

Irish medical lore : souvenir B.M.A. meeting, Belfast, 1937.

Contributors

Burroughs Wellcome and Company.

Publication/Creation

London : Burroughs, Wellcome, [1937]

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/b9q6635z>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



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

IRISH
MEDICAL LORE

SOUVENIR
B.M.A. MEETING

WELLCOME COLL. AST. 1937

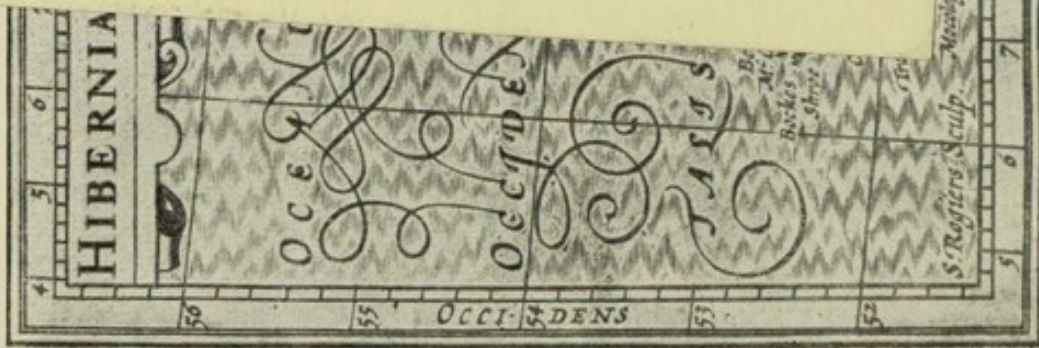
1325

Loan Copy.



ACCESSION NUMBER

PRESS MARK



ANCIENT MAP OF IRELAND

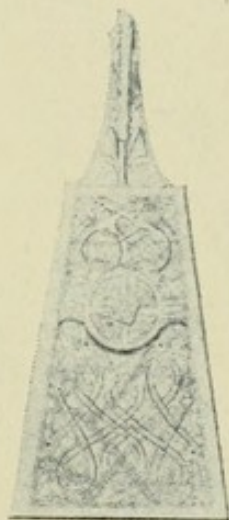


22501685343

Wellcome Library
for the History
and Understanding
of Medicine

IRISH

MEDICAL LORE



THE BELL OF ST. PATRICK.

**WELLCOME
COLLECTION**

/325

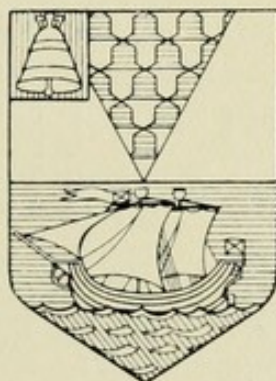


S. PATRICIUS HIBERNIAE APOSTOLVS
Claruit Anno Domini CCCCLVIII.
T. Maffei pinxit

ST. PATRICK TRAMPLING ON SNAKES
From a XVII century Engraving

For the Medical Profession only

IRISH
MEDICAL LORE



SOUVENIR
B.M.A. MEETING
BELFAST
1937

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.)

LONDON



Diancecht Dressing the Wounds of King Nuada after the Battle of Magh Tureadh, 487 B.C.



IRISH MEDICAL LORE

THE CELTS, believed to have originated from the East, were the first settlers in Ireland. These colonists comprised many peoples who spoke the same language and came under the same leadership of Partholan. The last of these races to invade Ireland were the Milesians, from whom the chief Irish traditions—including the study of medicine—can be traced.

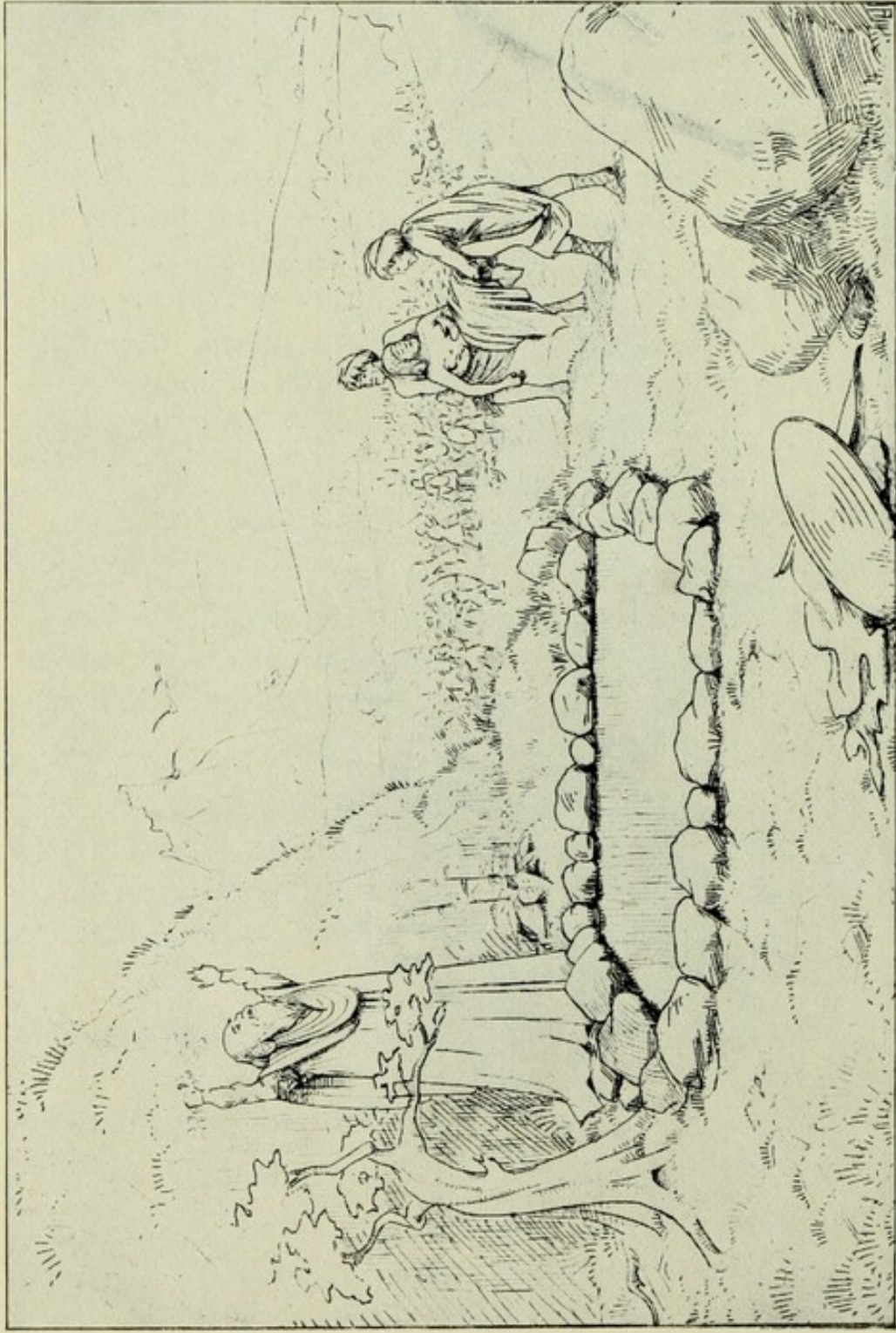
TRADITIONAL IRISH PHYSICIANS

Among many other Irish traditional physicians one of the most famed was Diancecht, who is regarded as the Celtic Æsculapius. His name signifies “vehement power,” and amazing stories are told of his skill.

The Celtic Druids in Ireland were the priests, physicians and seers, who handed down their doctrines by oral tradition, preserving them with great secrecy in order that they might inspire great awe in their people.

It is supposed that Diancecht was a Druid of profound knowledge, versed in the book of nature, the marvels of natural magic and the properties of many herbs.

The first authentic record of Diancecht’s skill is that describing the Battle of Moytura, fought in the county of Sligo, where he prepared medicinal baths of herbs, into which the injured were plunged, and are said to have emerged healed. This cure was believed to be due to the properties of “Slan Ici,” which was a supposed cure of all ills.



Diancecht delivering Incantations over the Magic Healing Bath at the Second Battle of Magh Tureadh

It is stated that Druids of certain celtic races belonged to that mysterious body among whom the 'magic of the East was shared, and it is probable that they may have possessed sufficient knowledge of hypnotism to induce others to see and hear as their mental superiors desired.

A further ancient tradition, which refers to the art of healing, states that there is record, following the Milesian invasion, of a British or Welsh people who landed in the South of Ireland and violated tribal customs by poisoning their weapons in order to inflict fatal or permanent injury. Legend has it that "Crionthan, Governor of Leinster, applied to his northern allies, the Picts, for assistance as to how he should best meet this treachery. They immediately procured him the Trosdale, one of their most famous Druids, renowned for his skill in physick, who would provide an antidote against the poison." Thus, at the next battle, the Druid is said to have arranged a bath of milk in the rear of the army, in which the wounded were immersed. It is recorded that Trosdale was able to prepare a bath of the milk of white-faced cows, which possessed the property of rendering those who bathed in it invulnerable to the wounds of the poisoned weapons.

An interesting account bearing on early cerebral surgery taken from the Book of Leinster, written in 1169, and compiled from far earlier sources, runs thus:—

"Conner Macnessa, who was the King of Ulster at the period of the Incarnation of the Redeemer, having been wounded in the head by a ball from a sling in a conflict at Ardnurach, was carried back to his home where his physicians resolved not to attempt to extract the ball, but succeeded by



Conner Macnessa, King of Ulster, giving vent to a fit of anger, which caused his death,
by hewing trees in his palace grounds

palliative treatment in restoring him to health. They, however, strictly enjoined him to avoid for the future amongst other things, all violent exercises, riding on horseback, or any mental excitement or anger. For many years he followed these directions, and continued in health, until at last, at the time of the Crucifixion of our Lord, observing the solar eclipse and other atmospheric terrors of that awful day, he asked Bacrach, his Druid, what the cause of it was. The Druid consulted his oracles, and answered by informing the King, that Christ, the Son of the Living God, was at that moment suffering at the hands of the Jews. 'What crime has he committed?' said Conner. 'None,' replied the Druid. 'Then they are slaying him innocently?' said Conner. 'They are,' answered the Druid. Then Conner burst into sudden indignation at the words, drew his sword, rushed out into the wood of Laimbraidhe, which was opposite his palace door, where he began to hew down the young trees there, exclaiming, 'Oh! If I were present, it is thus I would cut down the enemies of the innocent man!' His anger began to increase, until at last the fatal ball, which was lodged in his skull, started from its place, followed by the King's brain, and Conner Macnessa fell dead on the spot. This occurrence happened in the fortieth year of his reign; and he has been counted since as the first man who died for the sake of Christ in Ireland."

