30 lb. G.A.D. caught 9. returned with 7. rather smaller average. Very number of ingori. water muddied fish running fine on all to. 2 lb. weather fine but dull. G.A.D went up stream. I fished below. R.W.S. rather off colour. Stayed in camp. Saw a big bear within easy range.

18th Same water fished from ~~11~~ 6. to ~~6~~ 11. am. ~~2 to 7~~ pm. caught 4 nice ones. Bright sun all day.

19th Same water practically fished 4 – 10. am. 5 – 7. pm. caught 7. nice ones. Hot & bright. Camped at a ferry opposite Petropavlovsk. (Small Russian village occupied now by a doz. Japs.

20th Moved up stream ½ mile more directly opposite village. Fished a little in evening caught 3. same sizes. G.A.D. & R.W.S. left to catch steamer on 22nd from Russakoff. Paid all boats up to date. Hot & bright water 61. (F)

When Attended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (e.g., Name of Nurse)

21st Same Camp. Joined by Capt C.F.W. Fished among a little caught 2. Capt. 3. rather smaller. Same water Hot & bright. Paid boat. 2.50 pm.

22nd Same Camp. Fished from 6.30 – 10.30 Caught 3. lost 3. rather smaller. Same water. Cloudy Muddy heavy thunder shower. Evening fine cool Caught 2 more mash. 9. pm. 58° F. W. 61°

23rd Petroposkoi: Moved here to an empty house in semi occupied village formerly occupied by Russian convicts. It is about 1/4 mile from river at a ferry. Capt W. occupies neighbouring mansion. To-day prevalent weather. Morning dull misty till 7. am day bright & warm evening distinctly cool – thermometer rising about 60° F. Chief trouble flies. Early Morning free on the river – midday when warm crowds of "obon" (large horse flies) and mosquitos along the shore. Evening at dusk swarms of extremely small gnats which simply bite the skin, accompanied & followed by mosquitos. S. pm free of pests. If morning be cold mosquitos get abroad very early.

Fished about 2 miles up stream at 5.30 am in Derbyshire reach, caught 4 more ours before sun got bright. Rest of the day where rose one, very bright. Capt. 3. Lunch from Hotel and gone bear hunting.

July 1907.

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

24th Petropavlovsk Bright day. felt slack did not fish. Evening started worm tridtment.

25th Petropavlovsk Morning & evening as usual misty. midday bright. Did not fish. W. tried it - no good. Shot 1. pigeon. Caught no worms.

26th Petropavlovsk. Warm bright day. Temp. did a jump of 8. degrees since yesterday & must now be about 66°. Ground warm - no mist - full moon. Winter here starts in Oct. by Jan there is 4 feet of snow. Inhabitants here very poor. They have simply broken in enough old land to keep stomps going but there is no farming on anything like a big scale. They are not allowed to farm the land but probably poach it. Shot. 1 pigeon in the morning. Killed 2. more in the evening. [illegible]

27th Petropavlovsk Warm. Put over coat all day. Evening wet - frost. Real rain since arrival. Shot. 2 pigeon in the morning - Only caught 1 gori at night. Yesterday midday temp. 70°. F. To-day a little less. Did big [illegible]

28th 1st Petropavlovsk Did not fish, warm [illegible].

29th Went away up the river about 2 mi. Above our furthest camps about 1 mile is Ulya's road, very good fishing round the bend another mile up is a very small [illegible]

When Attended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (e.g., Name of Nurse)

not sufficient to trouble fish. Above that about ½ mile river takes another big fish bend at the corner is a good run. No mass was anywhere but I got 36 "ugoi" mostly at this upper bend. Bear tracks very numerous all along the river there. Just now 3 arivo are hunting them. They have killed 1. Beags reported to have recently killed 3 hunters. Warm cloudy.

30th Petit Jumeaux: Killed 1 hare a very big one & 1 pigeon this morning. Capt. W. & I go with the arivo tomorrow on a 3 days hunt. Warm & cloudy.

31st Camp 4-5. pm up river at a junction of first big left branch. Bear hunt a fiasco. Arivo started up at 10 am we followed at 12.30 and walked really hard till 5.30 when we struck the Camp. I found my rifle badly oxidised. Both of us had a terrible night. absolutely no sleep owing to huge Bengo carry first but mosquitos not to be despised when they really made a rush. W. quite fed up by daybreak.

1st Aug Unarmed I do not think much of it so we came hooking back in the Arivo boat. I went in straight taking bows cart & riding bare to Tananarive. Then I perhaps rashly opened my mind a little to the interpreter re glasses & left him instructed making for the month of the river staying at a mission store.

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

No fish playing on the river. Further big river somewhat doubtful delivered by next small steamer. Came that night & went up to Iwoutage. Did not return that night. Reflected early in the morning. Up before 5. am. Nothing happened all day. Saw a net drawn. About 20 men & some sea fish. Considered very small. Mouth really choky with teeth. Full tide about 7. pm. 6.30 two young Japanese. One I had met up river going down & upstream steamer would not go unless I put up 30 yen. They suggested walking & helped with my baggage. Met another the young man at the time to help. Took the left good 3. ri to a tea house hut at the entrance of big river. Good path along precipice arrived 9.30. Boatmen took us for 2 hrs but no further & left us at. 12.30 3½ ri (very good) from Kusatsu. Would not part so my 2 friends, the boy & myself took the left. They punted in mud considering the road which taken in the dark is bad three reaching outskirts of Kusatsu at 4. am. Sun rose 3.15 - 3.30. A most gallant performance every time they were loaded. Both ugly caricatures of the smallest men I have met. Extremely friendly - mad at their countryman with the spectacles. Exchanged presents. They gave me 3 bottles of Imperial Cognac. (unfortunately made in Japan) Height of man mentioned may be very deceptive

When Attended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (e.g., Name of Nurse)
						ended up that way. I am putting just one in board steamer bound for Otaru. Full up. Otaru (prefecture) very active indeed. Six cabs as
Aug 3rd						a/c. - Cook. Called at. 1. p.m. arrived at 10. a.m. Aug. 4th after a perfect passage. Fine little steamer, very decent European food attendance excellent.
4th						Sapporo Yamagataya. Good inn very busy. F. Food. excellent. too hot
5th						——— and mosquitos thick in the evening. windy & awfully dusty.
6th						— Still windy this morning. Bright & warm.
						Came down from Sapporo via Muroran and Hakodate. Met. Capt. F. N.L. on board. Stayed together at Aomori. Spent one night at Matsushima and then on to Tokio.
						From Tokio first went to Myogi by Matsuida. Hung up on Matsuida because of floods carrying away all the foot bridges - nothing but the road railway bridge left. Terrible weather, cold wind & rain in torrents. Myogi weather fine. The walk to the rock with the chain on the top is particularly fine. The rock scenery by the river most remarkable and the road to the

NAME AND ADDRESS | 1 M | 2 T | 3 W | 4 Th | 5 F | 6 S | 7 S | £ | s. | d

S. & E the finest in its way I have seen. The hills are just like a tremendously heavy sea with occasional big billows rolling in. The Duke of Argyle bowling green is somewhat of the same character in miniature.

Went on to Kawara-yu by way of Takasaki, Shibu gawa. Had to keep E. side of river as the floods had made the Nakasaga road impassable. Picturesque road all the way. The gorge in the immediate neighbourhood of Kawara-yu is particularly fine. Kawara-yu is a typical Jap. Spa not frequented by foreigners. Inn rather sloppy but much to eat.

Went on to Kusatsu, which was very crowded. Weather terrible! Just started enemy of arrival & kept up continuous rain for 6. days. No one got in or out & as it was very crowded had got a little cedrce.

Went up Shirane San and then over the Shibu toge. Road very bad, oddly washed away in places. Shibu is a pretty little purely Jap. Spa but crowded & nothing much to do.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 1 M | 2 T | 3 W | 4 Th | 5 F | 6 S | 7 S | £ | s. | d.

Went on to Zenkoji (Nagano). Very interesting old place and the temple most interesting. Made my bow to the Amma Shiya San & received a small souvenir at a dollar apiece. Temple quite a good going business as most of the pilgrims are real hot devotees. Quite a way from the town but highly conspicuous at night is the throng of many yushas etc.

Went by Rail to Naoetzu and stayed a day or two in a rather gay inn at Gotchi. Weather too rough & cold for bathing so saw the Temple, which is certainly interesting nothing to put in town.

Sailed all day on a terrible little tub to Fushiki where I had to stay the night in a dismally low down inn as the town was recently destroyed.

From there took tram right on to Kyoto via Takeoka Kanazawa & Tsuruga.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 8 M | 9 T | 10 W | 11 Th | 12 F | 13 S | 14 S | £ s. d.

1907.
Sept

15th S.S. Longmoor. En route for Vladivostock. Rather raw & cold but sea fairly moderate from the N.W. German steamer - fairly comfortable Before reaching Vladivostok wind veering to S.W. with rain

16th Vladivostock Arrived at 6. pm. Met Ltd. Spent evening with him & some of his friends on shore. Very thing very dear and not over nice. Stayed on

17th board as hotels all dear and inconvenient. especially if you don't speak Russian. German very useful but French not much good, as in Petersburg & Moscow. Fine big buildings especially one huge store like Whiteleys. One & two storey decent but the majority terrible. One goes everywhere in a droshky and they do need good springs. Capt. Ivy ammunition without a permit from the Governor. Had a farcical time getting permission to take rifles through Russian territory. Finally after having permits signed by the Governor Inspect. General of customs & various smaller bigs they sealed them up & let us take them thro'. Absolute farce. Cost £10 a lot of sweat & nerve loss. Hardest day in his life. Had to walk a mile behind a cossack before he found a carriage. Stores etc. rather stiff but not exorbitant. Very good little bands in the cafés. Can afford it as beer is 20 cents a bottle & whiskey & milk 75c. Bread 5D a cafe.

NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 Th	12 F	13 S	14 S	£	s.	d.

13th On board train Left Vladivostock at 6.30 pm. Lot of bother at the station. Very decent clerk from the Wagon Lit Coy. helpful at last but G+D had an hour hard sweat. Nearly collapsed. Too exhausted to leave the station for food but didn't do badly handling a big sausage & a loaf of bread washed down with beer. Not enjoying abnt local custom didn't bring beddings so passed a rather chilly night.. A little bunny too as the dogs were in the carriage most of the time. My two are very ill. Don't know what is the matter. Tearfully pine and tucked up. Breakfast all right at the frontier Station. Got out at Mutan-chiang at 4.30 pm. At several places along the line saw pheasants flying. Seem to be lots in the country. The railway runs over two small ranges of hills. Some slightly wooded. Country fairly well settled all along the line. Scenery uninteresting. Crowds of Russian soldiers all along the line. Field marshalls everywhere. One comes round to look at our tickets. Station masters like admirals at least. Mutan chiang a very one horse place. A few Russian Officers seem to occupy all the decent looking houses.

14th Mutan-chiang. Slept in the sitting room of the local railway mechanic Very decent chap. Has a gun. Shot 40 pheasants one day. We ate some and fed the dogs on them.

NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£	s.

arranged for carts to take us what they called 70 li down the river. Pass two low fortes, which can only go in flood time. Got two carts at 2 dollars a day each.

20th Chinese Inns en route. Had a deadly long hot day. Sun really very hot. Nights deliciously chilly but not too cold. The carts went painfully slowly. First one mule was across the flat to the river. Then we kept along the bank: then because the road was dangerous somewhere we turned west & made a detour thro the hills & back to the river which we reached just at dark. Going from 10 am till 7½ pm with practically only 1 hour halt. I don't believe we went more a dozen miles. Inwards dark saw a few birds. Slept all slept in one room. Family, children, boys & all round the kang or raised platform running round half the room under one end of which the fire & smoke the whole thing hits. It wasn't too nice & all these arrangements were very dirty, but it was warm. Like an Irish house the pigs & the hens wandered freely around, but no mosquitos could live. At some places during the day they were very bad. Nice clear stream shallow river.

21st Tai tse ssi (as far as I can make out) It is a scattered little hamlet at a fairly fruitful bend of the river. Opposite

NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£	s.	d.

the first island I have noticed and about 4-5 miles before we last night's halt. Here we have pitched camp. Can't get any further according to local information as the country for the next 200 li. has been abandoned to the Hunghuzes (?) or Chinese brigands of the country. The road thro' say impassable for a cart and no one seems willing to hack this path home. There are a few Chinese soldiers here but all say we can only go 20 li further. There are plenty of pheasant around. Saw more than I have yet seen while doing the walk down in 4 hours got 13. It was heavy but 4 S.B.D. live dogs played out. Reif & Evan are still alive but have to be carried on the carts. Have been cooking all inside all day but have sent the carts away. All the time was hard as when we were pitching camp which was a slow affair as wire saw is slow to cut firm. Beautiful night - not unlawfully cold but a great change from the day.

22nd Fri Tanni. Same camp spent a restful day. Two natives got very severely bitten by mosquitos. Shot 9 pheasants in the morning. Duck. Very hot. Rest on the flat.

23rd Fintanni. Mosquitos getting troublesome in camp. Hot day digging in a.m. in the afternoon. Crossed the river. Hired the Pai hills. Some bad mosquitos. Chicken thro' over. Bag 5 pheasants 4 hare duck.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 22 M | 23 T | 24 W | 25 Th | 26 F | 27 S | 28 S | £ | s. | d.

24th Fu-tami. Took some sanitoin Raining all day. Pleasantly cool. All round here old ground full of quail

25th Fatami. Fine again but cloudy. Mosquitos worse than ever. In the afternoon took a long walk with Isan. Can't run much yet and makes more noise than a broken wonded horse. Practically no use. Saw very little. 6 aq. 1 ph. 1 duck G.R.D. had a good afternoon & got 17 ph.

26th Mutan-chiang Had a long trek back up here to-day arriving at 8. pm. 12 hrs. en route. Bright, hot lots of flies. Shot some - Bad & bad luck only bathed 2 out of 6 down. G.R.D. got 6. Staying at the mechanics-house. Very good sort and keen on shooting.

27th Mutan chiang Hung up for want of carts. Putting the prices up. Last lot 2 dollars a cart a day now they want 3. Going 70 li. out in another direction up the line to try it there. This evening one boat took us a dozen acres county to a hell where we got 3 ph. one was trying his dog which I want Roby. Bright shots. (Setters. Roby. Plum. Susan. 2 more)

28th Chinese Farm Went today for 3 hrs on carts & slept here beside the line. Life is very public here have to guard the food while cooking in case some one spits in it. They spit more

NAME AND ADDRESS | 22 M | 23 T | 24 W | 25 Th | 26 F | 27 S | 28 S | £ | s. | d.

than Americans. Raining hard tonight.

29th Hey.hin This afternoon it cleared and we trekked here. At one place crossing the hill we saw a big bunch of birds but all flew wild. G.D. got one. Tonight we sleep on the floor of the restaurant.

30th Miji we rather remember near it. We are about 2 miles S. of the Miji in the neighborhood of San. Shi. Went out for a few hours to-day. Found a lot in a wood - otherwise scarce. Killed 4. G.D. got 3 & 2. duck. Last night it froze. There was a little ice on the water in the buckets this morning - cold to-night. To-day bright cool no mosquitos.

Oct/ot-

Oct. 2nd To-day we took a cart and shot round a hill at Miji proper. When we are camped is 4 miles from Miji proper. I shot badly today silly spending my time in a wood - got 4. G.D. & I went nearly on the flat and got 11. pheasants and 1 duck. Bright day but very cold.

3rd En route Beastly day. Trekked from camp to Miji proper when we expected to get bullocks to show us fwd on country. All a fizzle. Went on to the Inn. Shot 1 bird each. Cold & bleak. Frost at night. Caught the train for Harbin at. 6.30 pm.

4th Harbin Staying tonight in a very Russianized Jap Inn - passable but highly expensive. We arrived early -

1. ☽ First Quarter 0.31 p.m.
2. Scotch Qr. Dy. Candlemas

NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	31 W	1 Th	2 F	3 S	4 S	£	s.	d.

There was a regular dog Kennel in the luggage waggon to which they transferred the dogs after a similar fashion.

thro moving from Sha-shi. The whole train 1st & all very crowded & we were squeezed into 1/2 a 1st Luggage, dog hell. After a lot of fuss we got fairly right & slept well. Hard frost all night. Beastly cold & rain all day. Hankow is a great big straggling place with simply vile roads. Except for a few new buildings it is squalid & altogether uninteresting.

5th Kwan-chang. Tzu To-night after a long slow cold journey we are sleeping on counters in the baggage restaurant place. We should have got away on the night of the 4th but the fools had shoved our luggage in a go-down & although we were there 2 hrs before train time we could not get at it so had to make for the Jap inn. This morning there was very amusement getting our stuff from the go-down & then about the dogs Poor old Ruf died on the platform just as it began. Gyp was put to the Cart before we got settled. Finally they made Sam travel in an empty Car with them. Country bleak and uninteresting. Raining hard all day.

6th Tie-ling In a Jap inn. Yesterday under Jap arrangement we got off much more quietly & inexpensively. Under Russia restrictions are awful - A fellow won't look at anything under a rouble for doing anything. The inn

NAME AND ADDRESS | 29 M | 30 T | 31 W | 1 Th | 2 F | 3 S | 4 S | £ s. d.

struck us horribly. Their charge of 5: yen for lunch consisting of a very small steak, 4 fried eggs & a few grapes being quite unique. Tientsin is a big straggling place. There is quite a big Chinese city which I did not see and round the station are a number of new foreign buildings and large go-downs. Beside Chinese only Japs are in evidence, apparently no others foreigners. The streets as usual are awful. There is a useful little push car arrangement to the landing about 1½ miles from the station. The river here is about 600 yds wide, toffee coloured, chiefly with sand, with a fair current running. Weather distinctly chilly but not nearly as bitter as in Harbin & previously, no frost.

7th Junk Jan: 4th We got off in this junk about 4. pm & pulled out of town a little way. It is about 40 ft. long & 14. broad decked at the ends & open in the centre. The central part is covered with matting. There are 3 holds. We sleep in the centre. The kitchen & eating room (same bedroom) is forward & the crew, consisting of 4 men aft. Right forward the dogs sleep in a hatch. As there is nothing in the way of a companion you have to struggle over a bulkhead to get anywhere. Luckily she seems perfectly dry. Crew strange to say are very quiet & work silently & well. Port & PB haven't a word to say. They don't seem to be "goodies" at all. They say all the river men are Tientsin men & they do seem

NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.	d.

to manage their boats well, quite observing the rule of the road as at sea. G. & D got 1 goose at dusk. Weather beautiful, bright & cool. Wind stiff from S.W.

8th "Jan. yu" about 10 miles from Tsiling. The river wanders along thro' a more or less flat country. Away to the E. beyond Tsiling are considerable hills & to the W are a few detached quite low ridges but N & S. is quite flat & very sandy. All day we have had a stiff head wind (W. S.W.) and in many places even with the help of the current it has been hard work to get her along. A little excitement occurred when a china sportsman drew a flock of geese towards us, for which we were heading G. & D tumbled 3 which we got. Letter while lying up with some other boats to get another. On nearly every bar of the river ones are spotting but they seldom come near. Last night beautiful, cold but clear & calm. Sky an intense purple blue & stars magnificent.

9th "Jan. yu". A little further down the river. Plugged along all day against a head wind till just towards dark we got a fair spell & made a mile or two. Wind not strong & steady. Clear cold weather but wind (SW SW) strong.

10th "Jan. yu". Very strong head wind all day. Early in the day G. & D pulled down 2 geese from the boats. We landed for lb. at a good place & G. & D got 1 duck & 1 teal. Landed at likely place about 4. p.m. & G. & D.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 5 M | 6 T | 7 W | 8 Th | 9 F | 10 S | 11 S | £ s. d.

had a great chance which he took. Just as he got blinded 6 geese came over in nice range and he picked out 5 and got/and the lot. This is the first time he has got all 5 in from the machine gun. Weather mild dull. wind N.W. stiff.

11th 11. am. "Tanya" Stuffed half way to Hem ming T.
Beautiful bright day but colder as the wind has pulled to the S.W.E. Travelling much better to-day still we cant get right ahead as the river is very shallow and confoundedly twisted. We long reaches so far. Here are 300 boats like ours boys are lying. Some filling up with grain others waiting for loam-cake. Every day numbers of punts pass us going up to load higher up. There must be many thousand boats in the river just now. Country very flat & sandy. To the W there are a few low detached hills & occasionally a marsh or lake or inland sea passed. G.A.D got 3 geese to-day.

12th Tan-jin. This morning very cold. Frost last night. Travelled well to-day. By midday reached the railway bridge and had a chat with a Scotch Engineer Mr. Leach who is superintending the building of a new bridge there. Delayed two hrs getting under present bridge. Pulled out with Tan and did very well sailing till after dark. The moon is just beginning to be useful and the sunsets are simply lovely. In hours today there was not a cloud in the sky. Three times we ran into geese on the bank. Last time both guns & got 4 out of punt &

NAME AND ADDRESS | 12 M | 13 T | 14 W | 15 Th | 16 F | 17 S | 18 S | £ s. d.

3 out of second. Next time put at dusk there were two and I got both. Three little ones specks besides - all others smaller than geese. Landscape just the same. Wide sandy meandering river - low banks - low land with occasional sand dunes covered with bush tussocks & here & there a clump of bigger trees marking a farm house.

13th Jan. Sun. Last night cold & frosty. Today the wind started in the E but has veered round by S to SE. making no headway all the time. Great streams of boats are sailing down. Being more or less laden they all pass us. Some clouds but on the whole sunny. No geese so far. We seem out of their line of flight to-day. This morning past landing for Hom. Nun. tugs and later on the pond plan them to Leo. Jany.

14th Jan. Mon. G.A.D. one falcatus teal. Slight head wind. Fought along all day but did not get much ahead. From the boat to 5.10 got 2 geese & 2 duck. I got 2 geese. Weather lovely night misted.

15th Jan. Tues. Head wind too strong so up river 2-3 hrs pulled up. Return down to 3.10. got 2 geese. Towards dark coasted on a flat I got 1. wind held till nightfall.

16th Jan. Wed. Strong wind from W. Dull cloudy & chilly. Last night a little rain. Travelling hard. Done more already today than any day yet.

12. am.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 12 M | 13 T | 14 W | 15 Th | 16 F | 17 S | 18 S | £ s. d.

17th Jan 4u.

Yesterday we kept right at it booming along with a fair wind till about 10. pm. We must have averaged about 5 miles an hr. over the ground. About midday what looked like a tributary coming in over our right but strangely enough the river which had been becoming bigger got small again and then were some bad shallows and the river neither broad or swift. It held like that winding away till our down when the Hum. ho came in on our left. At the junction the rivers seemed equal after that we pulled along by moonlight with a nice breeze.

3. pm. Started at 6.30 am. under the same circumstances. I went ashore early at a sled. & got one teal. Plenty of ducks around but too far. The tide which evidently comes up to beyond the Hum. ho did not bother us like P. pm today when it came up strong & just now we are not doing much as the wind this fair has gone off greatly. Up to 7. pm we must have averaged 4 miles an hr at least. now we are doing between 1 & 2. Rise of tide here is about 2-3 ft. weather lovely. Sailed till about 11. pm. At about 9. pm came abreast of the railway so we have come right when we are. The tide set on hard against us an hour or so late so stopped for the night.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 19 M | 20 T | 21 W | 22 Th | 23 F | 24 S | 25 S | £ | s. | d.

18th Newchang. Manchuria Horse Artillery Drill. Food indifferent. dear. Got here all right at 10. am this morning. Very little with us. Y&D suffering a lot of pain with his hip. Very glad to get to bed.

20th Newchang. Still here. doing nothing. Y&D much better Sails for Shanghai to morrow morning.

21st Port Arthur. Arrived here after a tedious journey from 8 pm last night till 1 pm. to-day. Put up at a Jap inn. Went to the museum where there is an interesting collection of war relics and models of some of the forts. I also went up the hill in the centre of the town and got a general view of the position.

23rd Dalny. This morning I did the usual drive round the fortifications. Most interesting as you can conveniently go to all points of interest and as you drive most of the way you get round quickly. When the fighting was finished around Kinchau & the neighbouring forts round on 203 m. hill the impression is that the ground is so torn up by mines resembling nothing so much as a very recent volcano. that you cannot make out lines of attack approaching trenches or anything of that sort. A cursory glance seems to show that the Russians made so much of their central defence as many forts lying

NAME AND ADDRESS | 19 M | 20 T | 21 W | 22 Th | 23 F | 24 S | 25 S | £ | s. | d.

well within the line the which when captured by the Japs compelled the surrender en gross intact. Still it is evident that the Japs, in supreme force & fitness holding what they did could soon have reduced them. The conundrum is why the Russians did not chuck it sooner or not doing so why they did not hold on longer.
Dalny is a long straggling town with some apparently very supreme residences for a town of its kind near the station. It is of course now quite Japanned.

22nd SS. Kobe Maru. Very nice ship indeed Service very good (calms) and the food all right tho' scarcely in Keeping. Cabin with Mr G.B. Sansom of the Consulate Nagasaki. We are the only Europeans on board. Grand weather.

23rd SS Kobe Maru. Interesting days and thro' the Korean Archipelago.

24th SS. Kobe Maru Stayed most of today at Moji. Called at Ujina. Had a run up to Hiroshima. Inland sea beautiful as weather & skies grand.

25th Shimoji. Arrived at Kobe this morning. Had a healthy time at the customs over my guns & dogs. Collared 5 Yen at last & gave one a refreshment. Found Ruby Rae Crook etc. all fit.

NAME AND ADDRESS	26 M	27 T	28 W	1 Th	2 F	3 S	4 S	£	s.	d.

Nov. 1st S.S. Ohio I at Kobe. Decided to join the Korean Shooting party consisting of Captains Bennett & Carew Clausen Mace So we are adjourned on board waiting sailing Dunnose. last night.

2nd 3rd On board at Fusan. Splendid trip Stuff to ourselves. Everything all right. Food & weather excellent.

3. Tea-house at Seikwan. Had a unusually fine fast train trip today. Leave Fusan at 11. am arrive here 2 hrs. from Seoul at 7. o'clock pm.

4th Chucksan Gold Mine. Have been most hospitably treated here. Mr E.D. Mills & all at the mine have done everything possible for us, turn out of their rooms to give us beds & providing everything possible but game. Mine just on the stage of development most interesting I saw on through. All are pleased with the prospect. Too bad no game.

5th Seoul. Palace Hotel. Name the best of it. Food all right but for price attendance & rooms miserable.

6th Pung Yang Sakurai Hotel Fair Leave also train journey to day.
On the whole interesting but rather rotten. Very decent Jap Inn indeed except that it is very crowded. Met Capt. Bowlby who is to put us on to more shooting we hope.

7th Pung Yang. Train Hotel. Shifted here,

NAME AND ADDRESS | 26 M | 27 T | 28 W | 1 Th | 2 F | 3 S | 4 S | £ | s. | d.

not for the better, as it was a very clattery 3rd rate European shoe (but the only one) to be procured to the place which was tried with no success. It was a bitter day. Awfully cold and a gale. Soon checked it. A good many duck around but hard to reach.

8th Anchu American mine house. Came out this morning 2½ hours a slow pace. Then 5 miles on a dirt road pony to the house across the river above the old Korean walled town. It is the point where ponies buy stores for the mines and the house is only used at times by Capt Bantas & occasional travellers from the mines. Capt C. & I tried the geese this morning unsuccessfully.

9th Anchu. Went down the river a little way & on there D. C myself, Clarke went to Communipaw with Capt B. & I don't know when Rae is, lay out for geese. D. got 1. I got a duck. That was all. Weather still cold. freezing in the shade but the wind has gone down & it is very pleasant while the sun shines, which it can do over here.

10th Korean House down river from Anchu. Sailed down the river to-day about 7 miles. D. got 1 duck in mute & previously a goose. all three lay out round a big tea but got 0. weather too fine. lots of birds flighting but high & difficult.

11th Anchu. Early this morning lay out again. D got 1 goose I got 1 goose & 1 black mallard my decent shot I made in Korea. Grand day

NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.	d.

12th Pung yang This morning Ryang set for geese & a bunch of mixed ducks pitched near me. I stalked them and got one. Returned in the afternoon to French Hotel where we found R. & C. engaging themselves. Had quite a jovial evening.

13th Feast The French Consul at Pung yang cooked us lunch & we all left this place [illegible] Ing train going. Weather wonderfully fine.

14th On board Shuh. coming to Moji.

15th Okayama Finis sea trip came up from Moji today. R & J dropped off here.

16th Kioto.

19th Miyajima. Arrived here this evening. Ro. Ra & J shooting. S. of Yokohama lost his mother so Ro. returned home but Ra & J stayed & tried the Itoshi grand etc. Shooting all round poor. Very disappointing after the Spring. Dec. 2nd Stalked very worn off the body

Dec. 4th Komatsu. Got a few pheasants & a cock but a mixed lot of snipe One day killing 20. Big population of Painted ones.

7th Omuta Killed 2 pheasants on the afternoon

8th Tsmaki Had a good day coming up. Got 20 head snipe. I had most of the luck. Tsmaki disappointing. First day I did not go out. Shooting very bad. Rose alone got 4 pheasants & 2 duck.

11th Nagahama To-day walked to Imaya & crossed the lake. Pheasants disappointing. I Shot very poorly - too cold. Bag worthy Rs 1 pch. Talked by snipe & quail.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 5 M | 6 T | 7 W | 8 Th | 9 F | 10 S | 11 S | £ | s. | d.

Dec 12 Wakura. Found everything OK except that our old maid has had to go home to mama. Weather awful.

15th Wakura Done nothing on account of weather. Throat better been a beastly bore. Tammahi still thriving. Weather to-day fair but beastly roast.

4th Jan 08 Wakura Stayed here all the time. Weather very bad so have done comparatively little shooting. Pheasants scarce but ground good. Ducks impossibly wild. Had one or two decent days pigeon shooting. Race went back on the 2nd to Kioto. Have had a small blow out on Yuasa but on the whole our stay has been uneventful. Bad weather the most notable point. Tonight there is nearly half a foot of snow on the ground & it is still going. Throat no longer sore but still catarrhal generally in that neighbourhood. Voice hoarse. Using a sulphur & carbolic ointment for Tammahi. Old affected area seems pretty dead but new patches keep starting. Got horribly lazy.

10th Feb. Kioto. Haven't done much. Chief event was a meets shooting with R. & B. on Shodoshima. Were hard walking there birds. Likely to be a good place early. Throat got better but for a few weeks voice has been bad. Still a little hoarse but about better. Tammahi keeps cropping up stuck.

17. Bank Holiday, Ireland
17. (Last Quarter 11.57 a.m.

NAME AND ADDRESS	12 M	13 T	14 W	15 Th	16 F	17 S	18 S	£	s.	d.

May 06. NAME AND ADDRESS	12 M	13 T	14 W	15 Th	16 F	17 S	18 S	£	s.	d.

30th Tokyo Have been staying a few days with Capt. Laurie. Cannot get a companion to accompany me to the Hokkaido etc. Steady rain for last 3 days. Weather cool.

31st S.S. Ishikari Aomori en route for Muroran. To day fine - pleasantly warm. Decent sea just big for a yacht. Likely to be a good passage. Have Woodroffe's boy Ikihara with me engaged for the trip.

June.

2nd Sapporo. Have not succeeded in finding a companion. Dined with Rev. W. Batchelor last night He advises the Saru & Nikkoffu. Start to-day for Numakata en route for Sarafuto. Raining hard and distinctly raw.

3rd Sarafuto Did not get to Numakata yesterday but spent the night at Iwamisawa & came on to Numakata this morning. Backed 6 ri. 20 cho to Mukawa along a dreadful road. 4 of us men crowded in miserable space for 6 & one surly shaken. Perhaps 6 of them could have been put in would have taken further. Walked other 3½ ri. Here baggage came in a cart. Morning wet and cold afternoon bright & mild evening cool.

4th Piratori. Came up here this morning. about 3½ Ri in mail for Obihiro: advised to stay here & dry the rain. No good river dirty & water cold.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 19 M | 20 T | 21 W | 22 Th | 23 F | 24 S | 25 S | £ | s. | d.

weather beautiful – pleasantly warm with fresh breeze blowing. Rode on a cart with luggage. Same 2 yrs to here. I believe the river up at Okahinai 5 m. further on is clear as the dirty water comes from another branch. It is still too early. They have netted a very few fish here.

5th Piraturi. This is a small straggling village of no interest. Mostly inhabited by Arabs, with a sprinkling of Jap. Houses wooden with thatch roofs. I am staying in one. The man owns 6 stay here but has here 4 a day women & a proportionate number of children. They are more than Jap flies and all are very dirty. Only food procurable eggs & a little fish. Tried worm in the river today N.G. beautiful day. Still distinctly cool at night. Surrounding country picturesque – hills nicely wooded with the flats partially cleared. Here & there where there is water a little rice is cultivated. Plenty of prairie about. Nearby nearly. No cattle or other stock apparent. Coast road at present stops here but they are making it on towards Okahinai.

6th Piraturi. Sent runners today to inquire about Kurupukpa etc. Still early but natives anxious to accommodate. Have a letter. Fine day, very much warmer.

7th Piraturi Did not fish yesterday. This morning raining so will stay on

NAME AND ADDRESS	19 M	20 T	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 S	25 S	£	s.	d.

till to morrow.

8th Apetau Beastly weather wet and cold. Fished nearly all day. Had a cart-rode walked & finally finished on a horse. Distances. Puketi – Sarafato 3 ri. S – Moumoukou 1 Ri. Moumoukou – Apetau 4 ri. all roads on the whole good. Reports on prospects of fishing most confusing. A man a Sarafato talked with great confidence. He said that the Mason fruit come in May. I judged but did not learn definitely from him that they do not enter the rivers then to any extent but are taken at sea. If they do enter the rivers the water is then too cold for fishing as he seemed to corroborate Blakeslee. They do not go up to Okatiwai till Aug. when I judge it is too warm. Along the coast there is little evidence of mason only an occasional one taken in the nets. The coast all round here is hard metted especially round the river mouths. The road leads partly along the bluff partly on the edge of the beach & occasionally goes on shore to cut off a point. Fine good.

9th Mikaeppu I took a cart along here a week half way South & cheap. River here is almost as dirty as the Sare. Accounts of fishing still confusing. A few have been taken sometimes up at the mouth & in the lower reach but no real run has so far taken place.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 26 M | 27 T | 28 W | 29 Th | 30 F | 31 S | 1 S | £ | s. | d.

When exactly that happy event is to take place I cannot well make out - different dates being given by every one I ask. Road here good (Septem 3. Ri: weather cold but no rain. This evening cleared beautifully.

(8th) Nami Waka. Furokawa's house. This place is about 5-6 ri up the river by road & bridle path which frequently crosses the river. All the way is pretty. A narrow valley and a prettily wooded clear small river. Just here there is a good big clearing & some fine big timber with pretty paths leading thro' it. At this point the river is very probable with many pools & runs but at present there seem to be no fish. This morning I went a mile & so up the river with an Ainu, & fished some likely water, about ½ a mile. I got 3 very nice trout, I caught 10½ lbs (by Tai balance) must 10 ¶ the third a real big 'un all weighed dry. It is rather difficult to get about on the river as one has to cross it. The side hills & banks being so steep & heavily wooded. ¶ I got a duckling ¶ lost my thumb on the first crossing; in strong water about waist deep. Got all the fish on a variation of red & teal. Run near edge, can just about command it with my 11 ft. rod. Fish did not jump or run much but pulled hard below. Trout will take me fully ½ hr each to land. All the fish in present

NAME AND ADDRESS	26 M	27 T	28 W	29 Th	30 F	31 S	1 S	£	s.	d.

are said to be up stream. They say in 2 weeks the river just here a boat will be good (?)
Yesterday (10th) fine bright with cool wind.
To day much warmer slight wind bright.
Water distinctly cold. Nights still cool.
No mosquitos. A very few flies bothered just a little towards evening but all, except the ducking & mosquito cold, was pleasant.

12th Nawi Waka. Went right up stream going on the left bank most of the way then crossed to the right to a shingly beach with a small arm beside. A couple of hundred yards further up the river bends sharply and there is a fine deep pool. I started there & fished home but got nothing. Day very bright. Absolutely no wind. Day very bright, slight wind up stream. Evening quite warm water still cold.

13th N. W. Took a horse up today to make the fords which are difficult. Started a few hundred yds. higher up than last time. Two fish came. Got one a salmon trout of about 3 lbs. Old ground did not get a rise. Day cloudy but not cold.

14th N. W. Did not go up. Morning bright afternoon overcast. Evening showery rain. Much cooler. Heard that Cobb & Co. expect right across the river down past the big swamp Evidently no great number running at present.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 2 M | 3 T | 4 W | 5 Th | 6 F | 7 S | 8 S | £ | s. | d.

