

The nurses' handbook and catalogue of nursing requisites / S. Maw, Son & Thompson.

Contributors

S. Maw, Son & Thompson.

Publication/Creation

London : McCorquodale, [1898]

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THE NURSES' HANDBOOK
AND
Catalogue of Nursing Requisites.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,
7 to 12, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

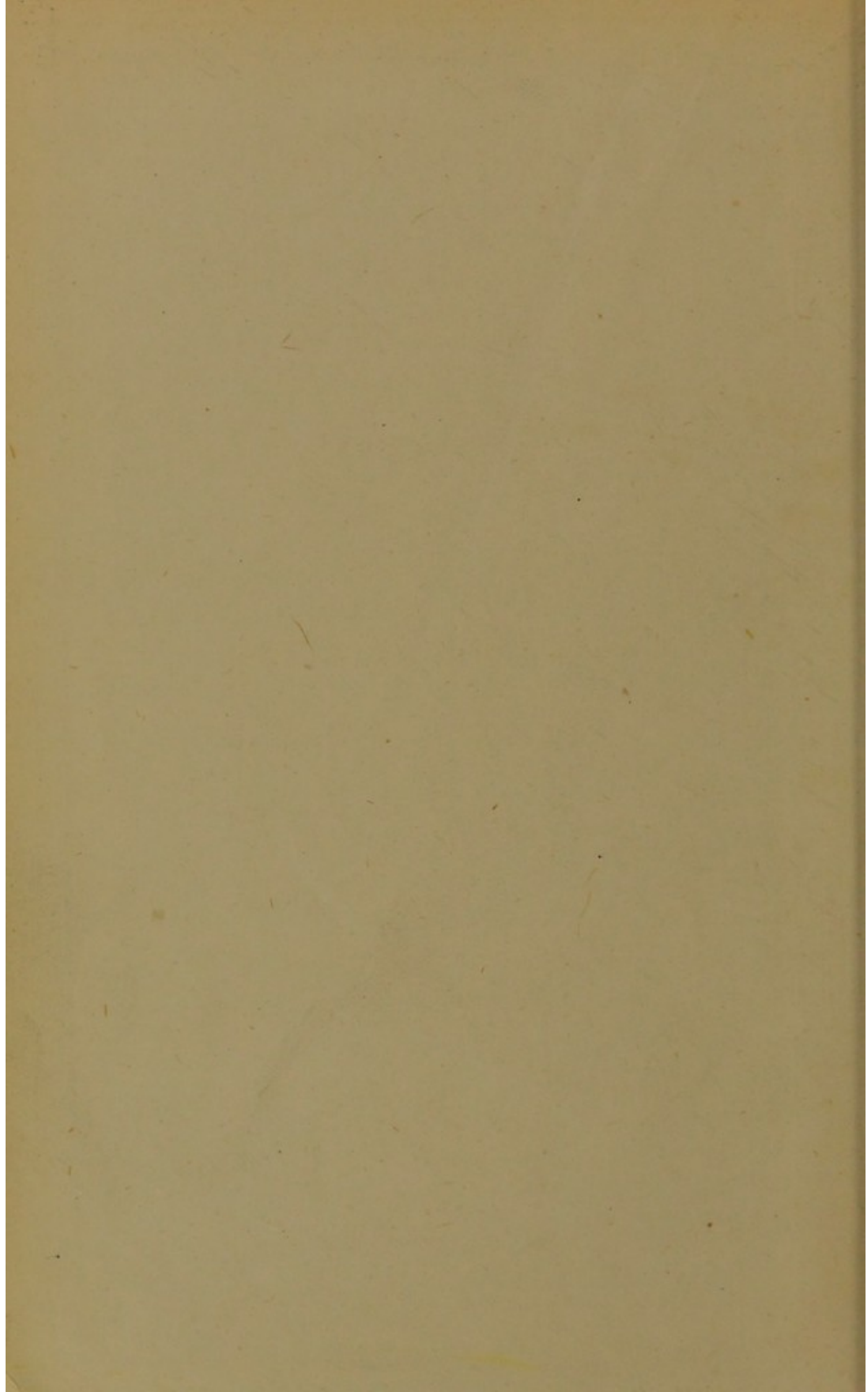


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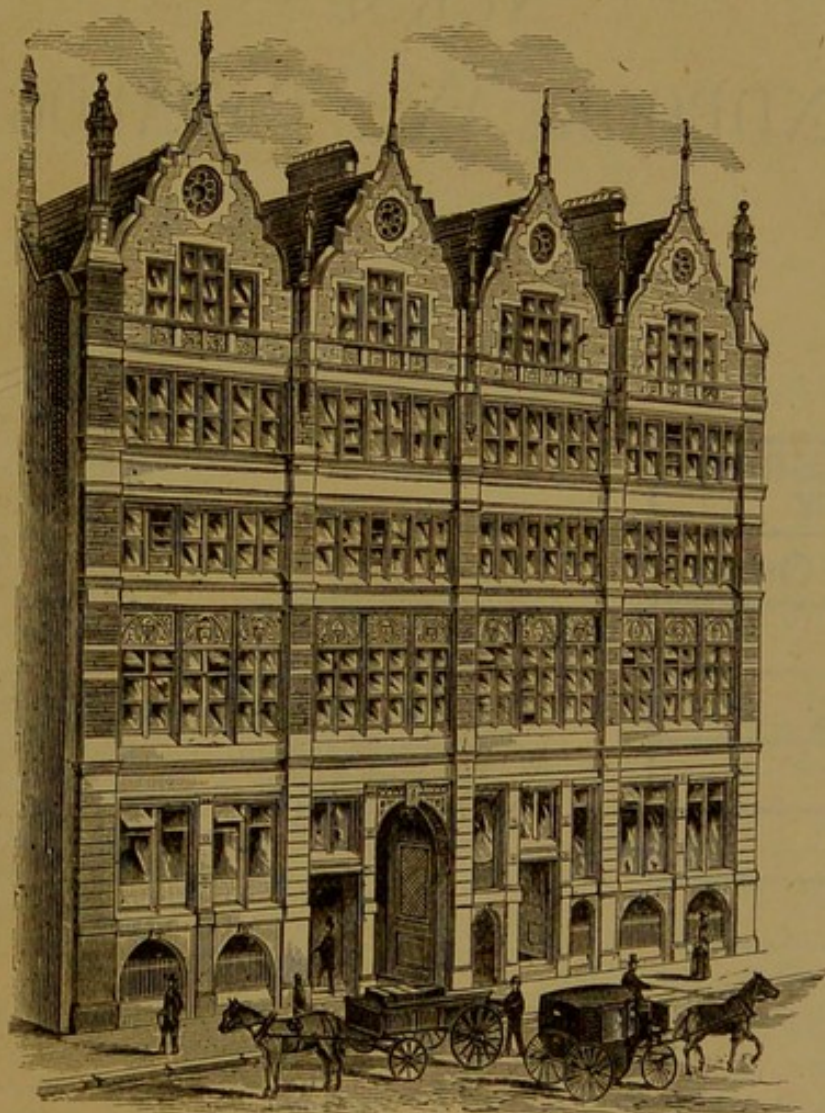
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The Nurses' Handbook

AND

CATALOGUE OF NURSING REQUISITES.



S. MAW,
SON & THOMPSON

7 TO 12, ALDERSGATE STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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NURSES' HANDBOOK AND CATALOGUE.

FOURTH EDITION.

REVISED AND CORRECTED

January, 1898.

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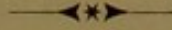


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7 TO 12, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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PREFACE.



A hope has cross'd me, in the course
Of this self-pleasing exercise, that ye
My zeal to his would liken, who, possess'd
Of some rare gems, or pictures finely wrought,
Unlocks his cabinet, and draws them forth,
One after one, soliciting regard
To this, and this.

Wordsworth.

IT has been our endeavour throughout the following pages to produce a work which, though unassuming in its proportions, will yet contain illustrations of such instruments as are chiefly in use by nurses in the course of their daily routine; also, we hope, some useful information upon the details of nursing. In presenting the result of our labours, we trust that due allowance will be made for the incomplete way in which this, our first attempt at any work of the sort, has been brought to the Press.

The book is divided into two parts. The first is devoted to a consideration of the general principles and details of nursing, etc., and the latter consists of a catalogue, not so complete, perhaps, as one would wish, of nursing requisites. It is hoped that the earlier part of the work will be found especially useful to those who take charge of the sick in private houses, and who are left, more or less, to their own resources without any ward sister or matron to fall back upon when any question of doubt arises. That nurses may have every confidence in acting upon the advice offered, it may be as well to state that the earlier part of the work has been written by a member of the medical profession, who has had a large experience of hospital practice.

In the second part of the book it has not been our aim to form an exhaustive list of all the requirements which a nurse, during her career, may be called upon to use, but we have endeavoured to collect together, under different headings, the more important instruments, sick room requisites, invalid appliances, etc.

Recognising the fact that a drawing of an article imparts a more accurate idea of its construction and use than a mere written description, we have endeavoured, where possible, to supplement our descriptions with numerous wood-cuts

It has always been the aim of our firm to supply only goods of the highest quality and workmanship, and in this respect we have for many years held a reputation which we would not care to injure by lowering the standard of quality.

The honours of a name 'tis just to guard,
They are a trust but lent us, which we take,
And should, in reverence to the donor's fame,
With care transmit them down to other hands.

Shirley.

In order, however, to compete with the large number of general drapers, ironmongers, and businesses of a similar nature, who now so largely cater for the nursing profession and palm off upon them, at low prices, goods of an inferior quality, under guise of the best, we have, in many cases throughout this catalogue, quoted for two qualities of the same article. We wish it, however, to be thoroughly understood that in so doing we are merely endeavouring to show our customers that we, as well as other firms, are able to supply articles at lower prices if required. We do not, however, recommend such articles, and the only guarantee we can give with them is that they are the best that can be obtained for the money. A little experience will soon show that in all cases the higher priced articles are, in the end, the cheapest, and we have every confidence in recommending our best goods, and will, in many cases, guarantee them, with fair use, to last for an indefinite period. We would wish our customers thoroughly to grasp the fact that, in all cases, we shall endeavour to persuade them to buy the best.

To hide true worth from public view,
Is burying diamonds in their mine;
All is not gold that shines, 'tis true,
But all that *is* gold—ought to shine!

Bishop.

Since new forms of instruments and appliances are being so constantly introduced, it is not possible to produce a catalogue which will for long contain all the latest novelties. We are always pleased, however, to receive visits and enquiries from nurses, and to show them our stock, or give any information which may be required. We are also pleased to receive communications from nurses who may desire to have new inventions constructed, and are ready to do our utmost to assist them in carrying out their views. All such communications are regarded as strictly confidential.

Careful attention is given to the application of all kinds of appliances, and to the taking of measurement for the same. Comfortable fitting and waiting rooms are provided, where both male and female assistants are daily in attendance.

S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON,

January, 1898.

7-12, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PART I.

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CHAPTER I.

SOME GENERAL PRINCIPLES TO BE OBSERVED BY NURSES WHEN TAKING CHARGE OF PRIVATE CASES.

CLEANLINESS.

EVEN from the earliest days of her hospital training every probationer is taught to give due regard to the importance which cleanliness bears to the art of nursing. This importance cannot be over-rated. A well-known surgeon at one of the largest of the London hospitals was once heard to say that "although he had been taught from his infancy to regard cleanliness as next to Godliness, he, nevertheless, had come to the opinion that in surgical practice cleanliness deserved the prior claim." Personal cleanliness is one of the most important parts of a nurse's training. In the first place, the greatest care and attention should be bestowed by a nurse upon keeping her uniform most scrupulously clean. A dirty apron to a nurse should be like a red rag to a bull, and should not be tolerated for one moment. The practice of some institutions in rigidly limiting the "washing" lists of their nursing staff is greatly to be deprecated. A few additional pence spent by the individual who is thus limited will always turn out to be a good investment. Another point for a nurse to bear in mind is that she must pay constant attention to the cleansing of her hands. This is important, as much for her own welfare as for that of her patient. It is unfortunately a common occurrence in a large hospital to see nurses going about with a finger or hand disguised by fomentations and bandages; yet nurses, of all people, must realise how painful a thing it is to have a poisoned finger requiring the use of the surgeon's knife. If only closer attention were paid to the constant cleansing of the hands such misfortunes would never occur. Again, it is but too often the case in a surgical ward that wound after wound commences to suppurate for no apparent reason, and that the surgeon is disappointed with the result of his operation, and the suffering of the patient prolonged. In all such cases it may well be that there has been some want of attention to proper cleanliness on the part of the patient's attendants, either the surgeon or the nurse, there is no telling which. Possibly the nurse may have dressed the wound without previously washing and scrubbing her hands, or she may have dressed two cases without cleansing her hands in the interval, and may thus have carried infection from one to the other. Even in these enlightened days of aseptic surgery, it is not an uncommon occurrence (sad to relate) for a nurse to go the whole round of her ward and dress every case without once washing her hands. Such an act ought to be regarded as criminal, and every nurse should make it a matter of honour to cleanse her hands with soap, nail-brush and hot

water before dressing a wound, however trivial, and to thoroughly re-cleanse them before proceeding to dress another. So much for personal cleanliness.

Now, as regards the patient. It is one of the most important duties of a nurse to keep her patient thoroughly clean. She should, at the commencement, ascertain from the doctor whether or not baths are to be allowed. The proper temperature for a hot bath should be from 90° to 102° F. It will be convenient for every nurse to have with her a bath thermometer; it is not an expensive item, and is one which may be obtained from most chemists (for prices see page 114). If baths are forbidden the patient must be washed in bed, special attention being paid to such parts as axillæ, umbilicus, toes, and any other parts where the waste products of the skin are wont to accumulate. A bath glove (see page 90) will be useful in such cases, and will be found to be far superior to the old-fashioned flannel.

Bedding and clothing which has become in the least degree soiled, either by discharges or otherwise, should be at once changed. A sheet soiled with fæcal discharges should be immediately removed, and should not be merely covered over so as to hide the soiled portion from view. This latter is a most dangerous practice, and one to be severely censured. When it is understood that many of the germs which are conveyed in fæcal discharges, especially those of typhoid fever, increase in virulence after exposure to the air, it is easy to see how important a matter it is that all linen so soiled be removed at once, otherwise the patient is exposed to grave dangers. Some proper receptacle should be at hand into which to place such linen, and it should be at once saturated with a solution of 1-4000 perchloride of mercury, in order to render the germs inert. On no account should the soiled linen be allowed to dry, for in the dry state the germs are easily wafted about from place to place by draughts of air,—a ready method of spreading infection.

In the case of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases, all excreta should be at once disinfected by pouring upon them some disinfectant solution, such as perchloride of mercury, and they should be allowed to stand for half-an-hour in the solution before being thrown away. If kept for inspection, the vessel containing them should be covered over with a piece of flat ground glass, or with a towel soaked in the same solution.

The cleanliness of the patient's room is another care which devolves upon the nurse's shoulders. It is, of course, the housemaid's duty to brush the carpets and scrub the floors (and this must be done thoroughly), but the dusting and tidying of the room must be left in more careful hands. Every good and energetic nurse will see to this herself, otherwise the chances are that it will not be done thoroughly. All slops should be removed at least four times in the day, and should never be allowed to remain in the room for a longer time than is absolutely necessary.

VENTILATION, ETC.

Air which has passed through the lungs, and has thus become warmed, acquires a certain degree of lightness (as compared with the cooler air of the room), by means of which it rises to the ceiling, where—if not allowed to escape—it spreads itself over the cold surface of the plaster, and condenses into a heavier gas than the surrounding atmosphere; hence, in such an unventilated room, it descends upon the unfortunate inmates of the apartment, to be by them re-breathed. It is true that a portion escapes up the chimney (provided there is a fire burning), but it must be borne in mind that, as the opening of the chimney is usually lower than the mouths of the persons in the room, the vitiated air in its passage to the fireplace becomes inhaled with all its sickly and poisonous qualities. If the apartment were properly ventilated the impure air would be removed as fast as formed, and would thus be unable to exert its injurious effects upon the inmates. By "Ventilation" is meant the regular and complete change of air in a room without the causation of draughts. This is not always easy to effect, especially in a private house where the rooms are often small. It is the nurse's duty to give the matter her most careful attention, and never, on any account, to allow her patient's room to become "stuffy."

The chimney should never be permitted to be left blocked up when there is no fire in the grate below, and the nurse should make it one of her first duties to see that the "register" is properly open, since the public are prone to close it down in order to make the room warmer for the patient—a most pernicious practice. An open chimney will tend to draw a constant current of air from the room, and will thus assist the nurse in her endeavours to ventilate, but it is not sufficient to rely upon this entirely. To increase the draught up the chimney a fire will be of great assistance, and, except in very hot weather, it is always as well to have a small fire burning in the grate. In addition to this, it will be found an excellent plan to insert a piece of wood, the length of the window, and about six inches in width, below the lower sash. This will cause a small opening between the two sashes in the centre of the window through which a stream of air will be able to enter in an upward direction, and thus no draught will be created.

It is always a good plan, especially in a small room, to thoroughly renew the air three or four times a day by throwing widely open both door and windows for from two to three minutes. When doing this it is usually advisable to cover over the patient, head and all, with a blanket, in order to avoid any risk of catching cold.

The temperature of the sick room should not, as a rule, be allowed to fall below 60° F., or to rise above 65° F.; and it is the nurse's duty to see that it is kept equable. She should be especially careful in this respect during the early hours of the morning, for it is then that the temperature is liable to undergo a sudden change and to fall below its proper level. It is a great

mistake to think that night air is harmful, for it is undoubtedly much purer than day air, especially in large towns where so many chimneys are pouring out their myriads of smuts during the lighter hours of the day; and the patient should not be deprived of it unless suffering from bronchitis or some other lung complaint in which the coolness of the air might cause irritation of the mucous membrane of the bronchi.

Plants should always be removed from the sick room during the night, inasmuch as they give off carbonic acid gas, and hence tend to add to the impurity of the air. During the day, however, they are desirable, for under the influence of sunlight they are able to take up carbonic acid gas from the air and to decompose it, throwing off oxygen, and thus assisting to purify.

CHAPTER II.