POISONING AND ITS DIAGNOSIS

A description is given in the book of Lismore of how the physicians of the King of Meath, forgetful of the allegiance to themselves and to their art,



STONE EFFIGY OF ST. BRENDON

were induced to poison the wounds of the king's enemies. The method adopted was curious. Small reptiles, portions of poisoned arrows and barley grains were secretly placed in the wounds, and, as it was intended that the poison should work slowly, attempts were made to heal the wounds over the substances in them. One who suffered thus—Teige of Mackein, a Munster prince—remained sick for a year, until his own physician arrived with three pupils. On approaching the house they heard the groans of the wounded man.

“What groan is this?” said the physician.

“A groan from a barb,” answered the first pupil.

“And what groan is this?” asked the physician again.

“A groan from a living reptile,” said the second pupil.

“And what groan is this?” the physician said again.

“A groan from a poisoned dart,” replied the third pupil.

The physician then led his pupils into the house and the coulter of a plough was made red-hot. One of the pupils then “made a dart at the wound of Teige, and forth came the offending bodies.” In this way the diagnosis was made, and this scene is described as the first clinical lecture recorded in Ireland.

Such legends as these, which in all probability are not entirely without foundation, give some rough idea of the art of healing during the mythological period of Celtic history in Ireland.



ST. BRIDGET

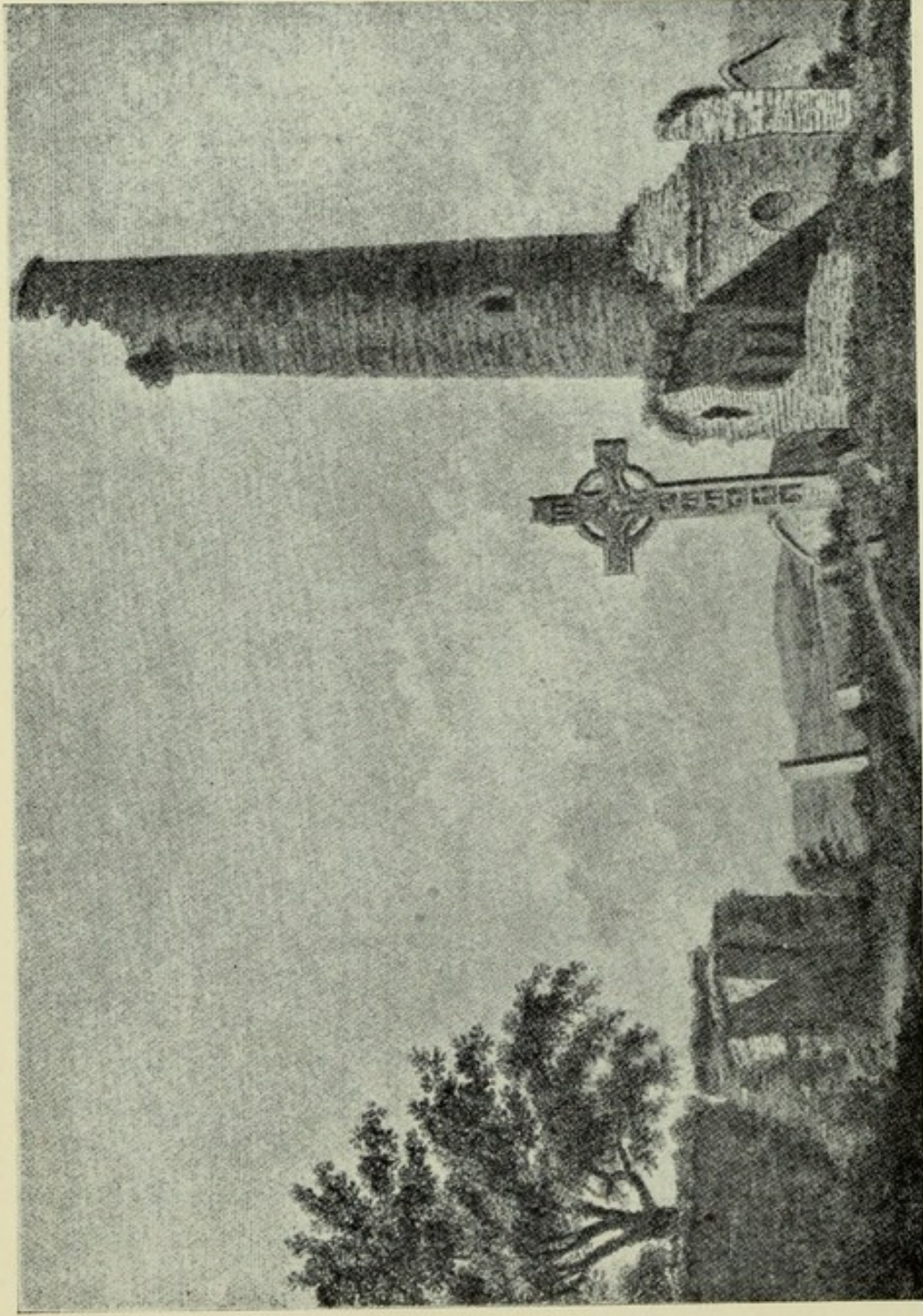
Patroness of Erin—A.D. 453-525

CELTIC MEDICINE IN IRELAND

There is a belief that Irish practitioners in medicine are the descendants of the oldest form of professionalism recorded in the language of any European people, and that while in Ireland medical knowledge had developed substantially, it was somewhat primitive in most other countries. Ancient manuscripts still in existence illustrate the high opinion held of early Celtic medicine. Records also show that from the oldest times in Irish history the principles of Greek and Roman medicine were closely followed; anatomy, therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics were studied, and practitioners who exercised their skill were held in high esteem. There is evidence which suggests that the Celtic physicians even anticipated the practice of anæsthesia and hypnotism.

STATUS OF CELTIC PHYSICIANS

The rank of the Celtic leech, or "Liaig" as he was called, was about that of the higher craftsman, such as a precious metal worker, or the Aireach Ard—a landowner who had twenty lieges under his rule. While the Liaig attended a patient, he and his pupils were entitled to receive their food, until the patient recovered, at the house of the latter; but if the injury had been inflicted maliciously, the cost of the food would be borne by the one who committed the offence. If within a certain time, the healing had been unsatisfactory, and the wounds broke out again, the physician would be obliged to refund his fees, and a better physician was called in. Certain periods were fixed within which a leech had to maintain a wound in a healed condition, after which time the responsibility of the consequences was no longer on him or the one who inflicted the injury. Thus the time for



MONASTERBOICE CHURCH AND TOWER
Monasterboice Monastery was an ancient Seat of Learning

a wound on the arm was one year, one-and-a-quarter years for one on the leg, and three years for a head injury.

Not infrequently the rewards of the leech were handsome. These took the form of grants from the tribe of certain land, the idea being to enable the physician to continue his studies without being disturbed.

LAWS AGAINST QUACKERY

Apparently the laws against charlatans among the early Irish were as stringent as they are to-day, if not more so. In the Brehon Code it is stated that "If an unlawful physician remove a joint or sinew without obtaining an indemnity against liability to damages, and with a notice that he was not a regular physician, he is subject to a penalty with compensation to the patient."

The Celtic leech would receive his fees according not only to the services rendered, but also to the status of the sufferer. The latter would be removed to the physician's house where he would receive security for his treatment, and in return gave security to the physician for his fees. For healing a Bishop the leech would claim forty cows, where, on the other hand, he would modify his fees to two cows for a "homeless man or a slave."

CELTIC HYGIENE

The value of cleanliness and healthy surroundings in the treatment of the sick seems to have been recognised by the Celtic leeches, and no doubt, because of this, the physician's house was appointed under the Brehon Law as a suitable place to keep a patient during his illness. Up to the fifteenth century, men wounded in battle were taken in this way and placed under the direct care of the

physician. Fresh air and pure water were valuable aids to the physician, and in consequence it was a common practice for him to build a house having many doors in order to catch whichever wind was blowing, and to have it situated on the banks of a stream.

Each Celtic tribe had its responsibilities in respect of its "wretched and wandering poor." Rates were levied on the landowners for maintenance of the sick poor by a relieving officer who had wide powers. The tolerance which the officer had to show for the abuses from beggars earned him the name of "pillar of endurance." The maintenance to which the poor were entitled included a physician's attention, bedding and lodging.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

Apprenticeship was the customary method of studying the art of healing in early Celtic times. The students lived with the physician, paying him a fee for their tuition, food and keep, and in return received guidance in their studies in the way of lectures or by accompanying the physician on visits to his patients.

Education was in all probability widely spread in Ireland during the Celtic period, and several schools were established shortly after the beginning of the Christian era, where it is more than likely that the study of Irish medicine had its early foundation.

Some idea of the culture and piety of the founders of these schools can be gathered from the ruins of some of the buildings still remaining. One of particular interest is doubtless of medical character, namely, Tuaim Breacain, near Belturbet, which was established by St. Breacan—renowned for his skill