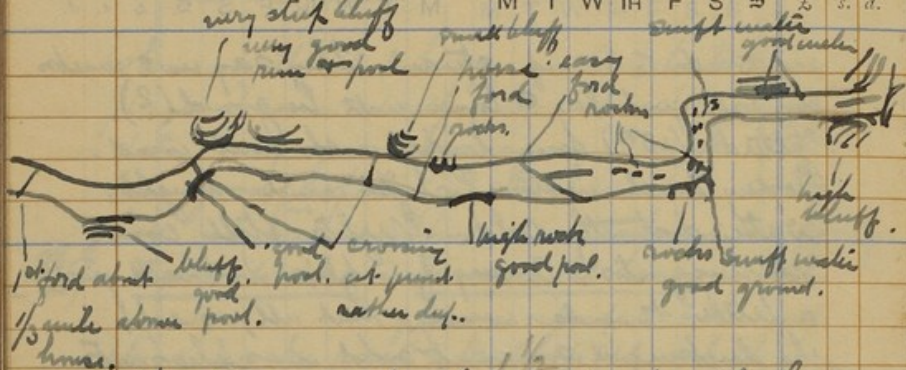


Chart of river for 1½-2 miles above the house.

15th N. W. Went up river over the above ground. Got one (about 4 lbs) on the uppermost reach; strongly enough in exactly the same place as I touched one 2 days before. Day cloudy inclined to rain but didn't.

16th N. W. Did not go out till after 2 p.m. and struck down stream. Raised 3 fish and killed one (9 lbs) in a difficult pool among a number of fallen trees. Day dull rather chilly, rain threatened but kept off. Fish fed on a seeley.

17th N. W. Just behind the house there is a Brahan cemetery. 13 bears heads are stuck up on high poles. These poles are decorated with hand drawn wood shavings. This tells is the progress of the men of the house. Two of the heads are recent, [illegible] the rest are bare skulls.
Went down stream further today. Only raised one fish in a former pool

NAME AND ADDRESS	2 M	3 T	4 W	5 Th	6 F	7 S	8 S	£	s.	d.

weather dull inclined to rain but did not.

18th W NW. Just a couple of points higher up. Q rain did make but did nothing. Dull morning afternoon bright. Warmer today. Yesterday distinctly chilly. Mosq always awful. Up mosquito net for a.

19th N.W. Fished upstream the bank & for 1/2 a mile down. At a spot when I had always a rise a fish I caught an 11 pounder after first breaking a hook in a fish. Raised no rises. Wind got inclined to rain. Shower this evening. Hearing they are taking fish, (with nets) down instead coming up river.

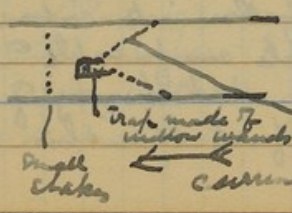
20th Camp in a disused shack by the river bank, rather nearer Nukunkpu than Nami waka. Followed the river path down. Ponies walked well and we did it rather under the 3 hrs. From this point, the upper new bridge over the river, it is 1½ Ri by good road to Nukunkpu. Not being able to get into a house - the only available one being barred thro the carelessness of a young wife, her husband being from home. Shy cook tho' badly pock marked, is rather attractive and may be considered handsome — we settled in this wattle shack. It was formerly used to shelter the bridge builders but since then has fallen into extreme disrepair. Tried up it was quite comfortable & made an excellent camp. Had the joy of the camp fire for the first time this outing.

9. ○ Full Moon 6.12 a.m.
13. Good Friday
13. Scotch Bank Holiday

NAME AND ADDRESS	9 M	10 T	11 W	12 Th	13 F	14 S	15 S	£	s.	d.

The Arimus were amusing. First one turned up and claimed a chunk of wood which was on the fire. The consumed wood naturally could not be returned so a compromise was arranged. Another Arimu valued the original while disputing the ownership, at 2 sen. The claimant was soothed with 6 sen. Later on another turned up as the landlord. He admitted receiving 1 yen. as rent, from the boss of the gang for the ground on which they erected the shacks. How long they stayed I don't know but the fracture of a yen for 1 night's occupation was too much for me. How he finished with the cooks I don't know but as I had been out & tried some good casts with no result I decided to wander to Nunno leaving the claim in arrangement. Very bright day. Evening cool.

21st April I came down the river to the main bridge today trying it at parts but with absolutely no indications. I found the river right down covered at all the available places near habitation. The favourite is a wattle dam across the stream with openings here & there leading into traps. One I could not understand it was like this (below) & arranged across a small but main stream among reeds.



NAME AND ADDRESS | 9 M | 10 T | 11 W | 12 Th | 13 F | 14 S | 15 S | £ s. d.

Rode on here 2½ ri from the bridge. Horse outfit rather an unusually. Horse (very minute) for the day cost 50 sen. To borrow a very detachable riding saddle also 50. Sen. Today very bright. Sun warm but air cool. River here is also snared but they say so far no fish have been taken. I think they are meant more for salmon.

22nd Sarafuto. Came on here to-day in a cart. Travelling very well indeed. Apetzu have the best horses of all kinds of any place along the road and the charges are very moderate. The inn is exceptionally good. Rooms first class. Last night it blew and this morning rained very slightly but this afternoon it is bright and fine. They say there are many running in the Sarafuto river just now & can be got 1½ ri up stream. River is quite too dusky looking for fly fishing.

23rd Numonohata. Really long tedious journey mostly in a cart. 9½. Ri. There was a little rain in the afternoon of hours day fine most too warm. The last of the road especially that from Nutkawa to this place is much the worst of the whole route.

24th Sapporo. Yamagata. ya fluked on last train so had to get into Nakamura. ya but it was full so finished up in Tsuruoka. ya. Cheap but no class, inn pas. Did not mind much as I practically lived with Capt. Delmé Radcliffe Indian Language man who was most hospitable.

25th Sapporo Finished supplies. Weather fine distinctly cool in the whole.

1906.

NAME AND ADDRESS	16 M	17 T	18 W	19 Th	20 F	21 S	22 S	£	s.	d.

June 26th SS. Kaunkawa. mares. N.Z.

Sailed from Otaru at 2. pm. Very nice little ship but they do not give European food and the Jap stuff is a bit off. Fresh breeze blowing and sea getting up right ahead. Likely to be late on arriving tomorrow. Stay clear.

27th Odamari Arrived to-day about 1.30pm. Fine day. Sea down. Distinctly cool in the shade. Town the same but there is a notable number of unoccupied premises and it has nothing of the bustling appearance of last year. Steamer did not give European food this year and altogether the table was very weak. Inn Mutsukawan very decent food & room. Rushed me rather on the way of transport of luggage. Thet town is stiff mosquitoes. To go out to a small coasting launch in a boat. for about 30 yds I was struck 50 sen.

28th Rikuzen Staying in a 2 room and a half and half a Kitchen house called an inn. Proprietor at first wanted charge - didn't know what to say then acted under the circumstances an excessive amount, Paid him what I thought. filthy generous & he didn't kick. Characteristic episode. Cart Johnnie somewhat similar. Asked charged a stiff rate but put it to me if I found the road bad, as he predicted to give him more. Didn't know how to do or the enough for a stranger unsphere. All poor & simply waiting for a chance. There don't come often so country isn't highly

Ri. 11
" 1
to 17
to 17
Ka 73

NAME AND ADDRESS	16 M	17 T	18 W	19 Th	20 F	21 S	22 S	£	s.	d.

prospums. Saw some of our old crew of last year. Got RO's by mail & dresses to be. My friend who stay us last year has vamosed. New poker station is the only change. Distinctly cold after sun down.

29th Petrovpostkoi Village just the same as regards houses but the inhabitants are reduced. Old man (Ofi-sans) about my age perhaps, still here & evidently pleased to see me back. Prospect of a little mining. No appearance of much floating around. Old house from behind. C & W's quarters distinctly dirty & dismantled so have taken smaller but better formed palace further up the street on the same side as my old one. Sunny day charming. Now all right but for the stove which smokes awfully. Have to shut up now & go to bed as it is getting cold but preferable to being suffocated. Reminds me of a similar incident en route to Darwin when I was quite alone in a shack. Still there is a lot of difference between 40 degrees & 40 below zero. The closing down of the store doesn't take so long to decide on.

30th P. To-day I made a record catch. Turned out about 7.30 I went right up to the top of the reach to try it down to see if any fish had come into the river. I never got past the first pool but as the day was closely I kept right on & by 5 p.m. had 40 fish which I estimate weighed 100 lbs. right out of the river. Dry & weighed roughly with Jap scales a few of the heaviest weighed just under 3 lbs. and the lightest but about 2 lbs. They

NAME AND ADDRESS | 23 M | 24 T | 25 W | 26 Th | 27 F | 28 S | 29 S | £ | s. | d.

were a very equal lot and this runs men so big as a few I got last year the average was just about the same. They were nearly all recent fish only a few were red tinged and quite a number had sea scales on. One fish must have been once time up by his colour & skin. He had distinctly a modified Kype hook and was slightly humped. It was distinctly chilly with a S.W. had a fire going all day. Night quite cold but house comfortable as we now have a good grey stove

July 1st P. To-day I was out for a few hours mostly exploring down the river where I found nothing doing just as last year. I may say I haven't seen a single yet anywhere. Day bad, bright sun and a nasty cold wind. Got 7. averaging about 2 lbs. I go to the Ojisans for my fires which is a distinct improvement on last year as the fire is good but the fire-box distinctly small. I am surrounded by quite an interested and mixed portion of the inhabitants mostly children. To-night fine calm but distinctly chilly.

2nd P. Fished from 9. am - 6 pm. midday rest. Caught 34. Five of the biggest weighed 1 day were 3 lbs. medium fish 2 lbs. Quite a large proportion clean run with sea scales on. Fished the whole of upper end of reach. Warm breeze blowing. Mosquitos came out thick. To-night for first time used net. Evening quite cold but whole hour was warm mosquitos active. Water fairly warm I should judge between 55° & 60°.

after dark caught 16.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 23 M | 24 T | 25 W | 26 Th | 27 F | 28 S | 29 S | £ | s. | d.

3rd P. Did a bit of directing in the morning a rather puzzling case which I judge as sub. acute rheumatism in the case of a young woman. The odd point is the pain he confined to the arms and the apparent loss of power there, due I judge chiefly to want of effort such causing pain.
Crossed the ferry to the Boeka-jo in the afternoon but abey-san was not in. He has a very fine shack and his place alone has an air of prosperity in these parts.
Fished for an hour or two up in that side and got 3. masu & a few unagi. Had a new fine tackle. This time I had the leather sewn to myself and lots of room to move in. Being in an open shed it was a little airy. The mosquitos this morning were really troublesome for the first time. Night warmer, so I am thinking chilly.

4th P. Up to head of the lake and got 12. fish in top pool. 9 6. in the reach below. Caught a few unagi. Fished from 9.30 – 3.30 with muddling rest. Cold northerly wind. Morning dull afternoon bright. Biggest fish a very pretty one weighed 3 lbs. Any 9 would thus approach it. There were a few small ones. Altogether the basket weighed from the outset would be under 40 lbs.

5th P. Fished from 9.30. - 3 pm caught 12. 4 in upper pool. Morning dull lake bright. Cold wind made fishing uncomfortable & difficult. No flies.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 30 M | 1 T | 2 W | 3 Th | 4 F | 5 S | 6 S | £ | s. | d.

6th P. Did not fish. Nice bright warm day.

7th Camp at Derby's Pool. To-day started up the river in a boat. Bright warm SW. wind. Fished the river higher up. No good. Caught only 1 small mans. Night warm. Mosquitos thick. Got horribly bitten on the face by brute but slept well.

8th P. Returned to-day fishing by the way. Caught 10 of average weight and round percentage of clean run. Bright warm shifting winds. Bright & beautifully warm. Water is getting very low. About the same as it was at the end of July last year.

9th P. Fished from Dini up and found absolutely nothing. Nice warm day with a fresh wind blowing up stream.

10th P. Fished the usual reach, started at top pool at 9.30 and caught 14 in it. One big old toothless red fellow well on the way to become a Sepperi. He weighed 4 lbs dry. Below for some distance caught nothing but Singoi. Last run got 3. In all caught 30 fish. 19 of them mans. Several weighed 3 lbs. dry. Nice day. Slightly overcast. Cool slight wind up stream.

11th P. Rode this morning to the river mouth, crossed river & walked to fishing village hired by Seito San (who helped me last year). Went out with him to fishing boats and saw the net drawn twice. The way they work it is— There is a long net standing out from the shore for about ¼ of a mile. This leads to the hauling net. At the end is an

NAME AND ADDRESS	30 M	1 T	2 W	3 Th	4 F	5 S	6 S	£	s.	d.

small boat permanently moored. At the other a big one with the fishermen. when they make a haul they work the big boat towards the small one & scoop the fish into the big one. One haul they got 2½ Many fish are not running yet. They should come in a weeks time Seth Sam says. I saw mason herrings for the first time. My graceful fish spotted all over. One fish with dark bars just like a yamake but much bigger and of a duck blue colour on the back was caught. It looked exactly as if a cross cut from between the new yamake (or mason pan) and the herring. On returning to the new mouth found my punt had broken his rope twice & he was drawn back but made up the road for Tiotage. I followed carrying the saddle etc. 8 P/½ pi. heavily hot & calm with mosquitos. All Tiotage turned out to catch it but it jumped fences & showed a wonderful knowledge of the topography, finally escaping up the road. I got another horse & drove it home arriving at 8.30. I did not get away from Tiotage till 7.30.

12th P. Fished for 3 hrs. today & caught 11 They were mostly red & all undersized and fish were scarce when I expected them. I got 8 in the upper pool.

13th P. To.day was dull all day with a slight rain in the morning. I fished for 4 hrs. & caught 14 mostly red fish & a number of mugri. Several more were drawn out & off all had sea scales on it. I might. It is heavily running for the first day & quite cold.

NAME AND ADDRESS	7 M	8 T	9 W	10 Th	11 F	12 S	13 S	£	s.	d.

14th Soreioffka - Determining to go north of Vladivostock to the Nekutinnagawa I tried to get an early start with horses but the blizzard across the road stuck me so hard for horses I got a cart & my patient father kindly provided a saddle horse & I started for Tavtaya. There I was stuck again. Could not get horses at all & pack saddles for three I had. Got a police boat & a fine man to pole. Soon found it impossible to make the railway in time. The wind got up and after getting 2 ri. beyond the river mouth the surf was quite troublesome & I got wet through. The boatmen pleaded fatigue & we put in at a small fishing place to the W. of Kamagawa, where I landed. It appeared that my small boat was not allowed to go further & for the rest of the trip I had to transship. Then started a royal row. My man had not gone when I contracted for & he had wished one onto going by boat at all so I simply paid him very liberally for his time. He protested vigorously & was supported by a crowd strongly influenced by sake. They nearly mobbed me as I smacked one in the face for putting his face too near mine. My cook wanted to fine him what he asked but I would not let him so he disappeared. I soon discovered he had gone to the police, whose presence there I was not aware of. Not having the wherewithal I only received the verdict which was for

NAME AND ADDRESS | 7 M | 8 T | 9 W | 10 Th | 11 F | 12 S | 13 S | £ | s. | d.

the plaintiff tho' he was only adjudged due 1/3 of the extra he claimed. We had still a long journey to make and ultimately the boatmen beached my goods about 1½ miles from this house beside the station. They charged 2 yen 9 it cost me over one more to get the stuff up here. The previous gentleman got 2.50. So my journey cost from Sotaye 5.60. This was quaint as if I had taken the Sotaye schooner direct to Korsakoff some 3 ri. further the charge would have been 1.60. You never know when you are as regards charges in Karafuto any time like today you may be charged as much for 1. mile as 10. ri. Just as they have you placed. As a contrast in this high wayside house, not a regular inn they have done me very well indeed and charged me less than a similar place in Japan proper. To-day cold & windy with occasional showers.

15th Christo E Mura. This is a little village 9 ri north from Vladzimieff. Came his morning at 8.30 arrived at Vladzi- at 11 am. Got away by midday. V. is quite a place with many new buildings and a few old Russian ones left much finer than any I have yet seen. There are large barracks but no appearance of many soldiers. A large new church is building - I had very great difficulty in raising charge for 100 yen note & anything over 5.4 Kot smokers is hard to negociate in the country. I guess

NAME AND ADDRESS	14 M	15 T	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 S	20 S	£	s.

they are building in hope just as they have made small bridges all along the road from 3 - 6 ft. higher than the present level, hoping no doubt one day to raise the road to the ideal height of the bridges. The present carters laugh & drive down round the bridges. The road is heavy at first for 2 ri. & then most of the way very good but for the confounded little bridges. Cart charges in this part of the Kingdom are rather fierce - what with many legitimately high & constantly lying about the distances they average up to about 1 yen per ri - compared with 50 sen in the Hokkaido. Ike. Along the road way ri or two is the remains of a Russian village. As in the Hokkaido about 1/3 of the houses are occupied by Japs but by no means 1/3 of the old farm land is worked. The Japs raise enough to live on in a small patch & seem to trust to what they can pick up in an odd way for the rest. They raise plenty of babies as usual. A few Russians are left. Some of them have quite a number of cattle & seem fairly well to do. There is no appearance of any industry or agriculture (stock raising or anything of that sort). We met a good many carts bringing fish from the Nabutsu Kawa to Vladivostoff. This road side inn is an old Russian house slightly Japanned.

16th Garen Arrived at This is a rather large little village as villages go here at the junction of the Nabutsu Kawa and a main tributary which runs up pretty much

NAME AND ADDRESS	14 M	15 T	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 S	20 S	£	s.	d.

in the same direction as the road. All the land is low here and the rivers are narrow rather sluggish & the banks have much rank vegetation. The fish are said not to be in the upper reaches yet and in any case there is no decent water to fish - quite unlike the Isetsye. The small tributaries running from the higher ground are clear & more fishable but the fish don't go up till much later and when they do they are pretty well spent. I started on up the Nelubtsi luggage & all to-day & got landed at a miserable straggling small village overgrown with weeds & tried the river there, fishable but unpleasant but it was no good, so returned here. I learn you have to go up 6. ri. for good water & I think that likely. At present they say the fish have not gone up & I think that also likely. My trip here has only been negative as at no time does this district compare with the Isetsye & it is infinitely less convenient. To-day quite chilly but dry. Yesterday it rained hard all afternoon but cleared in the evening. In the house it is remarkably cool. They have no mosquitos up here.

17th Yamki na vlostovi. Two old Russian towns quite decent. Rained all day. Cold. Wrote letters.

18th Vladjimirovka. Started to-day at 8. am and arrived here at 5. pm. Fine after first hour - cold wind. Road all right.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 21 M | 22 T | 23 W | 24 Th | 25 F | 26 S | 27 S | £ s. d.

whole distance just about 12 Ri. Coolie charges 5. yen for journey which cost 11 to 90. Typical of Karafuto. Jinrikisha. Was only charged me 50 sen a night Thanks my own food. All the little things very reasonable indeed & the women do their best. Most of the men blacklegs & rotters. This place is double old Russian with 2-3 rather pretentious buildings & a number of slab cottages. New part other side of railway Jap. Subway plan is being laid out in wide streets etc but no building of any account so far. This town is quite beyond a joke for Karafuto & knows it. From 1. yen a night in the country I have jumped to 3.50 - all for silk futon & Kaga tea service. Country food just as good as far as I am concerned. Reason cheap with men clothes - plenty change worth a dollar or two to look at as they are pretty tough in the country here. Went to the theatre. Mr Nali Tokio crowd. Beastly cold. Pit just away a deal of Sake - Sat round hug hibachis & enjoyed themselves play or no play.

19th S.S. Takamatsu Maru. Still bitterly cold. For season of the year. Got 6.40 am train & had plenty of time to catch the steamer. Sailed at 1. pm. Very few 1st class passengers. 2nd 3rd full up. Nothing like the state of last year, and last year's Country suffering from reaction Japs don't seem likely to do much with it for some time to come at least. Both words life much pinch in their lives.

1908.

NAME AND ADDRESS	21 M	22 T	23 W	24 Th	25 F	26 S	27 S	£	s.	d.

Spent the rest of the summer at different watering places in Japan. Sakai amusing and sea bathing very fine. Warm but quite bearable. Ushibuse very beautiful and bathing perfect but the food at the inn different and mosquitos rather bad. At the end of July I spent one night on the top of Fuji Left Omiya about 8. a.m. rode till 12 midday & reached the top about 5. p.m. Very fortunate weather beautiful the walk most interesting, and the view from the top, mean views cloud effects etc. quite unique. Early in Nov. sailed to Shanghai. Saw the races & put in 6 weeks with B.A.D. up in the Woosung ground. Had very good sport more pleasant than two years ago and magnificent wild fowl shooting in the Japing marsh. (Account of the shoot and the bag in another journal.)
Later on went down to Chinkiang and got one wild boar and one deer (also in other journal.) Joined B.A.D. again. Sailed to the Hangchow. Saw a small bore. Quite impressive and sufficient to conjure up the idea of a really big one. Shot afterwards N.E of Hangchow but nothing. Pulled round to the flats at and had some bird shooting. Plenty of harriers chickens but no fewer quail than formerly. B.A.D got one small deer. Rather an unsuccessful shoot taken all round. Returned to Japan early in Feb 1909. & shot mostly at Beppu. Had 5 very good days in the middle of Feb. at Sabai Got 60 head Kiji quail snipe duck etc. Best 2 days 50 head. Went on to Tsuruga for

1909

	NAME AND ADDRESS	28 M	29 T	30 W	31 Th	1 F	2 S	3 S	£	s	d
Feb. March	lost Yamadori & Kiji but got moored up and did nothing. Okaki not much good. Race turned up & we started negotiations for the Kamchatka trip. R.C.E. who has been off colour all winter went to Wakana & put in a gentle time there getting some duck. He W.S.R. & myself finished the season at Sabai when we did very well with snipe but very few grouse. Went up to Yoko. ordered boat etc.										
April											
May	Spent m & around Yokohama & Yoko arranging for Kamchatka. On Ap. 24th Kotik sailed with our 28 ft. entire boat inhale boat & heavy provisions. W. Kanin of the Kamchatka Coy. was very kind & we met the Gov. of that Ilk in his city. He could not give us permission to shoot so negotiations were started thro' Tokio to get it from Vladivostock. The permit did not come till middle of May. We left Yokohama on May 25th & sailed from Hakodate for Petropaulski on the 29th. No end of bother getting away. The ship was so full neither agent Capt. or purser would take so we had to bribe a steward to put us our extensive small luggage Cook dog etc. in a closet between decks. Once on board we could not easily be fried & room very much in better quarters we had after all a very pleasant time. The Ship was the Norwegian Providence about 1000 tons net. Capt. Cornelliussen. The Capt was very good to us & we got on finely. Mr. Plaun said one of the two young Danes friends of Capt. Radcliff was on board making for his fishing station. A very good sort indeed. We had 3 handed Bridge every night. Weather										

1909

NAME AND ADDRESS | 28 M | 29 T | 30 W | 31 Th | 1 F | 2 S | 3 S | £ | s. | d.

dull but on the whole fine. The scenery fog.

Petropavlosk. We arrived here at daybreak on June. the 3rd. Lovely morning. 4pm entered this bay, Avatcha, this head like at Sydney and the views is grand. Right behind the town is a group of Volcanos (highest 16000ft.) & one seems to come up almost like Fuji. To the S. across the bay are other fine mountains all snow-clad. The town itself is tucked away behind a little headland in a beautiful quite little bay shut off by long sand spit forming a perfect natural breakwater. The Coy. have a landing stage, which we went along side of. M. Kabalov is away but the chief here M. Coldman received us very kindly indeed & at once started our arrangements. The town is on the flat at the head of the bay & on the hillside to the N. Population about 4000. Except for the natural situation there can be nothing picturesque of the city. It is notably backward. The Coy. alone shows enterprise & it I believe is greatly hampered by the Govt. The Gov. received us in a friendly way & put us all right generally. The head hunter mentioned by M. Kantin, Michael Kuratkin seems really a fine fellow & went straight ahead with our arrangements. He has one other who understands a little English & can cook & he is to provide other two. Accordng to Kuratkin our deck is too long so he has had it cut and the boat re arranged for pulling. Unfortunately M. Kuratkin has to sit in the guard-house for 5 days for having missed up on an Sea otter

1909.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 4 M | 5 T | 6 W | 7 Th | 8 F | 9 S | 10 S | £ s. d.

preaching 8 years ago.
An amusing story of Russian justice & official intrigue worthy of W.S. Gilbert. The weather has been simply lovely & more than it was this time last year in the Hokkaido. There is practically no snow around, and we have seen no ice whatever - rather exceptional for these parts at this time of year.

June 7th Yesterday and to-day were holidays and nothing further has been done. This morning it was foggy & distinctly cooler. A few flies but this enemy it is coming. The S.S. Providence left yesterday morning. She might before we had rather a jolly freebie & the Captain & Mrs Plann put up with us. She went up north with a full passenger list. We sent some photos by her to Thompson. We are lodging with a Mr. Stevens, a German married to a Russian wife. They have one little boy a very bright little fellow 3½ years old. We have very decent quarters indeed & our hosts are very kind. There is a good gramophone with 100 records anyway very good but one may see worn. We have lots of music. Temp. 65°.

June 9th Pretty much 1.5.9. Mr Matthews has been minding his own affairs & if he cannot get off is only gone in now. Yesterday it rained all day. To-day was fine but there was a cold NE wind. I caught a few small flounders off the pier. One Coolie was running for washing clothes in the little creek behind the house but was immediately hilarious when

NAME AND ADDRESS | 4 M | 5 T | 6 W | 7 Th | 8 F | 9 S | 10 S | £ s. d.

they found out he was not a Russian Chunk.

18th Petro. Fine day bright and quite mild. The boat is caulked & painted & the canvas oiled. All the boat wants is the iron shoring but the carpenter is slow & unreliable. Two days ago we shared with our last a beautiful King salmon, about 40 lbs in weight, a really magnificent fish and to-day we have a smaller one 20 lb in weight. That with a little tinned stuff &c. &c. feeds us well.

11th Petro. Last night a storm started and this morning it blew so hard as to burst one of our windows. Wrote home & our only mail. afternoon rain amply. Very like a home day. Have not been out all day. Thermometer. 45° (7).

12th Petro. I.S.Q. Fair but dull. Small Russian gun boat came in.

13th Petro. I.S.Q. Fair but cloudy blowing.

14th Petro. Lovely day bright & fine. 45° in the shade 90° in the sun. Carpenter shored the boat this afternoon. Kuratkin has been in the guard room and comes out to-morrow. Went a long walk this afternoon. Grand view of the bay & mountains. Lovely sunset.

15th Petro. Lovely day. Hot in the sun 95°. cool in the shade. Kuratkin got out this morning.

16th Petro. Rumour in the air to-morrow. Signed contract with Kovalskin to come & furnish 4 Men one English speaking & a cook at 360 R. a month. Ah Pak's temper is too unreliable. He cooks well but is otherwise useless & difficult to get on with so we are going on for a time Russian crew. Boat launched. Lovely weather.

17th Petro. Things Hacking W.S.R crossed them up

NAME AND ADDRESS	11 M	12 T	13 W	14 Th	15 F	16 S	17 S	£	s.	d.

again. Some trouble regarding distribution of the spirit. No1. unduly rather speculative. However the crew is gathered No1. Konstantin cook & Interpreter, Guardona, No1. boatman Lambert an Alsatian. A small drink Alix & a youth called Japs. stokers. Kotik came on Mr. Kanton called. Looking very well but he had his leg down the voyage. They had very bad weather in Okhotsk Sea. Here weather lovely. Smashed my thermometer. Last night went to dinner at the Boys rather a varied crowd. 3 Ladies Vice-governor, a professor several members of different branches of Russian Semitype Crowd down Kamchatka at present. 3 Jap naval Officers storekeeper clerks chemist etc. English dastardly useful but Volapuk a fell-want.

June 18th Petro. Start as soon for Tomorrow Rain if possible time shuffly depending on sobriety of the crew. To-day did some rigging. Cut 4ft of mast & cut main-boom off by 1st reef line. Packed all stores ready for a start Afternoon crew mellid away & early start (if any) to-morrow doubtful. This morning there was a partial eclipse of the sun total further north. Temp. ascended fines this morning. Pressure Scales 70-75 R. Otters 5·50-1000 R. Mostly bought locally Mr Kanton taking up most. This evening the bay was literally covered with salmon fry. We caught a few for dinner. The fine Stable weather keeps perfect. Quite warm to-day. Had my first mosquito bite.

1909

NAME AND ADDRESS | 11 M | 12 T | 13 W | 14 Th | 15 F | 16 S | 17 S | £ | s. | d.

June 2 Sat

Natchvo.

Sloop. Off Cape Natchevo. Got away yesterday about 11. am. Had rather a hustle & thing were chucked in anyway but we got the start. Konratkin, Lambert & Jappo sober. Alec rather sad. Sardra very excited, blew off his rifle etc. & then subsided & slept until kicked up to row. Then he got sick & finally faded away. We had a rattling breeze & a nice sea out to the lighthouse and for a little beyond then the wind & sea got up & for a time we had more than we wanted. She was down at the head and trimming her out there was rather a job. K. & L. really fine boatmen managed splendidly. K's boat a small open boat about 13 ft long with the collapsed sail which broke away from her tow & in the big sea running Jappo had rather an anxious time & hard work to get along side. Lambert went with him & they set a small sail & drove right on. We at first had to bring the after beg and rear the main right down & that was then we set the jigger on the main mast & moved along splendidly that way. We were knocked about some as the sea was really nasty but she stood it nicely & never took in a drop. About 8 pm. we passed C. Natchevo when the wind went & the tide came out against us. The sea was still heavy & some huge rollers came along making rowing very hard & it was tough work making in to an anchorage which we did about 2. am this morning just off the open coast a mile or so N. of Natchevo. We got off again when the tide turned at about 10 am today &

NAME AND ADDRESS | 18 M | 19 T | 20 W | 21 Th | 22 F | 23 S | 24 S | £ | s. | d.

started pulling for the island. About half way a nice breeze off the starboard bow started & we sailed along nicely till just off Betchiwan skaia, having only to make two short legs, when the wind failed us & the last mile had to be pulled. Inside the fiord we sailed away nicely again for a couple of miles & then pulled another bit till we came to a regular narrows with a fair current like a mill running thro' & a strong swirling eddy. Turning sharply to the right we made camp beside a little stream on a little straw patch. So thick & soft as to require no bedding. The tide being in we pitched right ashore from the Sloop. Most convenient spot. Except when it was blowing & the sky overcast, when it was really cold & I was rather seasick & miserable, the weather was splendid for boating quite warm when the sun shone. The night was naturally rather miserable as she rolled about & we mostly fried up for it abt still both W.S.R. & myself had a jolly good sleep.

21st Betchiwan skaia Yesterday evening coming in 3 bears & 2 sheep were seen on the hillside. This morning we pulled up in K's boat to head of loch. Rivers no good. Coming back sighted two bear on the hillside. First smell all cardiwomed watched us then cut up hill. Then a very big dark one showed up. We all clambered up the hill. Very hot work. Only saw huge footprints on the snow. Didn't get a shot. In the evening tried fishing no good. Day hot. Evening some wind distinctly cool.

22nd Betchiwan Would not go out till evening when we took the dinghy along the W. shore

1909.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 18 M | 19 T | 20 W | 21 Th | 22 F | 23 S | 24 S | £ s. d.

towards the Cape when we saw the sheep when coming in. Sighting a sheep we were making to land when 2 foxes got up from the rocks. I hit one second shot, thought I had it & blazed at the second which I judged I hit slightly. Then our attention was distracted by 2 more sheep & we all K. R. & self blazed at them. They got away. Meantime my fox rallied & squirmed away among the rocks & finally got away up hill despite of the full battery turned on him. Later on K got a shot. I did not fire having finished my shells & R. was off on his own. Fine day night very cold. Some ice.

23rd Ritchmeine. Moved camp but K judged weather outside unfavourable so we lay on the beach all day. Looked for some more sheep unsuccessfully. Night. milder.

24th Wirzhova. To-day we made a long trip. Started 6.30 am rowing with a fair tide. Along the coast picked up a fair wind & past Shipunski playing early in the afternoon. Stopped behind the Cape which has wonderful Cathedral rocks running away out in the sea & simply covered with seals. The old bulls huge creatures stir up first & make for the water bellowing all the time. This rouses the herd & soon all are plunging & splashing in the surrounding water. We pulled up in lee of the rocks & started to try & kill a young one. Not stopping any on the rocks this unfortunately wounding many one started shooting at them heads as they bobbed up a difficult matter in a small boat in a big swell. R. Killed 3 & I one or two but all sank. R's first just as we got to it bad luck. They, as this season, go down in a minute or two & it is almost impossible to reach them in time. A sure game. Surf was too heavy for us to land on the rocks. Continuing on the wind came off shore in heavy gusts & we travelled along in great shape with only one big fully reefed till we rounded this point at this bay. Turning in there a bear

NAME AND ADDRESS

25 26 27 28 29 30 1
M T W Th F S S

was sighted on the beach. R & I went ashore & got to within 150 yds of him without being seen. I missed him twice both going over. I can only account for it by shooting too full (first time using the rifle at a standing object) owing to the bad light it being 8. pm & the sun just setting right ahead over the hills. R & I had several running shots but it was too dark for his Tyrian sight & he got away up the hill. Most aggravating. We lay down on the beach when he had been & went to sleep rather sad & weary. Distance travelled estimated at 40 miles. Night really very warm. Outside no fire one blanket plenty.

25th Inside C. Krons. Got away about 10. am & rowed round the cliffs. All the coast bold & rocky with reefs running out. Near a big bluff headland with caves we had some gallimaufry shooting. R. bowled over a number & retrieved 8. Big stinky very heavily feathered birds. I couldn't be sure of killing any tho' I knocked a number. Later on when sailing along with a breeze under cliffs R. killed a pretty little sea parrot with his 22. About 5 pm we turned in here & at the head sighted sheep. Pulled in & R. K. this & I clambered up to the other side of them. A spotter warned them & we found them on the move. I got a long stalking one there the head first shot. Then we stalked a running fox at a range of 200 to 600 yds. Six or nine were unloosed & there was some pretty shooting but little result. A & I climbed up the headland & spotted one out on a spur. I bowled it over & it fell away down to the sea on the S. side. Later on K. knocked one off a spur on the S. side & last of all R. sent a number one after it so our total bag was 4. It should have been nine if we had approached from both sides of the headland but-

NAME AND ADDRESS | 25 M | 26 T | 27 W | 28 Th | 29 F | 30 S | 1 S | £ s d.

the confounded language again fooled us. Early in the morning Lambert killed a sheep so we brought quite a lot of stuff to camp. Our boat is right in a river mouth down the bay about 2 miles in from the S. cape, where the sheep were. Last night mum & me had our first real dose of mosquitos. I also had a lovely bath in a little lake lying inshore of our camp.

26th Inside C. Krons. To-day we have so far simply been fooling up things after our little rush. R. shot the first penguins on to-day. Shot putting it up. Blazing hot sun but nice fresh breeze. Mosquitos do not worry us here during the day, but in the evening they are fiendish. R. got 2 duck & 2 penguins on to-day round our camp.

27th Inside C. Krons. To-day we counted down S. to the end of the next bay. Just round the C. when we got there before we sighted 2 sheep and a lamb. R & K did the firing & wounded both. R put 4 shots in one & like the ewe it took a dive over the cliff & was picked up dead on the beach. The other lay down higher up on a spit hard to reach. When the sheep were shot were at least 200-250 yds up a rugged cliff practically unclimable. Light very bad sun full in the face. We went on intending to return for the wounded one. Just at the end of the next bay we saw a lamb a little up from the beach. R & K. had a hurried shot each from the boat but before got to lamb. Returning we found the wounded sheep back to where they had been originally sighted. J. from light behind the little bad. Dressed it up R & J had some shooting like. Knocked it over 3 times & it took the same trouble as the other ewe picked up dead on the same place.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 2 M | 3 T | 4 W | 5 Th | 6 F | 7 S | 8 S | £ | s. | d.

Very pleasant day afloat but even wearing hot. had to pull most of the time but coming home we sailed a little. Evening quite cool & mosquitos discouraged.

28th Inside C. Krone. Day in camp drying up and trying to save the meat. Weather I.S.Q. Rather awkward to come down the day is rather stiff to walk about in & the mosquitos make it impossible but in the afternoons.

29th Thursday. Got off today at 11.30 a.m. tide floating the Salopp. Ran out of the bay with a head sail and then bobbled along a rocky high coast for a few miles. The wind very slight but in the right fair. Past one very small bay and then some small rocky islets. K. went ashore for eggs but got none. Thursday C. is a high rock like Dumbarton with two shoulders on either side. The coast entirely N. & S. & is said to be a big tidal water. There are a few fishers huts & pots along on the beach about 1 mile N. we are trying nearly that distance up the coast to night. Still evening distinctly cool but the mosquitos worse than ever.