SPECIAL DUTIES.

CHOOSING THERMOMETERS.—It is always worth while for a nurse to have a good clinical thermometer, and one which registers accurately. There are instruments now to be obtained at extremely low prices, but it stands to reason that these cannot be so carefully made as the somewhat more costly ones. The cheaper ones are mostly of German manufacture, and consequently appear before the public without any maker's name upon them, since English firms are prevented by law from putting their names upon German goods unless the words "Made in Germany" also appear upon them. Hence it is always as well for a nurse, when choosing a thermometer, to fight shy of all those which do not bear an English maker's name, and not to allow herself to be persuaded into buying a cheap thermometer because it costs less money than a dearer one. The dearer ones are really the cheapest, because they can always be relied upon. All the thermometers bearing the name of S. Maw, Son & Thompson are tested according to the Kew standard before being sent out to the public, and each one is guaranteed to be correct. For a small additional fee a "Kew Certificate" can be supplied with any one of these instruments, showing to how high a degree of exactitude they are graduated.

There are many different varieties of clinical thermometers now to be obtained; some have their advantages, whilst others are practically useless. No doubt the best, from a nurse's point of view, is one with a magnifying index, such as Maw's "Twilight" Thermometer, which has the glass so cut as to magnify the column of mercury and thus enable the observer to see it more clearly (see page 96). Another very excellent instrument, and one much patronized by the public, is called the "Improved Family Clinical," and has the scale above the normal point marked in red, in order to indicate to the untrained mind the point at which medical advice should be sought.

TAKING TEMPERATURES.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F. The temperature varies slightly during the day, even in a healthy individual, being highest in the evening (about 6 p.m.), and lowest during the early hours of the morning (6 and 7 a.m.) A baby's temperature is higher than that of an adult, being normally about 99° F., and is liable to considerable variation from trivial causes. It falls, for instance, during sleep, from a half to one degree, and may rise a degree or even more during a fit of crying.

A nurse should in all cases take the temperature of her patient both night and morning, unless ordered by the doctor to take it at more frequent intervals, and the result of her labours should at once be neatly recorded on a chart kept specially for the purpose (see page 95). In taking the temperature the thermometer may be placed either in the mouth, rectum, axilla, or groin, of which the two former, no doubt, give the most accurate results. The time during which the instrument is allowed to remain in position should never be less than five minutes in the case of an ordinary thermometer. There are instruments, however, which are supposed to register in half or one minute, but it is doubtful whether a result obtained in so short a time is reliable, even with these specially constructed instruments.

After taking the temperature the nurse should always be most careful to wash the thermometer and to shake down the index before putting it away.

ENEMATA.—A "simple" or purgative enema may be required to unload the bowels and clear away scybala which have collected in the large intestine. It usually consists of soap and water, in the proportion of one pint of water at about 100° F. to about two ounces of soap, to which is often added an ounce or so of olive or castor oil. Some patients cannot bear so large a quantity, and the nurse must, to a great extent, use her own discretion as to how much she injects. For a child from two to three years old four or five ounces of the injection is quite sufficient. The best syringe for administering such an injection is one of Maw's "Seamless" Higginson's, with an ordinary gum-elastic rectal tube (see page 147). All air should first be forced out of the syringe, and then the nozzle, well lubricated with carbolic oil or vaseline, should be introduced for from five to six inches up the bowel, and the injection given moderately sharply, but without any undue amount of force being used.

A glycerine enema usually consists of from one to four teaspoonfuls of glycerine, and is best given by means of a small glass syringe with a vulcanite piston and nozzle (see page 144).

A starch and opium enema is sometimes ordered as a means of checking obstinate diarrhoea. In the case of an adult it consists of half-a-drachm, or less, of tincture of opium mixed with two ounces of starch. The latter should be prepared in the ordinary way by first mixing into a paste with cold water and then adding boiling water, and, when cool, should be administered by means of a glass syringe. In the case of children, however, the opium must be given in much smaller quantities, according to the age of the child; from ten to fifteen minims is the usual dose.

Nutrient enemata are best administered by means of an india-rubber ball syringe (see page 148). Patients often have great difficulty in retaining a nutrient enema, and on this account it is of the greatest importance to avoid irritating the bowel with the nozzle of the syringe. It must be remembered that undue irritation of the mucous membrane of the rectum will bring about contraction with consequent expulsion of the injected fluid. An enema of this nature should always be given very slowly and in small quantities at a time; the maximum amount should never exceed four ounces. The usual constituents of a nutrient enema are beef tea or milk (which have been peptonized), and three or four teaspoonfuls of brandy with which an egg may also be beaten up. If beef tea is used it is advisable to strain through very fine muslin, in order to remove any solid particles of meat, for such particles are unable to be absorbed by the intestines, and may cause considerable irritation.

Sometimes Fairchild's Nutrient Suppositories (meat or milk), are employed instead of, or alternately with, a nutritive enema. These should be first well oiled and then pushed up into the bowel, as far as can be reached, with the finger. Each Fairchild's Meat Suppository is equivalent to half-an-ounce of pre-digested beef, and each Milk Suppository to five teaspoonfuls of fresh cow's milk.

URINE.—The average quantity of urine passed in twenty-four hours is about fifty ounces. When a specimen of the urine is required for purposes of examination, it is important that a fair specimen should be obtained. To ensure this end it is best to take a specimen from the total quantity which has been passed during the preceding twenty-four hours. This should be placed in a conical glass (see page 108), which has previously been thoroughly cleansed, and the following points should be carefully noted:—

Colour.—The colour varies in health from a pale straw to a deep amber colour. Febrile urine is often highly coloured, whilst a smoky appearance is usually due to the presence of blood in small quantities.

Reaction.—Note whether acid or alkaline. This can be done by means of litmus paper. The blue paper will turn red in acid urine, whilst the red paper will turn blue to alkaline urine. Healthy urine should be slightly acid.

Specific Gravity.—The specific gravity of healthy urine varies between 1015 and 1025, and is measured by means of a urinometer (see page 114), which is allowed to sink, until it finds its level, in the fluid. The number on the stem of the instrument, which is on a level with the surface of the fluid, will then indicate the specific gravity of the specimen.

Sediments.—The colour and quantity of the sediment which sinks to the bottom of the glass should always be carefully noted. A scanty reddish deposit, like cayenne pepper, indicates uric acid, whilst a copious yellow deposit, which disappears on boiling, is due to urates, and usually betokens some amount of fever. Notice should also be taken of any pus, blood, or mucus which may collect at the bottom of the glass.

Having carefully observed all the above points and recorded them upon paper or on the chart, proceed next to test for the following substances:—

Albumen.—(i.) Fill a narrow test tube, for about two inches, with urine. Hold the tube at the lower end and boil the uppermost layer of the fluid. If alkaline, add a drop or two of acetic acid. The formation of a white precipitate, or sometimes only a slight cloud indicates either albumen or phosphates. A few additional drops of acetic acid will dissolve the latter, but not the former.

(ii.) Place some strong nitric acid in a test tube and pour some urine gently down the side of the tube. A white band of albumen will appear at the junction of the two liquids.

Sugar.—(i.) Place about an inch of Pavy's solution in a test tube and boil; then add a few drops of urine, and, if sugar is present, a reddish brown precipitate is usually formed.

(ii.) To an inch of urine in a test tube add the same quantity of liquor potassæ, and boil. A deep brown colour indicates the presence of sugar.

Blood.—Add to the urine in a test tube a few drops of tincture of guaiacum, and shake violently. Then add about half-an-inch of ozonic ether, and, if blood is present, a blue colour will form in the uppermost layer.

MOTIONS.—A nurse should always acquire the habit of noticing the motions of her patient, and should report to the doctor any change in the following points:—

(i.) *Colour.*—This varies considerably, even in health. If very pale it may indicate jaundice; if dark and tarry there may be hæmorrhage into the upper part of the bowel. Certain drugs also affect the colour, *iron* and *mercury* turning the motions black, whilst *bismuth* turns them a greyish colour.

(ii.) *Consistence and shape.*

The presence of pus, blood, worms, or undigested food in the stools should also be carefully reported.

THE APPLICATION OF ICE.—Ice may be applied to various parts of the body, either as a local remedy or as a means of reducing the temperature in cases of fever. Many varieties of ice bags are now in existence, different shapes being made for nearly all the different parts of the body, but the two which are found most serviceable, and which can be applied to any region of the body, are the conical and the round bag (see page 119). An ice bag should never be placed in direct contact with the skin, but a piece of flannel or lint should always intervene, except in the case of the head, where the hair is sufficient protection. If it is found necessary to fasten the bag in position, it should always be *tied* by means of a piece of bandage or some other material. *Pins* should on no account be used, for the slightest prick with a pin will spoil the bag and render it entirely useless. Before filling

an ice bag, crush the ice into small pieces and wash for a short time in cold water, in order to remove the sharp edges, which will otherwise injure the bag.

POULTICES.—There is nothing more uncomfortable for a patient than a badly and carelessly made poultice, whilst one properly made often affords a great amount of relief. Before mixing, always place the meal in front of the fire or in an oven in order to get it thoroughly heated. Then place some boiling water in a basin and sprinkle the heated meal into it, stirring the while, until a thick mass is formed of about the consistency of porridge. It must be neither liquid enough to ooze through the poultice case or dry enough to crumble, but a happy medium must be struck. When the right consistency has been obtained, spread it upon a piece of old linen, rather larger than the size of the intended poultice, and turn the edges over, for about an inch all round, upon the surface of the meal. Now cover the whole with a piece of soft cambric and apply it, as soon as it can be borne, to the part affected. There is never any need to apply the meal directly to the patient's skin. The poultice will do quite as much good if the cambric is allowed to intervene, and this latter will afford a great deal of additional comfort, in that it obviates any tendency for the meal to stick to the skin, and at the same time prevents small particles from becoming detached and falling into the bed. If the cambric is not used, a few drops of oil should be smeared over the surface of the meal before being applied. A poultice should always be made as light as possible; a thick and heavy one is a great mistake. Always take great care not to scald your patient, and do not think that, because you can bear the poultice upon your own hands the patient can also bear it upon his sensitive and often excoriated skin. Remember also that a delirious or unconscious patient is unable to tell you if the poultice is too hot. Patients in an emaciated condition, with prominent and poorly covered bones, often experience much burning from a comparatively cool poultice. In such cases, a little simple ointment, applied over the bony prominences, will often enable a hot poultice to be borne without pain or discomfort.

FOMENTATIONS have now almost superseded poultices, except perhaps in the case of chest diseases. The former are more especially used in the treatment of foul wounds, and they have a great advantage over poultices in that, by using specially prepared lints or wools, the wounds can, at the same time, be treated antiseptically. No doubt a fomentation cools much more rapidly than a poultice, but this is of little consequence in the treatment of wounds, since it is doubtful whether the heat does so much good as the constant moisture. For this reason it is not right to wring the fomentation too dry.

SPONGING—Cold or tepid sponging is often employed as a means of reducing the temperature in cases of fever. The patient should be placed upon a macintosh (see page 119), covered with a thin draw sheet. The

night dress must be removed entirely and a blanket substituted in its place. The sponging is then commenced, a portion, such as one arm, or the chest, is sponged at a time, the rest of the body being carefully covered over with the blanket. Rapid sponging of the whole body is sometimes necessary when it is desired to reduce the temperature considerably. Special attention should be paid to the palms of the hands, the axillæ and feet, as in these situations the sponging seems to have most effect. The sponge used should be constantly wrung out afresh in the water, and the part sponged should be carefully dried with a soft towel. Having completed the operation the night dress is again put on and the mackintosh sheet removed.

WET PACK.—This again is sometimes resorted to in order to reduce fever. The patient is first placed upon a mackintosh, and then wrapped round in a sheet wrung out of tepid or ice-cold water. He should then be covered over with blankets and left in the pack for as long as directed—usually about half-an-hour.

MEDICINES.—As a general rule, a bottle of medicine should be shaken before pouring out its contents. The bottle must never be left uncorked, since, if the active principle is volatile, it is thus lost; and for the same reason the dose should be swallowed as soon as possible after it is poured out.

Fluid Measure.

1 drop	= 1 minim	= $\frac{1}{60}$ i
60 minims	= 1 drachm	= $\frac{1}{8}$ i
8 drachms	= 1 ounce	= $\frac{1}{16}$ i
20 ounces	= 1 pint	= 1 i

A teaspoon holds rather more than 1 drachm, a dessertspoon rather more than 2 drachms, and a tablespoon rather more than half an ounce. The direction "a wine-glassful" should usually be taken to mean about 2 ounces.

Great care should always be taken that the exact amount is measured out, as indicated on the bottle. All medicine bottles should be kept out of sight of the patient, and all glasses should be kept immersed in water.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.—Before giving a hypodermic injection always make sure that the needle has been thoroughly cleaned. It is best in every case, if time will allow, to boil the needle in a test tube before using it. The drug to be injected may be supplied in the exact quantity required for one dose; or the exact dose may be supplied in the form of a tabloid which has to be dissolved in a few drops of water. In either case fill the syringe with the solution, turn the point upwards and press the piston slightly so as to expel any air that may be left in; then pinch up a fold of skin on the patient's arm, and insert the needle with a sharp thrust. In making the thrust take care to hold the barrel of the syringe only, and not to touch the end of the piston. Now slowly press down the piston and withdraw the needle, placing the forefinger of the left hand over the puncture. If you have

to measure the dose and administer a certain number of minims of a solution, first fill the syringe and see that there is no air in it, as before, then, if the piston is graduated and has a fly-nut, regulate the nut so that it is distant from the syringe by the required number of minims. If, however, there is no fly-nut to the piston and the graduations are marked upon the barrel, note, before making the injection, exactly where the end of the piston is in relation to the barrel, and ascertain how far it will have to be depressed in order to give the required number of minims. When giving an injection, always be careful to avoid puncturing any superficial veins, and never select any part beneath which important structures, such as large vessels and nerves, may lie. For this reason it is best, as a rule, to choose the back of the arm. Other situations which may be selected with safety are the back of the thigh, the buttocks, or the small of the back. After using the needle, clean it and re-insert the wire.

VAPOUR BATHS are often used in cases of nephritis, when the kidneys fail to do their proper work. They are best given by means of Allen's kettle (see p. 111). The bed clothes are supported on a body cradle (see p. 97), with a macintosh beneath them, and carefully tucked in all round. The steam is then allowed to enter beneath the clothes, at the foot of the bed. When giving vapour baths great care should be taken that the patient is not scalded, a misfortune which is not unlikely to happen. After free perspiration has been induced all over the body, the patient should be rapidly rubbed over with a coarse towel, and carefully enveloped in blankets.

MUSTARD BATH.—One ounce of mustard is used for every gallon of water. The mustard should be made into a paste in a basin, and gradually stirred into the water of the bath, at a temperature of 100° Fah. A mustard bath is often of use in cases of collapse, or convulsions in young children.

APPLICATION OF LEECHES.—Leeches are employed to draw blood locally. The part to which they are to be applied should first be washed thoroughly clean with warm water and soap, then with clean cold water, and lastly, well dried. To apply the leeches, place each separately in a pill-box or test-tube, and insert it over the part; thus confined, they will readily bite if the part has been properly prepared; if, however, they fail to bite, smear the part over with a little milk or sugar and water.

Leeches, when full, drop off spontaneously. If it is thought necessary to remove them before they have dropped, a little salt should be sprinkled upon them, and they will come off immediately. They should never be pulled off, as their teeth are apt to remain in the wound and set up inflammation. Leeches after being once used are generally destroyed by being placed in carbolic lotion.

It sometimes happens that bleeding from leech bites continues profusely after the leech has dropped off. In such cases a small compress tied firmly over the bites will usually arrest it.

CHAPTER III.

NURSING IN SPECIAL DISEASES.

HEART CASES.—Keep the patient lying down, if possible, but if he insists upon sitting up on account of difficulty in breathing, see that he is comfortably propped up with pillows, so as to avoid all strain and fatigue. The bowels should be so regulated as to act daily without any straining, and all excitement and worry should be avoided. On no account should the nurse administer stimulants in cases of heart disease without orders from the doctor. The feet should always be kept up in order to prevent them from becoming unduly swollen.

FAINING.—When a patient begins to feel faint, make him place his head low down between his knees in order to allow the blood to flow more freely towards the brain. This will often stop the fainting altogether. If, however, it does not, lay him flat on his back and loosen his collar and tie, or, in the case of women, the corsets and anything else that may be fastened tightly round the body; then sponge the feet with cold water and hold smelling salts to the nose, but do not give stimulants unless absolutely necessary; the patient will usually “come to” without them. Salvolatile (about a tea-spoonful) may be given, if at hand, but it must always be diluted with water.

TRACHEOTOMY.—The patient is often placed beneath a tent, the air within which is moistened and kept warm by the steam from a kettle (see p. III). It is the nurse's duty to see that the temperature within the tent keeps at its proper height (65° F.), and also to see that the kettle does not become empty. The latter should always be replenished with boiling water, and not with cold, otherwise the temperature within the tent will immediately fall. It is not usually advisable to fill the tent with steam; it is enough to have the kettle gently boiling so as merely to keep the air moist within the tent. Always provide an outlet at the back of the tent for vitiated hot-air. The patient requires constant attention. The nurse should immediately remove, with a piece of lint or wool, any mucus that may be coughed up into the mouth of the tube, before it has time to be sucked back by the following inspiration. Should the tube appear to become blocked it must be cleared by means of a feather, several of which should be kept in a bowl of lotion by the bedside. The inner tube must be occasionally removed for the purpose of cleansing, but the outer one should be carefully fixed by means of tapes fastened round the neck, and should on no account be removed by the nurse.

PHTHISIS, OR CONSUMPTION.—When taking charge of a case of phthisis, the nurse should always remember that the disease is due to a germ, which exists in the lung and is expectorated in large quantities in the sputum. The latter, therefore, should never be allowed to dry, for in the dried state the germs become capable of being blown about by draughts of air, and, if breathed, may set up the same disease in the lungs of healthy individuals.

Some germicide solution, such as carbolic acid, 1 in 20, or perchloride of mercury, 1 in 1,000, should always be kept in the spittoon. The best forms of spittoon are those enumerated on page 109. On no account should the patient be allowed to swallow the sputum, otherwise the bowels may become affected in a similar manner to the lungs. Before being sent to the wash, the handkerchief of a phthisical patient should be either boiled or disinfected in some germicide solution.

HÆMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS (Hæmoptysis).—Keep the patient in the recumbent position, and give small pieces of ice to suck. Avoid all stimulants. Try to calm your patient as much as possible, and do not allow him to suppose, as he so often does, that he is going to die. Keep him absolutely quiet, and forbid him to talk.

TYPHOID FEVER.—No disease requires more constant care and attention on the part of the nurse than typhoid fever. Being a disease of an infectious nature, it is of great importance for the nurse to take every precaution to prevent it spreading to other people. All vessels such as cups, bed-pans, etc., used by the patient, should be specially marked and kept exclusively for his use. Soiled night-dresses, sheets, etc., when taken from the patient's bed, should be at once placed in some disinfectant solution, and should be allowed to soak for some hours before being put with others to go to the wash. When making the bed of a typhoid patient, never shake out the sheet into the room. All bed-pans, urinals, etc., when not in use, should also be immersed in disinfectant solution. Typhoid stools must be thoroughly disinfected in 1 in 1,000 perchloride before being thrown away, for it is by means of the excretions that the infection of the disease is conveyed. Last, but not least, the nurse should wash her hands each time after attending to the patient. It is advisable always to have a bowl of carbolic acid or perchloride of mercury lotion standing at the foot of the bed. A nurse must never eat anything whilst in the patient's room, and even when out of the room she must avoid eating from her fingers.

Special care must be taken to avoid any exertion on the part of the patient; he should not even be allowed to sit up in bed, otherwise grave abdominal symptoms may supervene, ending rapidly in death. Dieting in these cases is of the utmost importance, and the nurse must never, on any account, give, or allow to be given, any article of food without the doctor's orders.

BEDSORES.—The treatment of bedsores chiefly devolves upon the nurse. Prevention is better than cure, and great care should always be taken, especially in wasting disease, to prevent the formation of such sores. Those parts of the body which are subject to pressure, such as the lower part of the back, prominences of the hips, etc., must be rubbed with methylated spirit two or three times a day, and on the slightest appearance of redness the patient must be placed on a water bed (see page 121) or hollow cushion, by means of which all pressure on the affected parts may be avoided.

SKIN DISEASES.—Most skin diseases are characterised by the formation of scabs or crusts, and it is important before commencing treatment that these should be thoroughly removed, otherwise the ointment, or other application, will have no effect whatever upon the diseased surface. The scabs may best be removed by means of fomentations, poultices, or warm oil. It is often no easy task to get rid of them entirely, but the nurse must persevere until she has completely overcome them.

CHAPTER IV.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, ETC.

General Table—

DISEASE.	INCUBATION.	APPEARANCE OF RASH	DESQUAMATION.	ISOLATION USUALLY NECESSARY.	QUARANTINE AFTER EXPOSURE.
Chicken Pox	14-21 days.	1st day.	None.	3-4 weeks, or longer if scabs remain.	24 days.
Measles ...	10-13 days.	4th day.	Usually Slight.	3 weeks.	21 days.
German Measles	14-21 days.	1st or 2nd day.	Usually Slight.	3 weeks.	23 days.
Scarlet Fever	2-7 days.	1st or 2nd day.	Considerable.	6 weeks, or longer if desquamation continues.	8 days.
Whooping Cough	3-14 days.	None	None.	6 weeks, even if cough persists.	21 days.
Mumps ...	14-21 days.	None.	None.	3-4 weeks.	24 days.
Typhoid Fever	12-14 days.	7th-12th day.	None.	Until convalescent.	21 days.
Small Pox ...	12 days.	3rd day.	None.	Until all scabs have disappeared.	15 days.
Diphtheria ...	2-7 days.	None.	None.	6 weeks.	8 days.

Precautions to be taken in Cases of Fever.—The first thing to do when a case of infectious disease breaks out in a household is to isolate the patient as completely as possible. He should preferably be put into a room at the top of the house, and, if possible, no one except the nurse should be allowed to occupy a room on the same floor. The furniture should be scanty, all unnecessary articles being previously removed. The air of the room must be constantly changed, and the same precautions must be taken as regards drinking-vessels, bed-linen, etc., as in the case of typhoid fever (see p. 12). When convalescent, and before being restored to society, the patient should take a series of baths, and should entirely discard any clothing that has been in use during the course of the disease. The nurse herself should keep separate all clothing which she wears out of doors, and, when practicable, should take a bath before leaving the house. All bedding, carpets, curtains, etc., must be thoroughly disinfected, and in order to ensure this being properly done it is best in all cases to entrust it to the care of the Local Sanitary Authority, who usually attends to such things free of charge.

Disinfection of Rooms.—Thorough scrubbing of all walls, floors and corners with soap and water is the most important part in the disinfection of rooms. This having been done, a second washing with a solution of perchloride of mercury (1 in 1,000) should be performed. Wall papers should, of course, be stripped, and all furniture thoroughly scrubbed.

Sulphur is sometimes used for disinfection in the following way:—Tightly close all windows, fire-places and ventilators, and fill up all crevices with brown paper. Moisten about 2 lbs. of powdered sulphur with spirit, place it in a shallow iron pan, supported on a couple of bricks, in a bowl of water; set light to the sulphur and leave the room at once, taking care to close the door securely behind you in such a way that none of the fumes can escape. Leave the room thus closed for 24 hours; then ventilate thoroughly by throwing open the windows, and scrub the floor and walls with 1 in 4,000 perchloride of mercury.

Law as to Disinfection.—Any Local Sanitary Authority, after being told by a doctor that a house or any article of clothing requires disinfection, has power to compel the owner to disinfect, and the latter is liable to a fine not exceeding ten shillings for every day during which he delays doing so. This work can usually be best performed by the Inspector of Nuisances or other officer of the Sanitary Authority. If the owner cannot afford to do the disinfection the Sanitary Authority may undertake it and defray all expenses.

Removal of Infectious Patients.—Any person, while suffering from an infectious disease, who wilfully exposes himself in any street or public place, or who enters a public conveyance without previously informing the driver of his condition, is liable to a heavy penalty; and any driver who knowingly allows his conveyance to be thus used, and fails to have it disinfected, is also liable.

For purposes of removal of infectious patients it is best always to apply at the Sanitary Offices of the district, where a special ambulance can usually be obtained.

Metropolitan Asylums' Board Regulations.—In London, ambulances for the removal of infectious patients may be obtained from the Metropolitan Asylums' Board. If the patient is to be removed to one of the Asylums' Board Hospitals, no charge is made for the ambulance, but if it is required to take him elsewhere, a fee of five shillings is charged, or 7s. 6d., including the services of a hospital nurse. Applications for such ambulances during the day must be made at the offices of the Asylums' Board (Norfolk House, Norfolk Street, Strand) between the hours of 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. The office is on the Telephone (number 2587 and 35,354), and the telegraphic address is "Asylum's Board, London." At night time, however, and on Sundays, Christmas Day, and Good Friday, applications must be made direct to the Ambulance Stations, viz.: The Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, N.E.; the Western Ambulance Station, Seagrove Road, Fulham, S.W.; the South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road (near Old Kent Road Railway Station), S.E., or The Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Kent.

Every application must state the name, age and full address of the patient, and from what disease suffering, and also the name of the person making the application. Unless a medical certificate of the nature of the disease be handed to the ambulance nurse, or driver, the patient will not be removed. The nurse will leave at the house from which the patient is removed a notice stating the hospital to which the patient is to be taken and a copy of the regulations as to visiting, etc. If the patient cannot be removed in consequence of there being no vacant bed at the Board's hospital, the application must be renewed from day to day so long as the patient continues in a fit state for removal. No charge is made for patients in the Metropolitan Asylums Board Hospitals.

SMALL POX.—A nurse never knows when she may be called upon to take a case of small pox. It is very unwise, therefore, for her to trust to her vaccination in infancy for protection, and she should always take great care to be *successfully* re-vaccinated.

CHAPTER V.

OPERATION CASES IN PRIVATE.

It will always be as well for a nurse, when about to attend an operation case, to find out beforehand the precise nature of the operation which is contemplated, in order that she may have everything ready for the surgeon at the appointed time, and may not have to rush about the house in search of first one thing, and then another, immediately before the operation

commences. The operation usually takes place in the patient's bedroom, and all preparations should be carried on behind a screen, in order, as far as possible, to save the feelings of the unfortunate individual who is about to be operated upon.

The following requirements should always be at hand:—

1. Operating Table.—Every nursing home should be furnished with a "Jesetts" Portable Table (see page 129), which, in addition to being very light, has a great advantage over any household table in that it can be easily folded up and put out of sight immediately the operation is over. If this is not procurable, two dressing-tables, placed in the form of a T, will answer the purpose as well as anything. A couple of blankets should be placed on the table to serve as a kind of mattress, and these should be covered with a macintosh and clean sheet. A pillow should be placed across the broad part of the table for the patient's head.

2. A small table, covered with a clean towel, for the surgeon's instruments.

3. Two new nail brushes, one for the operator, and one for his assistant; and a cake of carbolic soap.

4. Six Clean Towels.—One of these should be placed at the head of the operating table, ready for the anæsthetist, one on the table where the surgeon is to wash his hands, and the others should be reserved for placing under the part of the patient which is to be operated upon; most surgeons require the latter to be carbolised.

5. Two Squares of Macintosh Sheeting (see p. 105).—These are to be used in conjunction with the towels last mentioned, in order to, as far as possible, save the bedding from becoming soiled.

6. Two Flat Resection Trays (see p. 82).—A large one for the surgeon's instruments, and a small one for ligatures, needles, etc. Both trays must contain some antiseptic lotion, and the surgeon must be consulted as to what lotion he prefers. Never put instruments into perchloride lotion if you can possibly help it, as it completely spoils them. If re-section trays are not procurable, ordinary flat glass dessert dishes will answer the purpose.

7. Six dressing bowls and three kidney-shaped dishes (see p. 80), or, in cases of emergency, collect together several pudding basins and pie dishes, which will answer the same purpose.

8. Three or four large cans of both hot and cold water.

9. Foot-baths, or pails for emptying away dirty water, etc.

10. Two clean linen aprons; one for the operator, and one for his assistant.

11. A couple of earthenware hot water bottles (p. 101), covered with flannel and filled with hot water.

12. Graduated glass pint-measure (p. 104), for measuring out the lotions, etc.

13. Medicine glass (p. 104) and India rubber ball syringe (p. 147), in case the patient should require brandy, either by the mouth or rectum.

14. Brandy.

15. Antiseptic Dressings and Bandages (see pp. 151-153).—These the surgeon will usually bring with him, but the nurse should see that they are not allowed to be exposed to air and dust whilst the operation is in progress; they should always be carefully covered over with a clean towel.

16. Sponges.—These also are usually provided by the surgeon, and it is the nurse's duty to see that he is kept properly supplied with relays of clean ones during the whole time that he is operating.

17. Safety and ordinary pins.

18. A warm blanket to place over the patient immediately the operation is over.

NOTE.—Before assisting at an operation every nurse should cut her nails as short as possible, and pay the greatest attention to the cleansing and disinfection of her hands.

Preparation of the Patient.—Administer half-an-ounce of castor oil at mid-day preceding the day of operation, and the first thing in the morning, on the day of the operation, let the patient have a soap and water enema so as to thoroughly clear out the lower bowel. Never allow any solid food to be taken for at least six hours before the operation commences, for patients with loaded stomachs always take anæsthetics badly. A small quantity of beef essence a few hours previously will do no harm.

Preparation of the Skin.—After giving the patient a hot bath, shave off the hair, where necessary, from the field of operation, and scrub the skin with soap and water. Clean off the soap with absorbent wool soaked in 1 in 2,000 biniodide of mercury lotion, and then rub well with a piece of antiseptic wool moistened with ether, in order to remove all grease. Now wash with 1 in 500 biniodide of mercury lotion, and cover over with a thick layer of carbolic gauze soaked in 1 in 4,000 biniodide lotion, to which a little glycerine has been added. Over this apply a piece of jaconet or gutta-percha tissue, and keep it on until the time of operation.

CHAPTER VI.

**LIST OF REQUIREMENTS TO BE PROVIDED BY NURSES
WHEN ATTENDING A CASE OF CHILD BIRTH.**

In order to secure the maximum amount of comfort during labour and to facilitate the duties of both doctor and nurse, it is advisable, a few days previous to the confinement, to procure one of the "Anti-septic Accouchement Sets" mentioned on page 154. This will be found to supply all the most necessary articles that are required both for the mother and the infant. It is preferable to other "sets" in that the accouchement sheets, towels, etc., which it contains, are rendered antiseptic, and thus the risk of septic infection and puerperal fever is reduced to a minimum.

The following is a more or less complete list of requirements for cases of labour; those marked with an asterisk are all contained in the above-mentioned set:—

Three draw sheets, clean pillow-case, and half-a-dozen towels.

- * Two large pieces of macintosh sheeting, 36 in. by 60 in., one of which, proofed on both sides, should be used for putting on the bed, whilst the other, single-proofed, will form a protection to the carpet and should be placed on the floor along the right side of the bed.
- * Two antiseptic accouchement sheets, one of large size (42 in. by 36 in.) to be placed under the patient during the labour, and one of smaller size (30 in. by 27 in.) for use when the labour is over.

Bed pulley, or jack towel, to be fastened to one of the lower bed-posts, so that the patient may have something to pull against during the labour pains.

Footbath to be placed at the foot of the bed to receive discharges, soiled linen, etc.

Short flannel bed jacket, clean night-dress, flannel or woollen shirt, and pair of thick stockings for the mother to wear during labour.

- * Stout "antiseptic binder" 54 inches long and 18 inches wide.
- * One dozen large and one dozen medium sized "antiseptic towels" with perineal bands for use after labour.
- * One dozen or more safety pins of various sizes.
- * One dozen and a half straight steel pins, to be reserved for fastening the binder.

A large piece of soft flannel, to be used as a receiver for the infant. This should be placed before the fire so as to be thoroughly warm when required.

- * A skein of "antiseptic accouchement thread" for tying the cord.
 - * A packet of antiseptic gauze and wool for dressing the stump of the cord.
- Small india-rubber eye syringe for washing out the infant's eyes (p. 156).

Set of baby linen, consisting of linen and flannel binders, linen shirt, flannel or woollen gown, and head flannel.

- * One dozen "antiseptic wool napkins."
- * A box of Fuller's Earth and box of violet powder with powder puff.
- Needle and cotton, scissors and thimble.
- A seamless Higginson's enema syringe (p. 147).
- Douche can with vaginal and uterine nozzle (p. 86).
- * Bottle of tabloids of perchloride of mercury for making antiseptic solutions.
- Female catheter.
- Bed pan and bed bath.
- A "twilight" clinical thermometer, and a bath thermometer for testing the temperature of lotions, etc. (pp. 96 and 114).
- Several kidney-shaped dishes (p. 80).
- Night commode (p. 125).
- A good supply of hot and cold water.
- * A cake of carbolie soap and a bottle of carbolised petroleum jelly.

Care of the Infant.—An infant should always be fed at regular intervals; there is no greater mistake than to allow it to have the breast whenever it begins to cry. At first it requires feeding about every two hours during the day, and at longer intervals during the night. Ten feeds in the 24 hours, which is equivalent to about 12 ounces of mother's milk, is about the correct amount for the newly born infant. Since the stomach of an infant is very small, holding only about 1½ ounces, it is necessary to feed the child very slowly, in order to prevent vomiting.

After the second week, the infant must be fed about eight times in the 24 hours, that is about every 2½ hours during the day, and at rather longer intervals at night.

From the third month to the end of lactation, it should be fed about every three hours, or 6-7 times in the 24 hours, from three to six ounces being taken at each time (20 to 40 ounces in all).

A child should be weaned at about the end of the eighth or during the ninth month.

Normal Weight of an Infant:—

			lbs.	ozs.
A newly born infant should weigh	...	...	7	0
At end of 1st month it	"	...	8	5½
" 3rd "	"	...	11	15
" 5th "	"	...	14	14½
" 7th "	"	...	17	5
" 9th "	"	...	20	1
" 11th "	"	...	22	0
" first year	"	...	22	7

An infant should double its weight in the first six months, and treble it during the first year.

CHAPTER VII.

FIRST-AID IN CASES OF EMERGENCY.

Bleeding, or Hamorrhage.—In cases of severe bleeding from an artery, no time should be lost, but direct pressure should be made with the finger upon the bleeding point, and should be kept up until some more permanent means can be employed. Direct pressure may also be employed by means of a graduated compress: Fold a piece of lint into a small pad about half an inch square, and slip it under the finger at the bleeding point, holding it there until another piece, a little larger, is placed on the top of it, and so on, until it rises well above the edges of the wound, then fasten the pad thus formed firmly in its place by means of a bandage.

Compression of the artery between the wound and the heart may be effected by means of the fingers or by the application of a tourniquet. The latter is specially useful in cases of wounds in the limbs. An improvised tourniquet may be made by tying a rounded stone in the centre of a handkerchief, placing it over the artery to form a pad, and tying the ends of the handkerchief securely on the opposite side of the limb. A stick is then passed beneath the handkerchief and carefully twisted round until, by tightening the latter, the stone is pressed upon the artery with sufficient force to arrest the bleeding.

If the bleeding comes from a ruptured vein, lay the patient down, elevate the limb, and apply a pad and bandage, being careful to first remove any constriction, such as garters or tight sleeves.

Slight bleeding from a superficial wound may, in most cases, be stopped by bathing with cold water and applying a pad and bandage.

Burns and Scalds.—The chief points to be aimed at in the immediate treatment of burns and scalds are the protection of the injured surface from air and the relief of pain. Remove the burnt clothing by carefully cutting it away with a pair of scissors, and cover the part with lint soaked in oil, or, if these articles are not at hand, dust the part thickly over with flour. Remember that in cases of severe burns, especially when a large area of skin is implicated, the patient always suffers severely from shock, and in order to counteract this, he must, if possible, be immediately placed in bed and kept warm by means of blankets and hot-water bottles. Hot drinks, such as weak tea and brandy, should also be administered.