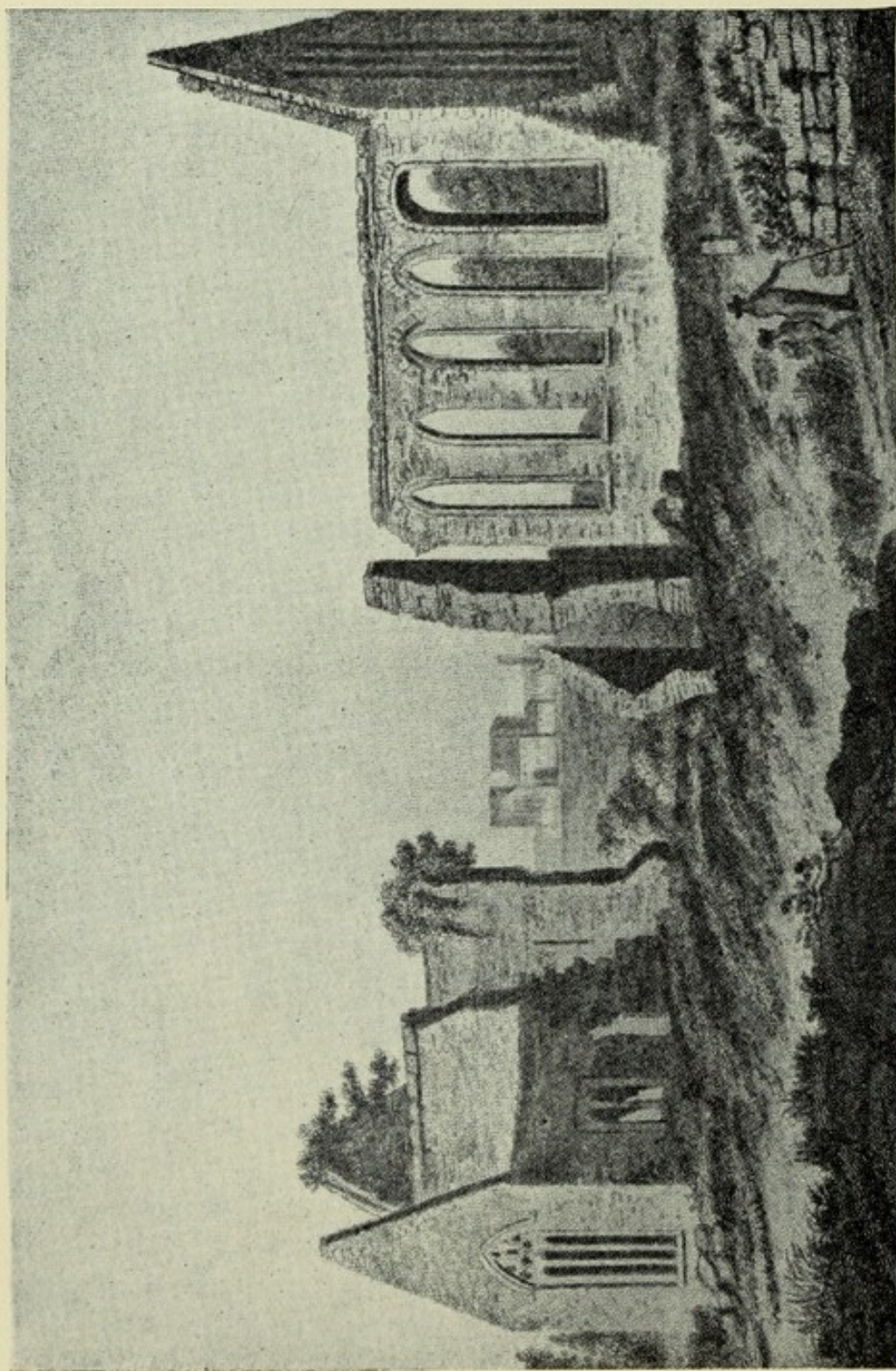
in medical practices and referred to in early Irish annals. St. Breacan is reported to have worked many miracles of healing, and he died A.D. 578.

Celtic education in the colleges developed to such an extent and grew so complicated that specialised knowledge—particularly in law and medicine—became hereditary in certain families. Thus, “in the case of the legal profession, the Brehonship was confined to a few families, who transmitted from generation to generation the key to the interpretation of the written and customary law.” Knowledge which was originally derived from ancient manuscripts was handed down from father to son, and, in the case of medical learning, possession of it was held to be proof of their right to practise the healing art in their respective clans. The Royal Irish Academy has still some of these ancient documents among its collections.

The inclusion of “one skilled their wounds to heal” in the personnel of knights and chieftains was considered an absolute necessity owing to the constant warfare prevailing in Celtic Ireland. This office was usually held by the head of one of the families of hereditary physicians whose status and payments were fixed by Brehon Laws. The office was held in high esteem, and its rewards were handsome.

HEREDITARY MEDICINE

There still exists in certain parts of India a similar system of hereditary acquisition of medical knowledge similar to that adopted in early Celtic times in Ireland. Thus the rights to practise medicine are claimed by families who possess by inheritance ancient manuscripts, or “shastras,” describing the art of healing. Great care is taken



THE ABBEY OF CASHEL—COUNTY TIPPERARY
Where ancient medicine was probably taught

to preserve these documents, which are not allowed to be sold or copied.

A further example of this custom is that which occurred in the Celtic period in Scotland. Diseases were named after certain families who were believed to be in possession of a cure for them. The Macdonalds, claiming the ability to cure a pulmonary disease known also as "glachach," thus called the condition "the Macdonalds' disease."

The last survival of this system in Ireland is where a family, named M'Govran in Killinagh, has long held the reputation of being able to cure hydrophobia, by a secret method of treatment handed down from very ancient times.

NAMES OF DISEASES

In primitive races, the cause of disease was attributed to demons and spirits. Similarly in Celtic Ireland it was believed to be due to "fairy strokes." About 75 diseases were accurately described by the early physicians, who gave them such names as galar—this being the general name for disease or sickness; bolgoch, or pustular disease, meaning smallpox, etc. Consumption was known as anfobracht, which translated means, a person without bracht or "fat"; or, according to the Brehon Code, "one who has no juice or strength."

PLAGUES IN IRELAND

Ireland had its full share of some of the great plagues which swept the world in early times. To any great pestilence the names "tam" or "tahm" were given. Victims of a plague were buried in one spot and fenced in an enclosure called "tamlacht,"

meaning "plague ground." A number of graves and burial places can still be seen on Tallaght Hill, near Dublin, where, according to ancient records, a Partholanian colony once settled and was overcome by the plague in so short a time as a week.

The first severe plague to visit Ireland appears from records to have been in Howth, about the year 1180 B.C., where an entire colony of the Tuatha De Danaans died from it. Several other visits of the plague are recorded as having occurred between the years 541 and 576, one of which is supposed to have lasted for three years, during which time it carried off five Irish Saints.

About the year 700, the sea between Scotland and Ireland is said to have frozen over. Famine and pestilence were so severe, and lasted so long, that men ate one another. A very contagious disease which was fatal to men and cattle, and was called "readhdibudh" or "furious death," occurred in the year 946. So insidious was its appearance that its cause was believed to be due to magic. Further visits of this disease between 992 and 1120 are on record. Two dysentery epidemics are said to have occurred in the Anglo-Celtic period in Ireland, one about the year 1020 and the other in 1035.

The belief that diseases were caused by demons seems to have been common in early Irish times. "The cause for this pestilence," records show, when describing the plague of 1084, which killed every fourth man in Ireland, "was due to demons, which came out of the northern hills of the world, to wit, three battalions, and in each battalion

there were thirty and ten hundred and two thousand, as Oengus Oc, the son of Dagda, related to Gilla Lugan, who used to haunt the fairy mound every year on 'Samain' night. And he himself beheld at Maistin the battalion of them which was destroying Leinster. Even so they were seen of Gilla, Lugan's son; and wherever their heat or fury reached, there their venom was taken. For there was a sword of fire out of the gullet of each of them, and every one of them was as high as the clouds of heaven. So that is the cause of the pestilence."

LEPROSY

Among many other plagues which visited Ireland, leprosy is said to have been rife during the sixth century. It is recorded that this disease was prevalent much earlier than that period, but as it was not described fully until then it is reasonable to believe that the earlier disease may not have been a true form of leprosy. Both the disease and the leper at that time were given the names "clam" and "brosc."

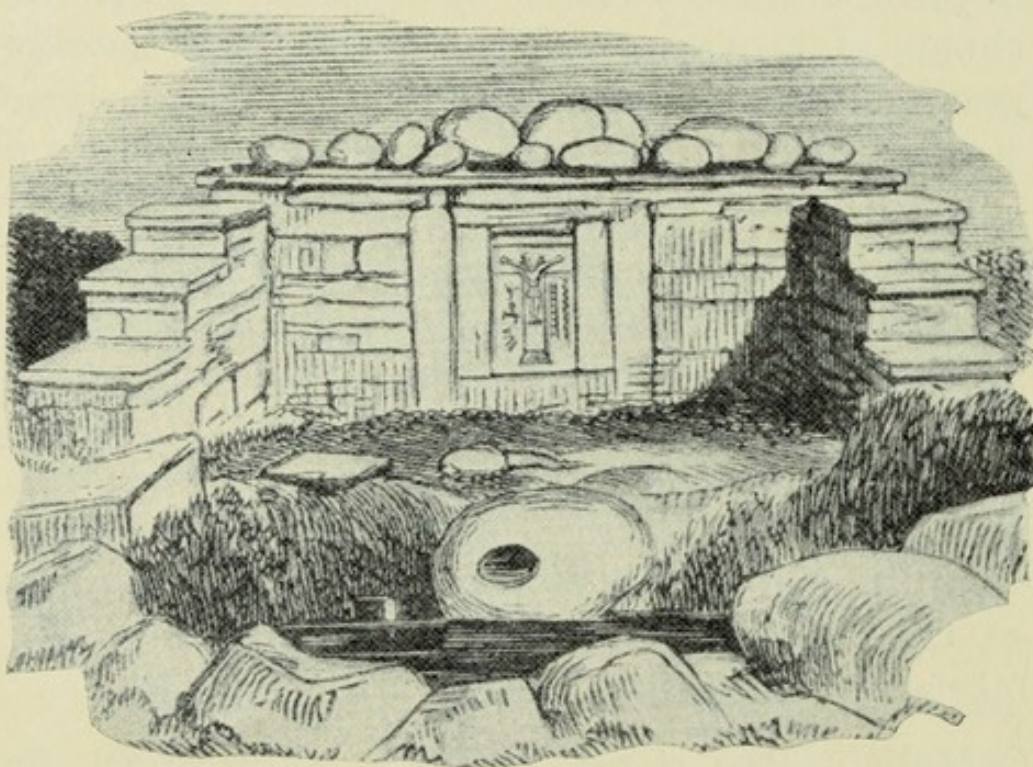
Many of the miracles of the saints which are related are associated with leprosy. St. Patrick is especially mentioned in this connexion in ancient writings. He not only practised the healing art on lepers, but is said also to have provided shelter for them in his own house.

The guise of a leper was frequently assumed by warriors to enable them to spy in enemy camps. Thus Ron Kerr, in the battle of Dunbolg, smeared himself in the blood of a calf mixed with the dough of rye, for this purpose.



CELTIC MEDICAL TREATMENT

In ancient Irish medical practice medicated baths were one of the most frequently used methods of treating the sick. They were used not only for healing those wounded in battle, but also for those suffering from leprosy and many skin diseases.



TOBERARAGHT, near the shore of Lough Talt
Believed to be a cure for sufferers from epilepsy and nervous diseases

Poisons and their workings were well known to the Irish Celts, and reference can be found to the special knowledge of them possessed by the early leeches. Here it is said that Sir Tristram, having been wounded by a poisoned spear, was advised to go to Ireland, for "there alone the venom could be neutralised." Carrying out the advice, Sir Tristram was placed by King Angnysshe under the care of his daughter who "was a noble surgeon."