30th Thursday. Rained hard last night & this morning. Getting off a little in the afternoon we went ashore on the N. bank where it is low marshy ground with numerous little lakes & pools. We found a variety of wildfowl and killed 13 head (R. J. B. G) 10 ducks & 3 plovers. The ducks were all but one mallard, the

NAME AND ADDRESS | 2 M | 3 T | 4 W | 5 Th | 6 F | 7 S | 8 S | £ | s. | d.

pretty black & white duck. 9 brown duck & 1 wigeon at Waikawa (The birds are short beyond & blue) The Stormgeese are quaint being half brown with reddish heads & half white. A few geese were around but they flew high. Saw some ducks but they were wild as usual. The mosquitos were strong in evidence & really spoiled what would have been a nice afternoon shoot. This morning it is rainy cloudy but dry.

1st July. Thursday. Cloudy & cool. Spent most of the day over at W. Stubbs's fishery across in the beach. They have salted down 6 000 fish and put up quite a quantity of caviar. 100 King Salmon were taken.

2nd Thursday. Rain. Pulled out yesterday about 2. pm with fair tide which lasted about 2 miles. Carried a fair wind and travelled until late about 6. pm. Wind dying pulled up a short inlet & camped. Went up a side stream & R Killed a wild Swan, weight 19. lbs. Rain runs thro flat country - full of islands and bordered by big dark grassy plains. Banks sandy. Rain clay a little grey up. but is still thick here at about 5-6 miles as river flows from entrance of river. Small trees of willow sort border all the streams & islands. Plenty of geese around but very shy. Duck scarce owing few streams. Mosquitos simply awful & any spot is difficult.

3rd Sunday Laying around waiting for wind. Yesterday it was cloudy & quite cool all day night decidedly cold. Today clouds light wind it is quite warm again. Yesterday 54.5° in the tent today 70°. K. now has gone up further

1909

NAME AND ADDRESS 9 M 10 T 11 W 12 Th. 13 F 14 S 15 S £ s. d.

R. shot a gross but lost it in the stream. Set 7 o'clock to look for a fishing stream. Returned with 7 moulted geese. Reports were all the same for neighbourhood.

14th Khutsaurs. To-day we went after geese but did not find them. Came back down the river again & camped on island a little above old camp. Got 2 ducks. Cool.

15th Same. Went away S S.S.W. & met along a big shallow lagoon extending from the river in that direction parallel & quite close to the coast. 19 birds very wild. R. got 4 moulting geese & one duck. Cool. Then huge blowing & until evening were not troubled by mosquitos.

16th Same. Blowing hard from the S. K. is repairing bottom of little boat.

17th Same. Really cold stiff wind blowing from the S. up the river as we lie here. R. went out to fishing & brought some of our clothes away. There are still few fish coming in the river. Caught some but they are catching them outside. King Salmon come first & they are more gentle pursued. Then the pink salmon, a fish runs from 5–10 lbs good eating but not like the huge king. Now the humpbacks are coming in. They & keta are the same as the Fish. mash. The most valuable part of these catch here is the roe which after a short treatment with salt they sell. Cod & cod roe to Moscow. The salted fish go mostly to Japan. On a bright day the frost here is very fine. The

NAME AND ADDRESS | 9 M | 10 T | 11 W | 12 Th | 13 F | 14 S | 15 S | £ s. d.

river with its branches seems more like a lake and is studded all round with hills. To the sea to the S is the head of Whapuwa. 9 a number of small islands stretching that way while high cliffs border the shore. To the W. is a fine Fiji hill, called here Whapuwa while to the N. are two others of the same style one being Kowatabu. Yesterday R. got 3 wedgeons and 2 pheasants.

8th Same Fine day bright but cool with the same wind blowing but not nearly so hard. In the morning R. brought in 2 geese.

9th Same. Cool wind slight from N.W. I went alone in canvas boat & paddled up a shallow lagoon away N. from mouth of river. Duck very shy. Killed one goose only. R. up another lagoon got 6 duck.

10th Towed away 15-20 miles N of Whapuwa. Pulled out at 8. am cleared the river with flowing tide and started with slight fair wind. Wind freshened and gradually veered to the N.W. while going round we made a long stand along the coast here simply a long sandy strand without break. Afterwards by hard beating we made along this length by 4. pm. & put in as the next river is 6 miles further & the current was against us. Had a very lively time indeed getting ashore. R. & I landed on the beach in the small boat and we were all but swamped in the surf. We got out all right with just a wetting. After lightening the Badcock a little under K.'s careful & judicious she was brought cleverly over the bar without shipping a drop of water & moored in the river.

1909

NAME AND ADDRESS | 16 M | 17 T | 18 W | 19 Th | 20 F | 21 S | 22 S | £ | s. | d.

This little river is swift & running right to the sea Banks low & sandy covered closely with small bush. Looks to run a long way that way before hitting a low hill ridge behind about where the mountains rise. On this ridge there is still quite big patches of snow. Mosquitos have risen in the night are awful & some new sorts of big flies, like Jap. Alps and little ones like bits are showing up.

11th Same Wind still NNW & freshen Sun smaller K. went up the river some way in the small boat Report bad. Rise morning about 9 am. bear appeared on sandy bar of river about 100 yds from camp but scared and away before any could get nigh of our tents. In the afternoon R & J walked out between the river & sea. We saw a bear quite close to camp but didn't have a shot. Both storms white. Pleasantly cool.

12th Anchorage 3 miles S. of Shumlacik R. Came up today about 10 miles with a fair wind which freshened later in the afternoon. Saw two or three very big pigs behind a little rocky point moved with a line across. Camp rather cramped fresh water some distance & our tent is perched up on the ridge about 100 ft above the beach. R K & J went S to the mouths of two little streams leading into lake lakes. There are a few young duckes in them some quite able to fly. Our boat quite from stream to stream. Saw in the two of one stream. R got 4 a right & left included. I shot one with

NAME AND ADDRESS | 16 M | 17 T | 18 W | 19 Th | 20 F | 21 S | 22 S | £ | s. | d.

a rifle to spread — over [illegible] bought to
home 9 nice fish, all red salmon 4–8 lbs.
13th Same. Wind freshened during the night & veered
to the N.E. To-day it is blowing quite
hard and there is quite a little sea coming in.
Cold & no mosquitos. To-day we walked
about to the Shemlaeik making a detour in
land up by a lake stream, & came back by
the beach. Saw nothing whatever — no fish
rising. Stream not suitable for fishing anyway.
To-day the man shot 9 got a seat up the West point
when the Saloop lies.
14th Same. Rained hard last night and this
morning - cleared towards midday but
remained dull & rather warm. K. early killed a
small bear close to camp. Skin worth keeping.
Later went to small lake 1/2 mile S. Fishing no
good. A few duck but mosquitos awful.
Killed a couple of young ones. R. shot some
salmon with his 22. Bright breeze rise. Evening
fine wind round to the S.E. Looks a by & by
coming up from that point.
15th Same. Grand day. Cloudy but bright & warm
Fresh cool breeze from S.E. Rather cool
to bath. Still big swell coming up. K. thinks it
likely we could get out trying in the west. river.
16th Shemlaeik R. Pulled out early in the afternoon
& made in here. Swell really
very heavy in the bar but we made it without
shipping a drop. It was quite exciting and
we shot 100 yds or so on the top of a roller
at anything from 15–20 miles an hour. Immediately
by

the river enters it turns directly N. running parallel to the shore for 2-3 miles. Here it is broad over a mile at high water but much narrower at low water and having broad sandy shores. To the W. the land is low & partly flooded & running up thro' it are numerous creeks all converging towards the hills gradually rising about 4-5 miles off. We are camped on the inside of the bay apst. close by a bear which was walking in the beach as we came in. R & J got off & stalked it & ultimately he killed it at 30-40 yds.- hitting it thro' the neck mostly thro' the chest. All the bullets (350) went thro' him thro' touching a rib. Nice bed here in heather & not too many mosquitos.

12th **Sams.** This morning saw 7 bears at one time all up the river, some 3 of them right in the stream all feeding & eating weeds &c & but did not find them. Later in the afternoon we went away up one of the streams running W about 2 miles up stream. Strong slow as stream is fast & deep with some shoals. Put up a few duck. R. got a brace. Saw any amount of curlew. R winged one but we did not get it. Just at dusk within sight of the camp we had a shy at a big one bear. We had a long approach thro' long Alaska grass & then got stopped by a small dick duck at 200-250 yds. Off. I opened fire but missed. After it ran one ball. Just a shot of R's stopped it & she skinned to collapse backwards. Two young

NAME AND ADDRESS 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 M T W Th F S S £ s. d.

ones ran away to the high hills [illegible] to find the dam but after a long search in the flooded grass had to give it up and return to camp, intending to make another search in low water to morrow. To. day it has been cool right along and to. night it is quite foggy & damp. The wind yesterday & today was from the E but to day with some S. in it.

19th Same Yesterday. dull rather cold but fine. Cleaned the rifle & found the rather by the bear. R's shot was clean thro' the shoulder. then seemed to go thro' the fore. arm. The last shot her hind paw wounded. Went after duck R. got some chupas & a brace of sh. shoveller kind I got a brace of duck & a similar kind. The two are strongly alike but one distinctly darker feathered & having some red on the bill while the other has yellow legs instead of brown & pure white belly front of the tail feathers of that color. Eight seals were shot by the men but only one recovered so far. They trust to the tide to wash them in. There seems to be only one tide here. A very small salmon like one exists I understand but I have not noticed it.

This morning Nuke came in which we were thankful for, having walked along the spit & killed a bear. This spit is about 400 yards at its widest beside the hills N. & tapers very gradually to the river mouth. It is formed of sand ridges washed down by the river then rolled up but the surf

1909 NAME AND ADDRESS | 30 M | 31 T | 1 W | 2 Th | 3 F | 4 S | 5 S | £ | s. | d.

There are 3 ridges, about 10-20 feet high and covered with grass heather, bilberry bushes & any number of flowers. Another is just formed but not yet covered with vegetation. It is about 2 miles long. This evening R. went up to the end in a boat and got a very good bear. He plugged at her but his sight was wrong & did not get any. To-day it has been raw & cold and this evening there is a slight rain wind keeps steadily S E & the mist is low on the hills still round & down at sea.

20th Same. Fine day. Much mildew and no fog. Afternoon went a cair W this the creeks. No sentiment. Gathered a duck & R. a fine specimen of a curlew. 6 of the ducks Cheepers &c. a hen principally worked by R. Night distinctly cold. Slight frost.

21st Same. Morning fine & cold. Evening raw misty & damp. I shot all day among the curlews. Managed to make a good bag of it. but was dreadfully slow & under R walked out & slew. & picked up. Men have now gathered 5 deer. One wounded one was taken from a bear.

23rd Camped about 2-3 miles up the river. Pulled out this afternoon towards high water & went up one small creek. At dark camped here. A miserable wet place on the river bank. Just below us on the S. side of the river is a pretty little lake with

NAME AND ADDRESS 30 M 31 T 1 W 2 TH 3 F 4 S 5 S

a creek out big enough to take our small boat. I got one duck in it. Until a number of grey ones got away. K. & Alec are with me also Mike. Beastly night raw, and wet.

25th Same. Rained last night rainy today. Put out a net 1/2 mile further up. Shot one mallard duck.

24th Birch Camps. About 4-1 1/2 miles further up on S. bank. Pulled out this morning & picked up net. One red salmon in it in real fresh condition. River from this on in fact between these camps becomes entirely broken up with small islands and in many cases one channel is about as difficult as another. We had a lot of trouble pulling poling etc. to get along and often there was scarcely even the needful foot of water to float her and we had to get out and gently shove her over the sand & shingle. As one goes up the banks get clearer, as does the bottom so that the water is clear. This river is really clear all the way quite different from the Klutsan which we found muddy as far up as we went. Above here the river splits going off a small branch to the S. clear of islands. but for 2-3 miles (as far as I have been up) & apparently further it is one continuous shallow stony rapid, making it almost impossible for a p. to navigate it. The bed is constant and 50-100 yds wide. Up this length the shores are low and covered mostly with thick grass 3-4 ft high. There are plenty of small trees mostly

NAME AND ADDRESS | 6 M | 7 T | 8 W | 9 Th | 10 F | 11 S | 12 S | £ | s. | d.

willow & alder. The only clear water I've seen here only begins in any quantity about two camps from here on the banks change. We are camped on a very nice bench about 20 ft above the river in a nice clear grove of cedar birch & grassy flat. 1/2 a mile above there is to the S. another bench about 100 ft. high - to the N it is really hilly steep well wooded hills rise straight up 200 to 500 ft. This sort of formation continues as far as I have gone. The benches gradually getting higher and the hills steeper. All along the river are the usual bear tracks of course but along the flats in some places far from the river are large main trails with occasional branches towards the mountains and numerous small branches leading to the river trails. About 1/2 a mile or so below this on the way up just at the head of a rapid we saw fish rising & K. said they were "goulette", not too sure would likely take fly. I tried twice in an hour or so caught 10 fish. I think they are the same as B.C. char. These were all very much the same about 1 - 1½ lbs each greenish umber getting grey on the back with brilliant red spots in regular rows. They are but one more than I have caught - the smallest 1/2 lb & no heavier than 3. They are very good sporting fish and play up to their weight. Pushing on again we soon came to the end of many days and made camp in this very desirable spot.

NAME AND ADDRESS	6 M	7 T	8 W	9 Th	10 F	11 S	12 S	£	s.	d.

you can have all the fishing you want without going out of sight of camp as the river is all broken up with islands and they are in every channel. I should say we are about 5 miles from the sea. To-day mild & fair but dull.

25th Same. This morning K. & Alec went back to bring R & the rest of the kit up. I have been rather longing it. Only one blanket tiny mosquito tent & a short allowance of canned food: fish & and occasional duck being the mainstay. Yesterday I shot 3 young duck but they were fish unfortunately. Make I went a long walk up the river but found it unfishable so far as we went. In the evening I caught a few for the pot. Fair but dull.

26th Same. To-day Fred down the river and at each likely place found fish as far as I went I should say 1½ mile to ¾ as crow flies. Caught 9. One very big easily 8 lbs & not in fine condition being very long. At night it rained quite hard. About 10 o'clock, I believe, as my watch is long out of action & discarded) we were roused up by 3 rifle shots so knew they were coming up after all. They did soon all thoroughly wet: having had a lively time in the shoal quite wade in the dark but having done the journey in about 5 hours, really wonderful going. I am now fixed up again R having my fishing with the big tent & lots of fish: supplies.

27th Same. This morning dull as usual. I have quite forgotten what the sun looks like - but not raining, only wet: on

NAME AND ADDRESS | 13 M | 14 T | 15 W | 16 Th | 17 F | 18 S | 19 S | £ s. d.

the hills. R & I turned out about midday. We fished to dark I clinched it on 3-4 his as I say no wader I got deadly cold. I caught another exceptionally big one about the same as yesterdays big one but in better condition, beautifully green with very brilliant spots. The most interesting thing to day was that both R. & I caught a red salmon. He had to break as he was only using a very light rod but I got mine up to the gaff.

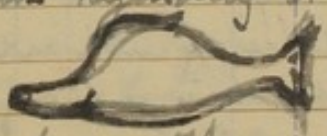
Up here they are ugly brutes quite red but for the head & tail, giving them quite a grotesque appearance. They have a very remarkable hump, quite like the real "humpback" but those I saw had not the marked snout. In the river just above camp they were grey ups in shoals all day. I have seen a few previously but nothing like today. From a sporting point of view they are useless being simply heavy & putting up no play at all. My fish after being hooked for a few minutes dashed round and round afterwards only made a few sulky runs & swam about above the water. The interesting point is that without exception they are all red & humped while one caught one in the net not a mile down just like a sea fish. The men assert they are red salmon and humpbacks & red salmon are said to never take fly. Further "humpback" which I think are Pacific salmon, when they get red & humped never take at a fly but

(guide letter July 2nd)

NAME AND ADDRESS | 13 M | 14 T | 15 W | 16 Th | 17 F | 18 S | 19 S | £ | s. | d.

take quickly when straight from the sea clean with the sea scales on. Two days on this river I could not get fish to take but unfortunately there is no very good fishing water much below this. The men say the fish red as they are are excellent eating. R. got quite a bag to-day 24 averaging 6lbs. I in my spell got 12 amongst them considerably heavier. K. caught 7 to night. This is his first effort in anything like quite pleased with himself. Beastly weather rain again just like last night & distinctly raw. R. & Lambert got one bear while I have been up the river. They put 3 shots into it running at close range all well placed. Two of the Scientific Research Party the engineers turned up & he entertained them. They think of having quite such big cellar fare & quite enjoyed their holiday revelling in new bread and jam.

28th Same. Rained all day. I did not go out at all. R. caught 14 char of the usual size or rather better. K. went out in the evening and got 7. Mike gaffed 2 humpback. They were about 3 or 4 lbs. in weight rather dirty coloured but not at all red. The hump & snout are extremely distinctive and I have entirely changed my opinion regarding it being the same as the Mason.



They are short and look at first almost like flounders. These are the only ones we have seen so far. They are not expected up the rivers in great numbers this year as last year was the big run.

NAME AND ADDRESS	20 M	21 T	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 S	26 S	£	s.	d.

The Russian name for them is "Goritsech" (?)

29th Same. This morning was beautiful for a change and we saw the sun for the first time for long. K. the Miller took the boat down for some further supplies & we turned out everything & had it all dried and aired. R. was out on the river all day but they were not taking so well. He got 18, some very nice ones particularly being by small fish. I had a two guns at it just above camp and got 14. rather smaller average than before.

30th Same. Another splendid day. Brilliant sun all day with a brisk "Gralette" wind from the N.E. Fished from 11 – 4. pm. At first they came very slowly & I did not strike suitable water for the weather. In a shallow rapid I hooked another Red Salmon but he got off immediately. Altogether I got 11. of the best average yet 9. were all above average and one the largest yet I have yet landed. Two or three played exceedingly well. I used small flies (about a No. 8. or 9).

K hasn't done much today, not taking steadily as usual & got 3. After tea he went out & got 2 more but the mosquitos drove him in. A distinct pity as he says the fish are rising better. The river is still living with red salmon. They do look great with their intensely red bodies & green long noses. All hens are very red. They are playing around in all shallows suitable for spawning & make an awful row. The

NAME AND ADDRESS | 20 M | 21 T | 22 W | 23 Th | 24 F | 25 S | 26 S | £ | s. | d.

may only however are still making up stream.

31st Same. Fine day but not so clear as yesterday & cloudy over in the afternoon & raining hard at night. R & I paddled down stream. I went away down clear past one group of islands explaining the lie below. Found it as I expected from having come up too broad shallow & slow flowing for the most part. In anything like a likely place however I found fish & sometimes taking. I got 2 of the first I have yet caught perfectly clean from the sea being bright as silver & one having distinct traces of sea scales on him. He weighed 3½ lbs the other smaller. They were the ordinary Salmo Salar. R I had 10 in all but a heavy lunch R. stayed by a very good pool & caught 6⅞. One about 4 lbs. also a very pretty fish but I forget its. In the morning we were awakened by a peculiar noise. I thought I knew the cook's but he came hastily wanted to be let out saying "Master, master come shoot a bear." I got out with my rifle half undressed & saw a bear seated upright in the middle of the stream above the rapid just above camp, rather more than 100 yds away. Thinking him about to bolt I fired his head to see the mark of my sight & sent a bullet just over his head but not as much as so. He bolted into the grass at the side of the river on the way I had another shot at him. He ran up the bank turned higher up going another shot but I did not stop him. He disappeared away. We put his roaring down to having such a lot of fish. I certainly never heard a bear making a noise like it.

1909

NAME AND ADDRESS | 27 M | 28 T | 29 W | 30 Th | 31 F | 1 S | 2 S | £ s. d.

Aug 1st Same. Fine but dull & cool today. K & his crew arrived back at 6. am. to-day. Made a home to smoke fish in. Cleaned & salted some but found most of our fish stored in the bank stinking. Only fished an hour in the evening caught 4 grilse and a red salmon. I hooked 2 mummies but lost them almost immediately. This one I landed after about ½ hrs fighting. Rotten fish absolutely dead weight all the time. He was dark brick red, humped back & long snouted quite an ugly fish. I was using my largest salmon fly, a silver Doctor. He was hooked outside in the nostril but he certainly took the fly.

Aug. 2nd Same. Dull but no rain. Fished for an five hours. Caught 6. average over 1 lb. R. had same number & size.

3rd Same. Took the boat down the river more than a mile & fished the lowest part of the swift water. We caught 15 grilse. Fish about the same size as usual averaging 1½ lbs. but in rather better condition some being blue backed thicker & firmer. Down there saw absolutely no other fish. Red salmon only one was seen about half way down. It was quite red. A little higher up we saw some humps back not red. It looks as if the run of red salmon is over and that we put off two long in fishing the lower rapids; in fact delayed too long coming up the river. Day dull but fine cool.

4th Same. Today K. & I walked away up the river on this side. We did not. Keep to the banks

NAME AND ADDRESS | 27 M | 28 T | 29 W | 30 Th | 31 F | 1 S | 2 S | £ | s. | d.

but must dew W to find it further up. The first tributary is just about 1/2 of a mile up and leads com to a lake [illegible] among the hills. Among the bunch I must men before we struck the next & after walking about 3 miles in all but the same great ab or very pretty fall. The fall is a double cascade & the highest one is perhaps 100 ft. Any number of fish were trying to jump it all apparently Gulette. We saw no red salmon. Many were down back but whether any made it I do not know, as we did not go further because of a bear. As we approached the pool below the fall we saw a big bear sitting on a rock fishing in the middle of the stream but she got our scent and cleared up into the other bank. We started up and after scrambling up we were resting just above the cascade when 3 more bears came down from the other side & started to cross the river below the pool fully 100 yds from us. It was an old mother & 2 cubs. She stood up whenever she crossed & surveyed the scene but did not notice us, then she strolled & would soon have been out of sight so when she made a half turn I fired & hit her on the shoulder. While rearing round & biting I fired again & then she walked down just out of sight & K smashed her finished. Hearing us she went towards her she came slowly, dragging herself across a sleigh trying between us. I fired again but she got across the pool she had just struggled up the bank & lay there. I did not manage my finishing shot well & she rolled into the river & actually swam dragging herself off again. I gave her another in the head & she rolled away down stream finally settling dead right on the other side of the river. K. stripped her & then shouted the news in the river with

NAME AND ADDRESS | 3 M | 4 T | 5 W | 6 Th | 7 F | 8 S | 9 S | £ | s. | d.

the notion of packing it up home down but we have seen nothing of it. We came back to camp about an hr. or two fishing & got 12 finishing up with a very exciting run with a red salmon which after keeping on for nearly ½ an hour broke. the hook coming away. R. fished hard all day & got 22. He also finished up with a red salmon but he landed it. It was not red like the others & deformed but well shaped thro' dusky on the back & slightly reddish towards the tail. It looks like a fish a week or so in the river. This is a unique case. The one netted down stream was clean just from the sea & all others we have seen here & we are hundreds away are all dusky red & deformed as described. He took the fly coyly and played himself, down out on ½ an hour pump well & leaving the water. Day dull & at night a mist came on which settled into real rain.

Aug. 5th Same Rained more or less all night & all today, occasionally really hard. I only turned out for an hour or so as it was too bitterly cold without waders. I got 10. The fish coming readily. Many more new fish had taken quite blue & one a very pretty fresh 2½ lbs in weight was absolutely silvery. R. with his gum boots stuck it longer & got 14. all good fish. As we were having tea at 4. pm. a bear was sighted fished up the river downcoming about six or more coming way. R. started up the bank after her. when he was speaking up two very young cubs swam after her. She came back to the

NAME AND ADDRESS 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M T W Th F S Su s. d.

bank and disappeared R. [illegible] got a shot.

7th **Shumlacick R.** Yesterday we came down the river. Night before it cleared up and blew hard from the W. Nearly all day this kept up, too hard indeed for nice fishing. R. walked up to the w. end of L. & I came down ahead fishing. Got 10 before the boat made up on one & on weighing them on arrival here they just came to 15 lbs. Then was no big ones & I considered it an average catch. All down the river we found fish rising & judged most were red salmon but could not tell in what condition they were. The country was fine & the view of the mountains, with the marked recession became rapid to the N very fine. After landing I had old Thist out (he of course was delighted to see us) and we got 1 ptarmigan. We have changed camps and are now about ½ a mile N. on the long spit. This spit by the way lies due N. & S. runs to 40-50 ft at parts, is broader nearer the N. end and at the shore N end when it joins the mainland is narrower. To-day is my birthday. We celebrated with a little whiskey & the men are having "alcohol". At present they are chanting but that is no indication as they often sing away, and very pleasingly too, under the most unpropitious circumstances, as inevitably after settling in a damp camp in a rainy night. This morning it was fine, with rather a variable wind and cool midday T. 5 & F. We gathered berries & Gardner made some jam. There are 3 kinds of berries here. One is a very low bush just like fine heather. It has ripe & round black ones on a string stem very watery. Another is a slightly larger bush with leaves about 1 inch long is blue with a distinct blush. They also are round but rather larger &

1909

NAME AND ADDRESS

10 M 11 T 12 W 13 T 14 F 15 S 16 S

bitter flavoured fruit 20 metres. The fruit is much the finest. It grows on quite a decent little scrub with leaves about 2 inches long. It is also like with a strong thorn and is pear shaped, something with a pointed end & something clubbed. It really is a delightful berry. All day fish have been rising & running in the river. I tried from the bank here but found the water too deep for fly fishing. In the afternoon we went in the small boat up along the spit. Half way up there is a distinct current coming from the channel into the main opening to the W. but at the N. end it is simply a lagoon almost choked with grass and quite dependant on the tide. The tide here is much to peculiar. It only (so long as we have been here) falls up the whole return once in 24 hrs and high water is always in the evening about 7 p.m. The range must be about 2-3 ft. When out great sand flats are left but the main berg very shallow still. Perhaps a breadth of fully ¼ of mile except at its absolute mouth the line sighted me keen to the left but it bolted but came on 4 more, one of me & 3 on the right ahead. They seemed not to lie on a small spit running out from the main spit away ½ a mile from its W. end. The canoe coming off the sea we made a detour & landed about 200 yds to the N. of the huts where they could not see us & started walking back. Just after starting K. 3 guns came to the E on the big spit & made for it. Then R I with the family. After stalking us for 3 or 4 hrs in the long grass the old girl turned towards us & evidently uneasy at frequently standing up & looking our way. I got flat in the grass & R crawled 20-30 yds in my right. She came right down towards us snorting

NAME AND ADDRESS 10 M 11 T 12 W 13 TH 14 F 15 S 16 S

straight in my direction. R. says she tugged him. Anyhow she was coming right on me & I was about making up my mind to fire or he trod on when R. opened fire & knocked him. He fell again & she moved a few yards to her right & curled up. He had a shot or two at the cubs which were running in front & to his right but she did some yelling which he made to finish her & I opened on the cubs. He started again & knocked one. After killing me & wondering the other I ran towards them hoping to get one alive. Mike at this time came up on my right with a shot-gun, just as I came on one dead cub. Another started up about 15 yds in front. He shouted shoot but I told him to catch it alive so we went forward he rather ahead to the right. when the plucky little bear the biggest of the three made a rush for him. In a moment he bolted then half turned & using the gun from the hip nearly blew a forearm off. That knocked it back & it curled up & I gave it a settler. K.'s beam ran away but he stopped it. Its skin was old but really very pretty & very fine shade too. Quite the best we have seen yet. The big female tho' coarse as hog no mains head & the cubs have nice furry skins not long but nice & close. We had quite a load of bear coming home. I killed one of the big cubs on the way back. Some eagles flying round from the W.

8th **Shemlachik R.** Fine day. Midday 62° in the shade. Spent all day stalking a caribou.

R. went out in the morning but found only one ptarmigan. In the evening he shot a duck & also a huge bear. The bear charged in his direction but whether at him or whether he was in his favorite line

NAME AND ADDRESS | 17 M | 18 T | 19 W | 20 Th | 21 F | 22 S | 23 S

of retreat, he does not know. Anyhow he filled him full of lead before I got far. Put 4 shots with the Mannlicher and two with a revolver.

1st Same. To-day was really fine. Brilliant sun all day & a brisk wind from the sea. We went over and gathered the bear, then I went up trying the river from this end. There are any amount of fish lying wherever there is deep water. I saw no red Salmon tho' there may have been some but plenty of Kita, (a fish shaped like a true salmon but having in the main at least, a rather reddish tinge with pale lateral light grey bars broad towards the belly & narrowing towards the back, giving it a peculiar striped appearance & tho' a well shaped fish not nearly so pretty when out of the water,) humpback and gonletta. The humpback & Kita were becoming plentiful before we left the upper camps. These fish at both places have the same appearance & as they certainly do not come out of the sea like that they must spend some considerable time in the estuary and lower reaches before going to the spawning beds further up. I caught one Kita, rather over 5 lbs in weight. It ran well & pulled several times left arm played out. I got two very fresh Gonletta both small hearted 1½ lbs. The mosquitos were very troublesome. As numerous as ever or more so but not as voracious, almost more like Knats. There was a few geese but they cleared away at once & a few ducks of which I shot two both Mallard ducks.

We have a very big field camp here at present.

NAME AND ADDRESS 17 M 18 T 19 W 20 Th 21 F 22 S 23 S

Ot as situated right on the edge of the long spit d.
on a bank about 3ft above the mean at high water.
The ground is covered with the small heather like plant-
bearing a multitude of berries. Behind us are the
large bushy bushes rough grass and briar bushes. Our
sleeping tent is at one end. Next comes a little
mess tent for eating in then the stove. Beyond
that is the camp fire, the mens tent & right at
the end a frame work all hung with fish drying.
Behind on the small knolls are numerous bear
& seal skins stretched out bear paws up to dry
to preps etc. In front on the small beach lie the
two small boats and out in front 20 yds away
the big one is moored in the stream. The view
from it as I have before described is entirely fine
when it can be seen & the cloud effects on the
mountains provide daily & hourly a new picture.

12th Same. On the 10th a fine day T. 62° F. we
sailed up to the N. end of the lagoon.
No birds being around I went after some ducks for
our larder. Plenty around a large Jacpalim being
young birds. Retrieving hard as there wasn't water
for the boat and the mud was deep & soft when
one had to drop them. I got 4. 3 of them teal
the finest teal I have ever up here. They are ordinary
small green wing. I tried fishing whenever the
fish were rising - the lagoon is full of them - but
did not touch any. The water is so dirty it is
too much to expect success. Yesterday afternoon we
went over to the other side R. looking for reindeer
tracks & I tried more water for fishing up one
inlet of the river & down another but did nothing.

1909.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 24 M | 25 T | 26 W. | 27 TH | 28 F | 29 S | 30 S | £ | s. | d.

Very few were rising, the mosquitos were awful, and most of the time was spent in facing the bath comers from up stream so that my effort was by no means conclusive. Yesterday it was quite cool, too cold in fact to wade long but there was no wind so the mosquitos were quite active. To-day it blew a gale, accompanied by rain in the morning; so hard indeed that the rain was driven into the tent. Wind kept up all day. I did not go out & life in the tent was like living at the mouth of a storm particularly as the spray from the waves was driven right against the back of the tent. Temp. 52° 7.

15th Same On the 13th, a lovely hot sunny day we took the boat to the end of the spit and walked N. for 1½ - 2 miles till we struck a warm spring right on the shore. Our walk was along the beach which is sandy as usual but bordered by peculiar water worn south cliffs rising to about 50 ft. in height. A small stream comes in at the hot spring. It also is slightly warm. The water at its hottest is about 80°-90° 7. I should think. There is a slight deposit of sulphur where it passes & some débris. Some grey ducks were on the pond. We all stripped off but a jolly bath & had lots of fun hunting them all over the pond. We gathered five. On the way back at the end of the lagoon I knocked over 1 duck & Race 2 but only one of his was gathered. When we were about half-way is a little stream which can only be entered in high water with a boat. & camp can be made in but the mud is so soft. It is the chief nesting haunts & is full of small duck.

NAME AND ADDRESS 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 M T W Th F S Su

Yesterday another lovely day we went back to the N. end of the lagoon. I stationed myself at the mouth of the small stream mentioned while R. went to the small inlet further E where I got some on a previous occasion. The ducks mostly came my way: he had few chances I gathered 5: he 2. 1 his brown duck. Some 1 teal 9 the gray ducks which we call mallard but I think they are different. One was distinctly different from the others having a much bigger broader bill when coloured & a greenish wing while the body feathers are browner. The others are greyer with small dark coloured bills. I shot 2 teal and gathered one. To-day was a beastly cold day a thick damp sea fog lasting all day. I skinned ducks. R. went out in the afternoon and in spite of the fog gathered 4 ducks.

19th Same. On the 16th we went up to the N. end but it was not a success. First there was no water and as the bottom is 30 30ft. there you cannot walk we spent hours working the boat up there. Next the mosquitos were fierce - the light was bad etc. but to come to the 13th reason there were no ducks. Evening set in very wet - then it blew and the tent drifted giving us an unpleasant night of it. On the 17th Gardner spotted two reindeer on the other side. They were very indistinct in the fog and looked uncommonly small & white but the rest corroborating him R & I started off hastily with K. The tide being low we only got half way in the boat & then had a long trudge. R. pulled the collapsible to get us over some deep water & then leaving it we had a long approach thro' the high wet grass. We came on two swan (now called Gardner reindeer)

NAME AND ADDRESS | 1 M | 2 T | 3 W | 4 Th | 5 F | 6 S | 7 Su | £ | s. | d.

Plenty of ducks around ~~so~~ late on R. returned
9 shot 16. I started in and skinned ducks.
Evening again turned out cold & damp, but clear
at night. Yesterday was fine sunny & blowing
stiffly from the W. In the afternoon R & I went
out again after the ducks & returned with 8. 4 each.
Both had about as many down which could not be
gathered. Shooting there is disgusting, you see so
many green birds killed dead and often impossible
to get. Yesterday was R's birthday & we broached
our last bottle (the 3rd) of vodka & unfortunately
finished it. I went away off to sleep at dinner
time just like a Kid. R. at present a slightly
more seasoned vessel hung on a little but he also
soon collapsed so we saved some candle al-
lowance. To-day was simply lovely bright with
some really fine weather behind whilst cumulus clouds
massed near the hills. Kinnotabu mountains, a
perfect little Fuji almost due north was
really beautiful with its feathery Fuji-like streaks
of snow glistening in the sun. All round by the
sea small manes of mist still hang not at no
great elevation. We rowed again & the tide being
dead out, it always is about 10. or 11. a.m. we had
a long trudge in the water to the shore. R. stayed
there but I put off with Alec for the N. spit crept
of the river & did a few hours fishing, they were not
doing. I saw scarcely any fish & only caught one
small gurlette. On my way there & back I got two
ducks. Not many came R's way. He bagged 3.
20th Old Camp S. of Rewa Mouth. This little Cape
has no local name.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 1 M | 2 T | 3 W | 4 Th | 5 F | 6 S | 7 S | £ | s. | d.

At 3 pm. we pulled out & got over the bar without difficulty. The swell was not nearly so heavy as when we went in. Just as we arrived here quite a number of duck flew around. I bagged 3. R went after a bear we had seen on the way down & shortly after Gardner & I started off for the small river where we saw a big bear & 3 cubs. They unfortunately had also seen us & cleared over the hill beyond. Their four tracks parallel & equidistant in the sand, looking like railway lines was amusing. A number of humpback were playing in the river mouth but no grilse or red salmon. Shortly after my return when out in the big boat R. saw more bear on them & the R. went off and killed a big mother & a small cub. Lovely day with slight variable wind and mosquitos fierce.

21st Khutpauow. We came up here to-day, leaving at 7. am & arriving at 7. pm. The wind was variable in every way both strength & direction all day. We started with a nice little off shore breeze W which lasted an hour or so. Then it veered by the N. to E & for a little time was fresh. Then it died away but soon came up from the SE & blew fresher than ever so that looking ahead it was tedious work. This died off late in the afternoon when we were still 10 miles off & the men rowed for a spell. Luckily a very nice little breeze came out dead N. & carried us in finely before dark. It was lovely all day & the sun at times really hot. The coast scenery with the headlands & hills receding from C. Stone in the S. to mount Dromedary in the N was really very fine. Yesterday it was so warm that at midday it was 75°.7 in the tent. p2 I ought then to a slight alarm. Mosquitos fierce.

1909.

NAME AND ADDRESS 8 M 9 T 10 W 11 Th 12 F 13 S 14 Su s. d.

23rd Same. Yesterday, a lovely day, wind S.E. holding till evening & then dying down. Shot over the ground we did the very first time we shot when we first arrived. R. went up & lay at the likely places, with the boat I walked. Ducks scarce & flying badly. Nothing to speak of came over R. & he got nothing I had 4 duck 3 pheasants & 7 plover. Today it started fine with brisk S.E. breeze which held till the afternoon when it came down a dense sea fog & became cloudy. R went out one evening yesterday ground & some more. He got 3 duck & 5 plover. We also called at Mr Stubbs fishing. was most hospitably entertained & returned laden with vodka (not internally) I stayed in all day skinning a duck they call here Sarinuska.