Fractures.—A fracture may be simple or compound. In simple fractures the bone is broken without any serious injury to the soft parts. In compound fractures the soft parts are torn through so that the bone communicates by a wound with the open air. The latter is a much more serious condition.

The signs of a fracture are pain at the seat of injury, change in the shape of the limb, unnatural mobility and loss of power.

When called upon to render assistance in the case of a fractured limb, be extremely careful in handling it, remembering that by rough handling, a simple may easily be converted into a compound fracture. The main point to aim at in the immediate treatment of fractures is to fix the broken fragments of bone, in order that no further damage may be done. To attain this end, make gentle traction on the limb, below the seat of fracture, and apply splints to either side of it, fixing them in their place by means of bandages, handkerchiefs, or anything else that may be at hand. Improvised splints may be made from umbrellas, pieces of stick, bark of trees, folded newspapers, bundles of straw, etc. A padding of some kind should always be placed between the splints and the limb, and may be made from grass, straw, soft paper, leaves, articles of clothing, etc. In moving the patient after the fracture has been "put up," great care should be taken to prevent any disturbance of the limb. If the injury is in the upper extremity, the arm must be supported in a sling and tied to the side; and, if in the lower extremity, the legs should be tied together at the ankles and knees.

Drowning.—Never despair of resuscitating a person who is apparently drowned until a medical man has arrived on the scene and pronounced life to be extinct. Commence to treat the patient instantly on the spot, without waiting for anything, and remember that life may be sometimes restored, even after some hours' apparent cessation of breathing. Remove wet clothing, and commence artificial respiration at once. Place the patient on his back on a flat surface, with the shoulders supported by means of a roll of clothing placed beneath the shoulder blades. Clear the mouth of any weed or mud that may happen to have got into it, and draw forward the patient's tongue, keeping it projecting beyond the lips. Standing behind the head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, and draw them gently and steadily upwards above the head, pulling upon them slightly all the while. By this means air is drawn into the lungs. Keep them in this position for two seconds, then bring them slowly downwards, and press firmly against the sides of the chest for another two seconds, crossing the fore-arms over the pit of the stomach. By this means air is pressed out of the lungs. These movements are to be repeated deliberately about fifteen times in the minute until natural efforts at respiration are induced. Then cease to perform artificial respiration, and proceed to induce warmth and circulation. To do this, cover the patient with blankets or dry clothes, apply hot flannels or

hot-water bottles to the stomach, arm-pits, and soles of the feet, and energetically rub the limbs. As soon as the power of swallowing has returned, give small quantities of hot drinks with a little brandy. Never be discouraged in your efforts to resuscitate a drowning person. Even after performing artificial respiration for two hours on a patient who is apparently dead, your efforts may sometimes be rewarded with success.

Epileptic Fits.—When suffering from an epileptic fit the patient usually falls down with a scream, and becomes convulsed, throwing his arms and legs about. The pupils become widely dilated, and the teeth are firmly clenched, so that, frequently, the tongue is badly bitten. The best thing to do in such cases is to lay the patient on his back, with the head slightly raised, and loosen any articles of tight clothing round the neck. In order to prevent the tongue from being bitten, place something between the teeth, such as a piece of wood or a cork, and gently hold his head so as to prevent him banging it against the ground. Stertorous breathing, after the convulsions, may be met by turning the patient on to his side. Do not be in a hurry to “wake him out” of the fit. It is best to let him sleep on quietly afterwards. Always pay special attention to the way in which the attack begins, so as to be able to describe it accurately to the doctor if required.

CHAPTER VIII.

INFANT AND INVALID COOKERY.

Raw Meat Juice.—Scrape and mince finely two ounces of the best lean meat. Cover the pulp thus obtained with cold water, and allow it to stand for one hour, then squeeze out the juice as completely as possible through fine muslin.

Beef Tea.—Pass one pound of lean “silver side,” freed from bone and fat, through a mincing machine, and place it in one-and-a-half pints of cold water. Let it stand for one hour, and then place it in the Beef Tea apparatus (p. 131), and stand on the stove to simmer for eight hours. Then pour off the liquid and add to it a small quantity of the meat, having previously rubbed it through a fine sieve. Skim carefully when cold.

Peptonized Milk.—Boil one pint of fresh cow’s milk with a quarter-of-a-pint of water, and allow it to cool down to 140° Fahrenheit. Then add the contents of a “Zymine” peptonizing tube (Fairchild), mix well and allow

the vessel to stand in a warm place for ten minutes, at the end of which time it should be quickly boiled for a short time in order to destroy the ferment, and thus prevent the process from going on too far. Taste it yourself before giving it to your patient; if it is bitter it has been peptonized too long.

Oatmeal Gruel.—To a pint of boiling water in a saucepan add slowly one tablespoonful of best Scotch oatmeal; allow it to continue boiling for 15 minutes, stirring frequently; then add a little salt, and strain. A little cream or brandy, and sugar may be added according to taste.

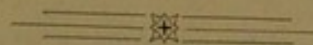
Peptonized Milk Gruel.—Mix one pint of oatmeal gruel with half-a-pint of boiling milk, and allow it to cool to 140° Fahrenheit. Then proceed as described above under “Peptonized Milk.”

Rice Milk.—Add a tablespoonful of rice to a pint of fresh milk, and simmer over the fire for one hour. When the rice has become perfectly soft pass it through a fine hair sieve. Sweeten and warm again, and, if necessary, add more milk.

Milk, Brandy, and Egg Mixture.—Beat an egg into a froth in a tumbler; add a little sifted sugar and two teaspoonfuls of brandy. Then fill up the tumbler about three-parts full with fresh milk.

Barley Water.—Boil one ounce of best pearl barley for five minutes in a pint of water; strain and repeat, throwing the water away. Then place the boiled barley into a jug, and pour on to it three pints of boiling water, and allow to stand until cool. Into another jug place the juice and a portion of the thin rind of one lemon, three ounces of loaf sugar, and half-a-pint of boiling water. When the contents of both jugs have become cold, mix them together, and add additional sugar according to taste.

Lemonade.—Take two lemons, three ounces of loaf sugar, and one-and-a-half pints of boiling water. Place the sugar in the water, and squeeze into the mixture the juice of both lemons and the rind of one. Allow to cool; strain, and dilute with iced water.



INLAND POSTAL RATES, &c.



LETTERS.—The prepaid rates of postage are as follows :—

Not above 4 oz. 1d. Above 4 oz. but not above 6 oz. 1½d. „ 6 „ „ 8 „ 2d. „ 8 „ „ 10 „ 2½d. „ 10 „ „ 12 „ 3d.	Above 12 oz. but not above 14 oz. 3½d. „ 14 „ „ 16 „ 4d. „ 16 „ „ 18 „ 4½d. <i>And so on at the rate of ½d. for every additional 2 oz.</i>
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A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage ; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency.

No letter may exceed 24 inches in length, 12 in width, or 12 in depth, unless it be sent to or from a Government Office.

POST CARDS.—Thick, 10 Single, or 5 Reply, 6d. ; Thin, 10 Single, or 5 Reply, 5½d.

LETTER CARDS.—4 for 4½d., or 1¼d. each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.—½d. stamp, 7 for 4d. ; 1d. stamp, 8 for 8½d.

PRINTED PAPERS.—Books, Prepaid.—Every 2 oz., ½d. Newspapers, ½d. each, or a packet of two or more at book rate. Unpaid, double rates. No book packet may exceed 24 inches by 12 inches by 12 inches, nor 5 lbs. in weight ; and no newspaper packet 24 inches by 12 inches by 12 inches, nor 14 lbs. in weight.

REGISTRATION.—The fee, 2d., and postage must be prepaid by stamps. Unregistered letters, packets, or parcels containing coin, watches, or jewelry, 4d. on delivery and the postage.

PARCELS.—The greatest weight allowed for an Inland Parcel is 11 lbs.

The rates of postage are :—

		s.	d.
For a parcel not exceeding 1 lb. in weight ... ... ...	...	0	3
„ „ exceeding 1 lb. in weight, and not exceeding 2 lbs. ...	...	0	4
„ „ 2 lbs. „ „ „ 3 „ ...	...	0	5
„ „ 3 „ „ „ „ 4 „ ...	...	0	6
„ „ 4 „ „ „ „ 5 „ ...	...	0	7
„ „ 5 „ „ „ „ 6 „ ...	...	0	8
„ „ 6 „ „ „ „ 7 „ ...	...	0	9
„ „ 7 „ „ „ „ 8 „ ...	...	0	10
„ „ 8 „ „ „ „ 9 „ ...	...	0	11
„ „ 10 „ „ „ „ 11 „ ...	...	1	0

TELEGRAMS.—Twelve words, including addresses, 6d. ; every additional word, ½d. Receipt for charges, 2d.

MONEY ORDERS.—Not exceeding £1, 2d. ; £3, 3d. ; £10, 4d.

POSTAL ORDERS.—For 1s. and 1s. 6d., ½d. each ; for 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s. and 10s. 6d., 1d. each ; for 15s. and 20s., 1½d. each. By affixing to the face of a Postal Order not more than five penny stamps any amount may be made up. Perforated stamps must not be used.

LIST OF NURSING INSTITUTIONS OF ENGLAND.



LONDON.

- Acton.—West Middlesex Institution for Hospital Trained Nurses, Woodhurst Road, Cumberland Park. *Lady Principal*, Mrs. Gordon-Elliott.
- All Saints Nurses' Home, 3, Fitzroy Square, W. *Telephone No.* 3957.
- Army Nursing Service.—*Address*, The Adjutant-General of the Forces, War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.
- Baker Street Association of Trained Nurses, 15, Baker Street, W. *Telegrams*: "Womanly, London."
- Battersea Nursing Institution, St. John's House.
- Bible Women Nurse, 2, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. H. Selve Leonard.
- Blackheath Institution for Supplying Hospital Trained Nurses, 9, Montpelier Road, S.E. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. L. Smith.
- Brixton and South London Institute of Nurses, 174, Brixton Road, S.W.
- Camberwell District Nursing Association, Burton Road, Brixton, S.W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Ryan.
- Chelsea and Pimlico Nursing Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Ludham.
- Chelsea Private Nursing Institution, 39 & 41, Royal Avenue, Chelsea, S.W. *Principal*, Miss Minks.
- Clapham, Brixton, and Surrey Association of Nurses, 210, Clapham Road, S.W. *Principals*, Mrs. Chapman and Mrs. Farrington.
- Clapham School of Midwifery, 131, Clapham Road, S.W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Marion Ritchie.
- Deaconesses' Institution and Hospital, The Green, Tottenham, W. *Lady Superintendent*, Sister Christine Dundas.
- District Nurses' Home, 413, Holloway Road, N.
- Ealing Nurses' Co-operation, 50, Oxford Street, Ealing, W.
- East London Nursing Society, 49, Philpot Street, Commercial Road, E. *Matrons*: Central Division, Miss Baskett, 49, Philpot Street, Commercial Road, E.; Shadwell Division, Miss Sargent, 186, High Street, Shadwell, E.; Limehouse Division, Miss Cairnie, 39, East India Road, Limehouse, E.; Bethnal Green Division, Miss Carter, 48, Victoria Park Road, E.
- Essex House Nurses' Institute and Home, 5, North Villas, Camden Square, W.
- General Nursing Institute, 5, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. *Secretary*, A. Stidolph *Tel. Address*: "Nursing Institute, London."
- Guildford Nursing Institute and Home Hospital, 13, Bulstrode Street, W.
- Guy's Trained Nurses' Institution, 14, St. Thomas' Street, S.E. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss L. A. Swift.
- Haggerston and Hoxton District Nursing Association, Nurses' Home, 103, Nichols Square, Hackney Road, N.E. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Wells.
- Hamilton Association for Trained Male Nurses, 57, Park St., Grosvenor Sq., W.
- Hammersmith and Fulham District Nursing Association.
- Hampstead Hospital Nursing Institute, Parliament Hill Road, N.W. *Sister Superintendent*, Mrs. Ebbetts.
- Hanover Institute for Nurses, 22, George Street, Hanover Square, and 1, Lismore Road, Eastbourne. *Prop.*, Sophia Walker.
- Harlesden.—The Nursing Institute, 16, Craven Park Road, N.W.
- Harringay Nursing Institute, 118, Wightman Road, Harringay, N. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Tandy.
- Highbury Institute for Hospital Trained Nurses, 20, St. Mary's Road, Canonbury. *Superintendent*, Miss Whitestone.
- Holy Cross Society of Trained Nurses, Ladbroke House, 38, Ladbroke Road, W., and at Fulham. *Telegrams*: "Womanhood, London."

- Hoopers' (Miss) Institute for Trained Nurses, 9, Upper Baker Street, N.W.
Telegrams: "Helpfulness, London"
- Hospital for Sick Children, Nursing Institute, Great Ormond Street, W.C.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Payne (*pro tem.*).
- Hostel of St. Luke's. *Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Cooper.
- Indian Nursing Service, The India Office, St. James' Park, S.W.
- Ing's House Nurses' Co-operation, 81, New Bond Street, W. *Telegraphic Address*: "Overnight, London."
- Institution for Nurses for Nervous and Mental Disorders, 1, Northop Street, Grosvenor Square, W. *Superintendent*, Mrs. Caldwell.
- Invalid Children's Nursing Home, Winifred House, Wray Crescent, Tollington Park, N. *Superintendent*, Miss Jean Leighton.
- Kensington District Nursing Assoc., 1, Bedford Gardens, Kensington. *Superintendent*, Miss Ada Booth.
- London Association of Nurses, 123, New Bond Street, W. *Branch Offices*, 86, Kennington Park Road, S.E. *Superintendent*, M. Firth. *Telegrams*: "Firth's Association, London."
- London Homeopathic Hospital Nursing Institution, Great Ormond Street, W.C. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Brew.
- London Hospital Private Nursing Institution, Whitechapel Road, E. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Eva C. E. Luckes.
- MacKenzie Nurses' Home, 39, Eden Grove, Holloway Road, N. *Superintendent*, Miss Lyne.
- Maida Vale Nursing Home, Warrington Lodge.
- Male Nurses' Association, 69, Wigmore Street, W. *Secretary*, W. E. Langton.
- Male Nurses' (Temperance) Co-operation, 10, Thayer Street, Manchester Square.
Telegrams: "Assuaged, London."
- Metropolitan and National Nursing Association, 23, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
Hon. Secretary, Rev. Dacre Craven.
- Middlesex Hospital Trained Nurses' Institution, 17, Cleveland Street, W.
Sister-in-charge, Miss M. M. Wethered. *Telegraphic Address*: "Skilful, London." *Telephone No.* 35307.
- Mildmay Nursing Home, 9 and 10, Newington Green, N. *Superintendent*, Miss M. E. C. Dean. *Telegraphic Address*: "Nursing, London."
- Mission Nurses' Training Home, 21, Nutford Place, Marble Arch, W.
Hon. Superintendent, Miss Carlile.
- Mutual Benefit Association for Male and Female Nurses, 69, Wigmore Street.
Telegrams: "Desideratum, London."
- Navy Staff of Nursing Sisters. *Address*, The Director General, Medical Department of the Navy, Admiralty, Spring Gardens, S.W.
- Netley House, 28, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Mason.
- "Nightingale Fund." St. Thomas' Hospital, Palace Road, Lambeth, S.E.
Lady Superintendent, Miss L. M. Gordon, Matron of St. Thomas' Hospital.
- North London Massage, Electrical and Nursing Institute, 8, Alexandra Road, Finsbury Park, N.
- North London Nurses' Co-operation, 161, Camden Road, N.
- North London Nursing Association for the Sick Poor, 413, Holloway Road, N.
Lady Superintendent, Miss De Lüttechau.
- North London Nursing Institution and Private Hospital, Alexandra Road, Finsbury Park.
- Norwood, West, 2, Heathfield, Gipsy Road, S.E.
- Nurses' Co-operation, 8, New Cavendish Square, Portland Place, W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Amy Hughes. *Tel. Address*: "Aprons, London."
- Nurses' Home, Brunswick House, Bedford Square, W.C.
- Nurses' Home, Marmion Road, Lavender Hill.
- Nurses' Home, 3, Tomlin's Grove, Bow, E. *Superintendent*, Miss Ada Rees.
- Nurses' Hotel, 18, Royal Avenue, Sloane Square, S.W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Culverhouse.
- Nursing Association, 184, Piccadilly, W.

- Nursing Home and Institution, 56 & 58, Rostrevor Road, Fulham.
- Nursing Home, 36, Devonshire Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss J. Chaston.
- Nursing Institute, 39 and 41, Boundary Road, N.W. *Principal*, Miss M. Spreat.
- Nursing Institution, 123, New Bond Street, W.
- Nursing Sisters (Institute for), 4, Devonshire Square, Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Worship.
- Nursing Sisters of St. John the Divine, 68 and 70, Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. *Sister Superior*, Miss Isabella Manners.
- Nursing Sisters of the Poor, 14, Wellington Road, E.
- Ormond Home for Nurses, 8, Durham Place, Chelsea.
- Paddington and Marylebone District Nursing Association, 510, Edgware Road, W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss K. Perose.
- Piccadilly Association of Trained Nurses, 184, Piccadilly, W.
- Queen Charlotte's Lying-In Hospital.—Midwifery Training School, Marylebone Road, N.W. *Matron*, Mrs. Phillips.
- Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. *Secretary*, Colonel J. Gildea.
- Registered Nurses' Society, 269, Regent Street, W.
- Royal British Nurses' Association, 17, Old Cavendish Street, W.
- St. Andrew's Nursing Home, Gladsmuir Road, Whitehall Park, N.
- St. Bartholomew's Hospital Trained Nurses' Institution, 13, West Smithfield, E.C.
- St. Helena Home for Trained Nurses and Paying Patients, 1, Grove End Road, N.W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Robertson.
- St. John of Jerusalem in England—Grand Priory of the Order of— St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. *Secretary*, J. H. Easterbrook.
- St. John the Divine—The Community of the Nursing Sisters of— 68 & 70, Drayton Gardens, Kensington. *Sister Superintendent*, Miss Isabella Manners.
- St. John's House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. *Sister Superior*, Mary Pauline. *Secretary*, Mr. E. R. Frere.
- St. John's Wood Nursing Home, 19, Queen's Terrace.
- St. Mary Magdalene's Institution for Trained Nurses, 3, Delamere Crescent, Paddington, W.
- St. Mary's Hospital Nurses' Home, 35, Cambridge Place, Paddington, W.
- St. Mary's Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home, Howard's Road, Plaistow, E. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Katherine Twining.
- Sisters of Misericorde, 49, Queen Street, Hammersmith, W.
- Society of Chartered Nurses, 24, Princes Street, Cavendish Square, W.
Telegrams: "Relieving, London." *Telephone No.* 35577. *Secretary*, Miss E. H. Jackson.
- South Kensington Nurses' Co-operation, 27, Brompton Square, S.W.
- South London District Nursing Association, Marmion Road, Lavender Hill, S.W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Gray.
- Southwark, Newington and Walworth District Nursing Association, 37, West Square, S.E. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Heygate.
- Surgical and Medical Home, 29, Devonshire Street, W. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. A. C. Mann.
- Westminster Nursing Committee, 27, Bessborough Gardens, S.W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Isabella G. Stone.
- Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. *Matrons*, Miss Kirwan and Miss Pyne.
- White Cross Nurses' Association, 68, South Side, Clapham Common. *Telegrams*: "Daughterly, London."
- Wigmore Nurses' Co-operation, 59, Weymouth Street, W. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Florence Burrell.
- Wigmore Street Co-operative Institution for Resident Hospital Trained Nurses, 2, Bulstrode Street, Welbeck Street, W. *Proprietress*, Miss D'Ombraim.
- Wilson's Nursing Institution, 96 to 98, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, W.
- Workhouse Infirmary Nursing Association, 6, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C. *Hon. Secretary*, Miss Wilson.
- Zenana Medical College, 58, St. George's Road, S.W. *Secretary*, T. B. Macqueen.