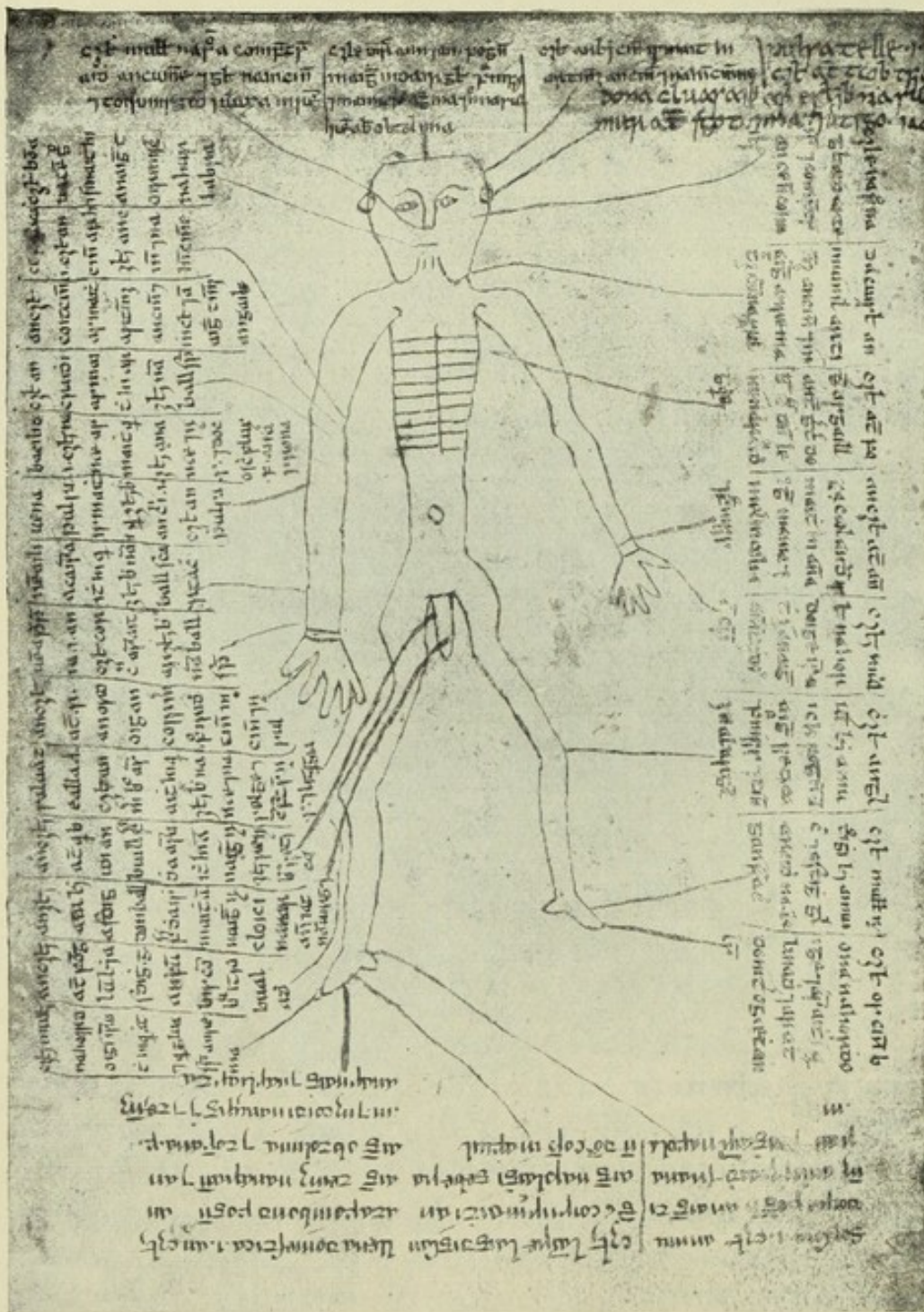
Records describing primitive surgery show that trepanning was practised as early as in A.D. 637. A young Irish chieftain named Cennfælad was cured of a fractured skull following a blow from a sword, after a year's treatment at the School of Tomregan. The procedure which effected this cure is described in an ancient Irish legend—"injured portions of the brain and skull were removed, which so cleared his intellect and improved his memory that he became a great scholar." The sudden improvement in his condition is attributed to the removal of the "brain of forgetfulness."

Further mention of surgical manipulations in historical writings relate how the surgeon of King Conobar Macnessa stitched up the King's wounds with thread of gold because his hair was thus coloured.

While there is evidence to show that ancient surgery included such practices as venesection, cupping, scarification, and amputation of limbs which had become gangrenous, minor injuries, such as wounds and some fractures, were treated externally with decoctions made from honey and herbs.

MIDWIFERY

It can be gathered from certain quotations that early midwifery was enwrapped in superstition. There is a legend which described a certain King Diarmuid who had two wives—one of whom was bald, the other barren. After the administration to these women of medicated water which had been specially blessed, a mass of beautiful hair was induced to grow on the bald wife, and the barren one became so fruitful that after the first dose she bore a lamb, which was offered as a sacrifice for the acquired fertility; after the second dose, birth was given to a silver salmon; and, following the third dose, a son was born.



PHLEBOTOMICAL CHART

Or diagram in the form of a man, showing veins which may be opened

Another superstitious custom concerned with procreation was that pregnant women would kneel before the "brash" or "bullan" stones praying for the safe deliverance of their offspring.

Reference to delivery by *cæsarotomy* is made in certain writings and this operation was performed on Eithne, daughter of King Eochaidh Feidlech.

DIANCECHT'S MATERIA MEDICA

Many stomach disorders were recognised by the Druid Diancecht, for which he mainly ordered vegetable remedies. His special prescription, which was called "Diancecht's porridge," is considered to be the oldest remedy in Irish records. This consisted of oatmeal boiled with dandelion, hazel buds, chickweed and wood sorrel, and was taken night and morning for the relief of colds, phlegm and sore throat. An external application in the form of a poultice, which he recommended for sore throat, was composed of yellow baywort. A "memory restorer" was made from white frankincense beaten up with white wine. Gentian and saffron he regarded as valuable tonics.

The practice of cupping was used by early Irish physicians, and a case is recorded where Bebinn, a lady doctor, drew the venom from a wound on Cailte's leg by means of two tubes—cunningly constructed for the operation—following which the wound was healed. Bebinn was also familiar with the value of emetics, for it is said that she administered five of them successively to Cailte to restore him to health.



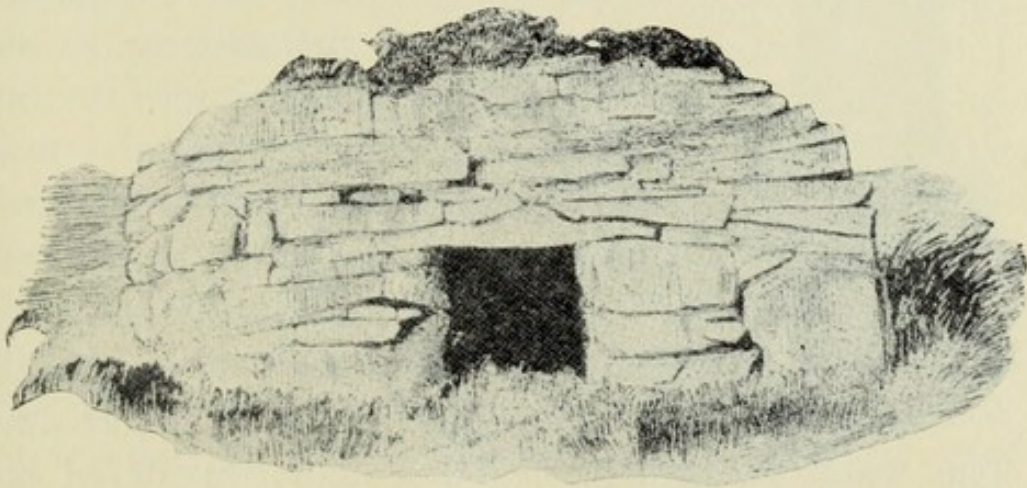
A celz que seinz patricés li granz preel
choit en yrlan de la parole de deu : nostre sire
confirma son preelchement : par glozeus mi
raeles. Seinz patricés troua telz gentz de cele
terre ausi sauuagés a crance com se ce fustent
bestes. Et il mult molo grand peine a eiz ense
igner la loi deu.

ST. PATRICK

From an MS. of the XV century

Many women appear to have practised the healing art in ancient Ireland. One Chronicle relates that "In the time of Alfred, King of the West Saxons, A.D. 872, there was a grievous malady reigning among the people called the 'evil ficus,' which also took the King, so that an Irish maid came out of Ireland called 'Modwen' and cured the King."

THE SWEATING-HOUSE

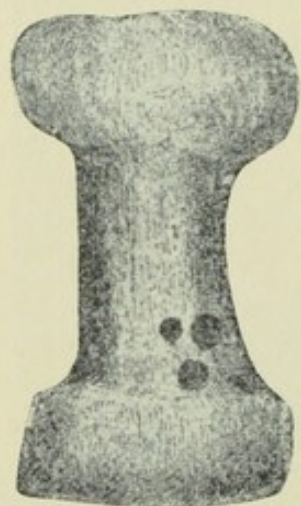


A Sweating-House

A method of inducing perspiration in a patient used by early Irish leeches was the sweating-house, or hot-air bath, which are still well known in Northern Ireland. These were stone constructions some six feet in length, and having a low opening in the wall which served as a door. They were built near a pool of water some distance from any habitations. A fire was kindled inside the sweating-house until a high temperature was attained then the ashes were removed, the patient wrapped in blankets crept inside, and the door was closed.

When he perspired freely he emerged and plunged into the pool of water, after which he was massaged until a warm glow was produced.

Healing stones have been used for "curative purposes" in ancient Ireland, just as in Scotland.



The Relic HEALING-
STONE near Bruckless
in Donegal

"Brash" or "bullan" stones which are mentioned in early Chronicles were large stones having holes on their surface where water collected. Patients suffering from rheumatism, it is said, immersed their knees in the water of the larger holes, and also dropped some offering into one of the smaller holes. Together with other washings in certain holes, this practice was supposed to be a specific for rheumatism.

The water of these holes was also considered to have curative properties for ailments of the eyes.

As well as being treated in the house of a physician, the sick and wounded could receive attention at a special institution called "forus tuaithe" or "the house of the territory," which came under the Brehon laws and took the part of a hospital. Payment for treatment in these hospitals was made either by the patient himself, according to his status, or by anyone who had been the cause of his injuries. Among many other regulations of these establishments it was a rule that "dogs, fools and female scolds" were to be kept away lest the patient should be worried.



EARLY IRISH MANUSCRIPTS

Some of the early manuscripts on medicine and disease, written in the early Irish language, are still in existence. It is said that the earliest of these was discovered some years ago in the Convent of St. Gall, in Switzerland, which dates back to the eighth century. It is composed of prayers and incantations for various diseases.