24th Same. Still dull but no rain. went round the ploughs in the afternoon and got 18 head of pheasants plover & duck. My share was 6 duck. We called at the fishing and were most hospitably entertained by Mr Stubbs. No chance of getting away until late eating & drinking. Got home quite late.

27th Same. On the 26th I stayed in all day skinning ducks. R. went out manœuvres fully after food. Fine bright day. Yesterday morning was dull but dry. Evening foggy & slight rain. Worked away at the ducks. R. went down the long lagoon evening S. & had an hour or so of good duck flighting getting 5. To-day we first of all went out to the fishing boat and saw a great haul of fishes, quite four to five hundred in the haul, Silver, red Salmon & pike with a very few others & various. The silver salmon is a beautiful fish, some today quite 20 lbs in weight

NAME AND ADDRESS | 8 M | 9 T | 10 W | 11 Th | 12 F | 13 S | 14 S

and remitted to the King. They are with the Bright unit (same system as at Seaham) catching from 4 000 – 6 000 a day. Runs with us stopped us Russian crew struck & went back [illegible] to Petropavlosk Afterwards went down the S. Lyon. Both used right flights well. Got 8. 4 each. Dull but fine.

29th Same. Yesterday was a lovely day bright with a sharp wind from the S. I tried trawling a storm round the ruins mouth with no success. In the afternoon R & I up on the old ground after ptarmigan. I got 4 & 1 duck 1 curlew & 2 plover. R had 3 duck & 2 plover. To-day has been dull & fine little rain and distinctly cool towards evening. I was busy duck shooting all day. R. went out in the afternoon and got among the ducks just beyond the fishery. He got 11. Saved them [illegible] away.

Sept. 1st. Same. On Aug. 30th neither went out. It was a nasty wet day. I was engaged in my usual employment. Yesterday was another lovely S. Easter now and welcome. Painted with a nasty heavy damp sea fog. R. went on the same ground as he was on two days ago & again returned with 11.

To-day. In the morning it really cleared clear this the first as it always does when at all heard. The afternoon cleared somewhat altho' it was damp & foggy right along. We went on R's favourite ground R. carried a gun armed with 10's & marched them up. 44 ducks were [illegible] (mainly [illegible]) [illegible]. R. 22. H. 21. and I had 2. Tonight it has cleared and there is no wind. Tonight the wind has gone down & it has cleared [illegible].

NAME AND ADDRESS | 15 M | 16 T | 17 W | 18 Th | 19 F | 20 S | 21 Su

Sep. 7. Same. On the 2nd the wind came out of the W. and it was a glorious day. I slammed ducks hard. R. went out. Got 5 duck & 3 curlew. Yesterday another lovely day bright sunshine and slight wind rather more from the S. We went to the near duck ground but it did not come off. not many flighting. R got 3. K. 1 & I got 3. Last night it was really warm & the air unmentionably hot. Few mosquitos but not in the marsh where ducks many geese came out. To-day was another of the same with a bank breeze from the W. Went to another place we knew and much this visit but did not shoot it lucky. R got 6. K. 7 & I got 4. duck. Called at W. Stathers for a farewell visit. He has been most kind & hospitable these night along. They have caught about 140.000 - 150.000 fish and have run out of salt. So now they are closing down.

7th Haligari. On the 5th not getting away we tried the same place only shooting ourselves rather differently. I stayed in the corner of the island where the geese came. My spot was no good, got nothing so I walked around for a couple of hrs before dark & got 6 geese & 3 duck. R. got into them duck & had 21 duck. K. 3 duck & 4 curlew. Yesterday the wind started from the SE & did not get round the the N. till the evening so no move was made. Slight thunder showers in the afternoon but grand calm with stiff breeze blowing. I worked hard skinning ducks. R being armed for cats & shot 1. This morning at 8.30 according to Gardners time.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 15 M | 16 T | 17 W | 18 Th | 19 F | 20 S | 21 S | £ s. d.

we got under weigh with no Sea and a Spanking breeze from the N. N W and made great time down the coast passing the picturesque rocks with the hole thro' it off C. Prince at 11. am. Just then away on the grass above the cliffs 2 sheep were sighted. K. thought we could get up & made to go. Thoy of shooting them as was a lamb but R. must go if possible so put off in the small boat. They had quite a time getting up the almost precipitous headland just at the point. Water went! frost. just like a mountain sheep & K. bracing it R. scrambled up, further up they turned him & ultimately in less than 1 hr. they reached the comparatively flat. It was quite amusing watching the sheep from the boat. We could not see the sheep at first but saw something fall over the cliff. This turned out to be 2 sheep. They were hopelessly marked having a sheer drop then of at least 200 ft. A sheep then appeared along the ridge in front going in the direction & over the ground they had come. We took this for the escaped one but it really was a new one & a third. It took to a shelving wooded ravine & round we go for good but like the silly beasts they are it left the ravine & pulled out on to a bit of open & turned round & stood at R. + K. staring. R shot & missed then the sheep ran down to the edge again gave him a clear side shot & he hit it in the hind quarter bringing it down an almost impossibly steep place for the shore. How to get down was impossible but it reached. the

Capt. Nov. 12.

1906—OCTOBER

24. ☽ First Quarter 1.50 p.m.

NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 S	28 S	£	s.	d.

28. Sun sets 4.41

OCTOBER—22—28

1907. 95

NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 S	28 Su	£	s.	d.
B.										
Ph.										
B.										
D.										
W.C.										
S.										
2.										
H.										
P.										
Hutchison Ltd.										
D.								Due		
	16.2	25.12	23.11	21.2	28.2	18.2	17.2	16.12		
	17.2	24.12								
	19.2									
	20.2									
	21.2									
	23.11									
	24.2									
	25.									
	5.	3			2.					
	1	1								
	1									
	3									
	1									
	2									
	1									
	1									
	2	2								
	1									
	3									
	2									
	6									
		2	1.							
		1								
		7								
		1								
		12		1		1		1		
		7								

1. ○ Full Moon 4.46 a.m.

NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	31 W	1 Th	2 F	3 S	4 S	£	s.	d.

4. Sun sets 4.28

OCT. 29 NOV. 29½ 30½ 25½ 27½

97

1906.

NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	31 W	1 TH	2 F	3 S	4 SU	£	s.	d.
			Swipes		"		Tomatoes			
	B	B	0	B	0	B.	0			
	B	B	1	3		4.	6			
	4	6								
	2	2	1							
	1	1				3	5.			
	2									
	1						1			
	9									
	1	1								
		2								
		1								

Ph. WC Shr Pg Quail Jug Mus Hors Bd. Ty

9. Last Quarter 9.45 a.m.
11. Scotch Quarter Day
Martinmas

1906—NOVEMBER

NAME AND ADDRESS	£	s.	d.	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 TH	9 F	10 S	11 S
16th another side rack	D	6		2	3				1	
	C	2			1					
	B	1								
17th	D	6								
	C	2						1		
	B	4								
18th										
19th 20th	D					1				
	C					1				
Saiping mark.	B					1				
21st -	D									
	B	1				5	-			
23rd	D	10							1	
Shuiyan.	B	2							1	
		90		6	9	5	2	13	4	1

12 T	13 W	14 TH	15 F	16 S	17 S
6	9	5	2	13	4

18 M	19 T	20 W	21 TH	22 F	23 S	24 S
1	6	5				

NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 TH	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.	d.
11th Nov. Wham. chim.										
	13 (afternoon)	14		11						
	D.	B.	C.	D.	B.	C.	D.			
	9		3	3	4	1	3			
	1					1				
	2						3			
	1		2				1			
		1								
			2							
	2									

11½ Nov. Sun. Wham. chim. (afternoon shut.) Ph. W.C. Sic. Pg. Paid 19. Sun 1 Hours BO. 8.

Sick crack first opened to land. 11 years chim. 13½ 14½ Shutting in the gaudelup autumn tints and main very chr. chr.

1909 Cont. from Oct. 15:

NAME AND ADDRESS | 12 M | 13 T | 14 W | 15 Th | 16 F | 17 S | 18 S | £ s. d.

shore & got a few hundred yards to a place where the cliff came close to the sea & shot was despatched by Lambert, White who had been down a little on his own as usual & killed a big seal in the meantime. All three sheep were burned. 2 were damaged by the fall from the cliff one actually but one finely all right & the one on the beach was really a big fellow. Ahh of luck on the way of heads as these are the first killed & I kicked myself for my bagging & was confident on shooting them as one & bomb. We pulled round the corner & finished our journey, another 2 miles or so with a lucky little streak of wind which came out of the S.E. We are just inside a very small river, hardly reaching at low tide on the N.W corner of which we call Krone bay. For some years there has fishing huts & we are camped on the ground of an old camp plenty remains in the shape of bones etc. being around. No one has worked at this year. away to the NNW extends a big Salt water lake, a very pretty view indeed as the thickly, thro' pathy scrubby wooded hills come down to the water edge wherever we can see. To the W a long low sand-spit covered with grass heather & some dwarfed trees runs for a mile or so separating the lake from the sea. It is just a replication of the usual formation here. Further on are some high hills running along down into the sea & about 5 miles off is our home camp we had when going N. In the afternoon R shot a seal just inside the entrance of the lake, (the water portion is just about 1/2 a mile long)

NAME AND ADDRESS | 12 M | 13 T | 14 W | 15 Th | 16 F | 17 S | 18 Su | £ s.

and I shot one out in the sea near the [illegible] so to-day has been a big kill 3 sheep & 3 seal. The weather has been glorious so far but for the breeze quite too warm at times. Night fine & cool. Mosquitos very few & listless.

8th Mosquitos practically non-existent. This morning K. returned to the point for a rope left there and came back with 4 seal and the information of sheep on a point within a mile of camp. They were on a small high sharp point on a small bench below the sharp dirt top which is thickly covered with the rather dense small trees. A path (sheep track of course as the cliffs here are practically inaccessible to anything else) leads down into a rough rocky piece of ground between the sea & the high back cliff the only way at I could conjecture this possibly up the middle and that looked impossible but for the fact of a sheep having walked outside high on that direction. Water carried by K. with rope & bamboo made two strenuous attempts to get up the cliff at a lower part a few hundred yds to lee of the point unsuccessfully. In the first attempt he got so far up on this is extremely dangerous stuff, as nothing is settled all moves when any weight is thrown on it, that K. could hardly reach him with a rope. They were stuck up there within possibly 20-30 yds of each other for close on an hour on circuitous time for no watching I no doubt a much worse time for them. But on attempting getting safely down they did it seem to be the least bit pleased but started off to try another place further on. It seems almost impossible so White

NAME AND ADDRESS 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
M R T W T F S S £ s. d.

& Alec went out in the boat & R. & I walked round below the point on the shore & took cover behind a rock. Nicko fired his gun behind them & 5 horned sheep, they all formed rams of 7-8 years, came doubtfully down the steep little track. Another shot behind them sent them family on. Once down between us & the cliff R. opened fire & as soon as they came into my view I started. Two had notably fine horns & R. potted the first one. I missed mine as it ran past but got it when it had reached a spot about 130 yds to the right. Another three R. knocked & it fell over the other side into the sea. The third ran rather back & away up on the possible track to the top of the cliffs at their highest point. I reached it & it came bounding down to the beach. R. then potted at the 5th & R. It had doubled right back & was making out by the way they came. After a shot or two R reached it but as it was still going lively & to my mind making out & out Barney as was but I stalked in & we both made a finish of it. My last shot stopped it completely & after balancing a moment it came rattling down to the shore. They are so fat just now, weighing we judge on an average 250 lbs. that they are all pannached when they fall as they usually do as the ground all about these cliffs is so silky it won't hold them. A good thing too as if they didn't come down they could never be got down from very many positions, but it does make a mess & their heads while dressing them on the beach as thunderstorm came on, it was a perfect sunny day till then & we got rather a soaking. Coming in the overloaded little boat R & the skin got wet in from a wave which nearly swamped us so altogether

NAME AND ADDRESS | 19 M | 20 T | 21 W | 22 Th | 23 F | 24 S | 25 S | £ | s. | d.

we had a pretty lovely day. Tonight again the weather is perfect tho distinctly cool. The above will give you further evidence of the absolute stupidity of sheep and, from the hunting point of view, they would not be worth it if it were not for the different nature of the ground they frequent and their surprising knack at times of getting away by what seem impossible paths.

18th Same. Yesterday K. started off back to Klinpaanse with mutton for Stables people and money to get stores of a steamer whose smoke we saw was there. He came back this morning without anything but thanks for the mutton. The weather was simply perfect yesterday tho somewhat warm walking in the sun. R & I walked about 2 miles W along the spit but saw nothing but a bunch of ducks frequenting an inlet near two large pools right at the further end of it. To-day was on the whole fine with some slight showers towards evening. I worked all day trying to trim the heads somewhat. R also nothing. He outpunted the cook and an unusual lunch & our dinner were quite a success.

12th Same. Yesterday, a lovely day with a flesh breeze from the sea in the early part. We went round the first point on the W. side this arm running into a smaller lake going to the mountains in that direction. Coming up with a fair wind we saw a bear coming steadily towards us on the S. beach. We paused to get the wind of him & were almost on shore when he took fright & took to the hills. All over the end of this lake we saw plenty of fish and a few small ones at the top, at its mouth, were silver salmon and salmon humpbacks & yuletide. Tried them very we did not go up it. Coming out we had another stalk along the N. beach but did not get within range.

NAME AND ADDRESS | 26 M | 27 T | 28 W | 29 Th | 30 F | 1 S | 2 S | £ s. d.

This little lake is particularly pretty with its varied winding opening. The foliage which comes nearly to the water edge is beginning to turn green, with the different colours & tones, quite a lot of colour like scene. Ave disturbed just a number of ducks & a few swans. To-day, a breakfast on with a fresh sea breeze till evening when it came out lightly from the N.W. We went right round the E. shore, entering first down a deep bay into which the second small river on that side opens. We lay there two hours waiting for a favourable breeze to do the top end. It was getting late & the sun was behind the hills when we got up there. The largest river of the four which come in is this. It is really a very small stream but a big deep channel winds up the flat for quite a distance. We pulled up it quite a way then got out & K. climbed on couple of trees to have a look around but saw nothing to shoot - only 2 swans on a pond & a few ducks. At both places we undress & a tremendous number of bear. Great paths worn all across trodden down with the prints of many feet by the ground. But all are at least several months old & only a very few fresh tracks were seen, two bear, & two.

14th Same. Last two days have been full of bear incident. Yesterday we went in the afternoon to the small lake to the S. Beastly cold wet day. We sighted a bear coming along the beach and R K. & I landed to meet it. It turned up into the bush and we went up the lake to cut it off, the men in the boat meantime carefully its return shots. R & K were in an opening in the bush on big grass & I was down the creek watching the lake side. Nothing moving Lambert & Mike came ashore and

NAME AND ADDRESS | 26 M | 27 T | 28 W | 29 TH | 30 F | 1 S | 2 S

started beating up the bush. That startled him up & he came down hill thro the thick bush and just skirted industriously on my left. Being a little eager to get him I fired before he cleared, considered him but & rattled 2 more before he had quite disappeared & considered him finished: but it was not so. The rustling in the bush appeared again shortly higher up and he was skirted out away high on my left about 120 yds or so off. I fired & he turned round & came down again, fired again & he took into cover. Then I lost sight but it appears he doubled back higher up leaving a strong blood trail. We followed it for some 200-300 yds thro a wood on fairly open grass hill it came to another thick patch of scrub. (This sort of bush here is about 6-7 ft high & quite dense. The deer paths thro it are like tunnels & very awkward to get along.) As K. was settling around to see exactly where he had gone in a loud growl sent us all back. K. climbed a tree to see if he could see it & R & I watched the patch to the hill which I confident he clustered in bits of wood. Nothing happened so K. made a detour & found he had gone on. Blood track brought us again in another two hundred yds. to a bigger patch of scrub & there the hunt was abandoned. We took to the boat again & on shot of my rain told went further up the lake where another was sighted feeding. He also took to the bush with a flash & we landed. He came out again much further than we expected & was taking away round a corner. R. & I & K. & I & quickly followed. He doubled in his tracks, came 20 yds back on the heads & made in for the bush.

Cont. Dec. 25th.

	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 M T W Th F S S	NAME AND ADDRESS	s.	d.			
June	30th	40	100	3¼	Rietspa	Upper pool of P. reach. 38 miles walk from village. all anglers. 100 fish.	
July	1st	7.	14	2½	"	Afternoon 3 hrs. lower pools.	
	2nd	34.	80	3½	"	9 am – 6 pm. upper pools. (5 anglers)	
	3rd	3.	6.	2½		Evening 1½ hrs.	
	4th	18	40	3	"	9.30 – 3.30 pm. upper pools. 12 Cold bad wind	
	5th	12	20	2½	"	9.30 – 3 pm. upper pool 4. and lower cold windy wind.	
	7th	1	1½	1½		Derby pool. No fish trout 2 hrs.	
	8th	10	20	2½		above Pitts. reach caught mine. A few on the land but with lower down. Bright warm. Dirty water. No sign of fish were bright.	
	9th	-	-	-		Pitts reach 9.30. 2pm. (11 anglers) 30 fish.	
	10	19	50	4		Fish poor. fished for 3 hrs.	
	12th	11.	20	2.		Fish as before dull cloud only fished the Pitts reach for 4 hrs	
	13	14.	35	3.			
		12	169	386			

DECEMBER—3—9

9. Sun sets 3.49

	NAME AND ADDRESS	No.	Lbs. dry	heaviest fish.	River	
'08 June 11th		3.	30	11½	Nikuppu	I made above home. Two took good ½ hr each to land. Eight had below water. Caught on contrast eggs and steel.
12th		-	-	-	"	Same water & ½ mile further up.
13th		1	3½			Another ½ mile further up & same water
15th		1	4			Same water.
16th		1	9			Fifty ½ mile below the home. Lucky home on eastward pool with snags.
17th		-	.		"	Afternoon fishing. Raised 3 fish Raised one fish only.
18th						Up per water - did nothing
19th		1	11½			Just opposite the home. Very fine pool where I always raised a fish
		8	7	5'8		

	NAME AND ADDRESS	10 M	11 T	12 W	13 Th	14 F	15 S	16 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	10 M	11 T	12 W	13 Th	14 F	15 S	16 S	£	s.	d.

110 G.A.10. 1906—DECEMBER 22. ☽ First Quarter 3.4 p.m. 1907.

	Ph.	Duck	Geese	Big Duck	Teal
Sept 20	2				
21	4				
22	5.				
23	2	1			
24	Raining				
25.	17				
26.	6.				
27	1.				
28	—				
29	1				
30					
Oct. 1	3	2			
2	11	[illegible]			1
3	1				
Oct. 7			1		
8			4.		
9					
10		1	7	[illegible]	1
11.			3.		
	54.	4	15		2

	Geese	Duck	Teal
Oct. 12.	3		
13.			1
14.	2.		2.
15.	2.		

NAME AND ADDRESS

17 18 19 20 21 22 23
M T W Th F S Su

£ s. d.

23. Sun sets 3.51

D.T.B.

DECEMBER—17—23

1907.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	17 M	18 T	19 W	20 Th	21 F	22 S	23 S	£	s.	d.

25. Christmas Day
25. Scotch Bank Holiday
26. Bank Holiday

1909. (Cont. from Dec. 2nd.)

NAME AND ADDRESS	24 M	25 T	26 W	27 Th	28 F	29 S	30	£	s.	d.

Hit but not knocked. We left a bad track which K. followed for a bit but left to do today. Arrived back at camp late & fairly cold and wet without a shirt. Opened brandy for the first time. To-day was worthy the name. It was simply lovely. When we were searching for yesterday's wounded bear on the W. side we saw 3 bears, a biggish one & 2 rather smaller feeding on the E. side for them. As we approached them at a point they came round it & one caught a fish which they all stopped to eat. Our presence then attracted them & they came right towards us for several yards in the shallow water, the big one rearing himself & looking ahead at us. Then they retired round the point once or twice looking back. We rowed steadily ashore & R & I landed, leaving Jones in the boat to keep them close up. Then R. made a detour thro' the bush & walked up on the leeward side of a tree to view the other bank between us & the lake. I stood on the bank & saw. Just as we got there the bank immediately in front to the left moved & I saw a bear approach thro' it. R. higher up saw more distinctly and fired before it charged. She came down & he thought he had punished her. R & I both ran to the right of the bush & just as he reached the bush saw the other two. Immediately after I had a splendid shot at one of them, one of the other black. Missed him twice, I think, but thrilled him 3rd. shot as he raised himself to see what was the matter. He was facing us & then & as it was about time I also fired. Both

NAME AND ADDRESS | 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 | M T W Th F S S | £ s. d.

collapsed in the water without 5 hours of each other. Just then R. came out carrying the bag we had gone. So she had leaving a very heavy blood track which K & T. followed a long way successfully. K & R tried the spare of the second wounded bear of yesterday but I guess the heavy rain of last night made it impossible to go far & they soon blocked it. We lay & cliffed near the bear at the far end S. but nothing appeared so started back. About midday between last night's bear on the W. side there were some spotted fishing & we made for the bank. The came out from the bush about 200 yds off, caught a fish & made up the bank again. It being a bad place to get around K. pulled the boat gently along & pants when the deer heard us & they thought came out for another fish but we put up his head when we were about 5" 0 yds off. Evidently saw us gave a grunt & scampered. We lay around for a long time but nothing more happening pulled home. Magnificent clear evening but very cold. Brilliant starry night.

16th Same. Yesterday was again lovely. distinctly cool in the shade but pleasant in the sun. We combed round Krone looking for chops. At last round from the point two were seen midway up a very high cliff in a perfectly impossible place, but K. planned a drive. R went up with him & Mike getting to the plateau by the same route as they used first day. Mike again going ahead with a rope. Sun down. It is a very ugly little corner for an amateur to tackle. I stayed below on the beach quite the easiest job. L. went out in the boat. Mike made a long detour over quite a high pass & got beyond them. K. flanked them & L. ambled off his common

NAME AND ADDRESS 31 M T W Th F S £ s. d.

from the sea. I believe four were found but only two drowned on way. They passed above and but it appears did not reach where R was standing above. How they doubled back I do not know but to my surprise when I emerged all were from my feet & more I found them looking up a sheer rock right in front of me & rather more than half way up the cliff. I had one or two snaps shots at them then they scrambled across a ledge where I got a better view & I counted both. One fell with a smack down to the beach and bumped into the sea the other disappeared. Higher ups I saw him make towards the top with one leg hanging & evidently very sore he did not go right on to but lay down on a safe place where I could scarcely see him. She stood up & I found them she must have she stood up & R. put me into her which brought her down with a terrible bang on the beach. She also put put to sea. In both cases the condition was thoroughly pounded. To-day has been cold with a southerly wind blowing. Last night it was 47° F. today at midday 65°. In the morning after fishing quite a time in the tidal river opposite camp, after a few casts I caught a very pretty little silver salmon 2½ lbs weight. They are considered only second to the King Salmon in the coast. All the shallow gravelly parts of the lake are full of salmon evidently spawning. There is no water in the rivers for them to get up. In the afternoon we went off after him walking a long way up the river at the head of the small lake but saw nothing. Cold now coming.

18th Same. Yesterday was a windy day. Cold with occasional heavy rain squalls getting

NAME AND ADDRESS 31 M T W Th F S Su

worse towards evening but clearing at night. On the 21st morning I fished in the channel up from camp and caught a fish. We like the former but smaller. It is not certain that it is a small silver salmon but if it is not I don't know what it is. The other one was a splendid silver Salmon 8 lbs in weight. He was the strongest fish I ever hooked and both we quite due home to reach him. Very good eating but not so good as the Lake. In the afternoon we went up the bay to the N. again and had a big walk up the valley but saw nothing. To-day was lovely, bright and cloudless but always distinctly cool, cold I may say, in the shade. I tried fishing but it was too bright. I hooked 2 lightly one big one and missed them both. In the afternoon we went to one our haunts to the S where we have done all our shooting but saw nothing.

22nd. Same. On the 19th we went up to the inn at the top of the lake seeing a wolverine and a bear en route but getting a shot at neither. Then we rowed up the river which winds all over the flat. It is tidal for the first mile or two of its course, at least was with the lake then it runs really a river and is at present a very small one. The boat was with difficulty brought up another half mile. We first up some ptarmigan & ducks as we went along but saw no bear. Leaving the boat in the N side of the valley we walked along the higher ground on that side N. occasionally getting up a tree to have a look around. As we were about to turn we saw 2 bear up and on the rising ground on the other side of the valley & fully a mile away. This was the start of a long stalk which ended in K & I getting to within about 60 yds. of a big one. He was

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

finding us lurking in a comparatively open spot, but with undergrowth too thick to allow of a Rushing charge with his head almost directly away from us. I rather indiscreetly opened fire when he was in that position. He again got up but after a hurried bite at his shoulder hustled off to the hill. I fired away at him and K had 2 shots (R also had two at very long range) but he got away. The blood spore at first was thin treacly stuff but soon took into thick stuff towards the end & often falling it 1/2 of a mile K. gave up. Coming back we had a run after another bear which had evidently stood at our boat and was rolling up the side of the river. Regret to say before any shots were fired. Just before reaching the boat we heard a shot and found that Lamburt had had a shot at another but did not get it so we returned shoreless. Lovely day cold night. On the 20th we took our bedding in the small boat and reached the river early in the afternoon. While paddling up out from behind a bend the bear flopped into the river off the left bank just in front of the boat. I was in the boat without a rifle. I shouted out for it and R. got up with his. By this time the bear had got back on the bank. She didn't take long to do that. Had a look at us, gave a snort & off so I was just on the point of making the acquaintance by the cub when R. neatly bowled her over by - I think this the head. K & I rushed ashore after the cub but it was too late he climbed a tree about 40 ft & got to cover before a shot was fired. We made camp a little way on.

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Lovely day but as usual cool at night. Yesterday we went up the valley again and R. Unter Bunker away up in that side until we reached a spot where the river divides into 2 and goes into hills around both dense bush. Nothing was seen so we turned back to Camp. Showery in the morning but fine afternoon. Night cold with a dense mist arising off the water in the valley. To-day was perfectly lovely not a cloud in the sky all day but a brisk wind blowing up the valley was against hunting and nothing being in sight & the head almost finished we came back to our old camp by the sea. I walked down to the river mouth with my gun. I knocked 5 duck but only gathered 3, lies fishing in deep ready water. I left no shooting am. We found on our return a big sampan with 6 or 8 Russians in her. They have left Ekaterinoslav finding nothing to do there and intend putting in the time here fishing & hunting until winter. We saw quite a number of Salmon Salmon in the deep water of the river all evidently a long time up from the sea. They are evidently ready to enter the bear yet. From the tracks seals and old heads they must have had a great time with red Salmon. We saw some of them in the river & very fine fellows.

24th Same. Yesterday beautiful day. cool & bright. In the morning Shot & I went out a walk and got 5 pheasants, putting up a covey of 8 or 9. Rather oddly for me, judging by Japanese form I only used 5 cartridges & followed it up this morning with a right & left. Later I took 4 for 2 more birds so broke down at my 7th. In the afternoon we went to the small lake but saw no bear. Last night was

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Clear & cold & this morning we had our first touch of frost - ground slightly white. To-day was again clear & cold with a S.W. wind blowing. The Russian crowd who intend hunting up here pulled out for the head of the lake today. For the last few days there has been a heavy swell and the lake has been low as the snow is just now out of the first quality. There has been no game for some time, it at this season of the year being pretty tided. The lake has gone up about owing to the sea raising a sandbank at the north and the present big ocean washing over. Being stuck in owing to these circumstances this afternoon we started for the end of the spit intending to look for sheep on foot along the cliffs to the S. when half way along I saw two seen on the shore of the point which bounds the entrance of the South Lake on the E. so we sunny round and made for the point, the two also making that way occasionally nibbling at heavy bushes en route. It was a hard pull K & mate done all they knew and we had only got about 9 gone 50 yds when the two hid by a bigger she came up and stopped about 25-30 yds in front. It was very thick so I opened on her the 1st way right on the grass & made for the wood K. fired at her. A black one cropping up I fired & hit it in the shoulder. It dropped but did not go. A third made into the bush & rushed down past us. Mate & I fired at the rustle but did not seem to touch anything. K. followed up the big one and found her in the bush quite 40 yds away. My bullet, the only round had pierced the shoulder cut right across the auricle of the heart been deflected. Shoulder also on the

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

other side of the chest wall and came out below the ribs on the other side. It is remarkable how far it went with a ruptured heart. We pulled round into the little lake and had a look around. After waiting nearly an hour we saw a bear across the lake feeding. As we crossed the bear took to the bush. R. & K. landed and stalked near the point of disappearance I staying in the boat. They waited a long time but he didn't come out, and the bush was too thick to do anything else. As we past later in the boat the bear rustled away in the bush but never showed up to get a shot at. Tonight I am It is very cold & will probably freeze my ink.

26th Same. Yesterday, a perfectly lovely day. Hot in the sun distinctly cool in the shade. (52° F in the shade 75° F in the sun). We went S. beyond the spit. On the way along Shot found some ptarmigan of which I blew 3. I think that now there is only about a breeding stock left. The way beyond was very tiresome first sand & so along shingle next along the foot of the cliffs over rough stones & rocks, occasionally declaring brushes. Both R & I got caught. He got a perfect mutton & old Shot was nearly washed away. K. & Hutchinson by the sunbeam but saw & got up nothing. To-day we had a more pleasant trip but with equal lack of success. The boat was carried to the sea. Then we pulled in the bay beside the small lake towards C. Krouse & carried her up into it pulled to the other end & walked up the hills till we struck the top of the very high cliffs here. At first our walk was along a huge bear track. Then a mid brush wood, then thin some gorgy stuff on to grass which the sheep frequent. Then the rocks tho' not so wide were equally marked & must have

1909.

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

queen the chaps a deal of tramping to cut out. The view of the breakers away at the foot of the cliffs was very fine. R. who has been out of sorts last day or so, tried what so much he sat down but after a bit around the rest went up to the next height along on a ridge running from the sea. Open walking all right but struggling thro' the bush horribly hot tiring work. To-day unfortunately was not so clear as yesterday but still the view of the S. & W. was very fine. We could see great columns of smoke coming from Alwatcha (Lit. Ba. ... L. of Pleo. palsk) and could also see the volcano. The mountain stands being very active just now. We can't see it from the flat so see no fire at night. The ferns here are much the same as at home. The tracheum, oak beech, holly etc. but common. Cold again last night & tonight but not so cold as the 2 nights before. No frost this morning.

30th Same Since last entry we have been hung up here by a confounded swell driving right into the beach. We put off just one day too long. There is a prospect of getting off tomorrow so the scallop has been yanked up on the rollers we formed at the end of the lake and is ready to be launched. The weather has been cold but fine. To-day 48° F in the tent & 65° in the sun. Nights always cold but no frosts yet. The autumn tints are in full glory and the colors round the lake these bright days is gorgeous. There is no people but many of the smaller scenes here make up for it. Practically nothing here in the fishing way. R. shot a seal but it has not been secured yet. We got a duck with the rifle one day. I saw

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

slain 3 more ptarmigan – our only food at present since the mutton was finished – and skinned two of them.

Oct. 3rd Bear Bay. On the 1st we came across a bay here a distance of perhaps 4-5 miles from last camp. The sledge was hauled and loaded without mishap in the surf which had gone down greatly. We ran less than 1 mile E of our old camp which I called "under C. Rose". The snow there has been blocked up like Babylon and for the time it is landlocked. Here we are at the mouth of a nice little open stream beside a great fresh with plenty of fish in it. The stream is too small and too open to be really fishable but the men get plenty of nice silver salmon with the net. Yesterday was fine, light & cold as usual but with still a heavy swell rolling in. We went out and landed just under the sharp point to the S. where we did some shag shooting before I had a look for sheep but none appeared. R. K & I walked home over the hill but saw nothing. To-day the small boat was carried to the small lake and we went bear hunting. Two bear were seen making down wind on the N. shore. K. R & I landed & making round on little point met the bears near at the rear. R opened fire and hit it with his 4th shot. (Trigger pull rather light & he sent one a bit rather wild.) It went down but up & was hit again I think. In a minute the other appeared but bolted immediately. On reaching the spot both had disappeared. R went to the back & one began firing again. It was at a bear climbing away on a hill side shortly covered with bush. I only saw it disappear but I believe he hit it hard. K. followed up &

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid
	blood upon hearing men the bull the lion got away. R. amendment	but I failed and both shooting was	
	became hoarse. Soon after we sighted a very big		
	man on the S. side of K V D mount after it. We landed		
	four to the lee of him and had a long walk. Unfortunately		
	on the way the most unlucky had stumbled just upon		
	the wrong way of when we arrived where he ought		
	to have been all we found was some more sign		
	again and then a stray rustle in the dense bush		
	He was off for his own home R. in the meantime		
	was away after another again on the N. side.		
	He came back saying it was hard but had		
	made into the bush. We arrived after in an open		
	field on a big track about 50 yds when she had		
	been hit still alive but very sick. K & D.		
	finished her. The fatal wound entered below the		
	ribs on near side but then came forward and the		
	force of punishment against the chest wall on the		
	other side. Abdomen simply flooded with blood.		
	Another wound was right thro' the front of the chest		
	but not penetrating. A 3rd was in the hind		
	quarter but that seemed to be from L. who fired		
	three. R. fired 2 times. Range about 50 yds. We		
	were very pleased as things have not been very		
	easy for us all in the staying away lately & fresh		
	meat as at a premium in camp. After smash		
	K & D had another unsuccessful stalk. We		
	walked home by the beach. Having the best and		
	best rather a rough journey in the dark round		
	a rocky point. Night very cold & windy.		
6th	Same. Day before yesterday we also spent on		
	the lake but saw nothing. It is still		

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

full of red salmon and the bears fed on them but seem to do so mostly at night. In the rivers are grilse. They are now spawning. Yesterday we went round the S. head for sheep and just when we had turned it R saw 3 - 2 ewes & a lamb. We put back to the little bay this side where we usually land. R. went on top K went further over to stop them breaking back. I stayed on the beach & the boat went back & drove them. They came round the wood & on & halted before R. Then they took down a clough towards the beach but only one came into my view. I shot badly but wounded it & K afterwards finished her. The other two seemed to double back & crowd R who fobbed them both over. She was a beautiful fat little lamb. We had the shoulder roasted this evening and it was delightful. We lay out for deer afterwards but did not have a shot. I shot into a bunch 7 struck and wounded one, at about 60/70 yds off. It was running away & I shot again & lifted it clean at least 10 ft in the air. It did look strange. When picked up you couldn't find any tail. To-day we went family early to the lake but didn't have a shot. Two distant beasts were sighted & we lay for them but neither came out of the bush again. Weather is very constant. Bright days - cold clear nights. Wind rather variable but on the whole westerly.

8th Sunday. Yesterday we again went on the little lake. At first the wind was northerly & it was fine but later a strong S. Easter started and generally we looked in for dirty weather. On returning we found K, (who had returned early to camp) had emptied the Salvogh & had the tackle ready to pull her up on the

1909.

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

beach. This was done and for a time quite a swell came in but by morning it was down and K's anxiety was happily not merited. While up here with C. Nesbitt Capt. Radcliffe they had one of their boats down on shore so he was a little one answering. To-day was lovely, at midday 55°.7 in the shade 95° in the sun. In the afternoon we again walked on the beach. A very little Northerly wind was blowing down but in coves no wave. Low long and a big time and it became intensely cold. I made sandcastles we wandered up and a boat sailing along the hills to the S. amused us for a long time. It was quite unobtainable. Just as we were preparing to shoot it another was sighted down the hills on the N. shore & we put off for it landing the boat round a point below the wind. R. & I started back along the beach. For a time the boat came along to meet us then doubled back. Being my shot R. stopped. K & I followed up gaily on the shore party in the water so as that past the breakers anchoring and we came within ken of it about 50. yds off I guess. It was now very dusk lying just below the hill hills on that side and the sun had been down below them a long time. We could just see their sights; that was about all. The bear a very big one, was standing on quite dusk water, well up on its shoulder. Until he was broadside we counted other 20 yds or so in him aiming and the bullet and then had a shot at the light rather a difficult mark of him. I fired. R. followed suit & just as I was letting off another (which only hit water) the bear disappeared right where he stood. In the dull light when the boat came up they were quite a little while

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

looking around before they found him. He was 10-15 yds off shore in about 3 ft. of water. My shot happened again to be quite the clearest one right behind the shoulder. Instinctly in this instance good luck rather than good guidance. R's bullet was a little low on the neck. He is a very big one probably a little smaller than R's on the Shetlands and not a very good skin but of course permanent fur. He was a tremendous weight (R judges about 800 lbs) and the 5 of us had quite a job hauling him ashore. By this time it was quite dark and too late to skin him. Night is very fine but very cold. There is now a little fresh snow on the hills 1000 ft & upwards.