PROVINCIAL, SCOTCH AND IRISH.



- Aberdeen.—Northern Nursing Home. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Barker.
- Ashton-under-Lyne District Nursing Association, 82, Burlington Street. *Secretary*, Mrs. Besset Smith.
- Ayr Sick Poor Nursing Association, 8, Charlotte Street. *Secretary*, Mrs. Hutton.
- Balham Nursing Institute, Marcus Road.
- Ballymena (Co. Antrim) District Nursing Society. *Secretary*, Mrs. Beally and Mrs. Hastings.
- Bangor Institution of Trained Nurses, 7 and 8, Garfield Terrace, Garth Road. *Superintendent*, Miss Vickers.
- Barnard Castle and Starport District Nursing Association. *Hon. Secretary*, R. T. Richardson.
- Barnsley (Yorks) Nursing Institute. Mrs. Baton, 17, Church Lane.
- Bath Institution for Trained Nurses, 2, Oxford Row.
- Bath Royal United Hospital Nursing Home, 44, Rivers Street. *Superintendent*, Mrs. Mathias.
- Bath Trained Nurses Institute and Home, 44, Rivers Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss G. M. Lush.
- Bedfordshire Hospital Trained Nurses' Institute, St. Peter's Green, Bedford. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Rawson.
- Belfast Nursing Home and Training School, Frederick Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Newman.
- Belfast Society for Nursing the Sick Poor, Dougall Square.
- Bicester (Oxon) Nursing Home. *Superintendent*, Mrs. Tubb, Bicester House.
- Birkenhead Nurses' Institution and Home for Invalids, 24, Grange Mount. *Lady Superintendent*, Florence Lloyd.
- Birkenhead.—St. Andrew's Institute, Oxton.
- Birmingham and Midland Counties' Training Institution for Nurses. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. D. H. Diamond.
- Birmingham District Nursing Society, 98, Newhall Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Waller.
- Birmingham.—The Queen's Hospital, External Nursing Department, Bath Row. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. Cadbury.
- Bishop's Stortford Nursing Home, Hockerill.
- Bolton District Nursing Association, 96, St. George's Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Walker.
- Bolton Private Nurses' Institution, *Lady Superintendent*, Sister Mari.
- Bootle (Lancashire)—Diamond Jubilee Nursing Institution, 306, Hawthorne Road.
- Bournemouth Nursing Institute, Wootton Lodge, Wootton Gardens. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Hincks.
- Bournemouth.—The Victoria Home for Nurses, Yelverton Road.
- Bourton-on-Water.—Bourton Village Nursery Institution.
- Bowden (Cheshire).—School of Massage and Home for Hospital Trained Nurses and Paying Patients, Stamford road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Greenfield.
- Bradford.—District Nurses' Home, 3, Eldon Place.
- Bradford Incorporated Nurses' Institution, 110, Manningham Lane. *Matron*, Miss K. M. MacKenzie.

- Brighton Central Association for Nursing the Sick Poor, 24, Dorset Gardens.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Josephine Wake.
- Brighton.—Home of Rest for Nurses, 12, Sussex Square. Terms, 15/- per week.
- Brighton Institution for Trained Nurses and Home for Invalids, Lombard House,
King's Road, Brighton.
- Brighton.—London and Brighton Association of Nurses, 95, Western Road.
- Brighton Surrey County Hospital Nursing Institution.
- Bristol District Nurses' Society, 2, Berkeley Square, Clifton.
- Bristol Nurses' Training Institution and Home, 24, Richmond Terrace, Clifton.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Nolan. *Telegrams*: "Nurses, Bristol."
Telephone No. 555.
- Bristol Royal Infirmary Nurses' Home and Institute. *Matron*, Miss G. M. Smith.
- Bromley.—Kent Nursing Institute.
- Bromley, Kent.—St. Vaudas Home, Highland Road.
- Burton-on-Trent Nursing Institution, Union Street. *Lady Superintendent*,
Miss Eleanor Carson.
- Cambridge Home for Nurses, 13, FitzWilliam Street. *Lady Superintendent*,
Miss C. Curtis.
- Canterbury.—Kent and Canterbury Institute for Trained Nurses, 8, St.
Margaret's Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss C. Shaw.
- Cardiff.—Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire Infirmary Private Nursing
Institution. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss L. A. Mont. Wilson.
- Cardiff.—Queen's Nurses' Institution, 12, St. Andrew's Crescent.
- Carlisle.—Royal Scottish Nursing Institution.
- Chelmsford.—Essex County Cottage Nursing Association, *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Chancellor.
- Cheltenham District Nursing Association, Victoria Home, St. James' Square.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Piggott.
- Chester Diocesan Deaconess Institution, Deaconess House, Nicholas Street,
Chester. Nursing Branch, 9, Water Tower Street, Chester. *Lady*
Superintendent, Miss M. Monkhouse.
- Chesterfield Nursing Institution,
- Clifton and Bristol Nurses' Co-operation and Home, Westbourne, Clifton. *Lady*
Superintendent, Miss Rogers. *Telegrams*: "Efficient, Bristol." *Telephone*
No. 640.
- Colwyn Bay.—Nurses' Co-operative Association, Pwllcrocham Avenue.
- Coventry District Nurses' Association, Halyhead Road. *Lady Superintendent*,
Miss Wing.
- Croydon Institute for Trained Nurses, 7, Lansdowne Road. *Lady Superin-*
tendent, Miss Mary Bird.
- Derby.—Royal Derby and Derbyshire Nursing and Sanitary Association, 2,
Trinity Street, London Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Adelaide
Athill.
- Devonport.—Royal Albert Nursing Institute. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss M.
Horner.
- Dublin.—City of Dublin Nursing Institution, Limited, 27, Upper Baggot
Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Treacy.
- Dublin.—Red Cross Sisters' House and Training School for Nurses. *Lady*
Superintendent, Miss Alison Lyons.
- Dublin.—St. Patrick's Home, 101, St. Stephen's Green South. *Lady Superin-*
tendent, Miss F. Franceys Howell.
- Dundee Sick Poor Nursing Society, 1, Park Place. *Lady Superintendent*,
Miss Mackay.
- Ealing Nursing Institution, 26, Mount Park Road, Ealing.

- Eastbourne Nursing Institution, 27, Hyde Gardens. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Norman.
- Edinburgh.—Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute for Nurses (Scottish Branch), 29, Castle Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Wade.
- Epsom District Nursing Association. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Mannsell Reeves.
- Exeter Institution for Trained Nurses, 7, Magdalen Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Corfe.
- Fakenham (Norfolk) Nurses' Home. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss S. Hammond.
- Frome Home for Trained Nurses, 7, South Parade. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. I. Briggs.
- Gainsborough District Nursing Association, Kebir Terrace. *Hon. Secretary*, Fletcher Mercer.
- Glasgow.—Hillhead Nursing Institution, 46, Sardinia Terrace. *Lady Superintendent*, R. Warren.
- Glasgow Training Home for Nurses. *Secretary*, Mr. Forbes.
- Glasgow.—Western Nursing Home for Ladies, 6, Queen's Terrace, West Princes Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Hastings.
- Gloucester District Nurses' Home. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Evans.
- Gloucester General Infirmary; Private Nursing Department. *Lady Superintendent*, The Matron of the Infirmary.
- Grimsby.—District Nursing Institution, Bargate.
- Halifax.—West Riding Nurses' Association.
- Harrogate.—Trained Nurses' Institution, Franklyn Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Anderson.
- Harrogate Nursing Home, 2, Royal Villas. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Pullen.
- Hartfield.—North Sussex Rural Nursing Association, Hartfield, Sussex. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Cyril Hubbard.
- Hitching Nursing Institute.
- Honiton.—Rural Nursing Association.
- Hull Nurses' Home, 6, Wright Street.
- Ipswich Nurses' Home, 8, The Butter Market. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Agnes Pye.
- Jersey.—Mrs. Hubert's Institution for Trained Nurses, 4, Victoria Crescent. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. John Hubert.
- Kew Medical and Surgical Home and Nurses' Institution, Blenheim House, Kew Gardens, *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Weston.
- Kilmarnock Nursing Association, 3, Charles Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Tatham.
- Kingston Nurses' Home, Yorkshire.
- Kingston-on-Thames Nursing Association.
- Leamington.—Warnford Hospital Nursing Institution. *Matron*, Miss Price.
- Leeds Trained Nurses' Institution, 21, Hyde Terrace. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Walker.
- Leeds.—Warwick House Medical and Surgical Home.
- Leicester.—Institution of Trained Nurses. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss L. J. Tanner.
- Leicester.—Nurses' Home, Aylestone Road. *Lady Superintendent* Miss McHardy.
- Lincoln Institution for Nurses. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Henrietta Bromhead.
- Lincolnshire Nursing Association, Haverholme Priory, Sleaford.
- Liverpool Hospital for Women (Private Nursing Department), 107 & 109, Shaw Street. *Lady Superintendent*, E. F. Carless.
- Liverpool Male and Female Nurses' Institution, 70, Hope Street, Liverpool. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. Kynaston. *Telegrams*: "Nurses."
- Liverpool Medical and Surgical Home, 2, Canning Street, Liverpool.
- Liverpool Northern Hospital Nursing Institution, 4, Paisley Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Janet B. Anderson.
- Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital Nursing Institution. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Mary Gordon.

- Liverpool Training School and Home, Ashton Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss C. M. Bann.
- Longton.—Harding Nursing Institute.
- Maidstone.—Stephen Monckton Nurses' Home. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Jones.
- Manchester.—38, Bury New Road, Higher Broughton. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Simpson.
- Manchester.—326 Oxford Street.
- Manchester.—Northern Workhouse Nursing Association. *Secretary*, Hubert Teague, 38, Barton Arcade, Manchester.
- Manchester and Salford Sick, Poor and Private Nursing Institution. *Secretary*, E. Crewdson, 7, Norfolk Street.
- Middlesboro' Nursing Association, Gunnersgate Terrace. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Purnis.
- Newark Hospital Private Nursing Association.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Northern Counties Nurses' Home, 1, St. James' Terrace. *Superintendent*, Miss A. Moffatt.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne Nurses' Home and Training School, 2 Granville Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss E. Emery.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne Nurses' Home, 20, Wentworth Place. *Superintendent*, Miss J. Hemberton.
- Newport (Isle of Wight) Nursing Institute, 13, Drill Hall Road. *Matron and Proprietress*, Miss Lucy Williams.
- Northallerton.—North Riding Rural Nursing Association (Northallerton Branch). *Lady Superintendent*, Miss G. Atkinson.
- Northamptonshire Institution for Trained Nurses, and Invalid Loan Society, 35, Hazlewood Road, Northampton. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Nathan.
- Norwich.—Norfolk and Norwich Staff of Hospital Trained Nurses, 50, Bethel Street. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Edith Watson.
- Nottingham and Nottinghamshire Nursing Association, 1, Regent Street, Nottingham. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Forrest.
- Nuneaton Abbey Nursing Institution, Princes Street. *Matron*, Miss E. R. F. Meall.
- Ockley Nursing Association. *Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. Henry Lee Steere.
- Oldham Nursing Association, 151, King Street, Oldham. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Nicholson.
- Oxford.—Sarah Ackland Memorial and Medical and Surgical Home, 37 and 38, Wellington Square. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Denniston.
- Penzance Nurses' Home, 7, Silver Place.
- Peterborough District Nursing Association. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss F. Saunders.
- Plaistow Nurses' Home, Howard's Road.
- Plymouth, South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital, Nursing Institute. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Hopkins.
- Portsmouth Nurses' Association, 8, Marmion Road, Southsea.
- Preston and County of Lancaster Royal Infirmary Private Nurses' Home, 4, Stevenson Terrace. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Pigott.
- Reading.—Royal Berks Hospital Nursing Institution. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Baster.
- Reigate Benefit Nursing Association, 11, Holmesdale Road. *Secretary*, Miss Isham.
- Rhyl (North Wales). Private Nursing Branch of the Royal Alexandra Children's Hospital. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Edith M. Vizard.
- Saffron Walden Medical and Surgical Home.
- St. Albans Diocesan Institution for Trained Nurses, All Saints' Terrace, Witham.
- St. Leonards.—39, Western Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Webb.
- St. Leonards and Hastings Trained Nurses' Institution and Home, 13A, London Road, St. Leonards.
- Scarborough Trained Nurses' Institute and Home Hospital, Falsgrave Road. *Proprietresses*, Dora and Edith Williamson.

- Scilly.—Dorien-Smith Memorial Nursing Association, Isles of Scilly. *Hon. Secretary*, Moyle
- Seacombe District Nursing Institution.
- Sheffield Nurses' Home and Training Institution, 334, Glossop Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Annie Armstrong.
- Sheffield.—St. George's Home for District and Private Nurses, Clarkhouse Road. *Lady Superintendent and Secretary*, Miss M. E. Cowan.
- Shepton Mallet District Nursing Association. *Secretary*, Mrs. Joseph Allan.
- Shrewsbury.—Nursing Institute, Dogpole, Shrewsbury. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Morgan.
- Southampton.—Hampshire Nurses' Institute, 8, Park Road. *Nursing Staff Matron*, Mrs. Varian.
- Southport.—St. John's Nursing Institute, 69, Hoghton Street.
- Southport Trained Nurses' Home and Massage Institution.
- Southport.—8, Manchester Road. *Proprietress*, Mrs. Krause.
- Southsea Nightingale Home for Trained Nurses and Private Patients, 29, Osborne Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss A. Tillet.
- Southsea Nursing Institute, 20, Elm Grove, Southsea.
- Stalybridge Sick Nursing and Mothers' Help Society, 11, Acres Lane. *Secretary*, Mrs. T. Bayley Hall.
- Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, Institution for Nurses. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Mary Shirley.
- Stony Stratford Nursing Society. *Hon. Secretary*, W. H. Bull, F.R.C.S.
- Stratford-upon-Avon Nursing Home. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Annie Moseley.
- Sunderland Nursing Institute, 30, Borough Road. *Matron Nursing Staff*, Miss M. E. Vasey.
- Swansea and South Wales Nursing Institute. *Hon. Secretaries*, Miss Aubrey and Mrs. Latimer.
- Taunton Victoria Jubilee Nursing Institute. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Wilson.
- Torquay Nurses' Institution, "Mitchell Home," Abbey Road. *Matron*, Miss Jennings.
- Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Nursing Institution, Crescent Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Galway.
- Ventnor Home for Paying Patients and Private Nursing Institution.
- Wakefield Home for Trained Nurses, 30, College Grove Road. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Read.
- Watford District Nurses' Association. *Hon. Treasurer*, John Weall.
- West Kirby Private Nursing Home, Craiglands.
- West Malling.—Kent Nursing Institution for Hospital-Trained Nurses. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Liegertwood.
- Weston-super-Mare Nurses' Institute, 4, Edinboro' Place. *Principal*, Mrs. Findlay.
- West Riding and District Nursing Institution.
- Weymouth.—Trained Nurses' Institute.
- Willesden.—Abbey Nursing Institution, Station Road.
- Wimbledon Nurses' Home, 14, Tabor Grove.
- Winchester.—Nursing Home, West End House.
- Wolverhampton.—The Queen Victoria Nursing Institution, 6, Clifton Terrace. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Emma Loney.
- Worcester City and County Nursing Institution. *Lady Superintendent*, Mrs. M. L. Carroll.
- York Home for Nurses, 37 & 39, Monk Gate, York. *Secretary*, Rev. S. Trundle, Minster Yard, York.