Another manuscript, believed to be a tenth century work, bears semblance to an advertisement for a present-day panacea. Describing, in all probability, some special prescription of the Druids, it reads thus: "A preservation for the dead, the living, for the want of sinews, for the tongue-tied, for swelling in the head, of wounds from iron, of burning from fire, of the bite of a hound; it preventeth the lassitude of old age, cures the decline, the rupture of blood vessels, takes away the virulence of the festering sore, the poignancy of grief, the fever of the blood—they cannot contend with it—he to whom it shall be applied shall be made whole. Extolled be the Elixir of Life bequeathed by Diancecht to his people, by which everything to which it is applied is made whole."

MEDICAL METHODS AND PRESCRIPTIONS

Much information concerning the methods of treatment, as well as the recipes used by the hereditary physicians, can be gathered from translations of the ancient books of healing which were handed down from father to son. Thus in the book of the O'Lees—a large-sized vellum written in 1443 in both Latin and Irish—can be found a complete system of medicine, comprising a study

of affections of the mind and body, and also details of external influences such as climate and temperature on disease.

An insight into the *materia medica* of the fourteenth century can be obtained from the following curious recipes:—"For baldness. Let calcine a raven, his ashes boil in sheep's suet, and rub to the head, and it cures. Item. With mice fill an earthen pipkin, stop the mouth with a lump of clay and bury beside a fire, but so as the fire's too great heat reach it not. So be it left for a year, and at a year's end take out whatsoever may be found therein. But it is urgent that he who shall lift it have a glove upon his hand, lest at his fingers' ends the hair come sprouting out."

"For paralysis. Take a fox with his pelt and with his inwards, boil him well till he part from his bones, and the patient's body being first well-scoured, bathe the limbs or even the whole person in his broo."

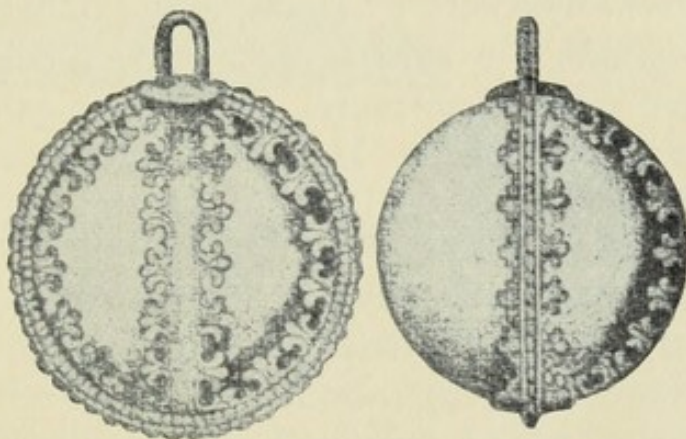
A recipe for dysentery is given which directs that woodbine and maidenhair be boiled with milk and oatmeal, and given three times a day. For liver disorders, plantain leaves, sage, shamrock, dockleaf, valerian and daisy flowers are suggested. These were to be plucked by the person before sunrise and fasting, on Monday or Wednesday, whilst saying a "Hail Mary" and a "Pater-noster." After boiling the herbs and straining, the liquor was taken twice a day.

It was customary for the early Irish leeches, after the death of the patient, to attend the funeral and join in the "keens" or lamentations.

MAGIC AND CHARMS

Among ancient Irish peasantry, magic and charms were freely used in domestic healing, and some charms are even now in use in certain parts of Ireland, having been handed down through the centuries.

Dealers in cattle exchanged mystical twigs of mountain ash to cure disease and increase fecundity.



THE GARNAVILLA AMULET

Consists of a crystal ball in a bronze mount. It was believed to prevent disease, if hung round the neck of an animal, whilst feeding

Saliva was believed to possess a magic property against hostile spells and the diseases they brought, and even now it is considered by Irish peasants that to spit on the hands in transacting business is to ensure good luck.

A further belief concerning saliva was that certain persons could acquire the art of curing burns by applying their own saliva to them, by drawing a lizard, found in West Meath, across their tongue in a direction contrary to the scales of the reptile.



ST. PATRICK, THE PATRON SAINT OF IRELAND

St. Patrick was born in Dumbarton in Scotland, and from records, appears to have been the son of a deacon called Calpurnius. Early in his youth he was dispatched to Northern Ireland as a slave and lived as a shepherd for about six years. Later he escaped to France where, after long study, he became a Bishop. In the year 432 he returned to Ireland, ultimately settling in Strangford Lough in County Down, where he founded the first church.

Many legends are told of St. Patrick who was said to have worked miracles of healing—particularly among the lepers. He is also credited with having banished all the snakes and other poisonous reptiles from Ireland—frequently being represented trampling on snakes.

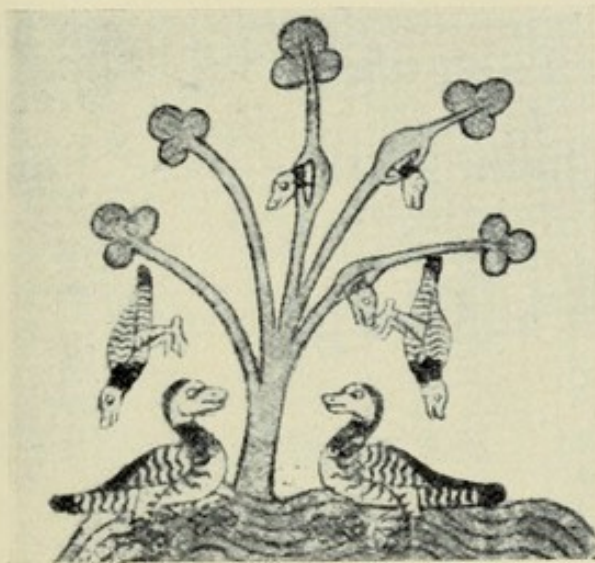
One of these legends which describes the power of St. Patrick to bring about miracles, tells how he was given a cup of poisoned ale by a Druid who wished to bring about his death, but after making the Sign of the Cross and singing an incantation, the poison in the ale is supposed to have frozen, whereupon he inverted the cup to remove the poison, and drank the now harmless ale.

THE SHAMROCK

The Irish emblem, the Shamrock, is closely associated with St. Patrick. He used the three separate leaflets of the shamrock leaf to illustrate in his preachings that there were three distinct persons comprising the Trinity. Since that time the shamrock has been used as the national emblem, and worn by Irishmen on the anniversary of the Saint.

The exact plant which was plucked by St. Patrick and to which the name shamrock was given is somewhat uncertain. Shamrock or “seamarog” in ancient Irish means “little trefoil.” The plants

which are now adopted as the Irish emblem are the



THE MAGIC TREFOIL

From an MS. of the XIV century

Black Nonsuch (*Medicago lupulina*) and the Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*). In old herbals the wood sorrel (oxalis) is called "shamrog"—which was a sour plant often eaten by the Irish. To the shamrock is also attributed certain medicinal properties. As late as in

1794, women gathered the plant for use as an anodyne.

Many other references to the shamrock can be found in the histories of other countries. Before the time of St. Patrick, it was mentioned by Pliny as a cure for the bites of venomous beasts. It has also been depicted as the three-leaf wand of Hermes, the triple oracle of the ancients, and the trifoliated sceptre of Triphyllian Jove. On the crown of Persia it can be recognised, and it is frequently shown on the heads of Isis and Osiris.

There have long been numerous superstitions associated with the shamrock, and even to-day in some parts of Ireland, many of them are still believed. A common belief was that a lass could always be sure of the return of her lover if she slipped a sprig of shamrock into his shoe, unknown to him, before he departed on his journey. It was thought that, if carried on a person, the shamrock could detect the presence of evil spirits, and, furthermore, that it could effect the cure of an insane person if gathered with a gloved hand, and brought secretly into his house.

The Trade Mark

'TABLOID'

denotes a Burroughs
Wellcome & Co. product.
Its use on your prescription
thus—

Rx Tabloid -----

secures for your patient a
product of supreme quality.

As an additional precaution,
add the words

(Original package)

SOME
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
PRODUCTS OF DISTINCTION

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
ACETYLCHOLINE ...	35	'ETHIDOL' ...	43
ALKALINE COMPOUND (EFFERVESCENT)	35	'EULYKOL' ...	45
ANTI-PNEUMOCOCCUS SERA ...	51	HISTIDINE ...	45
BARBITONE ...	36	'INFUNDIN' ...	45
BISMUTH PREPARATIONS ...	36	INSULIN ...	47
BLAUD PILL ...	37	INSULIN POCKET-CASE ...	47
CALCIFEROL ...	37	'KEPLER' ...	47
CALCIUM GLUCONATE ...	37	'KHARSULPHAN' ...	49
CALCIUM GLUCONATE AND IRON (EFFERVESCENT)	39	'MOOGROL,' IODISED ...	49
CALCIUM LÆVULATE ...	39	'NEOKHARSIVAN' ...	49
CASCARA SAGRADA ...	39	'NIZIN' ...	49
CHLOROFORM ...	41	PROTAMINE INSULIN (WITH ZINC) ...	51
'DIGINUTIN' ...	41	'RYZAMIN-B' ...	51
DIGOXIN ...	41	'SAXIN' ...	51
'EMPIRIN' (ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID) COMPOUND	42	SODIUM MORRHUATE ...	53
EPHEDRINE ...	42	'STIPOLAC' ...	53
'EPINALIN' ...	42	'STYPVEN' ...	53
ERGOMETRINE ...	43	SULPHONAMIDE-P ...	55
ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE	43	'TANNAFAX' ...	55
		THYROID GLAND ...	55

ACETYLCHOLINE BROMIDE

TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—A sterile stable solution which is used in counteracting intestinal paralysis following abdominal operations. Also has been used with benefit in the treatment of chilblains.

Mode of Use.—One c.c. subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

Price in London: Boxes of 10 'Hypoloid' ampoules, at 6/3 per box

ALKALINE COMPOUND

(EFFERVESCENT)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Provides a convenient alkaline systemic draught for use in conditions producing pyrexia, or in the acidosis of fever, pregnancy, certain metabolic diseases and severe diarrhœas. Promotes diuresis in pyelitis, cystitis and urethritis.

Mode of Use.—One or two, dissolved in water, as an effervescent draught.

Price in London: Tubes of 25, at 1/10 per tube

BARBITONE

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Valuable hypnotic which produces deep and restful sleep. Used in the treatment of nervous insomnia, mental excitement and migraine. Provides a powerful sedative when administered in conjunction with amidopyrine. Tolerance is not usually established owing to its cumulative action.

Mode of Use.—One to two products orally.

Prices in London: Gr. 5, bottles of 25 (1/0) and 100 (3/0); 0.5 gm., bottles of 25 (1/6) per bottle

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS

FOR THE INJECTION TREATMENT OF SYPHILIS

Special Features.—Injections of Bismuth Metal and its salts produce a powerful anti-spirochætal effect in primary, secondary and tertiary stages of syphilis. Considered to be superior to mercury and only slightly less effective than arsphenamine. Used in courses of injections which alternate with those of the arsenical preparations.