10th Margkova Bay. Yesterday about 11. am we got away. No wind and a considerable roll from the SE. They pulled about 5 Knots pt. (the place where we shot the sheep) and then we had a very slight fair wind. We moved slowly along and did not pass Coffin Pt. before 2 or 3 pm. Then a strong rain squall came up from the SE & we had to put down. That soon went & only carried us across the bay. The rest of the journey to the station SE corner of the bay was made with the oars. We had a few shots at seals but no kills. The last was when skinned was found to have two partially fatal wounds. My bullet in the chest pierced the ventricles of the heart & smashed the left shoulder. R's bullet lodged in the base of the neck which it smashed. It is a [illegible] day has been a beast. The squalls continued at intervals last night & to-day being worthy [illegible] cold miserable. I have boiled. R. must not eat [illegible] but could not be sure of a kill - go on now anyway. At the head of this bay where we lie now, S. The

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

mountain rise almost sheer up. The peaks I should think being good 8000 ft. They lie between here and Cape Shupunski and our camp is said to be the best sheep ground. They look tempting being right in our path but precipitous and consisting of that abominable friable schale of which so many of the cliffs are found of Kerabuku.

14th Betchuene. On the 11th we went up the mountain towards C. Shupunski and after making sure there was a ram we sighted some sheep. They pulled off in a hurry and we moved on with the idea of getting them at easier range when we came on an another small bunch of 5: 2 left out but 3 stayed and Raeburn fired a shot & I think killed the lamb's father. We then walked on over the crest of the hill was 1500 ft. high we sighted 3 big rams on the valley beyond. They sighted us so also. Mike stayed to attract their attention and R. K & I went after them making a big detour towards the valley. They took fright however and were out of hand before we got in close shooting. There was some discussion whether to shoot or them or let go after some more but ultimately R. opened on them at from 600-700 yards the sheep then ran and I fired on front of them as on the hill opposite at considerably nearer range. I then joined him in close shooting. One sheep fell out and went down to the foot, where Mike killed. I think I saw two others run but ridge or bluff

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

home but they were rather far off. I emptied my magazine at them and I fancy wounded one but they got away, so we rowed down shore with 4 sheep 2 horned. Saw the 12th Gardner walked with R & J to Belchum across the hill N. 2nd it was 3 hours from water to water and it may be but the path took us over two hills. Another 2-3 hrs. along the lake side took us to our old camp. Gardner considered we had done about 15-16 miles. That evening it started rain and rained all the 13th and was blustering. The boat had not arrived. On the 14th I went up the hill behind over the ridge but found nothing. R & G. went along the beach but also got nothing in. We turned in but were roused about midnight by pistol shots and saw the skallops arriving. K. rather startled us by saying we should pull out in a couple of hours. They had started out on the 12th but had to put back to Maguva and lay low during the 13th. We did not however start till 9.10 am. on the 15th when a fair wind started & we pulled out. The wind kept S E all day & we averaged about 5-6 miles passing Nakechen pt. a little after 2 pm. and the lighthouse at Pelyakwalok at 9 pm and into the Kasloya Inlet midnight. We had several heavy rain showers and read during the night it rained harder and met our staff harder than during our whole expedition.

1909 Oct.

	Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

16th Petropavlosk. We arrived here at midnight and went to Mr Stoners house when we first set before. At first we could not rouse him but ultimately we did and we put up in our old quarters. To-day we exposed with K. and looked at our spirit. In the afternoon we had a glorious warm bath. The weather has cleared up and it is much finer than we have found it for some considerable time.

21st Same. Still here and doubtful when we will get away. The Varg has come into the bay to night but not to the landing so we cannot learn yet whether we can sail with her or not. Since landing we have done practically nothing. Simply waiting. Mr. Wildman has gone & we haven't seen much of Mr Rantor. He visited us night with the Capt. & the Russian guard ship here. Both were pretty drunken as during the holidays they had rather a tragic time. One landed in a terrible rain storm which lasted into the next day but since then the days have been lovely and the nights quite cold. The weather is very warming decidedly like June. To-day I went a long walk over the hills towards the north but saw nothing to shoot at. K. went on the boat on landing but he is all right to night. There is a great deal of building going on at present. A new Governor, a fresh district Gov. has been appointed and with

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

how comes about 50 Officers of sorts, so what with putting up new Bn. buildings and dwelling houses for the staff all the Carpenters are having a very busy time. What all they have come to govern would keep an ordinary person guessing — God & the Bey know. Oh. Only

Th. 24th S.S Varg. Off Thurso. The Varg came in on the 23rd on that night we gave an At home at Stromness House. It was a very amusing evening prolonged by a rather picturesque crowd who from the Clergy and Officers of all sorts to our boatmen etc. combined chiefly in one the idea of consuming fluid. The consumed R. 300 would keep moving. I rather kept out of it but R. & Stevens kept them going — they didn't need it — and both suffered consequently on first collapsing at a comparatively early hour. Next night we dined on board the Russian gunship "Oleg" and had a pleasant evening with some more the Paymaster playing the violin really very well. We were just recovering all right when the Captain turned up again — he had left after dinner — and the setting was again continued late. We didn't get straight home as Vice Consul insisted on us going with him and of all things in the world drinking champagne, a remarkably common drink up there considering the appearance of the country. We sailed on the 25th at midday in heavy weather but when we got clear of the heads it commenced to puff up from the S.W. and by night a tremendously heavy roll and a nasty sea. It was short and even going with great steerage way we had a deuce of a time —

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

She promptly reared up and came bang down striking right amidships - R & I am put up in the smoking room right under the bridge - like a sledge hammer. This continued right into next day and was so bad that the Captain, a very good sort who has been most kind & hospitable to us, considered running back to Petropaulsk. I made many journeys the wind veered to the W. and tho' it blew harder than ever the head sea was not so bad & we had come shelter from the Kurils. During the night I believe it was awfully bad. It blew a regular gale and there was rain sleet & snow. The Captain said that for 2 hrs. the ship was practically unsteerable. Next day it moderated down & since then, tho' the wind has always been ahead we have got on very well. To-day is cold but pleasant with a slight sea but practically no wind. Mr Plans came down on here and it was very jolly to meet him again. This season this year was not a success but he is still very keen on Kamchatka fishing. At the Kurils the snow is right down to the waters edge, quite a change from Petropaulsk. Our table is all in fish and in the evenings we have a small game at cards. We are very much more comfortable than on the Comidnes & altogether much warmer. Table plain but very good for the money one is charged.

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR OR SENT

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

Place of Vaccin.	Patient's Name	Residence	Age	Date	Where born

Primary or Re-vaccin.	Father's Name	No. of Tube	No. of Punc-tures	Initials	Inspection			Initials
					Place	Date	Result	
27th March	S.	12. am	100°	B.				98.4.
		5. pm	100.4					98.4
		9. pm	101:					98.2

VACCINATIONS

Place of Vaccin.	Patient's Name	Residence	Age	Date	Where born

Primary or Re-vaccin.	Father's Name	No. of Tube	No. of Punc-tures	Initials	Inspection			Initials
					Place	Date	Result	

PATIENTS CERTIFIED

Date	Name	Address

	Sex	Age	Remarks

Name	Address

Name	Address

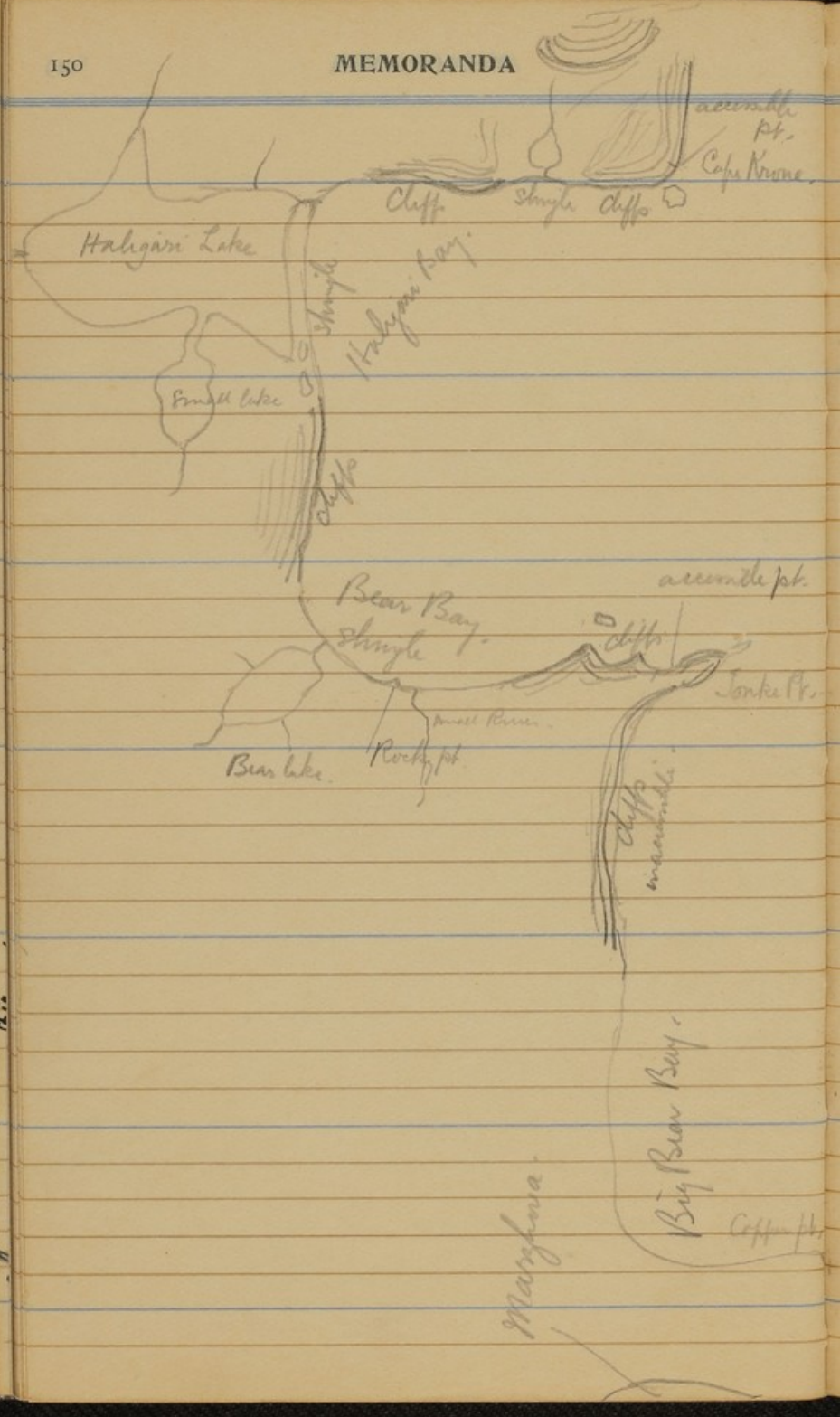
Name	Address

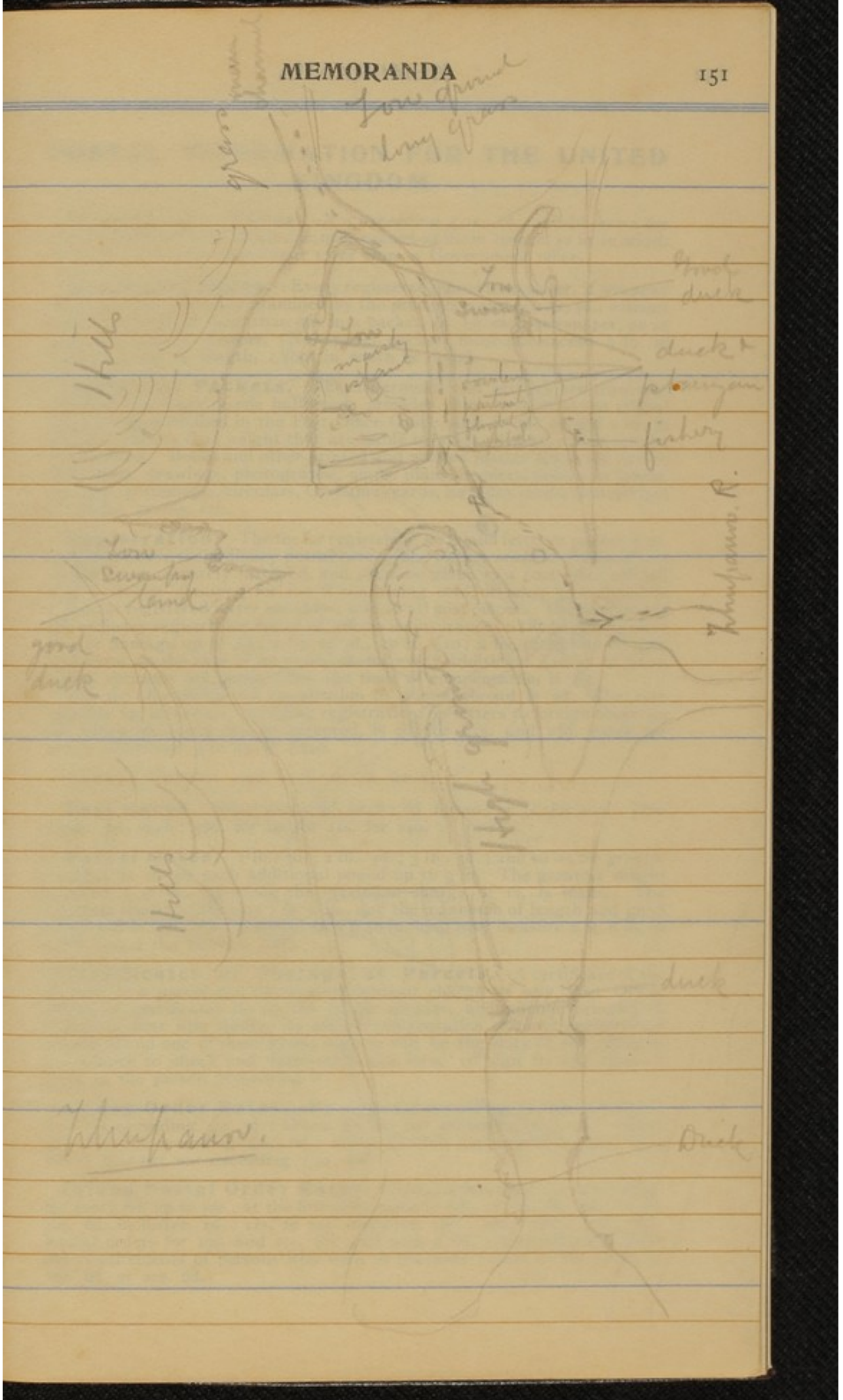
Name	Address

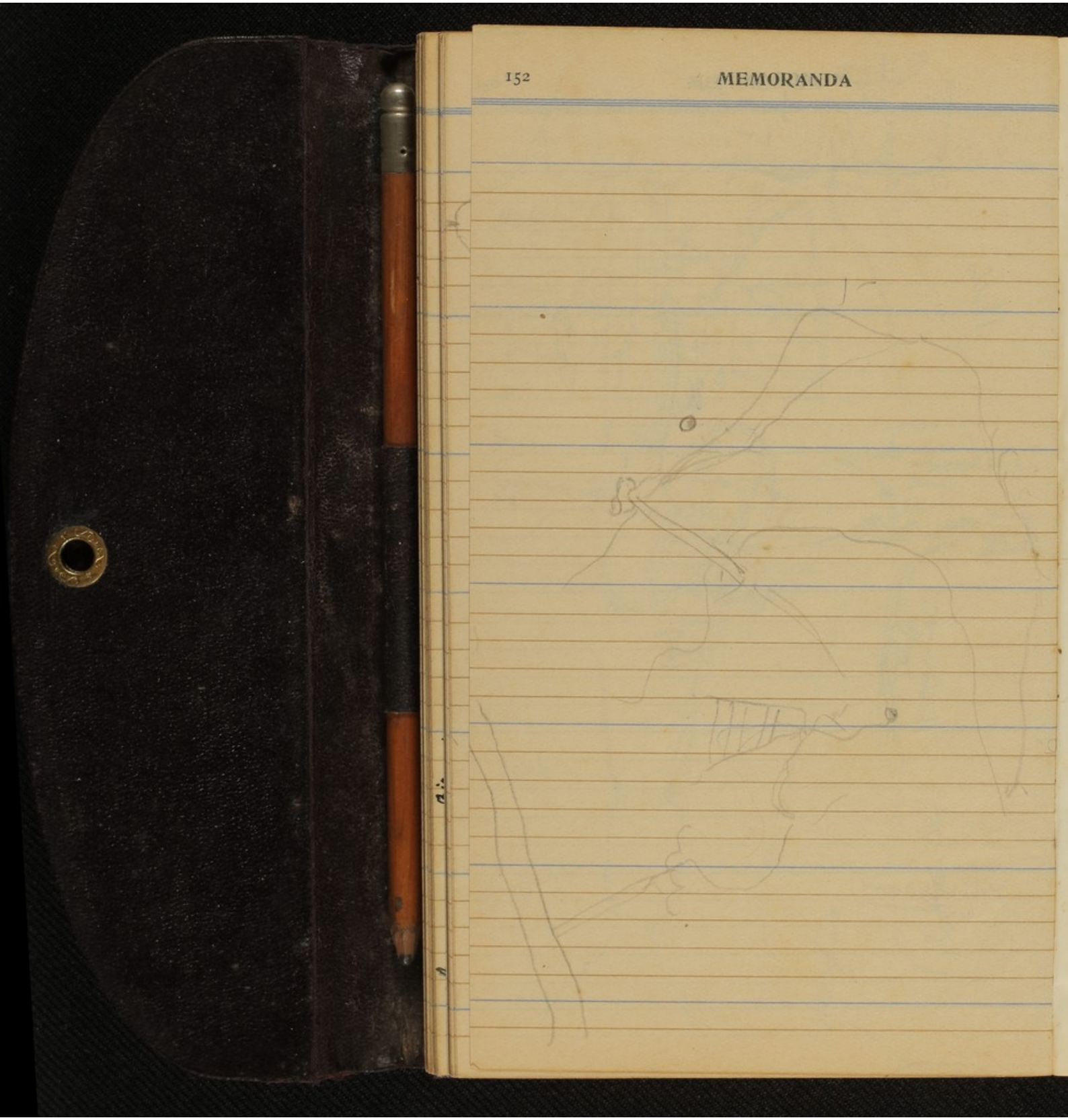
Letters Written

NAME	ADDRESS
Dec. 14th. Plumm. Smic. M.N.Y. Capt. Carew. DTB. M.	
17th SNO.	
(Pat. condr. Plum. M AB. E.D.T.)	
21st - - [RC?. DW7.) Capt. T. Bartlett.	
Jan. 08 Capt. T Bartlett. Dr. Smith.	
Feb. 10th Dr. Smith. Inst. Mack. (2) M. Shorey.	
1 Ticket.	

Name	Address


accessible pt.
Cape Krusenstern
Cliff
Shingle cliffs
Halegaivi Lake
Halegaivi Bay
Small Lakes
cliffs
Bear Bay
Shingle
accessible pt.
cliffs
Tonke Pt.
small River
Bear Lake
Rocky pt
cliffs inaccessible
Big Bear Bay
Marghava
Cape Thompson


Low ground
long grass
good duck
duck
pheasant
fishing
Low swampy land
good duck
duck
Duck



POSTAL INFORMATION FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

Inland Letter Rates.—Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d., and ½d. extra for every additional 2 oz. No letter may exceed 24 in. in length, 12 in. in width or 12 in. in depth, unless sent to or from a Government office.

Newspaper Rates.—Every registered inland newspaper, if wrapped so that it may be easily examined by the post office authorities, ½d., without regard to weight; more than one in a packet, ½d. for each newspaper, or at book post rate if cheaper. Newspaper packets must not exceed 5 lb. in weight, 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width or depth.

Halfpenny Packets.—The undermentioned articles are transmissible for a postage of one halfpenny, provided they conform to the official regulations published in the Post Office Guide, and do not exceed 2 oz. in weight. Above that weight they are liable to letter postage, unless sent by Parcel Post. Books and other printed and written matter not in the nature of a letter, drawings, photographs, maps, plans, invoices, orders for goods, receipts, statements, circulars, Christmas cards, birthday cards, manuscripts for press, proofs, etc.

Registration.—The fee for registering an inland letter or packet is 2d. over and above the ordinary postal rate. The packet *must* be enclosed in a strong cover, securely fastened, and *must* be given to a post office official, and a receipt obtained for it; if containing coin, it *must* be enclosed in a special registered letter envelope, sold at all post offices. The payment of the ordinary registration fee of 2d. effects an insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £5; a fee of 3d., up to £10; a fee of 4d., up to £20, and so on, at the rate of an extra 1d. for every additional £10 up to £120, unless contents are coins, when the limit of compensation is £5.

The fee chargeable for registration to places abroad is 2d. The sum payable for insurance, including registration, on letters to foreign countries for which insurance can be accepted, is 5d. for £12, and 2½d. extra for every additional £12 up to £120.

Letter Cards.—1¼d. each, or 9d. for 8.

Post Cards.—Stout cards, ¾d. each; 6d. for 10; or 5s. for 100. Thin cards, ⅝d. each; 5½d. for 10; or 11s. for 240.

Parcel Rates.—1 lb., 3d.; 2 lb., 4d.; 3 lb., 5d.; and so on for greater weights at 1d. for each additional pound up to 9 lb. The greatest weight allowed is 11 lb., for which the maximum charge of 1s. is made. The greatest length allowed is 3 ft. 6 in., and the maximum of length and girth combined is 6 ft., *i.e.*, a parcel of 3 ft. 6 in. long may measure 2 ft. 6 in. in girth round the thickest part.

Certificates of Postage of Parcels.—A certificate of the posting of a parcel can be obtained without charge at any Post Office. Forms of certificates lie on the public counter, and anyone bringing a parcel to post who desires to secure compensation *without registration* should fill up one of these forms, when it will be the duty of the officer in attendance to check and date-stamp the form, to sign it, and hand it back to the person presenting it.

Money Order Rates.—For sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; above £1 but not exceeding £3, 3d.; above £3 but not exceeding £10, 4d.; above £10 but not exceeding £20, 6d.; above £20 but not exceeding £30, 8d.; above £30 but not exceeding £40, 10d.

Inland Postal Order Rates.—Postal orders may now be obtained for every 6d. up to 19s., at the following rates:—6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., ½d.; 2s. to 10s. 6d. inclusive, 1d.; 11s. to 19s. inclusive, 1½d.; 20s., 1½d.; 21s., 1½d. Postal orders for 19s. and 20s. are sold with a 6d. stamp affixed to meet the requirements of persons who wish to purchase orders of the value of 19s. 6d. or 20s. 6d.

Postal Information *(continued)*

Telegram Rates.—Throughout the United Kingdom, 6d. for the first 12 words, and ½d. for every additional word, the name and address of receiver, and of sender, if telegraphed, being counted. London district initials are counted as one word, and figures are counted as five to a word.

Foreign and Colonial Letter Rates.—Letters may now be sent to the following places at a charge of 1d. per half-ounce, Aden, Amoy, Ascension, Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British Central and East Africa Protectorates, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Canton, Canada, Cape Colony, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, Cheefoo, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fanning Island, Fiji, Foochow, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hankow, Hoihow, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Johore, Labuan, Lagos, Leeward Islands, Malay States (Federated), Malta, Mauritius, Natal (including Zululand), Newfoundland, New Zealand (including Cook Islands), Nigeria (Northern), Nigeria (Southern), Ningpo, Orange River Colony, Shanghai, St. Helena, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swatow, Tobago, Transvaal, Trinidad, Turk's Islands, Uganda, Wei-Hai-Wei, Windward Islands, and Zanzibar.

Other places, 2½d. per ½ oz.

Foreign and Colonial Printed Papers and Commercial Papers, Rates for.—The rate of postage to be prepaid in the United Kingdom on Printed Papers (such as newspapers, books, pamphlets, circulars, photographs, etc.) for all places abroad is ½d. per 2 oz. The postage on Commercial Papers is 2½d. for the first 10 oz., and ½d. per 2 oz. thereafter. The limits of size for packets addressed to British Colonies or Possessions or to non-Union countries or colonies are 2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth; but to foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 inches. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in either case are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter. The limits of weight are 5 lb. for British Colonies or Possessions, and for non-Union countries or colonies; and 4 lb. for foreign countries in the Postal Union.

Foreign and Colonial Post Cards.—Official Post Cards, single and reply, are transmissible to all parts of the world. Single cards are issued with impressed stamps of 1d., and Reply Cards bearing a stamp of the value of 1d. on each half. Inland post cards are also transmissible abroad if the additional postage required is supplied by means of postage stamps affixed to the cards on the address side.

Foreign and Colonial Parcel Rates.—Parcels may be sent to the following places at the rates of 3 lb. 1s.; 7 lb. 2s.; and 11 lb. 3s.:—Aden, British East Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British N. Borneo, Ceylon, China, Egypt, India, Newfoundland, New Zealand and New York. To the undermentioned places, the rates for parcels not exceeding 3 lb., 7 lb., and 11 lb. respectively, are as follows:—Argentine Republic, 2s. 4d., 3s. 7d., 4s. 10d.; Austria, 1s. 6d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d.; Belgium, 1s. 3d., 1s. 8d., 2s. 2½d.; British Central Africa Protectorate, 2s. 0d., 3s. 0d., 4s. 0d.; Denmark, 1s. 0d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 0d.; France, 1s. 4d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 2d.; Germany and Holland, 1s. 0d., 1s. 6d., 2s. 0d.; Italy, 1s. 6d., 2s. 0d., 2s. 6d.

Other places as follows, maximum weight allowed 11lb.: Canada, 1 lb. 8d., then 6d. per lb.; Cape Colony and Natal, 9d. each lb.; New South Wales, Queensland, S. Australia, Victoria, W. Australia and Tasmania, 1 lb. 1s. 0d., then 6d. per lb.; Rhodesia, 1s. 9d. each lb.; Transvaal and Orange River Colony, 1s. 0d. each lb.

Parcels for many foreign countries and British Possessions may be insured at the rate of 5d. for £12, and 2½d. extra for every additional £12 up to £120. Parcels addressed to any foreign country, or to Australia, British Central Africa Protectorate, Canada, Cape Colony, Natal and other parts of South Africa, Fiji, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand, Rhodesia (North-eastern), Seychelles, Straits Settlements and Trinidad, may not contain a

Postal Information *(continued)*

letter, even if sent to the addressee. Parcels for other British Possessions may contain a letter if addressed the same as the parcel, but packets of letters may not be sent by Parcel Post to any place abroad. An invoice in an open envelope simply giving particulars of the goods may be enclosed.

The maximum length and girth combined of parcels to India and the Colonies generally is 6 ft. The maximum length for Canada is 2 ft. 6 inches, greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft.

Foreign and Colonial Telegrams may be sent at the following charges per word:—Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland, 2d.; Algeria, Luxemburg, and Tunis, 2½d.; Austria, Denmark, Gibraltar, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland, 3d.; Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Roumania, Servia, and Sweden, 3½d.; Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, 4d.; Malta, Russia, and Tangier, 4½d.; Spain (*via* Marseilles cable), 5½d.; Greece, Greek Islands, and Crete, 6d.; Turkey, and Turkish Islands, 6½d.; Tripoli, 7d.; Azores and Canary Islands, 9d.; Turkey, and Turkish Islands (Indo-European Co., *via* Odessa) 11d.; Senegal, and Sudan (French), 1s. 5d.; Cyprus (per Eastern Co.), 1s. 5d.

In no case can a foreign telegram be sent for less than 10d.

Foreign Money Orders are issued in the United Kingdom to most foreign countries, for sums not exceeding £1, 4d.; £2, 6d.; £4, 9d.,; the poundage increasing at the rate of 3d. for every additional £2 or fraction of £2 up to £40, 5s. 3d.

As the advices of money orders drawn on places abroad have to be examined in the Money Order Department, London, before the particulars are advised to the paying country, such orders should be taken out a day (or in remote places two days) before the date fixed for the despatch of the mails.

DENTITION TABLE

The following table shows the order in which the milk teeth and permanent teeth appear, and the average age at their eruption. There are wide variations as to time, and great irregularity in the order of their appearance.

Milk Teeth.—The first dentition begins at the sixth or seventh month, and is completed by about the second year.

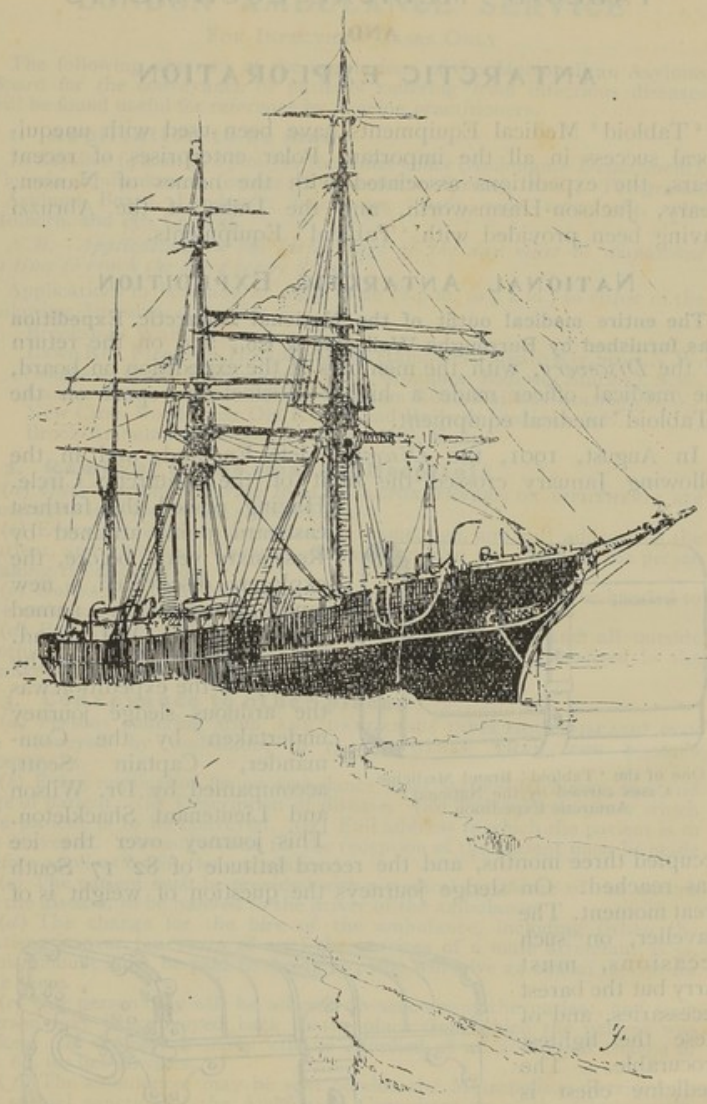
Central incisors	(1) lower, 6th month; (2) upper, 7th month
Lateral incisors	(1) upper, 9th month; (2) lower, 10th month
First molars	12th month
Canines	18th month
Second molars	2nd year (often later)

The full primary dentition is 20 teeth: 10 in each jaw.

Permanent Teeth.—

First molars	6½ years
Lower central incisors	7 ,,
Upper central incisors	8 ,,
Lateral incisors	9 ,,
First bicuspid	10 ,,
Second bicuspid	11 ,,
Canines...	12 ,,
Second molars	13 ,,
Third molars (wisdom)	17 to 25 years —or at any later period.

The full permanent dentition is 32 teeth: 16 in each jaw.



S S "Discovery"
National Antarctic Expedition

The entire medical equipment of this expedition was furnished by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

That 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments fulfil all requirements has been proved again and again. They enable the traveller to carry a comparatively large supply of medicines, and may be used under conditions which would render the carriage and administration of ordinary preparations impossible.

To the enthusiasm of Sir Clements Markham, K.C.B., then President of the Royal Geographical Society, the successful organization of the expedition is largely due. Referring to the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment of the *Discovery* he reports:—

National Antarctic Expedition,
1, Savile Row,
Burlington Gardens, W.

The Medical Equipment of the Exploring Ship of the National Antarctic Expedition was entirely supplied by Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and, proved in every way most satisfactory.

The few other drugs and preparations which were taken with the Expedition were only supplied for purposes of experiment, and, can in no way be regarded as part of the medical equipment.

Clements R. Markham

Dr. Kœttlitz, the Senior Medical Officer to the expedition, reports:—

"Discovery Antarctic Expedition.

'The Medical Equipment of the *Discovery* Exploring Ship, of the National Antarctic Expedition, was entirely supplied by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., mostly in the form of 'Tabloid' 'Soloid' and 'Enule' preparations.

'The preparations proved, in every way, most satisfactory, and there was no deterioration of any of them in spite of the conditions of climate and temperature to which they were exposed. The few other drugs and preparations which were taken with the expedition were only taken for purposes of experiment.

'The cases supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to us have also been found satisfactory, the small leather one was very useful upon sledge journeys, being light and compact. The No. 250 'Tabloid' Case was used for some weeks at the camp eleven

miles north of the ship, when the whole ship's company was engaged in sawing and blasting the ice, and it was found very convenient.

'The other cases were useful in our cabins, etc., for a handy supply.

Reginald Kettle

The relief ship *Morning* was also provided with a 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment, and the Medical Officer, Dr. George Davidson, sends the following report:—

"ANTARCTIC RELIEF SHIP 'MORNING.'

'I wish very heartily to express my perfect satisfaction with the medical equipment which was supplied to the Antarctic Relief Ship *Morning* by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. When I say that it was compact, yet complete, that everything was just to hand, that during a period of two years and three months I was never at a loss to find just the medicine I wanted, and that without delay, I need say no more to emphasise the extraordinary convenience which a 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' outfit is to a ship such as ours, whether at sea or in the ice. I found the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Products to remain unchanged throughout the whole period of my commission, and to equal in efficacy the best medical preparations I have yet had occasion to use. It is impossible to realise without experience how much can be condensed by this mode of exhibition in a very small space. I strongly advise all intending explorers to betake themselves to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for their medical equipment, and they will not be disappointed.

George A. Davidson
Lt

From Dr. Edward Wilson also, who was in charge of some of the sledge journeys from the *Discovery*, the following report has been received:—

"DISCOVERY ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

'Though there was but little serious sickness on the *Discovery* during the recent Antarctic Expedition, the 'Tabloid' preparations and the cases were put to a fairly rigorous test, not only in the ship, but on the various sledge journeys that were undertaken, during which they experienced temperatures as low as 68° below zero, and much rough handling without any loss in efficiency or usefulness. Certain of the 'Tabloid' Ophthalmics were freely used for snow blindness, and were found to be most convenient.

Edward A. Wilson.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, covering a period of nearly two years, and comprising two separate voyages of the *Scotia* was brought to a very satisfactory termination. To the *Scotia* belongs the distinction of having attained the latitude of 74° 1′ South. The expedition proved the existence of the Antarctic continent in a position previously unknown, and collected a vast amount of highly useful information in connection with meteorology and oceanography. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. supplied the entire medical equipment, which gave the utmost satisfaction.

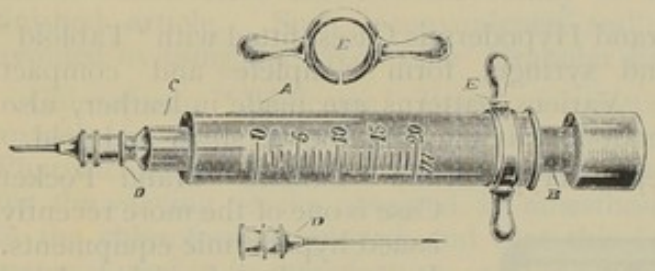
Dr. J. H. Harvey Pirie, the Medical Officer of the *Scotia* reports as follows:—

'I may say the 'Tabloid' medicines were very satisfactory, and, especially at sea, they are most convenient, as in rough weather it is quite impossible to do any accurate weighing or measuring with ordinary drugs."

In each instance the medicine chests have been brought back, and added to Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s historic collection. Upon examination, the remaining contents were invariably found to have retained their therapeutic activity notwithstanding the rigour of the climate to which they had been subjected.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES AND CASES

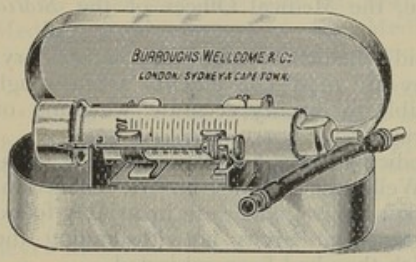
Accuracy of construction, simplicity of design and adaptability for being easily rendered aseptic are essential to efficient hypodermic apparatus. By the use of the Burroughs Wellcome & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, perfect freedom from all the difficulties associated with securing absolute asepsis is assured. In this unique syringe, the barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass; they are easily separable and may be rendered perfectly aseptic. The working surfaces are ground to fit each other with such accuracy that the solid piston *B* glides easily and evenly within the barrel *A*. The nozzle *C* fits into the barrel *A* by means of a perfect plug joint, and takes a needle *D* of the usual pattern. The syringe should be sterilised before and after use. The desired solution may be made in the syringe itself at the moment required for use. Full directions are given on page xviii.