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

- Abduc'tion.** Movement from the median line.
- Aber'rant.** Deviating from the normal type.
- Abnorm'al.** Contrary to the natural law or customary order.
- Abort'.** To miscarry; arrest development of disease.
- Abor'tion.** Premature expulsion of fœtus.
- Ac'arus, ak'-a-rus.** The mite or tick; a parasite.
- Ac'cessory.** Auxiliary; assisting.
- Acciden'tal Hæmorrhage.** Hæmorrhage due to premature detachment of placenta.
- Accommoda'tion of the Eye.** The power of adjusting the eye so as to gain clear vision of objects at different distances.
- Accouche'ment, ah-koosh'-mong.** Parturition.
- A. C. E. Mixture.** An anesthetic mixture, composed of one part of alcohol, two of chloroform, and three of ether.
- Aceph'alous, a-sef'-al-us.** Headless.
- Acetab'ulum.** The cavity that receives the head of the femur.
- Achromat'ic, ak-ro-mat'-ik.** Without colour.
- Ac'ne, ak'-nē.** A pustular skin affection.
- Acous'tic, a-kows'-tic.** Relating to sound, hearing, or the ear.
- Acromeg'aly.** Same as *Acromegalia*, *q.v.*
- Actinomyco'sis.** An infectious disease of cattle and man.
- Ac'upressure, ak'-ū-press-ūr.** Compression of blood-vessels by means of needles.
- Ad'dison's Disease'.** A disease of the supra-renal capsules with discoloration of the skin; generally fatal.
- Adduc'tion, ad-duk'-shun.** Movement toward the median line.
- Adeni'tis, ad-e-ni'tis.** Inflammation of a gland.
- A'deps.** Lard.
- Adhe'sion, Pri'mary.** Healing by first intention.
- Ad'ipose.** Fatty.
- Adre'nals.** The supra-renal capsules.
- Adventi'tious.** Accidental, foreign, or acquired.
- Äero'bic.** Living only on air, as some microbes.
- Afferent.** Bearing or carrying towards the centre or inwards.
- Afflux.** Flow of blood or liquid to a part.
- After-birth.** The placenta and membranes; the "secundines."
- A'gar-a'gar.** A Ceylon moss from which glue is made. Used also as a nutrient solution by bacteriologists.

- Aggluti'tion**, *ag-lū-tish'-un*. Inability to swallow.
- Akin'esis**. Loss or imperfection of motion.
- Albu'men**. The white of egg.
- Alem'broth**. Muriate of mercury and ammonia.
- Alexan'der's Op'eration**. Shortening the uterine round ligaments through an inguinal incision.
- Allan'tois**, *a-lan'-tō-is*. One of the foetal appendages.
- Al'terative**. A medicine that alters the processes of nutrition.
- Alve'olus**. The bony socket of a tooth. A cell.
- Amenorrh'e'a**. Irregularity or suppression of menstruation.
- Amorph'ous**, *a-morf'-us*. Formless; non-crystallized.
- Am'père**, *om'peer*. Unit of measure of an electric current.
- Amphor'ic Res'onance**. In auscultation a metallic sound like blowing into a bottle,—due to lung cavity.
- Ampul'la**. Dilated extremity of a membranous tube.
- Am'yloid**. Starch-like.
- Anac'rotism**. Irregularity of the ascending curve of a pulse tracing.
- Anæ'mia**, *an-ē'-me-ah*. Deficiency of blood and red corpuscles.
- Anæro'bic**. Living without oxygen, as bacteria.
- Anæsthe'sia**. State of insensibility.
- Analge'sia**, *an-al-jē-sē-ah*. Insensibility to pain.
- Anar'thria**. Inability to articulate distinctly.
- Anasar'ca**. General dropsy.
- Anemometer**. Instrument to measure the force of the wind.
- Anenceph'alous**. Without a brain.
- An'eurism**, *an'-ū-rizm*. Dilatation of an artery.
- Angi na**, *an'-jī'-na*. Sense of suffocation.
- Angio'ma**. Tumour formed of blood-vessels.
- Anhidrot'ic**. Agent that checks sweating.
- Anhy'drous**. Not containing water.
- An'kle Clo'nus**. Spasmodic contractions of the ankle joint.
- Ankylo'sis**. Stiff joint from union of bones.
- An'ode**, *an'-ōd*. Positive pole of a galvanic battery.
- An'odyne**, *an'-ō-dīn*. Medicine relieving pain.
- Anorex'ia**, *an-or-eks'-e-ah*. Absence or loss of appetite.
- Anteflex'ion**, *an-te-flek'-shun*. A bending forward.
- Antemet'ic**. Medicine relieving vomiting.
- Antever'sion**. A turning or bending forward.
- Anthelmin'tic**. Remedy against worms.
- Anthraco'sis**. Lung disease from coal deposit.
- An'thrax**. Disease produced by *bacillus anthracis*.
- Anthropom'etry**. Measurement of the human body.
- An'tidote**. An agent counteracting the action of a poison.
- Antiphlogist'ic**, *an-te-flō-jist'-ik*. Agent reducing inflammation.

- Antipyret'ic.** Reducing temperature; a febrifuge.
- Antiscorbu'tic,** *an-te-skor-bū'-tik.* A remedy for scurvy.
- Antisept'ic.** Preventing or destroying putrefaction.
- Antispasmod'ic.** Counteracting or curing spasm.
- An'trum.** A cavity, especially in bone.
- A'nus,** *ā'-nus.* Extremity of the rectum.
- Aor'ta,** *ā-or'-tah.* The main arterial trunk.
- Ape'rient,** *ah-pē'-rē-ent.* Laxative, opening.
- Apha'sia,** *ah-fā'-ze-ah.* Loss of power of speech from cerebral lesion.
- Apho'nia,** *ah-jō'-ne-ah.* Loss of voice.
- Aphrodis'iac.** *af-rō-diz'-e-ak.* Stimulating the sexual passion.
- Aph'thæ,** *af'-thē.* Small, white ulcers of the mouth.
- Apomor'phine,** *ap-ō-mor'-fēn.* A powerful emetic.
- Aponeuro'sis,** *ah-pon-ū-rō'-sis.* A fibrous expansion of a tendon.
- Ap'oplexy.** Paralysis from rupture of a cerebral vessel.
- Apostoli's Meth'od.** Treatment of fibrous tumours by electricity.
- Appendici'tis,** *ap-pen-di-cī'-tis.* Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.
- A'qua For'tis.** Nitric acid of commerce.
- A'queduct of Fallo'pius.** Canal in temporal bone for facial nerve.
- A'queduct of Syl'vius.** Communication between third and fourth ventricles of brain.
- A'queous Humour.** Fluid in anterior chamber of eye.
- Arach'noid Mem'brane.** Serous membrane of brain and cord.
- Ar'cus Seni'lis.** Ring of corneal opacity in the aged.
- Ar'dor Uri'næ.** Burning pain during micturition.
- Are'ola.** Colored ring around the nipple.
- Are'olar Tis'sue.** Connective or cellular tissue.
- Argyll-Rob'ertson Pupil.** Narrow pupil insensible to light, but responding to accommodation.
- Arte'riole,** *ar-te'-rē-ol.* A small artery.
- Arteri'tis,** *ar-te-ri'-tis.* Inflammation of an artery.
- Arthrectomy.** Removal of a joint.
- Arthri'tis,** *ar-thri'-tis.* Inflammation of a joint.
- Artic'ular.** Pertaining to a joint.
- Aryte'noid Car'tilages.** Cartilages of the larynx.
- As'caris,** *as'-ka-ris.* Genus of parasitical round worms.
- Asci'tes,** *as-sī'-tēz.* Dropsy of the abdomen.
- Asep'tic.** Free from septic matter.
- Asphyx'ia.** Condition caused by non-oxygenation of the blood.
- As'pirator.** Instrument for withdrawing fluids from cavities.
- Assimila'tion.** The act of absorbing nutriment.

- Asthen'ic.** Feeble; without strength.
- Asth'ma, as'-mah.** Paroxysmal dyspnea with oppression.
- Astig'matism.** Visual defect usually due to unequal curvature of the corneal meridians.
- Astrag'alus.** The ankle bone.
- Astrin'gent.** Agent producing contraction.
- Asym'metry.** Want of proportion.
- Atax'ia, Atax'y.** Incoördination of muscular action.
- Atelec'tasis.** Non-expansion of air-cells in lungs of new-born.
- Athero'ma, ath-e-rō'-mah.** Fatty degeneration of arterial walls.
- Atheto'sis.** Disease in which there is inability to maintain one position of the fingers and toes. "Post-hemiplegic chorea."
- At'las.** Uppermost of the cervical vertebræ.
- At'omizer.** Instrument for reducing a liquid to a spray.
- At'rophy, at'-ro-fe.** Wasting of a part from lack of nutrition.
- Atten'uated.** Wasted; thinned.
- Aura, ō'-rah.** A peculiar sensation, preceding an epileptic fit.
- Aur'icle, ō'-rikl.** The external ear; two upper cavities of heart.
- Auscul'tation, os-cul-ta'-shun.** Method of determining the condition of an organ by listening to the sounds produced by it.
- Automat'ic.** Not voluntary.
- Au'topsy, aw'-top-sy.** Post-mortem examination.
- Avul'sion.** Wrenching away of a part.
- Bacil'lus.** A group of bacteria.
- Bacteriol'ogy.** The science of microorganisms.
- Bacte'rium.** A microorganism.
- Balani'tis, bal-a-nī'-tis.** Inflammation of the glans penis.
- Ballotte'ment, bal-lot'-mong.** Falling back of fœtus in utero when the womb is suddenly pushed upward by the finger.
- Ba'sal.** Pertaining to the base.
- Ba'sedow's Disease.** Exophthalmic Goitre, *q. v.*
- Bas'ilar.** Pertaining to the base, as of the skull.
- Bell's Paral'ysis.** Paralysis of the facial nerve.
- Bicau'date.** Having two tails.
- Bi-con'cave.** Hollow on both surfaces.
- Bi-con'vex.** Rounded on both surfaces.
- Bicus'pid.** Having two cusps, points, or fangs.
- Bi-det', bē-dā'.** Washing apparatus for the genitals.
- Bil'iary.** Pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.
- Biol'ogy, bi-ol-ō-je.** The science of life and living things.
- Bis'toury, bis'-too-rē.** Small knife used in surgery.
- Black Wash.** Lotion of calomel in lime water.
- Blaud's Pill.** Pill of ferrous sulphate and potassium carbonate.
- Blephari'tis, blef-ar-ī'-tis.** Inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.

- Blind Spot.** Point of entrance of optic nerve on retina.
- Blue Ointment.** Mercurial ointment.
- Bo'lus.** A pill-like mass of large size.
- Bo'ro-glyc'eride.** Preparation of boric acid and glycerine.
- Bougie'**, *boo-zhē'*. Slender cylindrical instrument for dilating and exploring urethra and other canals.
- Bougie'**, **Fil'iform**, Bougie of very small size.
- Broad Lig'ament.** Suspensory ligament of the uterus.
- Bron'chi**, *Pl. of Bronchus, bron'-ki*. The bronchial tubes, the bifurcations of the trachea
- Bronchiec'asis**, *brong-ke-ek'-ta-sis*. Dilatation of the bronchi.
- Bronchi'tis**, *brong-ki'-tis*. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.
- Bron'chocele**, *brong'-kō-sēl*. Goitre, *q. v.*
- Bronchoph'ony**, *brong-kof'-ō-nē*. Bronchial vocal resonance.
- Bru'it**, *brew'-ē*. Abnormal sound heard in auscultation.
- Bu'bo.** Inflammation and swelling of lymphatic gland of groin.
- Bubon'occele.** Hernia contained within the inguinal canal.
- Bul'bar.** Bulbous; pertaining to the medulla.
- Bul'la**, *bul'-ah*. A large bleb or blister.
- Bur'sa**, *ber'-sah*. A small sac interposed between movable parts.
- Bursi'tis**, *ber-si'-tis*. Inflammation of a bursa.
- Cachex'ia**, *kak-ex'-e-ah*. Depraved condition of nutrition.
- Cada'ver**, *kad-ā'-ver*. The dead body; a corpse.
- Calca'neum**, *kal-kā'-nē-um*. The heel-bone, or os calcis.
- Calca'reous.** Having the nature of lime.
- Calcifica'tion** Deposition of lime salts in the tissues.
- Cal'culus.** Stone-like concretion formed in the body.
- Cal'lous**, *kal'-us*. Hard, indurated.
- Cal'lus**, *kal'-us* New bony deposit about a fracture.
- Cal'omel.** Hg Cl. Chloride of mercury, a purgative.
- Calorim'eter.** Instrument for measuring the heat of bodies.
- Calva'ria**, **Calva'rium.** The skull-cap.
- Canalic'ulus**, *kan-a-lik'ū-lus*. A small canal or groove.
- Cancel'li**, *kan-sel'-li*. Divisions of interior of bone.
- Cancrum Oris.** Gangrenous ulceration of the mouth.
- Can'nula**, *kan'-ū-lah*. A Surgical tube.
- Capillary.** A minute blood-vessel. Like a hair.
- Cap'sular Lig'ament.** Ligament around a movable joint.
- Cap'ut Succeda'neum**, *suk-sē-dā'-ne-um*. Sero-sanguinous tumour on presenting part of foetus.
- Car'buncle.** Large circumscribed inflammation of subcutaneous tissue.
- Carcino'ma**, *kar-sē-nō'-ma*. Cancer.
- Car'diac**, *kar'-de-ak*. Pertaining to the heart or cardia.

- Cardial'gia**, *kar-de-al'-je-ah*. Heartburn; pain in the heart.
- Ca'ries**, *kā-ri-ēz*. Ulcerous inflammation of bone.
- Carot'id**, *kar-ot'-id*. Great arteries of the neck.
- Car'pus**. The wrist-joint.
- Car'ron Oil**. Linseed oil and lime water, a dressing for burns.
- Car'tilage**. Gristle; non-vascular elastic tissue softer than bone.
- Car'uncle**, *kar'-ung-kl*. Small, fleshy growth.
- Casea'tion**, *kā-sē-ā'-shun*. Transformation into a cheesy mass.
- Castra'tion**, *kas-trā'-shun*. Excision of testicles or ovaries.
- Cat'alepsy**, *kat'-a-lep-se*. Neurosis associated with loss of will and muscular rigidity, without alteration in circulation, etc.
- Catame'nia**, *kat-a-mē'-nē-ah*. The menses.
- Cat'aract**, *kat'-a-rakt*. Opacity of crystalline lens of eye.
- Catarrh'**, *kat-ar'*. Inflammation of a mucous membrane.
- Cat'gut**. Ligatures made from intestines of sheep.
- Cath'eter**, *kath'-e-ter*. Tube for evacuating the bladder.
- Cau'date**, *kaw'-dāt*. Having a tail.
- Cau'tery**, **Ac'tual**. Heat directly applied; the hot metal.
- Cav'ernous Breath'ing**. Breathing in dilated bronchi.
- Celluli'tis**, *sel-ū-liv'-tis*. Inflammation of cellular tissue.
- Cen'tigrade Thermom'eter**. Thermom'eter with 100° as boiling point of water, and zero the freezing point.
- Cen'timetre**. The hundredth part of a metre, 0.3937 inch.
- Cephalhemato'ma**. Bloody tumour of the head.
- Ceph'alotribe**. Instrument to crush foetal head.
- Cerebel'lum**, *ser-ē-bel'-um*. Lower part of the brain.
- Cer'ebrum**, *ser'-ē-brum*. Chief portion of brain.
- Cer'vical**, *sir'-ve-kl*. Pertaining to the neck.
- Chan'cre**, *shang'-ker*. Primary or "hard" syphilitic ulcer.
- Char'cot's Disease'**, *shar'-cōs*. Sclerotic affection of joints.
- Cheyne-Stokes Respira'tion**. Form of dyspnea with rhythmical increase of respiration followed by temporary arrest.
- Chirur'gical**, *kī-rur'-ge-kl*. Pertaining to surgery.
- Cholecystenteros'tomy**. Suturing of gall-bladder to intestine.
- Cholecystot'omy**. Incision of gall-bladder.
- Chopart's Operation**, *shō'-pars*. Medio-tarsal amputation of foot.
- Chordee'**, *kor-dē'*. Painful, down-curved erection in gonorrhoea.
- Chore'a**. St. Vitus's dance; involuntary muscular twitchings.
- Cho'roid**, *kō'-roid*. Vascular tunic of eye.
- Chromat'ic**, *kro-mat'-ik*. Relating to or possessing colour.
- Chron'ic**, *kron'-ik*. Long-continued; reverse of acute.
- Chyme**, *kīm*. Food that has undergone gastric, but not intestinal digestion.

- Cica'trix**, *si-kā'-triks*. Scar or mark of a wound.
- Gil'ia**, *sil'-e-ah*. The eyelashes. Hair-like process of certain cells.
- Circumcis'ion**, *sir-kum-sizh'-on*. Excision of prepuce.
- Cirrho'sis**. Thickening of connective tissue of an organ.
- Climac'teric**, *kli-mak'-te-rik*. Critical periods in life.
- Clin'ical**, *klin'-i-kal*. Pertaining to a sick-bed or clinic.
- Clon'ic**, *klon'-ik*. Applied to spasms with alternate relaxations.
- Clys'ter**, *klis'-ter*. An enema or injection.
- Coc'cyx**, *kok'-siks*. Last bone of the spinal column.
- Co'ition**, **Co'itus**. Sexual connection.
- Col'ic**, *kol'-ik*. Spasmodic pain in the abdomen.
- Colles Frac'ture**. Fracture of lower end of radius.
- Collo'dion**. Dressing for wounds, made by dissolving gun-cotton in ether.
- Col'loid**. Glue-like. Non-crystallizable organic substance.
- Collyr'ium**, *ko-lir'-e-um*. Eye-wash. Salve for the eyes.
- Colobo'ma**, *kol-ō-bō'-mah*. Fissure, especially of parts of the eye.
- Co'lon**, *ko'-lon*. Upper part of large intestine.
- Colos'trum**, *ko-los'-trum*. First milk secreted after labour.
- Colot'omy**, *kō-lot'-ō-me*. Incision of the colon.
- Colpor'haphy**, *kol-pōr'-a-fe*. Suture of the vagina.
- Colum'næ Car'neæ**, *kol-um'-nē-kar'-nē-ē*. Muscular projections from the cardiac ventricles.
- Co'ma Vig'il**. Delirious lethargy with open eyes.
- Co'matose**, *kō'-ma-tōs*. In a condition of coma.
- Com'edo**, *kom'-e-dō*. Black-head; worm-like mass in obstructed sebaceous duct.
- Com'mutator**. Instrument for reversing electrical currents.
- Com'plicated Frac'ture**. Fracture with injury of adjacent parts.
- Com'pound Frac'ture**. Fracture of a bone with communicating wound of the skin.
- Com'press**, *kom'-pres*. Folded lint for local pressure.
- Conca'vo-con'cave**. Bi-concave.
- Conca'vo-con'vex**. One side concave, the other convex.
- Concen'tric**, *kon-sen'-trik*. Having a common centre.
- Concep'tion**, *kon-sep'-shun*. Fecundation of the ovum.
- Concre'tion**, *kon-krē'-shun*. Calculus; osseous deposit.
- Concus'sion of Brain**. Shock or agitation of brain.
- Con'dyle**, *kon'-dil*. Rounded articular eminence, as in femur.
- Condyloma**, *kon-di-lō'-mah*. Wart-like growth about the anus.
- Con'fluent**, *kon'-flū-ent*. Running together, as pustules.
- Congen'ital**, *kon-jen'-i-tal*. Existing from birth; innate.
- Conjuncti'va**, *kon-jungk-tī'-vah*. Mucous membrane of the eye.
- Conjunctivi'tis**, *kon-jungk-ti-vī'-tis*. Inflammation of conjunctiva.