Mode of Use.—Suggested initial dose, 1 c.c. intramuscularly.

'HYPOLOID' BISMUTH METAL, 0.2 gm. in 1 c.c. Suspended in a Sterile Isotonic Glucose Solution.*

Prices in London: Rubber-capped bottles of 5 c.c. (1/9); 10 c.c. (3/3); and 25 c.c. (7/6) per bottle

'HYPOLOID' BISMUTH OXYCHLORIDE, 0.1 gm. in 1 c.c. Suspended in a Sterile Isotonic Saline Solution.*

Price in London: Rubber-capped bottles of 25 c.c. at 3/9 per bottle

* Contains 0.5 per cent. cresol as preservative

'BICREOL' BISMUTH CREAM. 0.15 gm. metallic Bismuth per c.c. in a creo-camph base.

Prices in London: Glass jars of 1/2 oz. (2/6) and 2 oz. (5/6) per jar

BLAUD PILL

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Presents iron in the ferrous state—believed to be the most therapeutically active. Ferrous sulphate and alkaline carbonate are intimately mixed, but interaction of these does not take place until the product reaches the stomach, where ferrous chloride is formed. Possesses powerful hæmatinic properties. Does not cause any impairment of digestion. Gr. 10 strength useful in massive iron therapy.

Mode of Use.—One orally, twice or thrice daily, increased if necessary.

Prices in London: Gr. 5, bottles of 100 (1/0); gr. 10, bottles of 100 (1/3); and 0.25 gm., bottles of 100 (1/0) per bottle

CALCIFEROL

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The pure crystalline anti-rachitic substance

Special Features.—Contains 40,000 Units of anti-rachitic activity in 1 mgm. Enables an adequate amount of Vitamin D to be administered in the prophylaxis of rickets and also during the ante-natal period and during lactation.

Mode of Use.—For prophylaxis, one or more of the lesser strength. For serious and intractable cases, one of the 0.00025 gm. strength once or twice daily.

0.0001 gm. = 4000 International Units

0.00025 gm. = 10,000 International Units

Prices in London: 0.0001 gm., bottles of 25 (1/10) and 100 (5/11); 0.00025 gm., bottles of 25 (3/9) and 100 (13/2) per bottle

CALCIUM GLUCONATE

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Prepared with a chocolate-flavoured base. Readily absorbed without upsetting the digestion. Provides a highly satisfactory method of administering calcium gluconate—which contains 9 per cent. of calcium—when it is necessary to supplement the dietary intake of this element.

Mode of Use.—Two or three products, orally, thrice daily.

Price in London: Tubes of 25, at 1/10 per tube

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

CALCIUM GLUCONATE
AND IRON
(EFFERVESCENT)

With this product calcium and iron can be conveniently administered as a palatable effervescent draught

It meets the physiological demands for these elements when a dietary deficiency of them is suspected

Particularly valuable in the antenatal period and during pregnancy

For particulars, see opposite page



Reduced facsimile

CALCIUM GLUCONATE AND IRON (EFFERVESCENT)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—A convenient and palatable product for the combined administration of calcium and iron. Principal indications—during pregnancy and the period of lactation.

Mode of Use.—One or two products daily.

Price in London: Tubes of 20, at 2/1 per tube

CALCIUM LÆVULATE

TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Issued in 10 c.c. 'Hypoloid' ampoules. A 10 per cent. solution of calcium lævulate—which contains 14·8 per cent. of calcium—especially suitable for administering liberal doses of calcium by injection. Ulceration does not follow accidental extravasation. It is the preparation of choice for effective calcium medication. Stable, sterile, non-toxic and non-irritating. Indicated in tetany when prompt action is essential, in vomiting of intestinal obstruction, and as a pre-operative measure in various surgical operations. Contra-indicated intravenously following digitalis administration owing to additive effect of both medicaments.

Mode of Use.—Intravenously, but if this route is impracticable, it can be given intramuscularly or subcutaneously in divided doses.

Price in London: Boxes of 5 'Hypoloid' ampoules, at 5/6 per box

CASCARA SAGRADA

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Acts mainly on the large intestine, increasing peristalsis, and producing a single soft stool in eight to twelve hours. Careful selection of the bark used in the preparation of 'Tabloid' Cascara ensures a product possessing full therapeutic activity yet without any undesirable effects. Of particular value in chronic constipation.

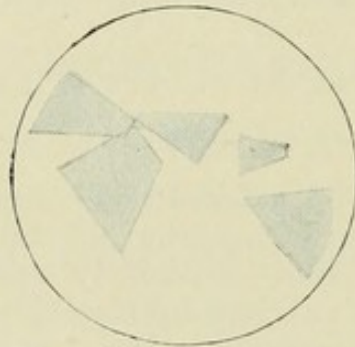
Mode of Use.—One of the gr. 1 or gr. 2 strengths, once daily, increased as necessary.

Prices in London: Gr. 1, bottles of 25 (0/5) and 100 (1/0); gr. 2, bottles of 25 (0/6) and 100 (1/2); gr. 3, bottles of 25 (0/8) and 100 (1/8); gr. 4, bottles of 25 (0/9) and 100 (2/1); gr. 5, bottles of 25 (0/10) and 100 (2/4); 0·15 gm., bottles of 25 (0/6) and 100 (1/2); 0·25 gm., bottles of 25 (0/9) and 100 (2/1) per bottle

DIGOXIN

(B. W. & Co.)

(Under British Patent)



DIGOXIN CRYSTALS AS SEEN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE. HOMOGENEITY INDICATED BY REGULAR SHAPE, AND SHARP EDGES



Reduced facsimiles

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
DIGOXIN PREPARATIONS

For particulars, see opposite page

CHLOROFORM, B.P.

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Special Features.—Of uniform composition and unvarying quality. Contains a small precise amount of ethyl chloride, which has a beneficial influence on the induction of anæsthesia. Absolutely free from phosgene and impurities which irritate the respiratory tract or cause cardiac depression.

Prices on application: Bottles of 2 oz., 1/4 lb., 1/2 lb., 1 lb., 100 gm., 500 gm. and 1000 gm.

TRADE 'DIGINUTIN' MARK

Special Features.—A Stable Solution of the Total Glucosides of the leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*, which possesses distinct advantages over the B.P. tincture. Is of the same strength as the latter and is given in exactly the same dose.

Mode of Use.—Orally.

Prices in London: Bottles of 1 fl. oz. at 2/0; and 8 fl. oz. at 12/0 per bottle

Also issued as 'TABLOID' 'DIGINUTIN'

(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

DIGOXIN (B. W. & Co.)

(Under British Patent)

Special Features.—A pure, stable crystallized glucoside isolated from leaves of *Digitalis lanata*. Uniformly reliable and rapid in action. Standardised by chemical methods. Acts quickly by mouth, but when intravenous administration is necessary, its effect is produced almost at once. May be administered whenever digitalis therapy is indicated. Of particular value in auricular fibrillation. Causes prompt fall in ventricular rate, and reduces congestion in patients suffering from congested cardiac failure. Maintenance dose can be continued indefinitely.

Mode of Use.—Orally or intravenously.

Prices in London: SOLUTION OF DIGOXIN (B. W. & Co.), 0.5 mgm. in 1 c.c., bottles containing 10 c.c. at 2/3; 30 c.c. at 4/6 (each bottle supplied with Pipette) and 250 c.c. at 30/10 per bottle

Also issued as 'HYPOLOID' DIGOXIN and 'TABLOID' DIGOXIN

(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

TRADE 'EMPIRIN' MARK COMPOUND
(ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—'Empirin' Acetylsalicylic Acid combined with Phenacetin and Caffeine. Provides a safe and effective analgesic and antipyretic. Particularly useful in feverish cold, neuralgia and pain associated with rheumatism, lumbago, dysmenorrhœa and migraine.

Mode of Use.—One to two, given with water.

Prices in London: Bottles of 25 at 1/3 and 100 at 3/9 per bottle

EPHEDRINE

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—The 'Tabloid' product presents Ephedrine in a state of exceptional purity. Ephedrine possesses an adrenaline-like action—less powerful but more prolonged than that of adrenaline. Given orally it dilates the bronchial muscles, contracts the nasal mucosa, and raises the blood-pressure.

Mode of Use.—Orally or hypodermically. Maximum official dose one-and-a-half grains.

Prices in London: Gr. 1/4, bottles of 25 (0/8) and 100 (1/9); gr. 1/2, tubes of 6 (0/4) per tube, bottles of 25 (0/10) and 100 (2/6); 0.03 gm., bottles of 25 (0/10) and 100 (2/6) per bottle

Also issued as 'HYPOLOID' EPHEDRINE

(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

TRADE MARK 'EPINALIN' BRAND

Adrenaline and Ephedrine Solution

Special Features.—Combines the powerful relatively transient action of adrenaline with the persistent effect of ephedrine. Valuable as a spray in asthma, engorged conditions of the nose, and to shrink the nasal mucosa preparatory to rhinoscopy.

Mode of Use.—Hypodermically, or locally as a spray or on swab.

'EPINALIN' ADRENALINE AND EPHEDRINE SOLUTION

Prices in London: Bottles of 10 c.c. at 1/4 and 25 c.c. at 2/9 per bottle

'HYPOLOID' 'EPINALIN' ADRENALINE AND EPHEDRINE SOLUTION

Price in London: Boxes of 10 'Hypoloid' ampoules, at 3/0 per box

ERGOMETRINE

Special Features.—A crystalline alkaloid of Ergot described as the constituent to which ergot owes its introduction into medicine. Causes rapid contraction of the uterus. Used after parturition and post-partum hæmorrhage. Free from undesirable side effects. Of value in arresting an attack of migraine—particularly indicated when the headache is not of maximum intensity.

Mode of Use.—Orally, subcutaneously or intramuscularly (intravenous injection rarely necessary).

'WELLCOME' SOLUTION OF ERGOMETRINE, 0.5 mgm. in 2.5 c.c.

Price in London: Bottles of 30 c.c. (supplied with Pipette) at 4/6 per bottle

'TABLOID' ERGOMETRINE, 0.5 mgm.

Price in London: Bottles of 25 at 5/6 per bottle

Also issued as 'TABLOID' HYPODERMIC ERGOMETRINE and 'HYPOLOID' ERGOMETRINE

(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE

Special Features.—Originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. A colourless, crystalline and stable alkaloid of Ergot which is used in the biological assay of certain ergot preparations. Causes contraction of plain muscle, particularly uterine. Used during puerperium for prolonged effect.

Mode of Use.—Orally, subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

'WELLCOME' ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE, B.P.

Price on application: Tubes of 0.1 gm.