The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe.

Owing to the precision with which the various parts fit, no lubricant is necessary. For the same reason the vacuum within the cylinder should not be tested by placing the finger over

the nozzle and drawing back the piston, as the recoil will fracture the knob. The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe is supplied in two sizes (min. 15 or min. 20) with two regular needles, and can be fitted in place of the nickel-plated syringe in any of the B. W. & Co. hypodermic cases at an extra charge of 2s. A nickel-plated detachable finger-grip, shown in the illustration both separately and in position on the syringe, as *E*, can be supplied at an extra charge of 6d.



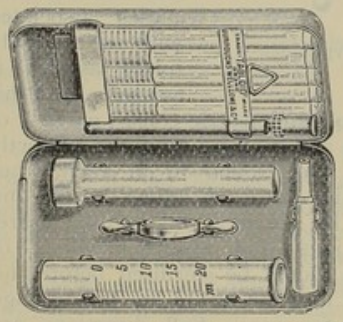
The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Serum Syringe in Case

The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Serum Syringe is adapted for use with all serums. The working parts are made entirely of glass, the needle being attached to the nozzle by a flexible rubber joint. The use of packing material is obviated, and no lubricant is necessary. The parts are easily separable for sterilisation. Made in five sizes, 2 c.c., 3 c.c., 5 c.c., 10 c.c., and 20 c.c., each in a metal case, complete with two needles.

Needles for B. W. & Co. Hypodermic and Serum Syringes are supplied in steel, platino-iridium, gold, etc., etc.

The 'Tabloid' brand Hypodermic Cases, fitted with 'Tabloid' brand products and syringe, form complete and compact hypodermic outfits. Various patterns are made in leather, also in nickel-plated metal, aluminium, gun-metal, silver and gold.

The No. 10 Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' brand Pocket Case is one of the more recently issued hypodermic equipments. It is made of nickel-plated metal and its measurements are $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. It is fitted with the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe (capacity min. 20) with detachable finger-grip and two regular steel needles. Each part of the syringe is separately held in a holdfast clip. A hinged rack carries five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products. Each case is supplied with a doeskin cover.



No. 12. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case.

For complete list and full particulars of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Syringes and Cases see General Price List.

'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS

THE 'Wellcome' Brand Products have been accorded a most gratifying reception by physicians and pharmacists who recognise the paramount importance of prescribing and dispensing chemicals and galenicals of constant and reliable therapeutic activity and uniform purity.

Several important additions have been made to the original list, but special attention is directed to the 'Wellcome' Brand Standardised Liquid and Granular Extracts. These are standardised to represent definite quantities, not of total alkaloids, but of the active principle of the drug so far as possible. With the exception of the B.P. preparations, which are prepared strictly according to the official directions, they are made by a special process embodying the latest researches on the subject. 'Wellcome' Brand Granular Extracts possess many advantages over the usual form of solid extracts, their therapeutic activity is uniform, their convenience in weighing and general manipulation is greatly appreciated in dispensing. The usual soft extract after weighing can only be handled with great difficulty—a condition which often leads to inaccuracy of medicament in the finished article. Such inconvenience and error are entirely avoided by using the 'Wellcome' Granular Extracts.

Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand, is prepared specially for anæsthesia, and conforms to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia. It is frequently maintained that one reason for the varying results obtained in anæsthesia is the difference in the chloroform employed, and that this is due either to the material used in its manufacture, or to the method of preparation.

It has recently been demonstrated that a proportion of Ethyl Chloride, so small as hardly to be capable of detection by chemical means, is often present in chloroform, and has a marked beneficial influence on its action as an anæsthetic. (Wade and Finnemore, Journal of the Chemical Society, 1904, 85, 938.)

To overcome the difficulty occasioned by the variability above referred to, 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform has been introduced. This is particularly characterised by containing a small but definite amount of Ethyl Chloride. In its production the most scrupulous care is taken to ensure the highest attainable degree of purity, and especially, freedom from irritating products of decomposition.

Whilst recognising that the quality of the chloroform employed is but one factor in the successful use of this anæsthetic, it is

believed that the introduction of a chloroform of unvarying reliability will prove of service to the medical profession.

The recognised doses of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals are indicated on the labels for the convenience of both the prescriber and dispenser.

'WELLCOME' BRAND CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS

Aconitine, 'Wellcome' Brand

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum Napellus*, free from pseudaconitine and japaconitine, and from the non-toxic aconine and benzaconine. The maximum dose may be considered to be gr. 1/640 (United States Dispensatory). As aconitine is such a powerful poison, it should be prescribed and dispensed with the utmost caution.

Aconitine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

The most suitable salt of aconitine for therapeutic use, being readily soluble in water, perfectly stable, and of uniform composition. The remarks as to purity and dosage of the alkaloid apply to this salt also.

Aloin, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

This is barbaloin, and is free from resin.

Aloin, Crystal, 'Wellcome' Brand

This is barbaloin in well-defined crystals, and is free from resin.

Atropine, 'Wellcome' Brand

The pure crystallised alkaloid, free from hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

Atropine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared from pure atropine.

Berberine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

The salt of an alkaloid obtained from *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Bismuth Carbonate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Bismuth Salicylate, 'Wellcome' Brand (physiologically pure)

Contains the proper proportion of bismuth combined with pure salicylic acid, and is uniform in composition.

Bismuth Subgallate, 'Wellcome' Brand

In a state of very fine powder.

Bismuth Subnitrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Caffeine Citrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Calcium Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Calcium Hypophosphite, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

This salt is readily soluble in water, forming a clear solution. It conforms strictly in all respects to the B.P. requirements.

For prices, see separate list

Calomel, 'Wellcome' Brand. (*See* **Mercury Subchloride**)

Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared specially for anæsthesia and conforming to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

Chrysarobin, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Cocaine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand**

Cocaine Hydrochloride, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Codeine, 'Wellcome' Brand

Codeine Phosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This is the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha, and not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as Emetine.

Emetine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

This is the most suitable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.

Ergotin (Ext. Ergotæ P.B.) 'Wellcome' Brand

Made from specially selected Spanish ergot, carefully hand-picked and freed from all foreign matter.

Eserine, 'Wellcome' Brand (*See* **Physostigmine**)

Euonymin (Ext. Euonymi Siccum P.B.), 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared from the pure drug *Euonymus atropurpureus*, carefully picked over by hand before extraction.

Extracts, Granular (Standardised) (*See page* xxvii)

Extracts, Liquid (Standardised) (*See page* xxv)

Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum Hydrochloricum cryst. Ger.), 'Wellcome' Brand

Guaiacol Camphorate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand

This is in the form of scales which are readily and completely soluble in water. It is prepared with the most scrupulous care from fresh blood, and is free from fibrin, serum, fat, and other undesirable constituents.

Homatropine Hydrobromide, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.

Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

This salt of the pure white alkaloid is readily soluble in water.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

The alkaloid *hyoscine* has also been designated *scopolamine*, with reference to its source. The name recognised by the British Pharmacopœia is here adopted.

For prices, see separate list

Hyoscyamine, 'Wellcome' Brand
This alkaloid is free from atropine and hyoscine.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Ipecacuanha sine Emetina, 'Wellcome' Brand
This is ipecacuanha from which the emetic principles have been extracted. It is practically free from alkaloid.

Iridin (Ext. Iridis Siccum), 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared from the carefully selected genuine drug *Iris versicolor*.

Iron and Ammonium Citrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Iron and Ammonium Citrate (*Green*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This preparation differs slightly in composition from the official citrate, it contains about 15 per cent. of iron, and is readily soluble in water, affording a bright green solution.

Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Iron Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand
In handsome scales, readily soluble in warm water.

Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This preparation, in handsome greenish scales, is distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by its ready solubility in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of iron.

Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This is a soluble ferric phosphate, in the form of bright green scales, and corresponds to the preparation recognised by the United States Pharmacopœia.

Iron Phosphate with Arsenic (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This preparation contains 0·5 per cent. arsenious anhydride, B.P., but is otherwise identical with Iron Phosphate *(Soluble)*.

Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This is a soluble ferric pyrophosphate, in the form of green scales, and corresponds to the preparation recognised by the United States Pharmacopœia.

Leptandrin, 'Wellcome' Brand
The true resinous principle of *Leptandra virginica*, as distinguished from much of the leptandrin of commerce, which is merely an extract.

Lithium Benzoate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Lithium Citrate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Lithium Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This is a scale salt, readily soluble in water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.

For prices, see separate list

Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation contains 0·5 per cent. of arsenious anhydride, B.P., but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).

Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation contains 15 per cent. of quinine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).

Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation contains 1 per cent. of strychnine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*).

Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This scale salt dissolves readily in warm water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron.

Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation is readily soluble in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.

Manganese Peroxide (*Pure*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

In distinction from the crude mineral usually found in commerce, this preparation possesses a high degree of purity, and is specially adapted for medicinal use. It contains approximately 85 per cent. of manganese peroxide, MnO_2.

Mercury Iodide, Red, B.P. (Mercuric Iodide), 'Wellcome' Brand

Mercury Iodide, Yellow (Pure Mercurous Iodide), 'Wellcome' Brand

A true mercurous iodide, definite and constant in composition. Contains no free mercury.

Mercury Oleate, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation contains an amount of mercury equivalent to 20 per cent. of mercuric oxide.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Mercury Subchloride, B.P. (Calomel), 'Wellcome' Brand

This drug is of uniform physical character, being prepared by sublimation. It is free from mercuric chloride and other contaminations.

Morphine Acetate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Morphine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing.

For prices, see separate list

Morphine Phosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand
Soluble 1 in 8 of water, and perfectly stable and uniform in composition.

Morphine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand
The same remarks apply to this salt of morphine as to the hydrochloride.

Morphine Tartrate, 'Wellcome' Brand
This salt conforms strictly to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia.

Pelletierine Tannate, 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark.

Physostigmine Hydrobromide (Eserine Hydrobromide), 'Wellcome' Brand

Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), 'Wellcome' Brand

Physostigmine Sulphate (Eserine Sulphate), 'Wellcome' Brand

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand
The 'Wellcome' Brand salts of pilocarpine are free from the less active isopilocarpine and the inactive pilocarpidine. Their purity is guaranteed by the melting point, which is indicated on each package.

Pilocarpine Nitrate, 'Wellcome' Brand
This salt of pilocarpine is stable, and is the one best adapted for general use.

Piperine, 'Wellcome' Brand
The pure, crystallised alkaloid of black pepper.

Podophyllin (Podophylli Resina P.B.), 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared strictly in accordance with the official method, from a carefully-selected drug.

Quinine Bihydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Bisulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Hypophosphite, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Phosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Quinate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Salicylate, 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.

Quinine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand
This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk

For prices, see separate list

will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing. Orders for Quinine Sulphate should indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

Quinine Sulphate (*Large Flake*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This is the official salt in the usual bulky form of light feathery crystals. We commend in preference the compact crystals (which occupy one-third the space) as being more portable and convenient. Orders should indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

Scammony Resin, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

This resin is issued in a form specially convenient for dispensing.

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

This is presented in the form of colourless crystalline flakes which are permanent in the air.

Sodium Hypophosphite (*Pure Crystals*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This crystalline salt contains one molecule of water of crystallization. It is free from phosphate and phosphite.

Sodium Salicylate, B.P. (*physiologically pure*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This salt is issued in "powder" and in "flake." Orders should indicate which is required.

Sodium Salicylate, Natural, 'Wellcome' Brand

This salt is prepared from genuine oil of wintergreen.

Sparteine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Strychnine, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Strychnine Hydrochloride, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised Liquid Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand

Aconite, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Belladonna, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 0·75 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Calabar Bean, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, but is standardised to contain 0·15 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

For prices, see separate list

Cinchona, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain 5 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Cinchona (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process, and standardised to contain 5 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Coca, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, but is standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of petroleum ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Coca (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process, and standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of petroleum ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Colchicum Seeds, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of Colchicine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Gelsemium, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of Gelsemine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Hydrastis, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, but is standardised to contain 2·5 gm. Hydrastine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Hyoscyamus, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Hyoscyamus (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

Ipecacuanha, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain from 2 gm. to 2·25 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Jaborandi (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process and standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of Pilocarpine in 100 c.c. of extract. One part by volume represents one part by weight of standard drug.

For prices, see separate list

Nux Vomica, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 1·5 gm. of Strychnine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Opium, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared strictly according to the official method, and is standardised to contain 0·75 gm. of Morphine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Opium (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process by which the Narcotine is removed, and the extract rendered miscible with water. It is standardised to contain 0·75 gm. of Morphine in 100 c.c. of extract, and is of identical strength to the B.P. preparation.

Cascara Sagrada, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Ergot, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is prepared strictly according to the official method.

STANDARDISED GRANULAR EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Belladonna (Green), Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Corresponds to the B.P. Extract, but is standardised to contain 1 per cent. of total alkaloid.

Hyoscyamus, Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Corresponds to the B.P. Extract, but is standardised to contain 0·2 per cent. of total alkaloid.

Nux Vomica, Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Corresponds to the B.P. Extract, and contains 5 per cent. of Strychnine.

Opium, Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract, and contains 20 per cent. of Morphine.

Ergot, Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract. One part is equivalent to six parts of picked Spanish Ergot.

Rhubarb, Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made by a special process whereby the full therapeutic value of the rhubarb is retained.

Also various other products issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand.

For prices, see separate list

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Photographic Chemicals

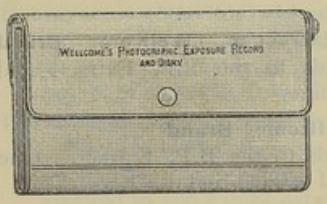
'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals save time and disappointment, especially when photography is only practised at intervals. They are of special service to the physician or surgeon, since they provide the means of preparing fresh active solutions, as required for use, without the trouble and time involved in weighing the various ingredients. They save space also, being much more convenient to store than solutions. 'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are compact, portable, and keep perfectly in all climates, and in these as in all other respects are much preferable to stock solutions, however concentrated. For X-ray work, 'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are exceptionally reliable and convenient. *(See page* lxxvii.*)* The list includes a full range of reliable formulæ for developing, toning, reducing, intensifying, etc., *see Price List after Diary*. Special booklet supplied gratis on request.

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Photographic Outfit

The compactness and portability of 'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are well exhibited in this neat metal case, which measures only $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in., and contains materials for compounding 44 ounces of Metol-Quinol Developer, 40 ounces of Pyro Developer, 30 ounces of Toning Solution, also Tabloid' Potassium Bromide and 'Tabloid' Hypo. It constitutes a complete chemical outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, lantern slides, 'gaslight' and bromide papers, also for toning and fixing P.O.P.

See also Price List

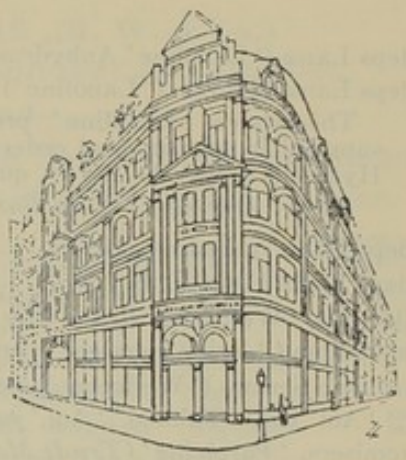
Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, 1906



This pocket encyclopædia of photographic facts, figures and formulæ, is essential to the busy medical photographer. Each copy contains a calculator, which indicates the correct exposure under any condition *by the turn of a single scale*. There are ruled pages for recording details of exposures, as well as memoranda and diary pages. The list of Plate Speeds is revised to date and extended. Two editions are issued: The Northern Hemisphere Edition for all countries between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer (about 20° N.): the Southern Hemisphere and Tropical Edition for all countries south of the Tropic of Cancer.

See also Price List

PRICE LIST
OF
FINE PRODUCTS
ISSUED BY
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co



CHIEF OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES
LONDON

o o o

Works and Laboratories—DARTFORD KENT, ENG.

o o o

London Telephone Number—"CENTRAL 13300" (six lines)
Address for Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"TABLOID, LONDON"
A.B.C. and LIEBER'S *Telegraphic Codes used*
Hours of Business in London—
9 A.M. to 6 P.M. *Saturdays*—9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

o o o

Depôts to which colonial and Italian orders and communications should be addressed

AUSTRALASIAN OFFICE—481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.
SOUTH AFRICAN OFFICE—5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN
ITALIAN DEPÔT—14, VIA CARLO ALBERTO, MILAN

o o o

Sydney G.P.O. Box—"1446"
Sydney Telephone Number—"2332"
Australasian Cable Address—"TABLOID, SYDNEY"
Hours of Business in Sydney—
8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. *Saturdays*—8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

o o o

Cape Town G.P.O. Box—"1013"
Cape Town Telephone Number—"698"
Cape Town Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, CAPE TOWN"
Hours of Business in Cape Town—
8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. *Saturdays*—8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

o o o

IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE PRICES BE NOT MENTIONED TO PATIENTS.

o o o

London Prices, subject to alteration without notice.

		Prices in London
Adeps Lanæ ('Lanoline' Anhydros.), 'Dartring' Brand ...	per lb.	3/4
Adeps Lanæ Hydros. ('Lanoline') 'Dartring' Brand ...	,,	2/8

The above 'Lanoline' products ('Dartring' Brand), are supplied in execution of orders for Adeps Lanæ or Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus unless the B.J.D. quality be distinctly specified.

For 'Dartring' 'Lanoline' Preparations see pages xxxix *and* xl.

Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., B.J.D.	per lb.	1/0
Adeps Lanæ Hydros., B.J.D.	,,	0/9

Alkaloids, 'Wellcome' Brand (*See pages* xix *to* xxv)

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vereker'	each	6/0

Antitoxic Serums ('Wellcome,') etc. (*See pages* l *and* li)

TRADE MARK 'Aol' (*See* 'Tabloid' 'Aol,' *page* lv)

Atomisers, 'Paroleine' (*Trade Mark*) (B. W. & Co.)

The Naso-pharyngeal	each	3/6
Tongue Depressor for same	,,	2/6

Bandages, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These bandages effect a great economy in space for storage. Each is packed in a carton.

Open Wove, 2½ in. × 6 yds.	per doz.	4/0
Flannel, 2½ in. × 5 yds.	,,	12/0
Triangular (Pictorial) 2 in each packet ...	...per doz. packets	9/0

Beef and Iron Wine (B. W. & Co.)—

8 oz. bottles	per doz.	22/0
16 oz. bottles	,,	42/0

Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine (B. W. & Co.)—

8 oz. bottles	,,	27/0
16 oz. bottles	,,	50/0

Beef Juice, The Perfected Wyeth	per doz. bots.	38/0

TRADE MARK 'Borofax.'—A protective, antiseptic and sedative dressing which never becomes rancid. It counteracts the effects of sunburn, east wind and excessive heat or cold.

In collapsible tubes	per doz.	6/0
,, ,, (large)	,,	10/0

'Brockedon' Products—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are the successors to, and sole proprietors of, the business of BROCKEDON, who, in 1842, ORIGINATED COMPRESSED MEDICINES in the shape of bi-convex discs—issued under the designation of "Compressed Pills"

'Brockedon' Compressed Pure Bi-carbonate of Soda.
'Brockedon' Compressed Pure Bi-carbonate of Potass.
'Brockedon' Compressed Pure Chlorate of Potass.

In boxes, per doz. 4/0, 8/6 and 22/0.

Carbolised Tow, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In 2 oz. packets	,,	3/6

Cascara, Liquid Extract (*See* 'Valoid' Brand Cascara *page* lxviii)

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (*See pages* xix–xxv)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

CHESTS AND CASES (B. W. & Co.)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand—

Compact, portable cases, fitted with the necessary reagents and apparatus for conducting analyses of water, sewage, or urine.

		Prices in London
No. 500.	'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (Registered). Size 12½ × 10½ × 4¾ in. Complete with 'Soloid' Brand products, apparatus, etc.	Each 42/0
,, 501.	'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (Registered). *(The 'British Army Regulation').* Made of seasoned mahogany, well screwed together. Measurements, including cover, 13¼ × 11½ × 5½ in. Containing 'Soloid' Brand products, apparatus, analytical chart, etc. Complete, with waterproof canvas cover and all necessary straps (shoulder or saddle)	73/6
,, 502.	'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case (Registered). In polished mahogany. Measurements, 18½ × 11⅞ × 5¼ in., complete with 'Soloid' Brand products and apparatus, and a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia ...	63/0
,, 510.	'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (Registered). Measurements, 5¾ × 2¾ × 1¼ in. Made of nickel-plated metal, complete with 'Soloid' Brand products, urinometer, Esbach's albuminometer, analysis charts, pipette, test tubes, special lamp, etc. In doeskin cover	25/0
	The following apparatus can be obtained separately—	
	Esbach's albuminometer	3/4
	Urinometer	3/4
	Graduated 30 c.c. immersion tube ...	1/3
	2 test tubes	0/3
	Or above set complete ...	7/6

Antiseptic Cases 'Soloid' Brand—

No. 400.	'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements, 6¾ × 5¼ × 2¼ in. Fitted with 4 featherweight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products.	
	In solid Cowhide, unlined ... *approx. price*	27/6
	In Cowhide ... ... ,,	31/6
,, 401.	'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements, 8½ × 5½ × 2¾ in. Fitted with 5 feather-weight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products. In Cowhide *approx. price*	37/6
,, 410.	'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements, 10½ × 6 × 7½ in. Fitted with 18 stoppered bottles of 'Soloid' Brand products, and tray for dressings, etc. In black japanned metal ... ...*approx. price*	60/0
	Prices depend upon the equipment selected.	

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) *(continued)*

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain complete hypodermic outfits, consisting of syringe and needles, and from 5 to 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products. The Hypodermic and Ophthalmic Cases also contain 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products. The cases are prepared in gold, silver, gun-metal or aluminium, and in a great variety of fancy leathers. The gun-metal and aluminium cases may be readily sterilized.

		Prices in London Each
No. 3.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case, with syringe, needles and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	12/6
	In Pigskin or Brown or Green Seal Leather ...	14/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	21/0
,, 5.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted as No. 3 case.	
	In Morocco Leather	15/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	20/0
	In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0
,, 6.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contents as No. 3 case. In aluminium, fluted or hammered	15/0
,, 7.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with syringe, needles, and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc., in detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame. In Aluminium or in Gun-metal	15/0
,, 9.	Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case (Registered). Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Nickel-plated metal, with hinged rack holding 8 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Fitted with the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe, 2 regular steel needles, etc. In doeskin cover ...	15/0
,, 10.	Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Nickel-plated. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe, (each part being separately held in a holdfast clip), two needles, and 5 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in a hinged rack. In doeskin cover ...	11/6
,, 21.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with syringe, needles, 9 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, capsule of ether, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	17/6
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	21/0
	In Crushed Morocco, Lizard or Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

		Prices in London
		Each
No. 22.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contents as No. 21 case. In Aluminium, fluted or hammered	15/0
,, 23.	Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. In Gun-metal, or in Aluminium, with nickel-plated aseptic frame and revolving rack. Contents the same as No. 21 Case, with the addition of an exploring needle	18/0
,, 28.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 12 tubes 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.	
	In Morocco Leather or Brown or Green Seal Leather	7/6
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	8/6
,, 30.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Containing syringe, needles, and 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.	
	In Morocco Leather	15/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	20/0
	In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	25/0
,, 31.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contents as No. 30 Case.	
	In Aluminium, fluted or hammered	15/0
,, 32.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket Case. (*The Mussel Shell.*) (Registered.) Contains nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, and 5 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Measurements, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Enclosed in leather cover.	
	In nickel-plated metal	10/6
	In silver...	18/6
,, 33.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Solid silver. Measurements, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains solid silver patent hypodermic syringe, silver-mounted needles, 1 tube 'Soloid,' and 14 tubes 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products	210/0
,, 35.	Gold Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains a solid gold patent hypodermic syringe, with 2 gold-mounted platino-iridium needles, 2 capped stoppered bottles, pestle and mortar, one tube of 'Soloid' and 15 tubes 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in hinged rack ...	£90
,, 50.	Veterinary Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains veterinary hypodermic syringe, 3 needles and 4 tubes 'Tabloid' Veterinary Hypodermic products.	
	In nickel-plated metal	25/0

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in London

No. 70. Dental Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted with nickel-plated syringe, platino-iridium needle, gilt dental needle, capsule of ether, and 6 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Each

In Morocco Leather 18/0
In Brown Seal Leather 21/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather 24/0

,, 80. Hypodermic and Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket Case. (*The 'British Army Regulation.'*) Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products and 11 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products. In Aluminium ... 15/0

The preceding quotations are for fitted cases containing nickel-plated syringe—except Nos. 9 and 10 (All-Glass Syringe), No. 33 (Solid Silver Syringe) and No. 35 (Solid Gold Syringe). In place of the nickel-plated syringe, the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe (*see page* xvii) can be fitted at an extra charge of 2/0.

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain within a very small compass comprehensive outfits of fine drugs, in doses of high accuracy. They provide the best medical equipments for the country practitioner, as well as for explorers, missionaries, planters, etc. They are fitted, according to the purpose for which they are required, with 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' and other fine products, B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringes, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, emergency dressings, &c.

Unless otherwise stated, these cases are bound in morocco, but for hard wear or tropical climates they are also supplied in cowhide or pigskin.

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement.

No. 112. 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ in., nickel-plated ... ... *approx.* 6/0

,, 114. 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. (The Alpine.) Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. In Morocco Leather ,, 18/0

,, 115. 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 17/6
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 21/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 26/6
In Seal Leather ... ... ,, 29/0
In Crocodile Leather ... ... ,, 35/0

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

		Prices in London
No. 116.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	Each
	In Morocco Leather	*approx.* 21/0
	In Cowhide	,, 24/0
	In Seal Leather	,, 27/6
,, 117.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3$ in.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	,, 25/0
	In Pigskin	,, 32/0
	In Green Seal Leather	,, 35/0
	In Crocodile Leather...	,, 50/0
,, 122.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket Case. Measurements, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. In Morocco Leather	,, 8/6
,, 123.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	
	In Morocco Leather...	,, 10/0
	In Pigskin	,, 13/0
	In Seal Leather	,, 17/6
	In Lizard or Brown or Green Crocodile	,, 25/0
,, 124.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Similar to No. 123 Case.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	,, 15/0
	In Pigskin	,, 17/6
	In Seal Leather	,, 21/0
	In Crocodile Leather	,, 35/0
,, 125.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. *(Emergency).* Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	,, 24/0
	In Pigskin	,, 26/6
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	,, 28/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,, 42/0
,, 126.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.	
	In Morocco or Cowhide	,, 27/6
	In Pigskin	,, 31/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	,, 32/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,, 51/0
,, 127.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products in unbreakable feather-weight containers.	
	In Cowhide or Pigskin	,, 47/6
,, 134.	'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 16/0
	In solid Cowhide, unlined	,, 16/6
	In Cowhide	,, 17/6
	In Pigskin	,, 22/6
	In Brown Seal Leather	,, 25/0
	In Crocodile Leather...	,, 35/0

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in London

No. 135. 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case (*Registered*). Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. In Morocco Leather *approx.* Each 26/0

,, 136. 'Tabloid' Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ in.
In solid Cowhide, unlined ... ... ,, 20/0
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 21/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 30/0

,, 137. 'Tabloid' Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 30/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 34/0

,, 138. 'Tabloid' Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products in unbreakable feather-weight tubes.
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 42/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 47/0

,, 139. 'Tabloid' Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products in unbreakable feather-weight tubes.
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 70/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 72/0

,, 140. 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. In Morocco Leather... ... ... ,, 17/6

,, 141. 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Case. Similar in design to No. 117, with the addition of a compartment for pill boxes. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 26/0

,, 200. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case *(Physician's Cycle Handle Bar)*. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. In black enamelled Cowhide ... ... ,, 31/6

,, 202. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case *(Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar)* Measurements, $11 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Contains 12 phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, etc. In black enamelled Cowhide ... ,, 42/0

,, 204. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case, *(Yacht's Life-buoy)*. Diameter $11\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains six 1 oz. corked bottles and nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. metal screw capped bottles, minor surgical instruments and dressings, and 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products ... ... ,, 63/0

,, 206. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest. Measurements, $14\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Similar to No. 208 Case. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide. Fitted with twelve $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products ... ... ,, 84/0

,, 208. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements, $15\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 9$ in. Contains 12 stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide ... ... ,, 115/6

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*) — Prices in London

No. 209. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case *(Registered)*. Measurements, 10 × 5 × 6½ in. Contains 46 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, hypodermic syringe, needles, etc. — Each

In Morocco Leather or Cowhide ... ... *approx.* 105/0

In Pigskin ... ... ,, 117/6

,, 218. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case *(Registered)*. Measurements, 9¾ × 4¼ × 6 in. Contains 33 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc.

In Cowhide or Levant Morocco Leather ... ,, 75/0

In Pigskin ... ... ,, 86/0

,, 219. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case. Measurements, 13½ × 6 × 6¼ in. Contains 8 stoppered and 40 corked phials fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, hypodermic syringe, etc. In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 126/0

,, 220. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case *(Registered)*. Measurements, 14 × 5½ × 9½ in. Contains 8 stoppered and 42 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.

In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 126/0

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 150/0

,, 221. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case *(Registered)*. Measurements, 14 × 5½ × 9½ in. Fitted as No. 220 Case with the addition of 9 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products and an ether bottle.

In *extra finish* Morocco or Cowhide ... ... ,, 231/0

In Pigskin ... ... ,, 263/0

In *extra finish* Crocodile Leather ... ... ,, 294/0

,, 227. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case, *(Registered)*. Measurements, 6½ × 3¾ × 3 in. Contains 46 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with leather.

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 80/0

In Pigskin ... ... ,, 85/0

,, 229. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case, *(Registered)*. Measurements, 8½ × 5¼ × 3¾ in. Contains 40 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products. Made of metal covered with Cowhide ... ... ,, 90/0

,, 231. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case *(Registered)*. Measurements, 10¾ × 7½ × 3 in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., as recommended in Sir W. Moore's Manual of Family Medicine for India, minor surgical instruments, etc. In black japanned metal ... ... ,, 73/6

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in London

No. 250. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest. Measurements, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 36 stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand and other fine products of B. W. & Co. Made of japanned iron, air and water-tight. Weight, fitted, about 40 lb. Each from 210/0

,, 251. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest. Measurements, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 40 unbreakable feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. Made of Aluminium. Weight, when complete, about 27 lbs. ... ... *approx. price* 480/0

,, 252. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest (The Indian). Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, glass-stoppered bottles, etc. Weight about 12 lbs. Made of seasoned and polished teak wood ... ... ,, 77/6

,, 254. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest (The Indian). Measurements, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. Made of japanned metal. Weight about 12 lbs. ... ... ,, 70/0

,, 255. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest. Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 18 glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products, etc. In black japanned metal, design as No. 256 ... ... ,, 84/0

Aluminium 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Kept in stock and designs to order. Fitted complete from 200/0 to 600/0.

No. 256. 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest. Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 255 Chest, with the exception that the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products are in unbreakable feather-weight containers. In Aluminium ... ... *approx. price.* 200/0

*,, 600. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Fitted with 8 oval bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside and enamelled white inside. Complete ... ... ,, 10/0
* If desired the cases are supplied empty ... 5/0

*,, 601. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Fitted with 6 glass bottles (100) of 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal Case, japanned black outside, and enamelled white inside. Complete ... ... ,, 11/0
* If desired the cases are supplied empty ... 4/0

*,, 602. 'Tabloid' Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 8 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with 12 bottles (100) of 'Tabloid' Brand products. In metal case, japanned black outside and enamelled white inside. Complete ... ... ,, 22/0
* If desired the cases are supplied empty ... 7/0

* These cases, whether supplied full or empty, are sold on the express condition that they shall be used for the products of

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Chests and Cases (B. W. & Co.) (*continued*)

For illustrations see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*) — Prices in London

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. only, and if re-sold by the purchaser shall be re-sold on the like express condition. The acceptance of the cases will be treated as an acknowledgment that they are sold on these terms. If the purchaser does not agree he is requested to return the cases at once. — Each

No. 300. 'Tabloid' Brand Antidote Case. Measurements, 12 × 6 × 3 in. Contains 21 phials of 'Tabloid' Brand Antidotes, stomach syphon-tube, catheter, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, etc., etc.
approx. price 42/0

Prices depend upon the outfit selected.

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand

Convenient Pocket-Cases carrying a supply of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products of mydriatic, myotic, astringent and ocular-anæsthetic drugs of exceptional purity, prepared in accurate doses, adapted for immediate administration.

No. 90. Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, 2 × 1½ × 1 in. Fitted with 9 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products, solution dropper, etc., etc. — Each.
In Morocco or Brown Seal Leather 10/6
In Crushed Morocco or Brown Crocodile Leather 12/6

,, 91. Aseptic Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. *(Registered).* Measurements, 2¼ × 1¼ × ⅝ in. In nickel-plated metal with nickel-plated rack for carrying tubes of ophthalmic products 10/6

Chloroform 'Wellcome' Brand *(See page* xxi*).*

Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract *(See 'Kepler' Solution page* xlvi*).*

Cotton Wool, Pleated, Compressed, Plain and Medicated 'Tabloid' Brand.

Absorbent, in 2 oz. packets	per doz.	4/0
Boric, in 2 oz. packets	,,	4/0
Double Cyanide, in 1 oz. packets	,,	3/6

TRADE MARK 'DARTRING' BRAND PRODUCTS

The 'Dartring' Brand appears on all labels of the genuine original 'Lanoline' products.

'DARTRING'

TRADE MARK

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE' is prepared by a special process from the highly purified cholesterin fat of lamb's wool. It was officially indicated as the standard Hydrous Wool Fat in the *British Pharmacopœia Addendum.*

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Dartring' Brand Products (*continued*)

'DARTRING' BRAND— Prices in London

,, 'Lanoline' (*Adeps Lanæ Hydros.*) in 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins ... ... per lb. 2/8

,, 'Lanoline' Anhydrous (*Adeps Lanæ*) in 1 lb. tins ,, 3/4

Adeps Lanæ Hydros., B.J.D. ... ... ,, 0/9

Adeps Lanæ Anhydros, B.J.D. ... ,, 1/0

Note.—If this quality of Adeps Lanæ Hydros., or of Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., be required, the letters B.J.D. must be specified.

,, 'Lanoline,' Veterinary, in 1 lb. tins ... ... per lb. 1/0

,, ,, Ointment Base, 1 lb. tins ... ... ,, 2/2

,, ,, Ointment Base, Anhydrous ... ... ,, 2/10

,, ,, Cold Cream, 2 oz. pots ... ...per doz. 14/0

,, ,, Pomade, 2 oz. pots ... ... ,, 14/0

,, ,, Shaving Soap (in sticks) ... ... ,, 8/0

,, ,, Toilet (in specimen boxes) ... per gross 26/0

,, ,, Toilet (*collapsible tubes*) ... per doz. 4/6 and 9/0

,, ,, Toilet Powder (*in tin boxes*) ... ... per doz. 4/6

,, ,, Toilet Soap (in boxes of three tablets) ... ... per doz. tablets 4/6

,, ,, Ichthyol Soap ... ... ,, ,, 6/0

,, ,, Pine Tar Soap ... ... ,, ,, 6/0

'Lanesine' 'Dartring' Brand (*see page* xlvi)

Also other preparations issued under the 'Dartring' Brand.

Dialysed Iron (Wyeth)—

4 oz. bottles with droppers ... ...per doz. 26/0

16 oz. ,, ,, ... ,, 42/0

Dressings, Surgical, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Bandages, Carbolised Tow, Cotton Wool, Gauze, Lint*)

Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr. Ward Cousins' design), in four sizes :—

Boxes of 36 ... ... per doz. boxes, 18/0

Probe and Forceps combined, for insertion or extraction of the drum ... ... per doz. 12/0

TRADE MARK **'Elixoid' Brand Products**

The word 'Elixoid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Agreeably flavoured, elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of drugs.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

,, Ammonium Valerianate, 8 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 30/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand.

TRADE MARK **'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES**

The word 'Enule' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

In 'Enule' Suppositories, the active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass by a special process. Each 'Enule' product is enclosed in a sheath of pure tinfoil. (*See page* 47)

Each kind is packed in boxes of a dozen (of one strength).

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories (*continued*)

'ENULE' BRAND—

No.		Prices in London
,, 10	Belladonna Extract—gr. ¼	per doz. boxes, 18/0
,, 11	,, ,, gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 12	,, ,, gr. 1 ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 9	Bismuth Subgallate—gr. 10 ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 14	Cocaine Hydrochloride—gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 25	Gall and Opium ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 1	Glycerin, Anhydrous—95 % Children' size ,, ,,	9/0
,, 2	,, ,, ,, Adult's size ,, ,,	9/0
,, 5	'Hazeline' Compound ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
	See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page xliii	
,, 24	'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)* 0·001 gramme per doz. boxes	30/0
,, 19	Lead and Opium ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 3	Meat, Predigested—Children's size ... ,, ,,	12/0
,, 4	,, ,, Adults' size ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 6	Milk, Predigested—Children's size ... ,, ,,	12/0
,, 7	,, ,, Adults' size ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 15	Morphine and Belladonna ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 16	Morphine Hydrochloride—gr. ¼ ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 17	,, ,, gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 18	,, ,, gr. 1 ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 20	Opium Extract, gr. 1... ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 13	Quassin, Amorphous, gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 8	Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 5 ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 21	Santonin, gr. 3 ... ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 23	Soap Compound ... ... ,, ,,	12/0

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand.