- Contagion.** Process of transfer of specific disease.
- Contusion.** Bruise from a blow by a blunt body.
- Convulsion.** Violent involuntary contraction; spasm; fit.
- Coördination.** Harmonious action, as of muscles.
- Copulation,** *kop-ū-lā'shun.* Sexual connection; coition.
- Cord, Umbilical.** Navel string, attaching fœtus placenta.
- Co'rium,** *kō-re-um.* Deep layer of cutis; the derma.
- Cor'nea,** *kor'-ne-ah.* Anterior part of eyeball.
- Cor'nu,** *kor'-nū.* Horn-shaped process.
- Coro'nal Su'ture.** Suture between frontal and the parietal bones.
- Cor'pora Aran'tii.** Tubercles in centre of semi-lunar valves.
- Cor'pora Caverno'sa.** Erectile bodies of penis and clitoris.
- Cor'pora Quadrigem'ina.** The optic lobes of the brain.
- Cor'pora Stria'ta.** Two gray bodies in lateral ventricles of brain.
- Cor'pus Lute'um.** Hypertrophy of the *membrana propria* of the ovary after the escape of the ovule.
- Cor'tex.** External gray layer of brain.
- Cory'za,** *kō-rī'-zah.* Catarrhal inflammation of the nose.
- Cow'per's Glands.** Two small glands anterior to prostate.
- Coxal'gia,** *koks-al'-je-ah.* Pain in hip-joint.
- Cracked-pot Sound.** Percussion-note over pulmonary cavity.
- Cra'nioclast.** Instrument for crushing fœtal head.
- Cranioplas'ty.** Plastic operations on the skull.
- Craniot'omy.** Breaking up of fœtal skull.
- Cra'nium,** *krā'-ne-um.* The skull; bony case of brain.
- Crema'ster,** *krē-mas'-ter.* Muscle which draws up the testis.
- Crep'itant,** *krep'-i-tant.* Crackling; applied to pneumonic râles.
- Crepita'tion, Crep'itus.** Grating of fractured bones. Auscultatory sound in pneumonia.
- Cre'tinism.** The condition of a cretin. Endemic disease characterized by goitre and deficient development of the organism.
- Crib'riform,** *krib'-re-form.* Perforated like a sieve.
- Cri'coid Car'tilage.** Ring-like cartilage of larynx.
- Cri'sis,** *krī'-sis.* Turning point in a disease.
- Croup,** *kroop.* Inflammation of larynx and trachea with dyspnea and membranous deposit.
- Crys'talline Lens.** Transparent lens of eye.
- Cul'-de-sac,** *kool'-de-sak.* Passage without an outlet.
- Curette',** *kū-ret'.* Spoon-shaped instrument for scraping.
- Cuta'neous,** *kū-tā-nē-us.* Pertaining to the skin.
- Cu'ticle,** *kū-ti-kl.* The epidermis.
- Cyano'sis.** Blue discolouration of skin from non-oxidation of blood.
- Cyrtom'eter.** Instrument for measuring chest-curves.
- Cyst,** *sist.* A sac containing fluid.

- Cys'tic Duct.** Duct of gall-bladder
- Cysticer'cus.** A hydatid; immature form of *Tenia Solium*.
- Cysti'tis, sist-ī-tis.** Inflammation of bladder.
- Cys'toscope.** Instrument for examining interior of bladder.
- Dactyli'tis, dak-til-ī-tis.** Inflammation of finger or toe.
- Dar'tos.** Contractile fibrous layer beneath the skin of scrotum.
- Deaf-mu'tism, def-mū-tizm.** Deafness with loss of speech.
- Decalcifica'tion.** Removal of calcareous matter from bone.
- Decapita'tion.** Division of neck of child in labour.
- Decid'ua, dē-sid'-ū-ah.** Membranous envelope of ovum *in utero*.
- Defeca'tion, def'-ē-kā-shun.** Evacuation of bowels.
- Degluti'tion, deg-lū-tish'-on.** Act or power of swallowing.
- Dehydra'tion, dē-hī-drā-shun.** Removal of constitutional water from a salt.
- Delir'ium, dē-lir'-e-um.** Mental aberration due to disease.
- Demen'tia, dē-men'-she-ah.** Profound mental incapacity.
- Demul'cent.** Mucilaginous substance allaying irritation.
- Denti'tion.** Cutting of teeth, and the period of the same.
- Deo'dorant, de-ō-dō'-rant.** Agent correcting offensive odours.
- Deple'tion.** Diminishing of a fluid of the body, as the blood.
- Depres'sant.** Agent diminishing force of cardiac impulse.
- Dermati'tis, der-mat-ī-tis.** Inflammation of the skin; cytitis.
- Desquama'tion, des-kwā-mā-shun.** Scaling of the cuticle.
- Dex'trine.** Soluble gummy substance obtained from starch.
- Diabe'tes Mel'litus.** Excessive flow of sugar-containing urine
- Diagno'sis.** Recognition of disease from its symptoms.
- Diaph'anous, dī-af'-a-nus.** Transmitting light.
- Diaphoret'ic, dī-a-fā-ret'-ik.** Agent producing perspiration.
- Di'aphragm, dī-a-fram.** Muscular wall between thorax and abdomen.
- Diaph'ysis, dī-af'-e-sis.** Shaft of long cylindrical bones.
- Dias'tole, dī-as'-to-lē.** Period of dilatation of the heart.
- Diath'esis, dī-ath'-e-sis.** Constitutional predisposition to disease.
- Dicrot'ic, dī-krot'-ik.** Double-beating, as observed in certain pathological conditions of the pulse.
- Dietet'ic, dī-ē-tet'-ik.** Pertaining to diet.
- Diffuse'.** Scattered or spread about.
- Dig'ital, dij'-i-tāl.** Pertaining to the fingers or toes.
- Diple'gia, dī-plē'-je-ah.** Paralysis of corresponding parts on either side of the body.
- Dip'loë, dip'-lō-ē.** Cellular bony tissue between the cranial tables.
- Diplo'pia, dī-plō'-pe-ah.** Double vision.
- Disarticula'tion, dis-ar-tik-ū-lā'-shun.** Amputation of limb at joint.
- Disinfec'tant, dis-in-fek'-tant.** Agent destroying germs.

- Disloca'tion.** Displacement of organs, or articular surfaces.
- Dissemina'tion.** Scattering, as of disease germs.
- Distal,** *dis'-tal.* Peripheral; away from the centre.
- Diuret'ic,** *dī-u-ret'-ik.* Medicine increasing the flow of urine.
- Don'ovan's Solu'tion.** Solution of iodide of arsenic and mercury.
- Do'ver's Pow'der.** Powder containing opium and ipecac.
- Drachm,** *dram.* Weight of sixty grains.
- Drastic,** *dras'-tik.* Powerful and irritating purgative.
- Dry Cup'ping.** Application of cupping-glass without scarification.
- Duodeno's'tomy,** *dū-ō-dēn-os'-tō-mē.* Formation of opening through the abdominal wall into the duodenum.
- Duode'num,** *dū-ō-dē'-num.* First part of small intestine.
- Du'ra Ma'ter.** Outer membrane of brain and spinal cord.
- Dyscra'sia,** *dis-krā'-se-ah.* Morbid state of the constitution.
- Dys'entery.** Inflammation and ulceration of intestinal mucous membrane, with bloody evacuations.
- Dysmenorrh'e'a,** *dis-men-ō-rē'-ah.* Painful menstruation.
- Dyspareu'nia,** *dis-pa-roo'-ne-ah.* Painful coitus, especially in women.
- Dyspep'sia,** *dis-pep'-se-ah.* Impaired or imperfect digestion.
- Dyspha'gia,** *dis-fā'-je-ah.* Inability to swallow.
- Dyspha'sia,** *dis-fā'-se-ah.* Disconnected speech from loss or faulty arrangement of words.
- Dyspne'a,** *disp-nē'-ah.* Difficult or laboured breathing.
- Dysu'ria,** *dis-ū-re-ah.* Difficult or painful micturition.
- East'on's Syr'up.** Syrup of phosphate of iron, quinine and strychnine.
- Ecchondro'ma,** *ek-on-drō'-mah.* Cartilaginous tumour.
- Ecchymo'sis.** Extravasation of blood into areolar tissue.
- Eclamp'sia,** *ek-lamp'-se-ah.* Rapid convulsive motions.
- Écraseur',** *ā'krah-zu(h)r'.* Wire loop or chain.
- Ecthy'ma,** *ek-thī'-mah.* Non-contagious, cutaneous, pustular disease.
- Ecto'pia Ves'icæ.** Protrusion of bladder through abdominal wall.
- Ectop'ic Gesta'tion.** Extra-uterine fetation.
- Ectosto'sis.** A bony outgrowth.
- Ectro'pion.** Eversion of eyelid.
- Ec'zema.** Inflammation of skin with exudation of lymph.
- Efferent,** *ef'-er-ent.* Conveying outward from the centre.
- Effu'sion.** Extravasation of fluid into the body tissues or cavities.
- Elec'tro Cau'tery,** *ē-lek'-trō-kaw'-te-re.* Platinum wire heated by electricity and used as a cautery.
- Elec'trode,** *ē-lek'-trōd.* Pole of the current from electric battery.
- Electrol'ysis.** Dissolution of a compound body by electricity.

- Elephanti'asis**, *el-e-fan-ti'-a-sis*. Chronic, edematous disease of skin with hypertrophy of cellular tissue.
- Em'bolus**, *em'-bō-lus*. Blood-clot obstructing a vessel.
- Em'bryo**, **Em'bryon**. Fecundated germ in utero to fourth month.
- Emet'ic**, *ē-met'-ik*. Agent causing vomiting.
- Emol'lient**, *ē-mol'-yent*. Agent that softens tissues.
- Emphyse'ma**. Distention of tissues with air or other gases.
- Empye'ma**, *em-pi-ē-mah*. Pus in the pleural cavity.
- Emul'sion**. Milky fluid obtained by suspending oil in water.
- Enceph'aloid**, *en-sef'-a-loid*. Resembling brain tissue.
- Enchondro'ma**, *en-kon-drō'-mah*. A cartilaginous tumour.
- Endarteritis**, *end-ar-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of intima of artery.
- Endem'ic**, *en-dem'-ik*. Peculiar to a people or nation.
- Endocar'dial**, *en-de-kar'-de-al*. Situated within the heart.
- Endometritis**, *ēn-dō-mē-tri'-tis*. Inflammation of lining membrane of uterus.
- En'ema**, *en'-e-mah*. Rectal injection of medicine or food.
- En'siform Cartilage**. Sword-shaped process of sternum.
- Enterec'tomy**, *en-ter-ek'-tō-me*. Excision of part of intestine.
- Enter'ic Fe'ver**. Typhoid fever, *q. v.*
- Enteritis**, *en-ter-i'-tis*. Inflammation of intestines.
- Enteros'tomy**. Formation of intestinal fistula.
- Entro'pion**. Inversion of margin of the eyelids.
- Enuclea'tion**, *ē-nū-klē-ā'-shun*. A shelling-out, as a tumour.
- Enure'sis**, *en-ū-rē'-sis*. Incontinence of urine.
- Ephem'eral**, *e-fem'-e-ral*. Lasting but a day.
- Epican'thus**. Fold of skin from nose over the inner canthus of eye.
- Epicon'dyle**. External condyle of the humerus.
- Epidem'ic**. Common to many people; prevailing disease.
- Epider'mis**, *ep-i-der'-mis*. Outer layer of the skin.
- Epidid'y-mis**, *ep-i-did'-i-mis*. Small body lying above the testis.
- Epigas'trium**, *ep-i-gas'-tre-um*. Region over the stomach.
- Epiglot'tis**, *ep-i-glot'-is*. Thin cartilaginous plate over the larynx.
- Epila'tion**, *ep-i-lā'-shun*. Eradication of hair.
- Ep'ilepsy**. Nervous disease with loss of consciousness and tonic and clonic convulsions.
- Epiph'ora**, *ē-pif'-ō-rah*. Overflow of tears.
- Epiph'ysis**. The growing end of a long bone.
- Epip'locele**, *e-pip'-lō-sēl*. Hernia containing omentum only.
- Epistax'is**, *ep-is-tak'-sis*. Hæmorrhage from the nose.
- Epithelio'ma**, *ep-i-thē-le-ō'-mah*. Cancerous growth of the skin.
- Epi-the'lium**, *ep-i-thē'-le-um*. External layer of the skin.
- Epu'lis**, *ep-ū'lis*. Small tumour of the gums.
- Ero'sion**, *ē-rō'-zhun*. An ulceration.

- Erysip'elas**, *er-i-sip'-e-las*. Disease of skin with fever and inflammation of the derma and subcutaneous tissue.
- Erythe'ma**, *er-i-thē-mah*. Superficial blush or redness of the skin.
- Escharot'ic**, *es-kar-ot'-ik*. Substance producing a dry slough or crust of dead tissue.
- Eth'moid**, *eth'moid*. Cribriform bone of the head.
- Etiol'ogy**, *ē-te-ol'-ō-je*. Science of the causes of disease.
- Eusta'chian Tube**. Canal from tympanum to pharynx.
- Exan'them**, **Exan'thema**. Eruption of the skin.
- Ex'crement**, *eks'-krē-ment*. The feces, *q. v.*
- Excres'cence**, *eks-kres'-ens*. Abnormal outgrowth on the body.
- Excre'ta**, *eks-krē'-tah*. Natural discharges of the body.
- Exfolia'tion**, *eks-fō-le-ā'-shun*. Scaling off of dead tissue.
- Exhala'tion**, *eks-hā-lā'-shun*. Vapour, etc., given off by the body.
- Exocardi'al**, *eks-ō-kar'-de-al*. Outside of the heart.
- Exophthal'mos**, *eks-off-thal'-mos*. Abnormal protrusion of eye-balls.
- Exosto'sis**, *eks-os-tō'-sis*. Abnormal outgrowth of bone.
- Expect'orant**. Agent promoting secretion of bronchial mucous.
- Extirpa'tion**, *eks-tir-pā'-shun*. Thorough excision of a part.
- Ex'tra-u-terine Preg'nancy**. Fœtus developed outside of the uterine cavity.
- Extravasa'tion**. Effusion of fluid into the tissues.
- Exuda'tion**, *eks-ū-dā'-shun*. Morbid oozing out of fluids.
- Fahr'enheit's Thermometer**. Familiar scale with the freezing point at + 32° and boiling point at + 212°.
- Fallo'pian Lig'ament**. Round ligament of the uterus, *q. v.*
- Farad'ic**, *fār-ad'-ik*. The induced electric current.
- Faradiza'tion**. Stimulation of a nerve by the induced current.
- Farcy**, *far'-se*. Glanders; equinia, *q. v.*
- Fas'cia**, *fash'-e-ah*. Fibrous membrane covering muscles, etc.
- Fau'ces**, *faw'-sēz*. The throat from mouth to pharynx.
- Fa'vus**, *fā'-vus*. Contagious parasitic disease of skin with crusts.
- Feb'rifuge**, *feb'-re-fūj*. Agent that lessens fever.
- Fecunda'tion**, *fek-un-dā'-shun*. Fertilization; impregnation.
- Femur**, *fē-mer*. The thigh bone.
- Fetid**, *fet'-id*. Having an offensive smell.
- Fibroma**, *fī-brō'-mah*. Tumour of fibrous tissue.
- Fil'iform**, *fīl'-i-form*. Thread-like.
- First Inten'tion**. Healing of the lips of a wound by immediate union without suppuration.
- Fistula**, *fīs'-tū-lah*. Abnormal tube-like passage in the body, giving vent to pus or other secretion.
- Fla'tus**, *fla'tus*. Gas in the alimentary canal.

- Fluctua'tion**, *fluk-tū-ā'-shun*. Wave-like motion; oscillation.
- Fœ'tus**. Product of conception after fourth month of gestation.
- Fo'mes**, *fō'-mēz*. Porous substance absorbing contagium.
- Fo'mites**, *fō'-mī-tēz*. Plural of *Fomes*, *q. v.*
- Fontanelle'**. Membranous space at the junction of the cranial bones in an infant, due to incomplete ossification.
- Foren'sic**, *for-en'-sik*. Pertaining to a court of law.
- Formica'tion**. Sensation as of numbness.
- Formu'la**, *for'-mū-lah*. Concise statement of the composition of a body.
- Fos'sa**, *fōs'-ah*. A depression, furrow, or sinus.
- Fremitus**, *frem'-i-tus*. Palpable vibration, as of the chest walls.
- Fric'tion Sound**. Sound produced by the rubbing of adjacent parts at the folds of the pleura.
- Func'tional Disease'**. Disturbance of the function of a part.
- Fun'dus**, *fun'-dus*. The base of an organ, as the uterus.
- Funis**, *fū'-nis*. The umbilical cord.
- Furuncle**, **Furun'culus**. A boil; circumscribed abscess.
- Galac'tocele**. Milk tumour; cystic tumour of the female breast.
- Gall'-bladder**. Pear-shaped sac in the right lobe of the liver, the reservoir for the bile.
- Galvan'ic Battery**. Series of cells with carbon and zinc plates in acid solution, used to generate electricity.
- Galvano-caut'ery**. Caustery heated by a galvanic current.
- Gang'lion**, *gang'-le-on*. Semi-independent nervous centre. Enlarged lymphatic gland. Encysted tumour on tendon or aponeurosis.
- Gan'grene**, *gang'-grēn*. Mortification or death of soft tissue.
- Gastral'gia**, *gas-tral'-je-ah*. Pain in the stomach.
- Gastri'tis**, *gas-trī-tis*. Inflammation of the stomach.
- Gastro-enteritis**. Inflammation of the stomach and bowels.
- Gastros'tomy**, *gas-tros'-tō-me*. Establishment of a gastric fistula.
- Gastrot'omy**, *gas-trot'-ō-me*. Incision of the stomach or abdomen.
- Gener'ic**, *jēn-er'-ik*. Pertaining to the same genus.
- Genet'ic**, *jen-et'-ik*. Pertaining to generation.
- Genu Extrors'um**. Bow-legs.
- Genu Val'gum**. Knock-knees.
- Genu Va'rum**. Same as *Genu Extrorsum*, *q. v.*
- Ger'micide**, *jer'-mī-sīd*. Agent destroying germs.
- Gesta'tion**, *jēs-tā'shun*. See *Pregnancy*.
- Glan'ders**. Contagious disease of horses often transmitted to man.
- Glauc'oma**, *glaw-kō-'mah*. Disease of the eye, characterized by increased intra-ocular tension.
- Gleet**. Chronic stage of gonorrhœa with muco-purulent discharge.
- Glo'bus Hyster'icus**. Sensation in hysteria as of a ball in the throat.