Also issued as 'TABLOID' ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE and 'TABLOID' HYPODERMIC ERGOTOXINE ETHANESULPHONATE

(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

TRADE MARK 'ETHIDOL' BRAND

ETHYL IODO-RICINOLEATE

Special Features.—Contains 20 per cent. of iodine in organic combination. Non-staining and non-irritating. May be heated to 150°C. for sterilisation. Indicated for subcutaneous inflammation; to promote dispersion of induration following inflammation; in joint and muscle traumata and myalgias.

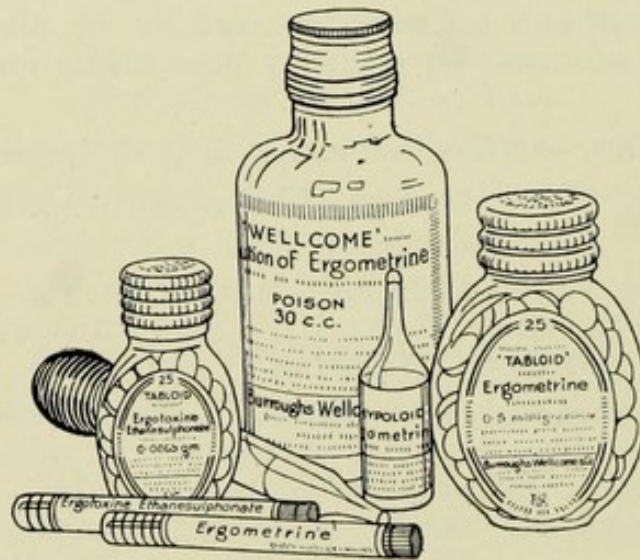
Mode of use.—By inunction and intra-glandular injection.

Prices in London: Bottles containing 1 fl. oz. at 3/0 and 4 fl. oz. at 10/5 per bottle

Pioneer Products in Ergot Research

BURROUGHS
WELLCOME & Co.
Ergotoxine and Ergometrine
preparations

For particulars, see page 43



Reduced facsimiles

TRADE 'EULYKOL' MARK

PHENYLETHYL ESTERS OF A SELECTED
FRACTION OF THE ACIDS OF HYDNO-
CARPUS OIL—SOMETIMES DESIGNATED
"PHENYLETHYL HYDNOCARPATE"

Special Features.—Discovered at The Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories. Quickly and effectively clears up the patches of the treated areas in *lupus vulgaris*. Possesses distinct advantages over the creosoted ethyl esters hitherto employed. Is still under clinical trial. Technique of treatment simple; comparatively little pain experienced. Also under trial in the treatment of leprosy, and commended to the attention of all workers by the results already obtained.

Mode of Use.—By intradermal injection.

Price in London: Bottles of 25 c.c. at 7/0 per bottle

HISTIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE

TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Histidine, an amino-acid, which is the precursor of histamine, is held to be essential to growth and weight. It is said to prevent the formation and evolution of ulcer. Used in the treatment of gastric and duodenal ulcer as an adjunct to the generally accepted rest-diet-alkali treatment.

Mode of Use.—Intramuscular or subcutaneous injection of a 4 per cent. solution.

Price in London: Boxes of 5 'Hypoloid' ampoules, at 5/0 per box

TRADE 'INFUNDIN' MARK

TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

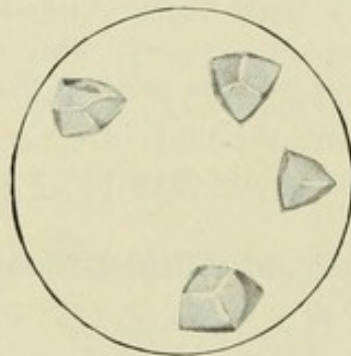
Special Features.—A sterile, stable extract prepared from the carefully-separated posterior lobe of the pituitary body. By injection causes contraction of smooth muscle. Raises blood pressure, and stimulates uterus during labour or the puerperium. Also indicated in post-operative atony and intestinal paresis, post-operative retention of urine and in the treatment of diabetes insipidus. Issued in two strengths; 5 and 10 International Units per c.c.

Mode of Use.—By intramuscular or intravenous injection, 2–15 Units.

Prices in London: 'Hypoloid' ampoules (10 International Units per c.c., Original Strength), 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c., in boxes of 6, at 2/6 and 4/0 per box respectively, and boxes of 25, at 9/6 and 14/3 per box respectively; (5 International Units per c.c.), 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c. in boxes of 6, at 2/3 and 3/0 per box respectively

TRADE
MARK

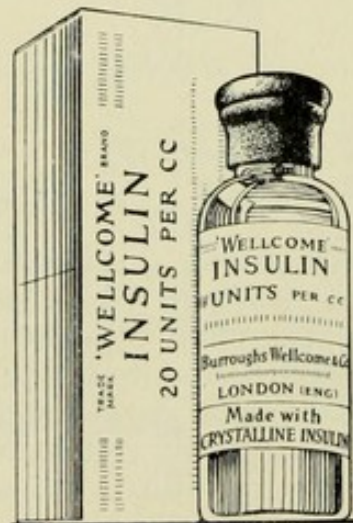
'WELLCOME' BRAND
INSULIN



INSULIN CRYSTALS

'Wellcome' Brand Insulin is made with
Crystalline Insulin of 100 per cent. purity

For particulars, see opposite page



Reduced facsimile

INSULIN

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Special Features.—The first commercial product prepared with pure Crystalline Insulin. Free from all extraneous protein matter. In diabetes it lowers the blood-sugar, increases the glycogen deposition in the liver, restores the lost ability to metabolise carbohydrate, corrects fat metabolism and relieves clinical symptoms.

Mode of Use.—By hypodermic injection. Average daily dose, 10–30 International Units.

Prices in London: Rubber-capped amber-glass phials of 5 c.c. (100 Units), at 1/6 per phial; 5 c.c. (200 Units), at 2/10 per phial; 5 c.c. (400 Units), at 5/6 per phial; 10 c.c. (200 Units), at 2/10 per phial

Also issued as 'TABLOID' HYPODERMIC INSULIN HYDROCHLORIDE

(For prices, see 'Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

See also PROTAMINE INSULIN, page 51

INSULIN POCKET-CASE. No. 46

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Measurements: $3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8} \times 1$ in. Nickel-plated Metal. Contains a Three-piece 'AGLA' Insulin Syringe (1 c.c. graduated in 1/20ths), 5 c.c. phial (20 Units per c.c.) of 'Wellcome' Insulin, 'Vaporole' Iodine Applicator (without metal tube), small glass-stoppered bottle (containing in stopper a No. 205 'AGLA' Surgical Needle) for ethyl alcohol.

Price in London: 22/6 each

TRADE 'KEPLER' MARK

COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT

Special Features.—Provides a convenient and effective method of administering Vitamins A, B and D. Is a palatable food which can be taken easily by children. Principal indications—hypovitaminosis, malnutrition, debility and convalescence. Of particular value during the ante-natal period and during lactation.

Mode of Use.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, according to the requirements of the patient.

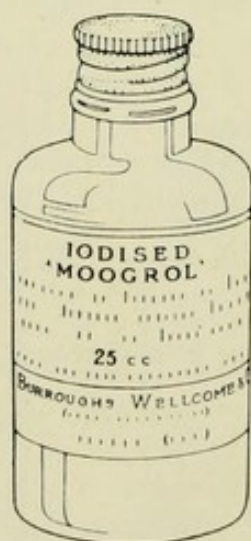
Prices in London: Bottles at 2/1 and 3/8 per bottle

IODISED
TRADE 'MOOGROL' MARK

MIXTURE OF ESTERS OF ACIDS
OF THE CHAULMOOGRIC SERIES
WITH 0.5 PER CENT. OF IODINE

Advocated in the modern treat-
ment of leprosy

For particulars, see opposite page



Reduced facsimile

TRADE MARK 'KHARSULPHAN' BRAND

SULPHARSPHENAMINE

Special Features.—A reliable organic arsenical compound for subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. Suitable for administration to children.

Mode of Use.—Dissolved in saline or sterile distilled water and injected subcutaneously or intramuscularly. Dose varies according to reaction of patient.

Prices in London: Hermetically-sealed phials of 0.15 gm. (1/6); 0.3 gm. (3/0); 0.45 gm. (4/0); and 0.6 gm. (5/0) per phial

IODISED TRADE 'MOOGROL' MARK

Mixture of Esters of Acids of the Chaulmoogric Series with 0.5 per cent. of Iodine

Special Features.—Used in the treatment of leprosy. The presence of iodine markedly reduces the irritating quality of the ethyl esters. Recommended in cases of raised macules, infiltrations and nodules.

Mode of Use.—Intradermally and intramuscularly.

Prices in London: Bottles of 25 c.c. (3/0); 100 c.c. (8/6) and 1 litre (75/0) per bottle

Also issued, 'MOOGROL,' A Mixture of Esters of Acids of the Chaulmoogric Series.

Prices the same as for IODISED 'MOOGROL'

TRADE MARK 'NEOKHARSIVAN' BRAND

NEOARSPHENAMINE

Special Features.—Used in the treatment of syphilis, in conjunction with courses of bismuth injections. Solutions should be made with fresh distilled water and used immediately they are prepared.

Mode of Use.—By intravenous injection in about 20 per cent. solution.

Prices in London: Hermetically-sealed phials of 0.15 gm. (1/6); 0.3 gm. (3/0); 0.45 gm. (4/0); 0.6 gm. (5/0); 0.75 gm. (6/0); and 0.9 gm. (7/0) per phial

TRADE 'NIZIN' MARK

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid

Special Features.—Astringent and antiseptic. Non-irritating and non-toxic. Readily soluble in water. Indicated in cystitis, gonorrhœal urethritis or vaginitis; as a wash in conjunctivitis or trachoma; and as a dressing for ulcers, eczemas and other skin affections.

Mode of Use.—Dissolved in water for local use.