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool, dry place.

Ergot, Liquid Extract (*see 'Valoid' Brand Ergot, page* lxviii *and 'Wellcome Brand Chemicals, page* xxvii.)

Extracts, Liquid and Granular, Standardised 'Wellcome' Brand (*see pages* xxv *to* xxvii).

Ether, glass capsules, each containing min. 60 ... ... per doz. 3/0

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS

Diazyme	4 oz. bottles, per doz.	21/0
,, ...	8 oz. ,, ,,	36/0
'Enzymol' (*Trade Mark*)	4 oz. ,, ,,	24/0
Glycerinum Pepticum	4 oz. ,, ,,	22/0
,, ,, ...	16 oz. ,, ,,	72/0
'Panopepton' (*Trade Mark*)	6 oz. ,, ,,	24/0
,, ...	12 oz. ,, ,,	40/0
'Pepsencia' (*Trade Mark*)	4 oz. ,, ,,	21/0
,, ...	8 oz. ,, ,,	36/0
Pepsin (Fairchild), powder or scales ...	¾ oz. ,, ,,	12/0
,, ,, ,, ...	1 oz. ,, ,,	30/0
,, ,, ,, ...	¼ lb. ,, each	7/0
,, ,, ,, ...	½ lb. ,, ,,	12/6
,, ,, ,, ...	1 lb. ,,	23/0

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Fairchild' Digestive Preparations (*continued*)

Prices in London

'Peptogenic Milk Powder' (*Trade Mark*), small and large bottles ... ... per doz. 21/0 and 40/0
Trypsin (Fairchild) Pure ... ... 1 drachm bottles, per doz. 54/0
'Zymine,' (*Trade Mark*) ¼ oz. and 1 oz. bottles per doz. 12/0 and 36/0
'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes, in boxes containing 12 tubes ... ... per doz. boxes 14/0

'PEPULE' BRAND—

,, *Pepsin, gr. 1 (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... per doz. 6/0 and 16/0
,, *Pepsin, gr. 3 (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 10/0 ,, 27/0
,, Pepsin and 'Zymine,' (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 18/0 ,, 54/0
,, Pepsin, Bismuth and 'Zymine' (*sugar-coated*) bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 12/0 ,, 36/0
,, *'Zymine,' (*Trade Mark*), gr. 3 (*sugar-coated*) bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 12/0 ,, 36/0
,, *'Zymine' Compound (*sugar-coated*), bottles of 25 and 100 ... ... ,, 12/0 ,, 36/0

Fehling's Test, 'Soloid' Brand
In cartons of 24 ... ... per doz. 9/0
Galenicals, 'Wellcome' Brand (*See pages* xix *to* xxvii)
Gauze, Pleated, Medicated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—
Boric, in packets of 3 yards ... ... ,, 7/6
Double Cyanide, in packets of 3 yards... ... ... ,, 7/6
Sal Alembroth, 1 % ,, 3 ,, ... ,, 7/0
Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories (*See page* xli)
In boxes of 12 (Children's or Adults' sizes) ... per doz. boxes 8/6
Glycerinum Pepticum (*see 'Fairchild' preparations, page* xli)
Glycerole of Chloride of Iron, Wyeth ... ... per doz. 32/0

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND PREPARATIONS

'Hazeline' Brand of Distilled *Hamamelis Virginiana*—
In 4 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 14/0
,, 16 oz. ,, ... ,, 42/0
'Hazeline' Cream—
Glass pots holding about 2 ozs. ... ... ,, 10/0
In collapsible tubes ... ... ,, 6/0
,, ,, (*large*) ... ... ,, 10/0
Vulcanite Nozzles—attachable to tubes ... ... ,, 4/6

---

*'TABLOID'
is the trade mark of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'PEPULE'
is the trade mark of
Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
have ceased to prepare
'Tabloid' products of the
'Fairchild' digestive ferments,
and now supply
'Pepule' products of these ferments
which are prepared by
Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Hazeline' Brand Preparations (*continued*)— Prices in London

"'Hazeline' Snow" (*Trade Mark*)—
In glass pots ... ... per doz. 10/0

'Hazeline' Suppositories—
In boxes of 12 ... ... per doz. boxes 18/0

See also '*Enule*' '*Hazeline*' *Compound*, *page* xli.

Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*) (*see* 'Enule' 'Hemisine,' *page* xli; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Hemisine,' *page* xlvii; 'Soloid' 'Hemisine,' *page* lii; 'Tabloid' 'Hemisine,' *page* lix–lx)

Hypodermic Apparatus—

SYRINGES

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, the B. W. & Co. min. 15 or min. 20. (*See page* xvii) ... ... each 7/6

The All-Glass Hypodermic Syringe can be supplied in nickel-plated metal cases when required ... ... (*complete*) ,, 9/6

A detachable finger-grip, nickel-plated, for this syringe ... ,, 0/6

Patent Hypodermic Syringes, the B. W. & Co.—
Nickel-plated. Min. 15 or min. 20. (*complete*) ... ... ,, 7/0
Solid Silver. Min. 20. (*complete*) ... ... ,, 25/0

All-Glass Aseptic Serum Syringes, the B. W. & Co.—

2 c.c. ... each 15/0	5 c.c. ... each 20/0
3 c.c. ... ,, 17/6	10 c.c. ... ,, 30/0
20 c.c. ... each 32/6	

Nickel-plated Serum Syringes, the B. W. & Co. 5 c.c. or 10 c.c., with two special platino-iridium needles (*complete*) each 25/0

A Serum Syringe, 10 c.c., is supplied with two steel serum needles, etc. in metal case ... ... ,, 10/0

Serum Syringe Case Covers, doeskin, for metal cases containing the 5 c.c. or 10 c.c. B. W. & Co. Serum Syringes ... ... ,, 1/3

NOTE.—If desired, these syringes, with the exception of the All-Glass Aseptic Syringes, may be had with asbestos packing, instead of the usual material, at the same prices.

NEEDLES for B. W. & Co. Syringes—

Regular, steel—short, medium or long	per doz. 3/0
,, platino-iridium	... each 2/0
Dental, regular, steel, half-inch	,, 0/3
,, bent, steel, silver-plated	,, 1/0
,, ,, steel, gold-plated	,, 1/0
,, straight, platino-iridium, half-inch	,, 2/0
Lachrymal, gold...	,, 4/6
For aural, urethral use, etc., steel, silver-plated...	,, 2/0
For exploring, steel	,, 0/9
,, platino-iridium	,, 6/6
For solid silver syringe, platino-iridium with silver mount ...	,, 4/0
For serum syringes, steel	,, 0/6
,, ,, platino-iridium	,, 3/0

Hypodermic and Ophthalmic Pocket Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand
(*see pages* xxxii–xxxiv)

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly.

Packed in tubes containing 20, with the exception of those marked by an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)	Prices in London Per doz. tubes
,, Aconitine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	8/o
,, Anæsthetic Compounds, *A & *B	8/o
,, ,, ,, *C	6/o
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, $\frac{1}{15}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, and 0·005 gramme ...	6/o
,, (Apomorphine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$) (Strychnine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$) * ...	8/o
,, Atropine Sulphate ... gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{60}$, and 0·001 gramme ...	6/o
,, Caffeine Sodio-salicylate ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ and *0·03 gramme ...	8/o
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, and *$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, 0·01, *0·015, and *0·02 gramme ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/o
(Cocaine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)	
,, Codeine Phosphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	8/o
,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride (Stypticine) ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	8/o
,, Curare ... ... gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/o
,, Digitalin, Amorphous ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	6/o
,, Digitalin, Crystalline ... ... 0·0005 gramme ...	8/o
,, (Digitalin, Amorphous ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) (Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) ...	6/o
,, Ergotinine Citrate ... ...gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, and 0·0005 gramme ...	8/o
,, (Ergotinine Citrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) (Morphine Sulphate... ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$) *...	8/o
,, (Ergotinine Citrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) (Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$) *...	8/o
,, Eserine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	6/o
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{4}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *1 ...	12/o
,, Heroin Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{25}$, and $\frac{1}{12}$ ...	6/o
,, Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ ...	8/o
,, Hydrargyri Perchloridi ... gr. $\frac{1}{600}$, $\frac{1}{300}$, and 0·001 gramme ...	6/o
,, Hydrargyri Succinimidi ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ ...	6/o
,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, $\frac{1}{100}$ and *$\frac{1}{75}$ ...	6/o
,, Hyoscine Compounds, *A and *B	8/o
,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{80}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{120}$ ...	8/o
,, Morphine Bimeconate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$ ...	8/o
,, Morphine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ and *$\frac{1}{2}$ ...	6/o
,, ,, ,, ... 0·01, 0·015, and 0·02 gramme ...	6/o

* In tubes of 12 only (all others contain 20)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in London

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)

Per doz. tubes

"	Morphine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ / Atropine Sulphate... ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ *	6/o
,,	Morphine Phosphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and *$\frac{1}{2}$	6/o
,,	Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and *$\frac{1}{2}$	6/o
,,	,, ,, ... 0·01, 0·015, 0·02, and *0·03 gramme	6/o
,,	,, ,, ...gr. *1 and *0·05 gramme	8/o
"	Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and *$\frac{1}{2}$ / Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$, $\frac{1}{200}$, $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{120}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, and $\frac{1}{100}$	6/o
"	Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ / Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	6/o
,,	Morphine Tartrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	6/o
,,	Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	6/o
,,	Picrotoxin ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	8/o
,,	Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	9/o
,,	,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ and 0·01 gramme	12/o
,,	,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{3}$	14/o
,,	,, ,, ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$	18/o
	(Pilocarpine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)	
,,	Potassium Permanganate ... ... gr. *2	6/o
,,	Quinine Bihydrochloride ... ... gr. *1	6/o
,,	,, ,, ... gr. *3	8/o
,,	,, ,, ... gr. *5	10/o
,,	Quinine Bisulphate ... ... gr. *5	10/o
,,	Quinine Hydrobromide ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$, *0·03, and *0·05 gramme	8/o
,,	Sparteine Sulphate ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{2}$	8/o
,,	Strophanthin ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{500}$	8/o
,,	Strychnine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{200}$	6/o
,,	Strychnine Nitrate ... ... 0·0005 and 0·001 gramme	6/o
,,	,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{75}$ and $\frac{1}{60}$	8/o
,,	Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{80}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, $\frac{1}{40}$ and $\frac{1}{30}$	6/o
,,	Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride) ... ... gr. *$\frac{1}{4}$	8/o
,,	Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	6/o

Also other hypodermic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

Ichthyol Soap. *(See* 'Dartring' Brand Products, *page* xl*)*

Inhaler—

'Vereker' Chloride of Ammonium Inhaler ... ... each 6/o

Iodic-Hydrarg. (Mercuric Potassium Iodide). *(See 'Soloid' Brand Products, page* lii, *and 'Tabloid' Brand Products, page* lxii*).*

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' BRAND MALT PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations

'Kepler' Malt Extract is prepared by an improved process, which secures all the valuable principles of the finest barley-malt in an active condition. It provides the best vehicle for the administration of cod liver oil.

Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt products, and it is necessary to take precautions against substitution, since malt preparations vary greatly in medicinal value.

* In tubes of 12 only (all others contain 20)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Kepler' Brand Malt Products (*continued*) — Prices in London

'Kepler' Malt Extract	per doz.	20/0
Ditto large bottles	,,	36/0
Ditto with Beef and Iron	,,	26/0
Ditto with Cascara Sagrada	,,	26/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) ...	,,	30/0
Ditto with Hæmoglobin	,,	24/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites	,,	24/0
Ditto ditto large bottles	,,	45/0
Ditto with Iron	,,	22/0
Ditto with Iron and Quinine Citrate	,,	30/0
Ditto with Iron Iodide	,,	26/0
Ditto with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (*Easton*) ...	,,	30/0
Ditto with Pepsin	,,	26/0
Ditto with Pepsin and Pancreatin	,,	26/0
Ditto with Phosphorus	,,	26/0

TRADE MARK **'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)**

'Kepler' Solution	per doz.	20/0
Ditto large bottles	,,	36/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) ...	,,	30/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites...	,,	24/0
Ditto, ditto, large bottles	,,	45/0
Ditto, with Iron Iodide	,,	26/0
Ditto, with Phosphorus	,,	26/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand.

'Lanesine' 'Dartring' Brand (*collapsible tubes*)	per doz.	4/6

'Lanoline' (*see 'Dartring' Brand Products, pages* xxxix–xl)

Lint, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Plain, in 2 oz. packets	per doz.	4/6
Boric, in 2 oz. packets	,,	4/0
Carbolised, in 1 oz. packets	,,	3/6
Mallein ('Wellcome')	per phial	1/0

Malt Extract and Preparations (*see 'Kepler' Products above*)

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages* xxxiv–xxxix)

Menthol Compound Plasters (B. W. & Co).—

Regular size ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 5 in.)	per doz.	7/6
One yard rolls, in tins	,,	36/0
Menthol Snuff, in enamelled tin boxes...	,,	5/0

Microscopic Stains (*see 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains, page* liv)

Needles for Hypodermic and Serum Syringes (*see page* xliii)

Nessler's Solution, Glass Capsules of—

Boxes of 30 capsules, each 0·5 c.c.	per doz.	28/0
,, 24 ,, ,, 2·0 c.c.	,,	36/0
Nozzles, Vulcanite, for collapsible tubes	,,	4/6

Nutritive Suppositories (Meat or Milk) (*see 'Enule' suppositories, page* xli)

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* xxxix)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' BRANDS

The words 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' are brands which indicate fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, and as thin as notepaper; they contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—		Prices in London
,, T	Alum	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, X	Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$
,, A	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, B	Atropine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	
,, AA	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
,, C	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,, BB	Dionin	0·0005 gramme
	Eserine (*See Physostigmine*)	
,, Y	Euphthalmine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
,, Z	Fluorescein	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, H	Homatropine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$
,, E	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
,, O	Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride... ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	
,, W	Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	
,, F	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$
,, GG	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$
,, G	Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	
,, K	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$
,, M	Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	
,, U	Scopolamine Hydrobromide (Hyoscine Hydrobromide) ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{300}$	
,, L	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
,, R	Zinc Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, DD	Zinc Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	

The above are supplied in tubes of 25, except C, E, G, L, O, W, Y and Z, which contain 12 ... ... per doz. tubes 9/0

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

,, CC 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*) 0·0006 gramme, tubes of 12, per doz. 12/0

Also other ophthalmic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

,, J Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.), gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$

Tubes of 25, ... per doz. 6/0

For other 'Soloid' Brand Products suitable for ophthalmic use, see pages li-liii.

'Panopepton' (*See 'Fairchild' Preparations, page* xli)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

TRADE MARK 'Paroleine'—An odourless, colourless, tasteless and perfectly stable oil.

Prices in London

4 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 8/6
1 lb. ,, ... ,, 24/0

'Paroleine' Atomisers (B. W. & Co.) (see *Atomisers, page* xxx).
(Trade Mark)

'Pepsencia.'
Pepsin.
'Peptogenic Milk Powder.'
'Pepule' Brand Products.
} (*See 'Fairchild' Preparations, page* xli–xlii)

Phenacetin, 'Tabloid' Brand, *see page* lxiii

TRADE MARK 'Phenofax.'—A combination which presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains 7 per cent.) in a form convenient for application.

Glass pots ... ... per doz. 10/0

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are much more convenient than ordinary chemicals, their superior quality and accurate weight ensure the best results. They entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities, and the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions.

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' reducing agent and the 'Tabloid' accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—	Per doz. cartons.
,, Amidol Developer	(cartons) 12/0
,, Edinol Developer	,, 12/0
,, Eikonogen Developer	,, 12/0
,, Glycin Developer	,, 12/0
,, Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer	,, 12/0
,, Metol Developer	,, 12/0
,, Metol-Quinol Developer	,, 12/0
,, Ortol Developer	,, 12/0
,, Paramidophenol Developer	,, 12/0
,, Pyro Developer	,, 12/0
,, Pyro-Metol Developer (*Imperial Standard Formula*)	,, 12/0
,, *Pyro-Soda Developer *(Ilford Formula)*	,, 12/0
(Specially intended for the development of Ilford Plates)	

* In ordering this special developer it is always necessary to quote "Ilford Formula."

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

Photographic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

		Prices in London
		per doz.
,, ALKALI—		
'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate, gr. 44	(bottles)	6/o
,, CLEARING AND HARDENING—		
'Tabloid' Alum, gr. 10	,,	6/o
'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound	,,	6/o
,, DENSITY REDUCERS—		
'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate, gr. 11	(tubes)	6/o
'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide, gr. 2	,,	6/o
,, HYPO ELIMINATOR—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Percarbonate, gr. 3	,,	6/o
,, INTENSIFIER—		
'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite ...	,,	6/o
,, PRESERVATIVES—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite, gr. 10	(bottles)	6/o
'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite Dried, gr. 5	,,	6/o
(Each represents gr. 10 of ordinary Sodium Sulphite crystals)		
,, RESTRAINERS—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1	(tubes)	6/o
'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide, gr. 1	,,	6/o
'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 1	,,	6/o

Fixer

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

,, Sodium Thiosulphate ('Hypo'), Dried	(bottles)	6/o

Toners

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

,, Gold Chloride, gr. ½, with Borax, gr. 15	B 1	(cartons)	12/o
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15	B 2	,,	12/o
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15	B 3	,,	12/o
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15	B 4	,,	12/o
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Formate Compound	B 5	,,	12/o
,, ,, ,, ,, Sulphocyanide Compound	B 6	,,	12/o
,, ,, ,, ,, Thiosulphate Compound	B 10	,,	12/o

(*Combined Bath*)

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths. For convenience, they may be ordered by their numbers, thus:—'Tabloid' Gold Toning B 1, B 2, etc.

,, Chloroplatinite Toning Compound (*Venus Formula*) ...	(tubes)	12/o
,, Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound	,,	6/o
,, Platinum Toning Compound	,,	12/o

Sensitiser

,, Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr. 24	,,	6/o

Also other photographic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Photographic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in London

Photographic Outfit 'Tabloid' Brand

A complete outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide and gaslight paper and for toning and fixing P.O.P.
In japanned metal case .. .. each 5/o
(For standard contents see General Price List)

Photographic Exposure Record and Diary for 1906, Wellcome's—

The most popular pocket-book for photographers. Contains a mechanical calculator which tells correct exposure under any circumstance by one turn of one scale. Ruled pages for recording exposures, etc., memoranda and diary pages. Also numerous useful articles and tables.

Bound in art green canvas, with wallet and pencil ... per doz. 12/o

TRADE MARK 'Pinol.' Distilled Essence of the *Pinus Pumilio*—
½ oz. and 1 oz. bottles ... ... per doz., 18/o and 30/o

Plasters, Menthol Compound. (*See page* xlvi)

Quinine (*See* 'Wellcome' Brand Products, *pages* xxiv–xxv; 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products, *page* xlv; *and* 'Tabloid' Products, *pages* lxiv–lxv)

Saccharin. (*See* 'Tabloid' Brand Products, *page* lxv)

TRADE MARK 'Salodent.'—An aromatic, antiseptic, liquid dentifrice
2 oz. bottles, with sprinklers ... ... per doz. 14/o
4 oz. bottles, with sprinklers ... ... ,, 24/o

Sanitary Towels, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand.—
Compact, portable, convenient. In four sizes; each size being issued in packets of one dozen towels.
No. 1 ... ...per doz. packets 24/o
No. 2 ... ... ,, 30/o
No. 3 ... ... ,, 33/o
No. 4 ... ... ,, 40/o

TRADE MARK 'Saxin,' gr. ¼—
Bottles of 100, 200 and 500 ... ...per doz. 8/o, 13/o and 30/o

SERUMS ('WELLCOME')

The following telegraphic code words have been adopted for the 'Wellcome' Serums:—**MURES** for Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum 2,000 units—if the 1,000 units strength be desired, "Mures 1000 units" should be employed; if the high potency Serums are required, the telegram should read "Mures 2,000 in 2 c.c.," or "Mures 4,000 in 4 c.c.," etc., as the case may be. **EPTO** for Anti-streptococcus Serum; **SUNAT** for Anti-tetanus Serum; **NOMO** for Anti-venom Serum. Thus a telegram reading "'Tabloid,' London.—Send six '**MURES**'" would be understood to mean—"Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London.—Send six phials of Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome'), each containing 2,000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units."

Arrangements are made at the London Offices for the immediate despatch of orders for Serums received after office hours up to 11 p.m. on week-days, and between 3 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

Serums ('Wellcome') (*continued*)

	Prices in London Each
Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum ('Wellcome')—	
Phials containing 2,000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units	2/6
,, ,, 1,000 ,, ,, ,, ...	1/3
,, High Potency—	
Phials containing 2,000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units in 2 c.c. ...	5/0
,, ,, 4,000 ,, ,, ,, 4 c.c. ...	10/0
,, ,, 5,000 ,, ,, ,, 5 c.c. ...	12/6
,, ,, 6,000 ,, ,, ,, 6 c.c. ...	15/0
,, ,, 8,000 ,, ,, ,, 8 c.c. ...	20/0
,, ,, 10,000 ,, ,, ,, 10 c.c. ...	25/0
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas, Liquid ('Wellcome'), in phials of 10 c.c.	2/6
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, Liquid ('Wellcome'), in phials of 10 c.c.	2/6
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever, Liquid ('Wellcome'), in phials of 10 c.c.	2/6
Anti-tetanus Serum, Liquid, in phials of 10 c.c.	3/4
,, Dried, in tubes containing the equivalent of 10 c.c. of liquid serum	4/0
Anti-venom Serum, Liquid, in phials of 10 c.c....	4/6
Mallein ('Wellcome'), in phials containing 4 c.c.	1/0

Serum Syringes, Serum Syringe Needles, etc. *See Hypodermic Apparatus, page* xliii.

Soaps, Toilet and Medicated. *See 'Dartring' Brand Products, page* xl

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Soloid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The series of 'Soloid' Brand products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents, and anæsthetics; also convenient means of preparing stains for microscopic work, and test solutions for water, sewage, or urine analysis. Their portability, activity, accuracy in dosage, and ready solubility render them preferable to stock solutions.

REGISTERED

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. bots. of 25:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, Alum, gr. 10	—	12/0
,, Alum and Zinc Sulphate	8/0	—
,, Alum and Zinc Compound, strong	10/0	—
,, Argyrol	—	—
,, Atropine	—	—
,, Atropine and Cocaine Hydrochloride	—	—
,, Black Ink...	6/0	—
,, Blue Ink	6/0	—
,, Boric Acid, gr. 6 (*Otto of Rose scented*)	8/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 15 (*unscented*) bottles of 50, per doz. 6/0	—	—
,, Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate (*Otto of Rose scented*) ...	8/0	—
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol) gr. 5, tubes of 25, per doz. 5/0 ...	—	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 20, ,, 12, ,, 6/0 ...	—	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 60, ,, 6, ,, 7/0 ...	—	—

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Prices in London Per doz. bots. of 25:	bots. of 100:
,, Chinosol, gr. 1·75	6/o	15/o
,, ,, gr. 8·75	12/o	42/o
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. ½, tubes of 25, per doz. 10/6	—	36/o
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	18/o	68/o
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	80/o	—
,, Cocaine and Eucaine, each gr. ½	16/o	—
,, Corrosive Sublimate (*Ophthalmic*), gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$, tubes of 25, ... per doz. 6/o	—	—
,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.) gr. 1·75 ...	—	7/6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 8·75 ...	6/o	16/o
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 17·5 ...	—	30/o
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 0·5 gramme...	6/o	16/o
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 gramme... tubes of 10, ... per doz. 5/o	9/o	—
,, Eosin Ink	6/o	—
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	17/o	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	72/o	—
,, Eucaine Lactate, gr. 1...	17/o	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	72/o	—
,, Ferric Chloride, gr. 10	—	18/o
,, 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*), 0·0012 gramme (*approximately* gr. 1/50), tubes of 6, per doz. 12/o	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*), 0·005 gramme (*approximately* gr. 1/12), tubes of 6, per doz. 30/o	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 1, tubes of 6, per doz. 20/o	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 2, tubes of 12, per doz. 12/o	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate (for intravenous injection), tubes of 12, per doz., 12/o	—	—
,, Homatropine Hydrobromide	—	—
,, Iodic-Hydrarg. (*see Mercuric Potassium Iodide*)		
,, Lead and Opium Lotion	6/o	—
,, Lead Subacetate, gr. 10	6/o	—
,, L.G.B. (forms the solution of Corrosive Sublimate advised by the Local Government Board)	—	16/o
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 1·75, tubes of 25, per doz. 8/o	—	18/o
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 4·37	10/6	34/o
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 8·75	18/o	60/o
,, Nasal, Alkaline Compound	—	12/o
,, ,, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound	—	12/o
,, ,, 'Eucalyptia' Compound	—	24/o
,, ,, Phenol Compound	6/o	—
,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound	—	12/o
,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated ...	—	12/o

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Prices in London Per doz. bots. of 25:	bots. of 100:
,, Naso-Aural, Sodium Phosphate Compound	—	12/0
,, Naso-Pharyngeal Compound...	10/0	30/0
,, Paraform, gr. 5	—	18/0
,, Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	6/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	5/0	10/0
,, Potassium Permanganate and Alum	—	16/0
,, Protargol, gr. 1	—	27/0
,, ,, gr. 4	30/0	90/0
,, Scarlet Ink	6/0	—
,, Silver Nitrate, gr. 1	12/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	24/0	—
,, Sodium Chloride, gr. 30, ... tubes of 12, per doz.	6/0	—
,, Sodium Chloride Compound, ... tubes of 12, per doz.	6/0	—
,, Violet Ink	6/0	—
,, Zinc Chloride, gr. 1 } *Prepared with Ammonium* {	6/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 } *Chloride* {	8/0	—
,, Zinc Permanganate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	—	9/0
,, Zinc Sulphate, gr. 1	—	8/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	12/0
,, Zinc Sulphocarbolate, gr. 2	—	10/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	24/0

Purity of composition, accurate weight and ready solubility, commend this product for prescription where zinc sulphocarbolate is indicated.

Also various other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

FOR URINE ANALYSIS 'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. tubes of 20
,, Citric Acid, gr. 1	8/0
,, Fehling's Test, cartons of 24 ... ... per doz.	8/0 —
,, Indigo Test for Sugar [Sodium Nitrophenyl-propiolate, gr. 1/4]...	8/0
,, Picric Acid, gr. 1	8/0
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, gr. 1	8/0
,, Salicyl-Sulphonic Acid, gr. 2, tubes of 16 ... ... per doz.	8/0 —

FOR WATER ANALYSIS— 'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. pckgs. of 25:	bots of 100:
,, Ammonium Chloride, 0·00016 gm.	8/0	—
,, Lead Acetate, 0·0184 gm.	8/0	—
,, Oxalic Acid, 0·6 gm.	8/0	—
,, Potassium Chromate, 0·0065 gm.	8/0	18/0
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, 0·013 gm.	8/0	18/0
,, Potassium Iodide and Starch	8/0	18/0
,, Potassium Nitrate, 0·00144 gm.	8/0	—
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0·000395 gm.	8/0	18/0
,, Silver Nitrate, 0·0097 gm.	8/0	18/0
,, Soap	8/0	18/0
,, Sodium Acid Sulphate, 0·324 gm.	8/0	18/0
,, Zinc Dust, 0·13 gm.	8/0	18/0
,, Zinc Sulphide, 0·25 gm.	8/0	—

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Soloid' Brand Products (*continued*) — Prices in London: Per doz. pckgs. of 25:

FOR SEWAGE ANALYSIS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—

,, Oxalic Acid, 0·0079 ... ... 8/o
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0·00395 gm. 8/o
,, Pyrogallic Acid, 0·032 gm. 8/o
,, Sodium Hydroxide, 0·13 gm. 8/o

TEST INDICATORS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Indigo-Carmine
,, Lacmoid
,, Methyl-Orange
In tubes of 10 ... ... per doz. 8/o

'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Phenolphthalein
,, Rosolic Acid
,, Starch, 0·5 gm.

MICROSCOPIC STAINS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Bismarck Brown, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Borax Methylene Blue
,, Eosin, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Eosin-methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain) 0·05 gm.
,, Fuchsine, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Gentian Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c.
,, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)
In tubes of 6 ... ... per doz. 8/o

'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Methylene Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Methyl Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0·015 gm.
,, Sodium Carbonate, 0·05 gm.
,, Thionin Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Toison Blood Fluid

,, Ehrlich Triple Stain, tubes of 6, ... per doz. 10/o

Strophanthus Tincture, B.P., 1898, ½ oz., 1 oz., and 1 lb. bottles, ... per doz. 5/o, 7/o, and 60/o

(*See also* '*Tabloid*' *Brand Products, page* lxvi)

Sulphonal, 'Tabloid' Brand (*See page* lxvi)

Suppositories (*See* '*Enule*' *Rectal Suppositories, pages* xl *and* xli, *and* '*Hazeline*' *Suppositories, page* xliii)

Surgical Dressings, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand. (*See Bandages, Carbolised Tow, Cotton Wool, Gauze, Lint*)

Syringes, Hypodermic & Serum (*See page* xliii)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. The sale of articles of any other manufacture, when the word 'Tabloid' is used in ordering, is an infringement and unlawful.

'Tabloid' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are now so universally recognized, are made under the supervision of specially trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. They contain only the

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, readily carried, and keep well in any climate.

For the convenience of the medical profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. will undertake the preparation of drugs and combinations of drugs (which are suitable for this method of administration) according to the private formulæ of medical men. Plain, in quantities of 1,000 and upwards. Sugar-coated, in quantities of 3,000 and upwards.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are supplied *plain* unless "sugar-coated" is specially mentioned in ordering.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, †Acetanilide (Antifebrin), gr. 2	25	5/0	10/0
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Aconite Tincture, min. ¼	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 1	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	36	8/0	12/0
,, *Aloes and Iron (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	12/0
,, §Aloes and Myrrh (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	12/0
,, †Aloin, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	100	9/0	—
,, * ,, gr. ½	25	6/0	15/0
,, §Aloin Compound	50	7/0	14/0
,, *Ammoniated Quinine	25	10/0	24/0
,, †Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	12/0
,, †Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3	—	—	14/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3	30	5/0	10/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	16/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride and Borax	—	—	14/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	25	6/0	14/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride Compound	30	6/0	14/0
,, †Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	25	5/0	10/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Antifebrin Compound	—	—	15/0
,, †Antimony, Tartarated, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	100	8/0	—
,, *Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. 2½	24	5/0	12/6
,, § ,, ,, gr. 5	24	7/0	20/0
†'Aol' (*Trade Mark*), 0·3 gramme, boxes of 50 per doz. 42/0	—	—	—
,, †Apomorphine Compound	25	7/0	16/0
,, †Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	50	10/0	—
,, †Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, B.P., gr. 5	25	7/0	14/0
,, *Arsenical Compound	—	—	15/0
,, †Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$	100	8/0	—
,, †Asafetida and Opium Compound	—	—	24/0

* Sugar coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Asafetida Compound (Galbanum Compound Pill, B.P.) gr. 4	—	—	12/0
,, †Aspirin, gr. 5	25	12/0	36/0
,, †Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	50	9/0	—
,, †Belladonna Tincture, min. 1	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
,, †Benzoic Acid, gr. 5	—	—	20/0
,, †Benzoic Acid Compound	25	12/0	36/0
,, †Benzo-Naphthol, gr. 5	—	—	20/0
,, †Beta-Naphthol, gr. 3	—	—	12/0
,, †Beta-Naphthol Compound	25	8/0	20/0
,, †Bismuth and Dover Powder	—	—	18/0
,, †Bismuth and Soda	—	—	12/0
,, †Bismuth Carbonate, gr. 5	25	9/0	24/0
,, †Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Bismuth Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 5	—	—	30/0
,, †Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5	24	8/0	24/0
,, †Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5	25	7/0	20/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	30/0
,, *Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.) gr. 5, *representing* 20 % *of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 8, *representing* 20 % *of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Aloin	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Arsenic	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Cascara	—	—	9/0
,, *Blaud Pill Compound	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine	—	—	12/0
,, †Blue Pill, gr. 4	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound	—	—	18/0
,, †Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus	25	8/0	21/0
,, *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis	—	—	12/0
,, †Bone Medulla, gr. 5, boxes of 50, per doz. 20/0	—	—	—
,, †Borax, gr. 5	25	6/0	10/0
,, †Boric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	7/0
,, †Bromides Compound	—	—	16/0
,, †Butyl Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine	—	—	24/0
,, Cachets—			
,, ,, Antipyrine, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. 10/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Phenacetin, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. 10/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Quinine Sulphate, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. 20/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Sulphonal, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. 10/0	—	—	—
,, †Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	—	—	18/0
,, †Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25, ...per doz. 12/0	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Caffeine Compound	25	8/0	24/0
,, †Calcium Carbonate Compound	25	6/0	18/0
,, *Calcium Sulphide, gr. ¼	—	—	8/0
,, * ,, ,, gr. ½	—	—	9/0
,, * ,, ,, gr. 1	—	—	10/0
,, †Calomel, gr. 1/10	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, gr. ⅛	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, gr. ¼	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, gr. ½	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 1	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, gr. 2	—	—	9/0
,, † ,, gr. 3	—	—	10/0
,, † ,, gr. 5	—	—	12/0
,, †Calomel and Creosote	—	—	16/0
,, †Calomel and Jalap	—	—	18/0
,, †Calomel and Opium	—	—	12/0
,, †Calomel and Piperine, of each gr. ½	—	—	24/0
,, †Calomel, gr. ½, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2½ ...	25	6/0	10/0
,, † ,, gr. 1, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Calomel Compound (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4 ...	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Camphor Compound Tincture (Paregoric), min. 2	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15	36	8/0	12/0
,, †Camphor Essence (Saturated)	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Cane Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	8/0
,, †Cannabis Indica Tincture, min. 5	48	8/0	20/0
,, †Capsicum Tincture, min. 1	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	—	—	12/0
,, Capsules (flexible)			
,, ,, Carbolic Acid, gr. 1, boxes of 24, ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min, 10 boxes of 24, ... per doz. 10/0	—	—	—
,, †Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. ¼	25	6/0	18/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. ½	25	6/0	18/0
,, †Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 9/0	—	—	—
,, §Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), gr. 1	25	4/6	9/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	25	5/0	12/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	25	7/0	15/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 4	25	8/0	18/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	25	9/0	20/0
,, *Cascara and Gentian Compound	25	9/0	20/0
,, §Cascara Compound	24	9/0	20/0
,, †Castor Oil, min. 5 ... boxes of 50, per doz. 16/0	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BRAND—	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, §Cathartic Compound	24	6/o	12/o
,, †Cerebrin, gr. 5	—	—	18/o
,, †Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5	—	—	22/o
,, †Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium, gr. 5 ...	25	7/o	14/o
,, †Charcoal (Pure Willow), gr. 5 bottles of 40 ... ... per doz. 6/o	—	—	12/o
,, *Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr. ½ ...	25	6/o	15/o
,, *Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr. 1 ...	25	9/o	20/o
,, *Chinosol, gr. 5	25	9/o	28/o
,, †Chloralamide, gr. 5	—	—	24/o
,, †Chloral Hydrate, gr. 5	—	—	14/o
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	20/o
,, †Chocolate, gr. 60 boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. 10/o	—	—	—
,, †Cinchona Tincture, min. 30	36	8/o	18/o
,, †Cinchona Compound Tincture, min. 30	25	8/o	20/o
,, †Citric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	12/o
Cocaine (*See Voice, page* lxvii, *also* '*Soloid*' *Brand Products, page* lii)			
,, †Cocoa Essence, gr. 60, boxes of 12, ...per doz. 12/o	—	—	—
,, †Codeine, gr. ¼	25	12/o	36/o
,, † ,, gr. ½	25	20/o	50/o
Codeine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price.			
,, †Codeine and Nux Vomica	25	30/o	—
,, †'Coffee-Mint'	25	6/o	12/o
,, †Colchicum Compound	—	—	16/o
,, †Colchicum Extract, gr. ½	—	—	12/o
,, §Colocynth and Hyoscyamus (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4 ...	—	—	21/o
,, §Colocynth Compound (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	21/o
,, †Cotarnine Hydrochloride (Stypticine), gr. ¾ bottles of 25 ... ...per doz. 30/o	—	—	—
,, †Cretæ Arom. c Opio, Pulv., gr. 5	25	7/o	14/o
,, †Cubeb and Belladonna, *Effervescent*	—	—	24/o
,, †Cubeb Compound	25	6/o	18/o
,, †Dentifrice	—	—	12/o
,, †Didymin (Testicular Substance), gr. 5	—	—	24/o
,, †Digitalin (amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	50	8/6	—
,, †Digitalis Tincture, min. 1	100	8/o	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	48	8/o	12/o
,, †Donovan Solution, min. 5	—	—	16/o
,, †Dover Powder, gr. ¼	100	8/o	—
,, §Dover Powder, gr. 5	24	6/o	14/o
,, *Easton Syrup, dr. ½	25	7/o	16/o