Prices in London: Bottles of 1 oz. (1/3), 4 oz. (4/4) and 16 oz. (15/0) per bottle

Also issued as 'SOLOID' 'NIZIN'

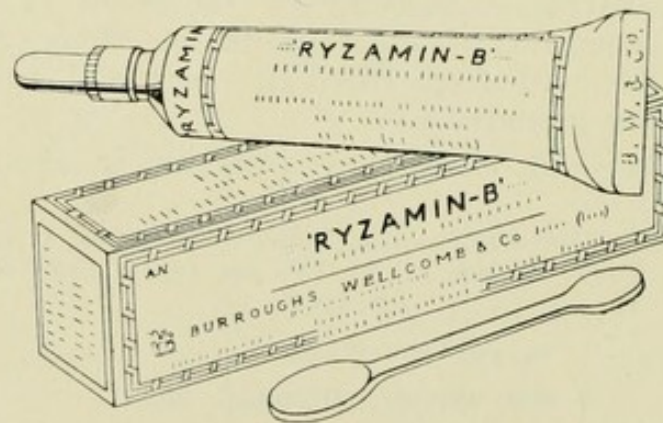
(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

TRADE
MARK 'RYZAMIN-B' BRAND

RICE POLISHINGS
CONCENTRATE

A unique preparation presenting
the concentrated and purified
vitamin-containing fraction of
rice polishings

Biologically tested to ensure high
Vitamin B₁ potency



Reduced facsimile

For particulars, see opposite page

ANTI-PNEUMOCOCCUS SERA

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The following Anti-pneumococcus Sera are prepared at The Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, and are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. :—

- Concentrated Anti-pneumococcus Serum, Type I
- Concentrated Anti-pneumococcus Serum, Type II
- Concentrated Anti-pneumococcus Serum, Types I and II
- Anti-pneumococcus (High Potency) Serum, Type I
(Unconcentrated)
- Anti-pneumococcus (High Potency) Serum, Type II
(Unconcentrated)

(For prices and particulars, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

PROTAMINE INSULIN (WITH ZINC)—
SUSPENSION. TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Special Features.—Provides an alternative to ordinary insulin in the treatment of diabetes. Advantages claimed are that owing to its low solubility its blood-sugar lowering action is more prolonged. It is also slower and less violent in effect, hence hypoglycæmia is less likely to occur.

Mode of Use.—By subcutaneous injection.

*Prices in London: Phials of 5 c.c. (200 Units), at 2/4 per phial;
10 c.c. (400 Units), at 4/6 per phial*

See also INSULIN, page 47

TRADE MARK 'RYZAMIN-B' BRAND

RICE POLISHINGS CONCENTRATE

Special Features.—Consists of the concentrated and purified vitamin-containing fraction of rice polishings. Has a potency of not less than 50 International Units of Vitamin B₁ per gramme. Enables an adequate amount of Vitamin B₁ to be given safely in a palatable form which is well tolerated. Suggested as a dietary reinforcement, to stimulate appetite and general metabolic processes, and as a prophylactic against polyneuritis.

Mode of Use.—One measureful daily or more frequently.

*Prices in London: Collapsible tubes of 15 gm. (1/10) and 100 gm. (10/0)
per tube*

A special measuring spoon is issued with each tube


TRADE 'SAXIN' MARK

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—A valuable sweetening agent free from metallic taste. Used as a sugar-substitute in cases of diabetes. Gr. 1/4 is equivalent in sweetening power to one large lump of sugar.

Mode of Use.—Gr. 1/4 or more according to taste.

Prices in London: Gr. 1/4, bottles of 100 (1/1), 200 (2/0) and 500 (4/7) per bottle



TRADE MARK 'STYPVEN' BRAND

RUSSELL
VIPER VENOM

(Not for Injection)


The most effective local
hæmostatic available

Safe and reliable in medical and
surgical emergencies

INDICATIONS

Hæmorrhage of hæmophilia,
tonsillectomy, superficial injuries
epistaxis, dental extractions

For particulars, see opposite page



Reduced facsimile

SODIUM MORRHUATE

TRADE MARK 'HYPOLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—The sodium salts of a selected fraction of the fatty acids of cod liver oil. Reliable sclerosing agent stated to be innocuous to subcutaneous tissues, thus it reduces risk of "injection ulcer" formation. Recommended for treatment of hydrocele, varicocele and bursæ.

Mode of Use.—Intravenously at various points of varicose vein. For hæmorrhoids, injections are made into upper parts of main pile mass.

Prices in London: 5 per cent. Solution, boxes of 5 (2 c.c.) 'Hypoloid' ampoules at 3|0 per box; and rubber-capped bottles of 25 c.c. at 3|9 per bottle; 10 per cent. Solution, boxes of 5 (2 c.c.) 'Hypoloid' ampoules at 3|0 per box; and rubber-capped bottles of 25 c.c. at 4|2 per bottle

TRADE MARK 'STIPOLAC' BRAND

TETRAIODOPHENOLPHTHALEIN

Special Features.—Consists of 'Stipolac' Sodium Tetraiodophenolphthalein (*Iodophthalein, B.P.*) and 'Stipolac' Acid Mixture in separate tubes. An accurate and efficient routine method for radiographic examinations of the gall bladder.

Mode of Use.—Orally, after mixing the contents of the two tubes in water.

Prices in London: Cartons containing one pair of tubes at 2|8 per carton; and boxes containing 25 pairs of tubes at 50|0 per box

TRADE MARK 'STYPVEN' BRAND

RUSSELL VIPER VENOM

(Not for Injection)

Special Features.—The most effective hæmostatic available. Easy to apply and rapid in action. Indispensable in medical, surgical and dental practice. *Indications*—hæmorrhages following dental extractions, superficial injuries and tonsillectomy; external bleeding of hæmophilics; epistaxis; nasal and oral surgery in conjunction with adrenaline.

Mode of Use.—Applied on a pledget soaked in the solution.

Prices in London: Containers of 1 c.c. (0.1 mgm. Venom and Solvent), at 1|4 each; and 5 c.c. (0.5 mgm. Venom and Solvent), at 2|8 each

The Venom is issued in rubber-stoppered containers and the Solvent hermetically-sealed ampoules

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

SULPHONAMIDE-P

(*p*-aminobenzenesulphonamide)

INTENDED FOR ORAL ADMINISTRATION

Laboratory experiments supported by clinical experience now justify the use of 'TABLOID' SULPHONAMIDE-P in:—
streptococcal septicæmia, including puerperal septicæmia, scarlet fever with complications, erysipelas, tonsillitis, etc.

For particulars, see opposite page

SULPHONAMIDE-P

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

(p-AMINO BENZENESULPHONAMIDE)

Special Features.—Observations show that it is possible to render the blood of man and animals bactericidal to hæmolytic streptococci by administration of *p*-aminobenzene-sulphonamide (sulphanilamide). Use of 'Tabloid' Sulphonamide-P now justified in streptococcal septicæmia. Reports also justify its trial in meningococcal meningitis.

Mode of Use.—Orally, or, when this is impossible, intramuscularly.

Prices in London: Bottles of 25, at 2/0 per bottle, and 100, at 7/0 per bottle

TRADE MARK 'TANNAFAX' BRAND

TANNIC ACID JELLY

Special Features.—Presents tannic acid in a water-soluble antiseptic base which can be removed, if necessary, without the pain associated with oily or greasy preparations. Superior to tannic acid solutions. Convenient in application in the emergencies of mild or severe burns and scalds.

Mode of Use.—Applied lightly to the affected area and allowed to dry.

Prices in London: Tubes of 20 gm., at 0/8 per tube; and 4 oz., at 2/1 per tube

THYROID GLAND

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Special Features.—Prepared from fresh, healthy gland substance. Used to replace or supplement the normal thyroid secretion, in cretinism, backward development of children, and subthyroidism in the adult. Dosage of 'Tabloid' Thyroid Gland (Standardised) (*Original Formula*) stated in terms of fresh gland substance and not dried gland.

Mode of Use.—Orally, one grain, thrice daily, increased with caution.

Prices in London: Gr. 1/10, bottles of 100 (1/0); gr. 1/4, bottles of 100 (1/0); gr. 1/2, bottles of 100 (1/0); gr. 1, bottles of 100 (1/2); gr. 1-1/2, bottles of 100 (1/6); gr. 2, bottles of 100 (1/8); gr. 2-1/2, bottles of 100 (2/0); gr. 5, bottles of 100 (3/6); 0.05 gm., bottles of 100 (1/2); 0.1 gm., bottles of 100 (1/6); 0.3 gm., bottles of 100 (3/6) per bottle

'TABLOID' THYROID (Dry Thyroid, B.P.) is also available.

(For prices, see Wellcome's Medical Diary or Excerpta Therapeutica)

NOTICE

The following are BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.
Trade Marks or Brands:

'TABLOID' (Trade Mark)		'SOLOID' (Trade Mark)	
'KEPLER' (Trade Mark)	'HAZELINE' (Trade Mark)	'WELLCOME' (Trade Mark)	
'HYPOLOID' (Trade Mark)	'AGLA' (Trade Mark)	'VAPOROLE' (Trade Mark)	
'ENULE' (Trade Mark)	'AVENYL' (Trade Mark)	'ALEPOL' (Trade Mark)	
'VALOID' (Trade Mark)	'VANA' (Trade Mark)	'DIGINUTIN' (Trade Mark)	
'ERGAMINE' (Trade Mark)	'TOLAMINE' (Trade Mark)	'EPININE' (Trade Mark)	
'EPICAINE' (Trade Mark)	'EPINALIN' (Trade Mark)	'ETHIDOL' (Trade Mark)	
'KHAROPHEN' (Trade Mark)	'STIPOLAC' (Trade Mark)	'STYPVEN' (Trade Mark)	
'KHARSULPHAN' (Trade Mark)	'NEOKHARSIVAN' (Trade Mark)		
'BIVO' (Trade Mark)	'GINGAMENT' (Trade Mark)	'ELIXOID' (Trade Mark)	
'INFUNDIN' (Trade Mark)	'LODAL' (Trade Mark)	'NIZIN' (Trade Mark)	
'NEOSTAM' (Trade Mark)	'ERNUTIN' (Trade Mark)	'SOAMIN' (Trade Mark)	
'MENTHOFAX' (Trade Mark)	'MOOGROL' (Trade Mark)	'LUBAFAX' (Trade Mark)	
'BOROFAX' (Trade Mark)	'CAROFAX' (Trade Mark)	'SKETOFAX' (Trade Mark)	
'PHENOFAX' (Trade Mark)	'ALAXA' (Trade Mark)	'TANNAFAX' (Trade Mark)	
'EMPIRIN' (Trade Mark)	'OPA' (Trade Mark)	'RYTOL' (Trade Mark)	'TANCOL' (Trade Mark)
'SAXIN' (Trade Mark)	'PAROLEINE' (Trade Mark)	'RYZAMIN-B' (Trade Mark)	
'TYRAMINE' (Trade Mark)	'VARIUM' (Trade Mark)	'IODICIN' (Trade Mark)	
'MAMOS' (Trade Mark)	'BAROLAC' (Trade Mark)	'PINOL' (Trade Mark)	
'PEPANA' (Trade Mark)	'QUINOXYL' (Trade Mark)	'LAXAMEL' (Trade Mark)	
	'EULYKOL' (Trade Mark)		

The sale of articles of other manufacture, when these Brands are specified, is an infringement and unlawful

At every great
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
at which the
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

products have been exhibited they have
received the greatest number of

**COMPETITIVE
HIGHEST AWARDS**

for

SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE

The total number of Competitive
Highest Awards received now exceeds

270

including

TWO GRAND PRIZES

at the

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MEDICINE

London, 1913