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Easton Syrup, dr. 1	25	10/0	24/0
,, †Egg and Milk, bottles of 25 ... ...per doz.	14/0	—	—	40/0
,, †Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$...	25	8/0	—
,, *Ergotin (Ergot Extract, B.P.), gr. 1	—	—	18/0
,, * ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	28/0
,, * ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	38/0
,, *Ergotin and Strychnine	—	—	46/0
,, †Erythrol Tetranitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, tubes of 25, ...per doz.	15/0	—	—	—
,, †Erythrol Tetranitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	27/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1	12	24/0	—
,, †Euonymin (Euonymus Dry Extract, B.P.), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	50	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	50	8/0	—
,, †Exalgin, gr. 2	—	—	30/0
,, †Ferric Chloride, min. 10	—	—	12/0
,, †Ferric Chloride and Arsenic...	—	—	12/0
,, †'Forced March,' bottles of 25 ...per doz.	12/0	—	—	36/0
,, †Galbanum Compound (*B. P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	12/0
,, †Gelsemium Tincture, min. 5...	48	8/0	12/0
,, †Gentian and Soda Compound	—	—	12/0
,, †Ginger Essence (B.P. '85), min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10...	—	—	12/0
,, *Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$	25	12/0	36/0
,, †Green Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12, per doz.	12/0	—	—	—
,, §Gregory Powder (Rhubarb Compound Powder), gr. 5	24	6/0	12/0
,, †Grey Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	9/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	12/0
,, †Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	—	—	10/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, of each gr. 1 ...	—	—	12/0
,, †Grey Powder and Opium	—	—	10/0
,, †Grey Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Grey Powder, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine	—	—	20/0
,, †Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5	25	10/0	30/0
,, †Guaiacum and Quinine Compound	—	—	24/0
,, †Guaiacum and Sulphur	25	7/0	18/0
,, †Guaiacum Resin, gr. 5	25	7/0	18/0
,, †'Hemisine' (*Trade Mark*) 0·0003 gm., (*approx.* gr. $\frac{1}{200}$) tubes of 12, ...per doz.	12/0	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)* 0·001 gm. (*approx.* gr. $\frac{1}{64}$) tubes of 12, ...per doz. 18/0	—	—	—
,, †Herbal Smoking Mixture, gr. 50, boxes of 16, ...per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. 1/25	25	6/0	14/0
,, †Hydrarg. Colocynth cum Hyoscyamus (*see Blue Pill and combinations*)			
,, †Hydrarg. c Cretâ, and combinations (*see Grey Powder and combinations*)			
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$...	25	6/0	14/0
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. $1\frac{1}{6}$	50	8/0	—
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	50	8/0	—
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	100	8/0	—
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	20/0
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, †Hydrarg. Subchlor. (*see Calomel*)			
,, †Hydrarg. Subchlor. Comp. (Plummer Pill), gr. 4	25	6/0	12/0
,, §Hydrastine Compound	25	12/0	36/0
,, §Hydrastine Compound and Stypticine	25	24/0	72/0
,, †Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	32/0
,, †Hyoscyamus Tincture, min. 10	36	8/0	12/0
,, §Hypophosphites Compound, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ = dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Syrup	25	7/0	16/0
,, § ,, ,, gr. 3 = dr. 1 of Syrup	25	10/0	24/0
,, Ichthyol, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (*coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar*)	24	8/0	24/0
,, †Ink	—	—	20/0
,, †Ipecacuanha Powder, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	100	7/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	20/0
,, †Ipecacuanha deprived of its Emetic principles, gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, †Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	—	—	8/0
,, †Ipecacuanha Wine, min. 5	50	8/0	12/0
,, †Ipecacuanha with Opium (Dover Powder), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	8/0	—
,, §Ipecacuanha with Opium (Dover Powder), gr. 5	24	6/0	14/0
,, §Ipecacuanha with Squill (*B. P. Pill*), gr. 4 ...	—	—	14/0
,, †Iridin Compound	25	10/0	30/0
,, §Iron and Arsenic Compound...	—	—	18/0
,, §Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P., gr. 3	25	8/6	18/0
,, *Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	25	7/0	18/0
,, †Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin	25	7/0	18/0
,, †Iron Carbonate Saccharated, gr. 5...	—	—	15/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Iron Citrate Compound	25	9/0	24/0
,, †Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	25	10/0	24/0
,, *Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (*see Easton Syrup*)			
,, *Iron Pill (*see* Blaud, *page* lvi)	—	—	—
,, †Iron, Reduced (*see Reduced Iron*)	—	—	—
,, †Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3	—	—	12/0
,, *Iron Valerianate, gr. 1	—	—	16/0
,, †Jalap, gr. 5	—	—	10/0
,, †Juniper Oil, min. 3, boxes of 50 ...per doz. 24/0			
,, †Kino Compound Powder, B.P., gr. 5	—	—	14/0
,, †Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Krameria and Cocaine	30	5/0	12/0
,, §Laxative Vegetable	25	6/0	14/0
,, §Lead with Opium (*B.P. Pill*), gr. 4	—	—	18/0
,, †Liquorice Compound Powder (1 represents gr. 30 Comp. Liquorice Powder, B.P.)	25	6/0	15/0
,, §Lithium Benzoate Compound	—	—	30/0
,, †Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2	—	—	15/0
,, †Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, *Effervescent*	25	10/0	30/0
,, †Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 15/0			
,, †Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 18/0			
,, †Lithium Citrate Effervescent B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0			
,, †Livingstone Rouser	25	12/0	24/0
,, †Lymphatic Gland, gr. 2½	—	—	48/0
,, †Magenta Dye, Aniline, gr. 30 tubes of 12 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Magnesium Carbonate Compound	25	6/0	15/0
,, †Magnesium Citrate (True) Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60 tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent (Improved 'Mistura Alba'), tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5	—	—	18/0
,, †'Mamos' (*Trade Mark*) (Mammary Gland), gr. 5	—	—	36/0
,, §Manganese and Iron Citrate (Soluble), gr. 3 ...	25	8/0	24/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	25	10/0	30/0
,, *Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (Soluble), gr. 3	25	10/0	30/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100.
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (Soluble), gr. 5	25	12/0	36/0
,, *Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (Soluble), gr. 1	25	6/0	15/0
,, §Manganese and Iron Phosphate (Soluble), gr. 3...	25	8/0	24/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	25	10/0	30/0
,, †Manganese Citrate (Soluble), gr. 3	25	8/0	24/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	25	10/0	30/0
,, †Manganese Dioxide, gr. 2	25	7/0	15/0
,, †Medulla (Bone), gr. 5, boxes of 50, per doz. 20/0			
,, †Menthol, gr. ½, bottles of 40... ... per doz. 6/0	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, gr. ¼, bottles of 40... ... ,, 6/0	—	—	12/0
,, †Menthol Compound	—	—	12/0
,, †Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.*), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	8/0
,, †Mercury Salts (*see Hydrarg.*)			
,, *Methylene Blue, gr. 2...	—	—	28/0
,, †Milk Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	8/0
,, †Mineral Water Salts (*see* Carlsbad, *page* lvii; Kissingen, *page* lxi; Seltzer Salt, *page* lxvi; Vichy, *page* lxvii)	—	—	—
,, Mistura Alba (Improved) (*see* 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, *page* lxi)	—	—	—
,, †Morphine and Emetine, bottles of 50, per doz. 12/0			
,, †Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna	25	7/0	18/0
,, †Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	50	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	50	6/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	9/0	—
,, †Mucin Compound	25	20/0	60/0
,, †Nitroglycerin (*see Trinitrin*)			
,, *Nux Vomica Compound	25	8/0	20/0
,, †Nux Vomica Tincture, min. 1	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10	36	8/0	12/0
,, †Opium, gr. ½	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, gr. 1	—	—	10/0
,, †Opium Tincture (Laudanum), min. 2	48	8/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10	36	8/0	12/0
,, †Ovarian Substance (*see 'Tabloid' 'Varium'*)			
,, Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4 (*keratin-coated*)... ...	—	—	24/0
,, †Papain, gr. 2	25	16/0	48/0
,, †Paregoric (Tinct. Camph. Co.), min. 2	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	8/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15	36	8/0	12/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100 :
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, Pastilles—			
,, ,, 1. Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice ...	—	—	—
,, ,, 2. Benzoic Acid Compound	—	—	—
,, ,, 3. Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	—	—	—
,, ,, 4. Codeine, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—
,, ,, 5. Glycerin	—	—	—
,, ,, 6. Glycerin and Black Currant	—	—	—
,, ,, 7. Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant ...	—	—	—
,, ,, 8. Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant	—	—	—
,, ,, 9. Heroin, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and Terpine, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	—	—	—
,, ,, 10. Lemon Juice	—	—	—
,, ,, 11. Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne ...	—	—	—
,, ,, 12. Morphine, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ with Ipecacuanha, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	—	—	—
,, ,, 13. 'Pinol' min. 1	—	—	—
,, ,, 14. Red Gum, gr. 1, with Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	—	—	—
,, ,, 15. Rhatany, gr. 2 with Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ and Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ...	—	—	—
boxes of 2 and 4 oz.			
,, †Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2	25	48/0	—
,, †Pepsin and Strychnine	25	9/0	24/0
,, †Pepsin, Bismuth, and Charcoal	25	9/0	30/0
,, †Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine	25	9/0	33/0
,, †Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, §Peptonic	25	9/0	33/0
,, †Phenacetin. gr. 1	25	4/0	7/6
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	5/0	13/0
,, †Phenacetin and Quinine Compound	—	—	24/0
,, †Phenacetin Compound	25	6/0	18/0
,, §Phenazone (*see Antipyrine*)			
,, *Phosphates Compound (*see Chemical Food*)			
,, Photographic (*see pages* xlviii–l)			
,, Pig Bile (purified), gr. 4 (*keratin-coated*)			24/0
,, Pills—			
,, ,, Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth Compound, *coated*	25	12/0	—
,, ,, Camphor, Opium and Asafetida Compound	25	12/0	—
,, ,, Lead and Opium	25	12/0	—
,, ,, Opium	25	12/0	—
,, ,, Squill Compound (Pil. Scillæ Comp., P.B.), gr. 5, *coated*	25	12/0	—
,, †Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	25	10/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	20/0	—
,, †Pineal Gland, gr. 1	25	72/0	240/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100 :
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25 ...per doz.	48/0	—	—
,, †Piperazine, gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 12 ... ...per doz.	30/0	—	—
,, †Pituitary Gland, gr. 2	—	—	75/0
,, †Plummer Pill, B.P., gr. 4	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Podophyllin, gr. ¼	100	8/0	—
,, †Podophyllin and Euonymin	—	—	24/0
,, †Podophyllin Compound	—	—	18/0
,, †Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	5/0	8/0
,, †Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	12/0
,, †Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5	40	4/6	7/0
,, ,, ,, ,, in white metal boxes	—	—	—
40 in each, per doz.	4/0	—	—
100 in each, per doz.	7/0	—	—
,, †Potassium Chlorate and Borax	40	4/6	7/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, in white metal boxes	—	—	—
40 in each, per doz.	4/0	—	—
100 in each, per doz.	7/0	—	—
,, †Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co. (*see* Voice)			
,, †Potassium Chloride, gr. 20, bots. of 50, per doz.	9/0	—	—
,, †Potassium Citrate, gr. 15, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz.	12/0	—	—
,, †Potassium Iodide, gr. 1	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
,, †Potassium Nitrate, gr. 5	—	—	7/0
,, †Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	—	6/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	7/6
,, †Prostate Gland, gr. 2½	—	—	48/0
,, ‡*Quinine, Ammoniated	25	10/0	24/0
,, ‡†Quinine and Camphor	25	6/0	14/0
,, ‡†Quinine and Strychnine	25	6/0	14/0
,, ‡†Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor	25	8/0	20/0
,, ‡†Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 10	24	20/0	65/0
,, ‡§Quinine Bisulphate, gr. ½	50	3/9	6/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 1	36	3/9	7/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 2	24	4/0	10/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 3	24	4/6	16/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 4	24	6/0	19/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	24	7/6	23/6
,, ‡† ,, ,, gr. 10	24	14/0	46/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these 'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, ‡†Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, ‡†Quinine Camphor and Aconite	25	8/0	20/0
,, ‡§Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 3	24	9/0	20/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	24	12/0	31/0
,, ‡§Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	24	4/0	9/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 2	24	5/0	14/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 3	24	6/6	19/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 4	24	8/0	25/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	24	9/0	29/0
,, ‡†Quinine Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 1	24	8/0	18/0
,, ‡† ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	24	14/0	40/0
,, ‡†Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4, and gr. 5. Prices are the same as for Quinine Bisulphate.			
,, ‡*Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2	—	—	24/0
,, †Red Gum	30	6/0	15/0
,, †Reduced Iron, gr. 2	—	—	12/0
,, †Reduced Iron Compound	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, †Resorcin, gr. 3	—	—	18/0
,, †Rhubarb, gr. 3	24	5/0	12/0
,, †Rhubarb Extract, gr. 2	25	6/0	14/0
,, †Rhubarb and Gentian Compound (Stomachic Compound)	—	—	18/0
,, §Rhubarb and Soda	24	5/0	12/0
,, §Rhubarb Compound Pill, B.P., gr. 4	24	5/0	12/0
,, §Rhubarb Compound Powder (Gregory Powder), gr. 5	24	5/0	12/0
,, †Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	25	5/0	12/0
,, †Saccharin, gr. ½	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ...	200	13/0	—
,, † ,, ,, bots. of 500... per doz. 30/0	—	—	—
,, †Salicin, gr. 5	25	10/0	33/0
,, †Salicylic Acid (*physiologically pure*), gr. 3 ...	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	—	—	16/0
,, †Salol, gr. 5	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Santonin, gr. ½	50	8/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 2	50	16/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 3	50	20/0	—
,, †Santonin and Calomel	25	9/0	24/0
'Saxin' (*see page* l)			

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these 'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100 :
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Soda-Mint	30	5/0	10/0
,, †Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	5/0	8/0
,, †Sodium Bisulphate (Sodium Acid Sulphate), gr. 5	—	—	10/0
,, †Sodium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	9/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	12/0
,, †Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Salicylate (*natural*), gr. 3...	25	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	25	18/0	—
,, †Sodium Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 3...	25	7/0	12/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Sodium Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 20 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P. gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphocarbolate, gr. 5	—	—	18/0
,, †Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25, per doz. 8/0	—	—	—
,, †Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2½	—	—	36/0
,, †Spleen Substance, gr. 5	—	—	36/0
,, †Strontium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, †Strophanthus Tincture, min. 5	50	8/0	12/0
,, †Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	50	9/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	50	9/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	9/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	50	9/0	—
,, †Stypticine (Cotarnine Hydrochloride) gr. ¾, bottles of 25 ... ...per doz. 30/0	—	—	—
,, †Sugar of Milk, gr. 3	—	—	8/0
,, †Sulphonal, gr. 5	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Sulphur Compound	25	5/0	9/0
,, Suppositories—			
,, ,, Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 10, boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes 40/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Glycerin (Anhydrous) 95 per cent. Adults' size, boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes 14/0	—	—	—
,, ,, 'Hazeline' Compound, boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes 30/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Meat, Predigested, Adults' size, boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes 30/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Milk, Predigested, Adults' size, boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes 30/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. ¼, boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes 30/0	—	—	—

† Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"*Tabloid, London*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in London: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots. :	Per doz. bots. of 100
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5	—	—	54/0
,, †Tannin, gr. 2½	—	—	12/0
,, †Tar, gr. 1	50	6/0	10/0
,, †Tar and Codeine	25	8/6	24/0
,, †Tea (*see page* lxviii)			
,, †Tetranitrin (*See Erythrol Tetranitrate*)			
,, †Thirst Quencher	25	6/0	12/0
,, †Three Bromides, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. 14/0	—	—	—
,, *Three Syrups, dr. 1	25	9/0	24/0
,, *Three Valerianates	—	—	30/0
,, †Thymol, gr. 1	25	8/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 2	25	12/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 5	—	—	30/0
,, †Thymus Gland, gr. 5	—	—	30/0
,, †Thyroid Colloid, gr. ½	—	—	30/0
,, †Thyroid Gland, gr. ½	—	—	6/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1½	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2½	—	—	18/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
,, §Tonic Compound	25	8/0	18/0
,, †Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	25	7/0	14/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	25	7/0	14/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	25	7/0	14/0
,, †Trinitrin Compound	25	10/0	24/0
,, †Trional, gr. 5	25	12/0	38/0
,, †Urotropine, gr. 3	25	9/0	28/0
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	12/0	40/0
,, †'Varium' (*Trade Mark*)(Ovarian Substance) gr. 5	—	—	48/0
,, §Vegetable Laxative...	25	6/0	14/0
,, †Veronal, gr. 5	25	36/9	—
,, † ,, 0·5 gramme, bottles of 25 per doz. 56/6	—	—	—
,, † ,, 1·0 ,, ,, ,, 112/6	—	—	—
,, †Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2	—	—	16/0
,, †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/6	—	—	—
,, †Violet Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12, per doz. 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Voice (Cocaine Co., Potass. Chlor., and Borax), metal boxes, 30 in each ... per doz. 6/0	—	—	—
,, ,, 80 ,, ... ,, 10/0	—	—	—
,, † ,, bottles of 80 ... ... ,, 12/0	30	6/0	—
,, †Warburg Tincture, min. 30	—	—	24/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

	Prices in London		
	Each oval contains	Per doz. oval bots.	Per doz. bots. of 100
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Zinc Oxide, gr. 2	—	—	8/6
,, *Zinc Valerianate, gr. 2	—	—	24/0
,, *Zinc Valerianate Compound	—	—	24/0
,, *Zinc Valerianate and Asafetida Compound ...	—	—	24/0
,, *Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic	—	—	24/0

'Tabloid' Brand Tea. The most convenient, portable and effective means of preparing tea.

Pure Tea, in *gold lacquered* tins of 100 ... ... per doz. 6/0
,, ,, ,, ,, of 200 ... ... ,, 12/0
Special Blend, in *white enamelled* tins of 100 ... ... ,, 10/0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, of 200 ... ... ,, 20/0

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Hypodermic (*see pages* xliv–xlv)
,, ,, ,, ,, for Veterinary Use (*see page* lxix)
,, ,, ,, Ophthalmic (*see page* xlvii)
,, ,, ,, Photographic (*see pages* xlviii–l)

Also various other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Tar, Wine of (*see* Wyeth)
Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)—
1, 2, 8, and 16 oz. bottles, per doz., respectively, 8/6, 12/0, 24/0 and 45/0
Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see* Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand, *page* xxxi)
Tincture of Strophanthus, B. W. & Co. (*see page* liv)
,, ,, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* lxvi)
Tow, Carbolised, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* xxx)
Towels, Sanitary, Pleated, Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* l)
Trypsin, Pure, 'Fairchild' (*see* Fairchild Preparations, *page* xlii)
Urine Test Case 'Soloid' Brand (*see page* xxxi)

TRADE MARK **'Valoid' Brand Products**

The word 'Valoid' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Valoid' products provide extracts of definite standard strengths which are indicated on the labels.

'VALOID' BRAND—
,, Cascara Sagrada, bottles containing 4 fl. oz. ... per doz. 30/0
,, Ergot ,, ,, ,, ... ,, 30/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valoid' Brand.

TRADE MARK **'Valule' Brand Products**

The word 'Valule' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Products for the easy administration of accurate doses of medicaments.

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

'Valule' Brand Products (*continued*)

Prices in London

'VALULE' BRAND—

„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5, (flexible capsules), bottles of 100 ...per doz. 60/0

(*see also* '*Tabloid*' *Brand Bone Medulla, page* lvi)

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valule' Brand.

TRADE MARK 'Vaporole' Brand Products

The word 'Vaporole' is a brand which indicates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Vaporole' products contain medicaments for inhalation, fumigation, injection, etc.

'VAPOROLE' BRAND	Per doz. boxes of 12
„ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 or min. 5 (glass capsules)	24/0
„ Iron and Arsenic Solution, Sterilised, phials of 1 c.c.	24/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand.

VETERINARY HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

Supplied in tubes containing 12, with the exception of Physostigmine Hydrobromide, gr. 1 (No. 220), which is in tubes of 6.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Veterinary Hypodermic)—

No.			Per dozen tubes
„ 202.	Aconitine Nitrate (Crystals)	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	8/0
„ 203.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1 ...	20/0
„ 201.	Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	12/0
„ 204.	Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr. 15 ...	20/0
„ 205.	*Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 2 ...	18/0
„ 206.	*Colchicine	gr. 1 ...	120/0
„ 207.	Conine Hydrobromide	gr. 1 ...	20/0
„ 208.	Digitalin (Amorphous)	gr. 1/4 ...	8/0
„ 209.	Ergotinine Citrate	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ...	24/0
„ 210.	Hyoscyamine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ...	12/0
„ 211.	Morphine Sulphate	gr. 1 ...	8/0
„ 212.	„ „	gr. 2 ...	15/0
„ 213.	(Morphine Sulphate	gr. 2 } ...	20/0
	(Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ }	
„ 220.	*Physostigmine Hydrobromide	gr. 1 ...	54/0
„ 215.	*Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1 ...	32/0
„ 216.	Sodium Arsenite	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	8/0
„ 217.	Strychnine Sulphate	gr. 1 ...	8/0
„ 218.	Veratrine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	8/0

*These drugs are liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price

Veterinary Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case, No. 50. (*See page* xxxiii)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

VETERINARY OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

Prices in London

Supplied in tubes containing 25, with the exception of Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, which is in tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 8/0

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—

,, Alum ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,, Atropine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, Boric Acid ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
,, Chinosol ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, (Eucaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{400}$) (Cocaine Hydrochloride ... . gr. $\frac{1}{400}$)
, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate) ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, Zinc Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$

VETERINARY OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'SOLOID' BRAND

Supplied in tubes containing 25 ... . per doz. tubes, 6/0

SOLOID' BRAND
(Veterinary Ophthalmic)—

,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.) ... gr. $\frac{1}{400}$
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

Also various other veterinary products issued under the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands

Vulcanite Nozzles, curved or straight ... ... per doz. 4/6
For screwing on collapsible tubes.

Water Analysis, a Simple Method of, by J. C. Thresh, M.D., D.Sc., etc. ... ... *net* 2/0

'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals. (*See pages* xix *to* xxvii)

Wyeth Products—

Wyeth Beef Juice, The Perfected ... ...per doz. 38/0
Wyeth Dialysed Iron—
Bottles containing 4 fl. oz., with dropper ... ...per doz. 26/0
,, ,, 16 fl. oz., ... ,, 42/0
Wyeth Glycerole of Chloride of Iron, bottles approximately 1 lb. ,, 32/0
Wyeth Wine of Tar, bottles approximately 1 lb. ... ... ,, 24/0
'Zymine' (*Trade Mark*) (*see* 'Fairchild' Preparations, *page* xlii)

Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—"Tabloid, London"

PLEATED

COMPRESSED

BANDAGES and DRESSINGS

Trade 'TABLOID' Mark Brand

The introduction of Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings marks an important advance in the preparation of surgical accessories. These bandages and dressings are made of material of the best quality, and are subjected to great pressure under which each assumes a rectangular shape. After compression, each is enclosed automatically in an impervious covering of parchment paper, and then in an outer wrapping of tin-foil.

The requirements of modern surgical treatment are so imperfectly fulfilled by many of the cheaper commercial dressings that the superiority of the pleated products of Burroughs Wellcome & Co. is at once evident. Their important advantages may be thus summarised:

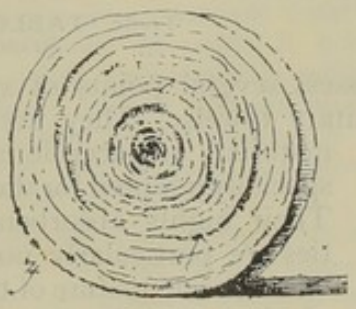
1. Only materials of exceptional quality are used in their manufacture, and their general excellence commends them to critical users.

2. They occupy the smallest possible space and yet can be unfolded as easily as those previously in use.

3. They are kept free from all risk of contamination.

4. The antiseptic dressings are evenly charged with medicament.

5. By reason of their extreme compactness they are by far the best for the hand-bag and cycle- or saddle-case.



Ordinary open wove Bandage
6 yards × 2½ inches

Pleated Bandage
6 yards × 2½ inches

The accompanying illustration graphically demonstrates the saving in space which is effected when Pleated Bandages and Dressings are carried. The relative sizes of an ordinary and a Pleated Bandage are striking. The flat sides of Pleated Bandages enable them to be packed in a fraction of the space required by those previously in use.

LIST OF PLEATED COMPRESSED BANDAGES AND DRESSINGS

Trade 'TABLOID' Mark Brand

Pleated Bandages

Open Wove, 2½ in. × 6 yards, in packages of 1 dozen
Flannel, 2½ in. × 5 yards, ,, ,, ,, ½ dozen
Triangular (Esmarch's Pictorial), ,, ,, ,, 2 bandages

These triangular bandages are of great service in first aid or other emergency work. For the benefit of those who are unable to obtain skilled assistance, illustrations showing the various uses to which the bandage may be put, are imprinted on the fabric itself.

Pleated Cotton Wool

Absorbent, 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen
Boric, 2 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Double Cyanide, 3% 1 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Pleated Gauze

Boric, 3 yards, in packages of 1 dozen
Double Cyanide, 3% 3 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Sal Alembroth, 1% 3 ,, ,, ,, ,,

Pleated Lint

Plain, 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen
Boric, 40—45% 2 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
Carbolised, 1 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

Pleated Tow

Carbolised, 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen

PLEATED

COMPRESSED

SANITARY TOWELS

Trade 'TABLOID' Mark Brand

Pleated Sanitary Towels possess several points of superiority over ordinary commercial sanitary towels. They are made of materials of exceptional quality specially adapted for the purpose. Their highly absorbent properties are particularly noteworthy. The delicate texture of the surface of these towels ensures perfect freedom from the slightest sense of discomfort in use. Owing to the extremely small space which they occupy, they are particularly convenient when travelling. Extreme compactness is secured by compression and perfect cleanliness ensured by the method of packing.

Half size of Pleated Sanitary Towel (No. 4)

Four sizes are issued, each size in packages of 12.

NOTES ON RADIOGRAPHY

In these notes, a knowledge of ordinary photographic manipulations is pre-supposed, the aim being to indicate suitable materials and methods for the production of X-ray negatives and positives.

Choice of Plate or Film.—Other things being equal, the more thickly-spread the emulsion and the richer it is in silver the better the result. There is, however, so little to choose between the plates and films of leading makers, that the radiographer is practically safe in using the brand with which he is most familiar. In general work, an emulsion of medium speed* will be found most satisfactory, although a more rapid plate may sometimes be necessary in order to shorten the exposure. No advantage is, however, obtainable from the use of "ultra-rapid" emulsions. For inanimate objects, and when a prolonged exposure is possible, emulsions of ordinary rapidity are most satisfactory.

Glass plates are easiest to handle in the dark room, but films coated on celluloid or other flexible support can be placed in closer contact with the human body, and are less liable to damage. Stripping films are admirably adapted for radiographic use, as also are ordinary negative or bromide papers if the slight increase in the length of time they take to print is not objectionable. These papers and films possess the great advantage of being so transparent to X-rays that several negatives may be obtained with one exposure by super-imposing a number of sheets of the sensitive material. When only negative images are required, the plan is very convenient and rapid.

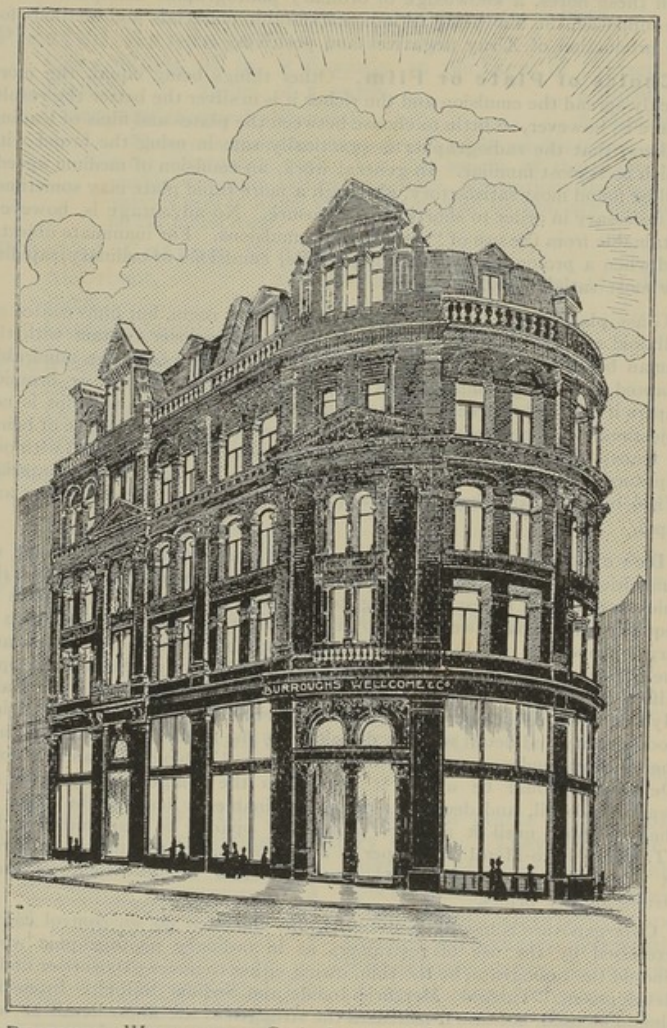
Development.—The development of radiographs will present no difficulties to those familiar with the production of ordinary negatives, the chief precaution necessary being to develop much more fully than is requisite in ordinary work. A pyro developer, unless prepared with a larger proportion of sulphite than is usual, is liable to stain the fingers and the gelatin. For those who prefer pyro, 'Tabloid' Pyro-Soda Developer (Ilford formula) is the most suitable. 'Tabloid' Metol-Quinol, Ortol and Hydroquinone Developers are specially appreciated for X-ray work, giving good density and detail without discolouring the fingers or gelatin. When there is any tendency towards under-exposure, 'Tabloid' Paramidophenol Developer should be used. It brings up the image quickly with all available detail, and density is easily obtainable by leaving the plate in the developer until it appears practically opaque to transmitted light. 'Tabloid' Pyro-Metol Developer is also most useful for under-exposures. It develops very quickly, and gives a yellow image which produces strong plucky prints.

Over-exposure is less likely to occur, but should it do so, control can be exercised by the use of restrainers as in ordinary photographic work. Should the radiograph be too thin, owing either to under-exposure or under-development, 'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite Intensifier should be used, because it increases the strength of the finest detail as well as that of the stronger deposits. Many intensifiers, whilst increasing the general density, remove the finest details altogether.

Other operations, such as reduction, fixing, printing, etc., require no divergence from the methods adopted in ordinary photographic work.

---

*NOTE.—*Medium speed* plates or films are those marked 1/2 and 1/3 in Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record (TABLE B, Plates and Films, Col. I.) Rapid plates are marked 1/4, and ultra-rapid plates, 1/6 or 1/8.



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S GENERAL OFFICES, LONDON, ENG.

THREE GRAND PRIZES

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

were awarded

THREE GRAND PRIZES

AND

THREE GOLD MEDALS

by the Superior Jury of the

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904,

making in all more than

180 GRAND PRIZES, GOLD MEDALS

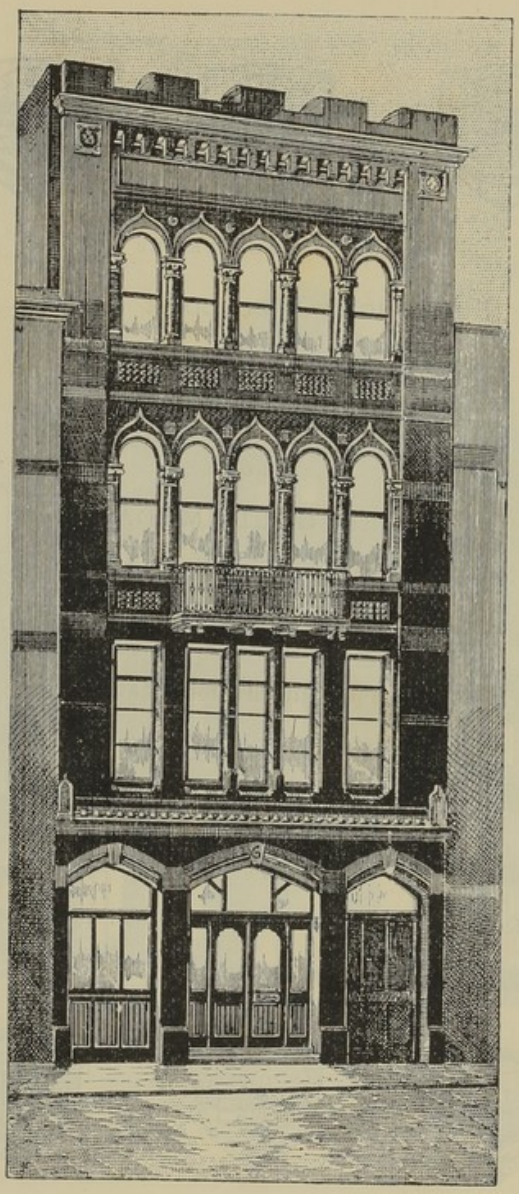
and other Highest Awards,

conferred upon the Firm

for the scientific excellence of their products,

at the great exhibitions of the world.

THREE GOLD MEDALS



The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories
King Street, London, Eng.

THE

WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

were awarded

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AND

THREE GOLD MEDALS

by the Superior Jury of the

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS, 1904

for chemical and pharmacognostical research, etc.

ONE GRAND

PRIZE

THREE GOLD MEDALS

THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, HERNE HILL, NR. LONDON.

This PRIVATE INSTITUTION is absolutely separate and distinct from the business of Burroughs Wellcome and Co., and is under separate and distinct direction although in this institution a large amount of important scientific work is carried out for the firm.

THE WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

LABORATORIES

were awarded

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AND

ONE GOLD MEDAL

by the Superior Jury of the

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS, 1904

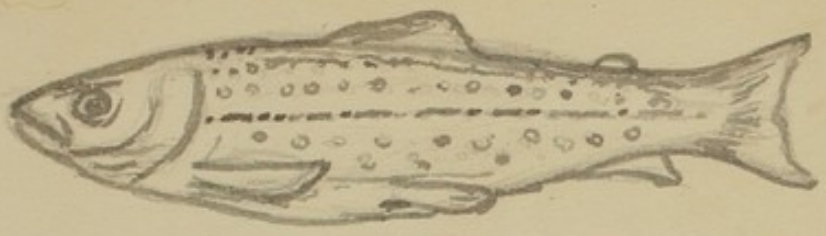
for their preparations and their bacteriological

researches, etc.

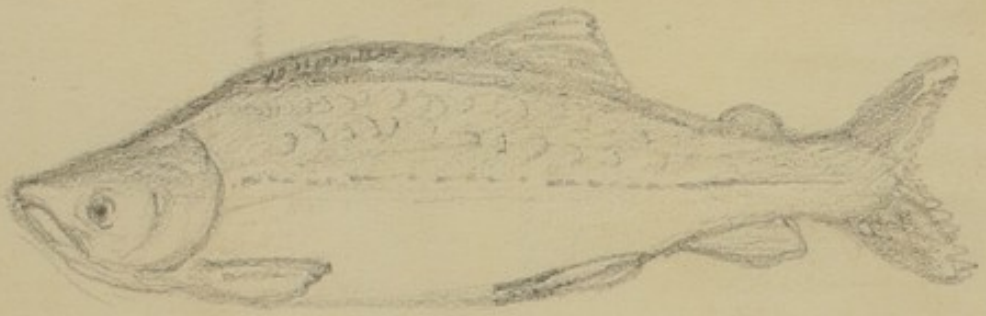
ONE GRAND PRIZE

ONE GOLD MEDAL

Red Salmon caught 5 miles up Pyasi Shenbarak
Aug 1st 09.
Lagoon of Shenbarak R.
Low tide
1st camp
2nd camp



Goulette 5 miles
up Shemlaeik R.
Aug. 3rd 09.



Humpback at the
mouth of Shemlaeik R.
Aug 18th 09.

peculiar shading on the kype
noticeable slightly even when
fresh run.

MEMORANDA

June 29th Took on Officers.

July 3 Tobacco from Fielde Inlet.

5th 12 fish along rocks & in upper pool.

Lotalb. (duck)

Wostronohost (duck)

Selezen (Mallard duck)

16 Ran round R's duck.

17 Went to very near shore but afterwards G. R.

18 June 24

Prince Leot away.

Ops 2.

Erase pencil marks with a damp cloth.