- Glossi'tis**, *glos-ī-tis*. Inflammation of the tongue.
- Glottis**. Aperture between the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx.
- Glute'al**, *glū-tē-al*. Pertaining to the buttocks.
- Glycosu'ria**, *gli-kōs-ū-re-ah*. Sugar in the urine.
- Gonorrh'e'a**, *gon-or-ē-ah*. Contagious inflammation with purulent discharge from the genitals.
- Gor'get**. Grooved instrument used in lithotomy.
- Gran'ular Lids**. See *Trachoma*.
- Granula'tion**. Formation of small elevations on a healing surface.
- Grave's Disease'**, or **Exophthalmic Goitre**. A disease characterised by enlargement of the thyroid gland, and protrusion of the eye balls.
- Grav'ity, Specific**. Weight of a substance compared with that of water.
- Grind'ers Asth'ma**. Chronic lung disease from inhalation of metallic dust.
- Guil'lotine**, *gil'-ō-tēn*. An instrument for excision of the tonsils and laryngeal tumours.
- Gul'let**, *gul'-let*. See *Œsophagus*.
- Gum'ma**. Gummy tumour from peculiar caseation of tertiary syphilitic inflammatory deposit.
- Gus'tatory**, *gus'-tā-tō-re*. Pertaining to the special sense of taste.
- Gynæcol'ogy**, *jin-ē-kol'ō-jē*. A treatise on the diseases of women.
- Hæ**. He.
- Hallucina'tion**. A false perception or image.
- Haus'tus**, *haws'-tus*. A draught of medicine.
- Hæmostat'ic**. A remedy for arresting hæmorrhage. Styptic.
- Hæmatem'esis**, *hem-at-em'-e-sis*. Vomiting of blood.
- Hæma'tin**, *hem'-at-in*. Red colouring matter of blood.
- Hæma'tocele**, *hem-at-o-sēl*. A blood tumour.
- Hæmato'ma**, *hem-at-ō'-mah*. Tumour containing blood.
- Hæmatu'ria**, *hem-at-ū'-re-ah*. Blood in the urine.
- Hæmianæsthe'sia**. Loss of sensibility on one side of the body.
- Hæm'orrhage**, *hem'-or-āj*. Flow of blood from the vessels.
- Hæmostat'ic**, *hem-o-stat'-ik*. Arresting hæmorrhage.
- Hæmotho'rax**, *hem-ō-thō'-raks*. Effusion of blood into the chest.
- Hec'tic Fe'ver**. Protracted fever of phthisis.
- He'lix**, *hē-lik*s. Margin of the external ear.
- Hemicra'nia**, *hem-i-krā-ne-ah*. Neuralgia of half of the head.
- Hemiple'gia**, *hem-i-plē-je-ah*. Paralysis of one side of the body.
- Hepat'ic**, *hep-at'ik*. Pertaining to the liver.
- Hered'ity**, *her-ed'-i-te*. Influence of parents upon offspring.
- Hermaph'rodite**, *her-maf'-ro-dit*. One whose generative organs resemble both sexes.
- Her'nia**. Protrusion of a viscus from its normal position.
- Her'pes**, *her'-pēz*. Skin disease with patches of distinct vesicles.

- Heterogeneous**, *het-er-ō-jē-nē-us*. Differing in kind or nature.
- Hilum**. Small fissure, notch, or depression.
- Hobnail Liver**. Highly cirrhotic liver.
- Hodgkin's Disease**. Malignant disease of lymphatics with anæmia.
- Hoffman's Anodyne**. Compound spirit of ether.
- Homatropine**, *hōm-at-ro-pin*. Alkaloid resembling atropine, but of shorter mydriatic effect.
- Homologous**, *hō-mol'-ō-gus*. Having same form, use, or type.
- Humerus**, *hū-mer-us*. Large bone of the upper arm.
- Hutchinson's Teeth**. Notched condition of the permanent teeth due to inherited syphilis.
- Hyaline**, *hī'-al-in*. Glassy; crystalline.
- Hydatid**, *hī-dā'-tid*. Cyst of *Tenia* in its larval state.
- Hydrarthrosis**, *hī-drar-thrō'-sis*. White swelling; serous effusion in a joint.
- Hydrocele**, *hī'-drō-sēl*. A collection of serum in the tunica vaginalis, or in connection with the testicle or cord.
- Hydrocephalus**, *hī'-drō-sef'-al-us*. A collection of water in the head. Dropsy of the brain.
- Hydropathy**. Treatment of disease by the use of water.
- Hydropneumothorax**, *hī-dro-nū-mo-thō'-raks*. A collection of gas and liquid in the pleural sac.
- Hydrothorax**, *hī'-drō-thō'-raks*. Dropsy of the chest.
- Hygrometer**, *hī-grōm'-e-ter*. An instrument to determine the degree of moisture of the atmosphere.
- Hymen**. Fold of mucous membrane at the vaginal entrance.
- Hyoid Bone**. Bone at the root of the tongue.
- Hyperæmia**, *hī-per-ē'-me-ah*. Condition of plethora.
- Hyperæsthesia**, *hī-per-es-thē'-ze-ah*. Excessive sensibility.
- Hypermetropia**, *hī-per-mē-trō'-pe-ah*. "Far-sightedness." Abnormal refraction of the eye due to a too short antero-posterior diameter, the focus of parallel rays of light being behind the retina.
- Hyperplasia**, *hī-per-plā'-se-ah*. Hypertrophy of tissues.
- Hyperpyrexia**, *hī-per-pī-reks'-e-ah*. Excessively high temperature.
- Hyper trophy**. Abnormal increase in the size of a part or organ.
- Hypnotic**, *hip-not'-ik*. Remedy causing sleep.
- Hypochondriasis**, *hī-pō-kon-dri'-a-sis*. Extreme depression, with morbid anxiety as regards health, etc.
- Hypochon'drium**, *hī-pō-kon'-dre-um*. Upper and lateral part of the abdomen.
- Hypoder'mic**. Subcutaneous; applied to injections of drugs.
- Hypogastrium**. Lower anterior abdominal region.
- Hypospadia**, *hī-pō-spā'-de-ah*. Congenital fissure in the under surface of the penis.

- Hyste'ria**, *his-tē'-re-ah*. Functional neurosis with abnormal sensations, emotions, or paroxysms.
- Hysterodyn'ia**, *his-ter-ō-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the womb.
- Hysteropex'ia**. Abdominal fixation of the uterus.
- Ic'terus**, *ik'-ter-us*. Jaundice, *q. v.*
- Idiopath'ic**. Spontaneous; primary; independent.
- Id'iot**, *id'-i-ot*. One with defective mental development.
- Ileo-ce'cal Valve**. Valve between the ileum and cecum.
- Il'eum**, *il'-ē-um*. Lower half of the small intestine.
- Il'ium**, *il'-e-um*. Upper part of the innominate bone.
- Im'becile**, *im'-be-sil*. Feeble in mind.
- Immu'nity**. Freedom from risk of infection.
- Impervious**, *im-per'-ve-us*. Not permitting a passage.
- Impeti'go**, *im-pet-ī-go*. Acute pustular inflammation of the skin.
- Im'potence**, *im'-pō-tens*. Lack of sexual power.
- Inani'tion**. Exhaustion from starvation.
- Incar'cerated**, *in-kar'-ser-ā-ted*. Imprisoned, as a hernia.
- Incompat'ible**. Not capable of being united in solution.
- Incon'tinence**. Involuntary evacuation.
- Incoördina'tion**, *in-eō-or-din-ā'-shun*. Inability to produce coördinate muscular movements.
- Incuba'tion**, *in-kū-bā'-shun*. Period between implantation of contagium and appearance of the disease.
- In'dolent**, *in'-dō-lent*. Sluggish; of slow growth.
- In'durated**, *in'-dū-rā-ted*. Hardened.
- Infarct'**, *in-farkt'*. An obstruction or plug.
- In'guinal**, *in'-gwīn-al*. Pertaining to the groin.
- Inhib'itory**, *in-hib'-it-ō-re*. Having the power to restrain.
- Inocula'tion**. Introduction of a specific virus into the system.
- Insid'ious**, *in-sid'-e-us*. Not manifest; hidden.
- Insuffla'tion**, *in-suf-flā'-shun*. Blowing of powder into a cavity.
- Intercos'tal**, *in-ter-kos'-tal*. Between the ribs.
- Intercur'rent**, *in-ter-kur'-ent*. Occurring between.
- Intermit'tent Fe'ver**. Fever with periods of apyrexia.
- Intersti'tial**, *in-ter-stish'-al*. Lying or placed between.
- In'tima**, *in-te-mah*. Innermost coat of the vessels.
- Intracra'nial**, *in-trah-krā'-ne-al*. Within the skull.
- Intra-u'terine**, *in-trah-ū'-ter-īn*. Within the womb.
- Intuba'tion**, *in-tū-bā'-shun*. Insertion of a tube into the larynx.
- Intussuscep'tion**. Slipping of one part of intestine into another.
- Invagina'tion**, *in-vaj-in-ā'-shun*. Intussusception, *q. v.*
- Iridec'tomy**, *ir-id-ek'-tō-me*. Cutting out part of the iris.
- Iris**, *i'-ris*. Coloured membrane of the anterior part of the eye.
- Is'chium**, *is'-ki-un*. Inferior part of the hip-bone.

- Jacks'o'nian Ep'ilepsy.** Epileptiform convulsions of limited extent due to circumscribed lesion in the motor area of the cerebrum.
- Jeju'num, jej-ū-num.** Upper two-fifths of the small intestine.
- Ju'gular, jū-gū-lar.** Pertaining to the throat.
- Keloid.** Cutaneous disease with cicatricial contraction.
- Kerati'tis, ker-at-ī-tis.** Inflammation of the cornea.
- Kinetic, kī-net'-ik.** That which produces motion.
- Knock-knee, nok-nē.** See *Genu*.
- Kypho'sis.** Hump-back; angular curvature of the spine.
- La'bia, lā-bē-ah.** The lips.
- Lach'rymal, lak'-re-mal.** Pertaining to tears.
- Lac'tation, lak-tā-shun.** The time of suckling.
- Lactom'eter.** An instrument for measuring the purity of milk.
- Lacu'næ, lā-kū-nē.** Small cavities in bones.
- Lambdoi'dal Su'ture.** Suture between occipital and parietal bones.
- Lamina'ria, lam-in-ā-re-ah.** Sea tangle, used as a uterine dilator.
- Lanu'go, lan-ū'-gō.** Downy hair on the fœtus.
- Laparot'omy, lap-ar-ot'-ō-me.** An abdominal incision.
- Laryngis'mus, lar-in-jis'-mus.** Spasmodic affection of the larynx.
- Laryngi'tis, lar-in-jī'-tis.** Inflammation of the larynx.
- Laryn'goscope, lar-ing'-go-skōp.** An instrument for examination of the larynx.
- Laryngot'omy, lar-ing-got'-ō-me.** Incision of the larynx.
- Lar'ynx, lar'ingks** Upper part of wind-pipe; organ of voice.
- Laugh'ing Gas.** Nitrous oxid, N_2O , used in dental surgery.
- Lax'ative, laks'-ā-tiv.** A mild purgative.
- Lei'ter's Tubes.** Flexible metallic tubes for bending about a part of the body to reduce temperature by water passed through them.
- Lens, lenz.** A transparent disc to refract light.
- Lep'rosy, lep-rō-se.** Endemic, chronic, malignant disease with cutaneous lesion.
- Le'sion, lē'-zhun.** Structural tissue-change from injury or disease.
- Leucocythæ'mia, lū-kō-sī-thē-me-ah.** Abnormal increase in the number of white corpuscles, with glandular enlargement.
- Leucocyto'sis, lū-kō-sī-to'-sis.** Transient increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood.
- Leucorrhæ'a, lū-kor-ē-ah.** Whitish discharge from the vagina.
- Li'chen, lī-ken.** Papular inflammation of the skin.
- Liga'tion, lī-gā-shun.** Operation of tying, as of an artery.
- Lig'ature, lig'-ā-tūr.** Material used for tying.
- Ling'ual, ling'-wal.** Shaped like the tongue.
- Lipo'ma, lī-pō-mah.** A fatty tumour.
- Lithot'omy, lith-ot'-ō-me.** Incision into the bladder for stone.
- Lithotrite, lith'-ō-trīt.** Instrument for performing lithotomy.
- Lithotri'ty lith-ōt'-rī-te.** Crushing stone in the bladder.

- Lit'mus**, *lit'-mus*. Blue pigment turned red by acids.
- Lo'bar**, *lō'-bar*. Pertaining to a lobe.
- Lo'chia**, *lō'-kē-ah*. Vaginal discharge after labour.
- Locomoto'ri Atax'y**, *lō-kō-mō'-tor-at-aks'-ē*. See *Tabes Dorsalis*.
- Lordo'sis**, *lor-dō-sis*. Anterior curvature of the spine.
- Lumba'go**, *lum-bā-gō*. Pain in the loins.
- Lum'bar**, *lum'-bar*. Pertaining to the loins.
- Lu'men**, *lū'-men*. Cavity of a tubular structure.
- Lu'pus**, *lū'-pus*. Chronic tubercular skin disease.
- Luxa'tion**, *luks-ā-shun*. See *Dislocation*.
- Lymph**, *limf*. A colourless alkaline fluid in the lymphatics.
- Lymphangi'oma**, *limf-an-jē-ō-mah*. Tumour of lymphatic vessels.
- Lymphangi'tis**, *limf-an-jī-tis*. Inflammation of the lymphatics.
- Ly'sis**, *lī'-sis*. Decline of a disease, especially a fever.
- Macroceph'alous**, *mak-rō-sef'-al-us*. Having a large head.
- Macroglos'sia**, *mak-rō-glos'-ē-ah*. Great development of the tongue.
- Malaise'**, *mal-āz*. A feeling of uneasiness or discomfort.
- Ma'lar Bones**. The two cheek bones.
- Mala'ria**. The specific cause of ague, etc.
- Mam'mary**, *mam'-ā-re*. Pertaining to the breasts.
- Manu'brium**, *man-ū-bre-um*. First bone of sternum.
- Maras'mus**, *mar-az'-mus*. A wasting or emaciation.
- Mas'seter**. A strong facial muscle aiding mastication.
- Mastica'tion**, *mas-tik-ā-shun*. The process of chewing.
- Masti'tis**, *mas-tī-tis*. Inflammation of the breast.
- Mas'toid Bone**. Protruding part of the temporal bone.
- Maxil'la**, *maks-il'-ah*. The jaw.
- Mea'tus**, *mē-ā-tus*. A passage; opening.
- Mediasti'nium**, *mē-de-as-tī-num*. Septum of the thoracic cavity.
- Medulla Oblonga'ta**, *mēd-ul'-ah-ob-long-gā-tāh*. Enlarged portion of the spinal cord in the cranium.
- Me'grim**, *mē'-grim*. Hemicrania, *q. v.*
- Melano'sis**, *mel-an-ō-sis*. Abnormal deposit of black matter in the various parts of the body.
- Mele'na**, *mē-lē-nah*. Tar-like evacuations. Black vomit.
- Men'agogue**, *men'-ā-gog*. An agent promoting menstrual flow.
- Menière's Disease'**, *men'-ē-ārs-dis-ēz'*. Disease of the semicircular canals of the ear, with vertigo.
- Meningi'tis**, *men-in-jī-tis*. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.
- Menin'gocele**, *men-ing'-gō-sēl*. Protrusion of the membranes of the brain.
- Men'opause**, *men'-o-pawz*. End of the menstrual life.
- Menorrh'a'gia**, *men-or-ā-jē-ah*. Excessive menstrual flow.
- Men'ses**, *men'sēz*. Monthly flow from the womb.

- Menstrua'tion.** Function of the female producing menstrual flow.
- Mes'entery.** Peritoneal attachment of the small intestines.
- Mesoco'lon,** *mes-o-kó'-lon.* Mesentery of the colon.
- Metab'olism,** *met-ab'-o-lizm.* Change in the intimate condition of cells, constructive or destructive.
- Metacarpus,** *met-ah-kar'-pus.* Bones of the palm of the hand.
- Metas'tasis,** *met-as'-tā-sis.* Change in the seat of disease.
- Metatar'sus,** *met-ah-tar'-sus.* Bones of the arch of the foot.
- Metrorrhag'ia.** Uterine hæmorrhage between menstrual periods.
- Micros'toma,** *mī-kros'-tō-mah.* Abnormal smallness of the mouth.
- Micturition,** *mik-tū-rish'un.* Act of voiding urine.
- Migraine',** *me-grān'.* See *Megrim.*
- Milia'ria,** *mil-ē-ā-re-ah.* Sudamina; a disorder of the sweat glands with obstruction of their ducts.
- Mi'tral,** *mī'tral.* Left auriculo-ventricular valve of heart.
- Mo'lar Teeth.** Back, grinding teeth.
- Mole'cule,** *mol'-ē-kūl.* Smallest quantity of a substance that may exist and preserve the characteristic qualities.
- Monoma'nia,** *mon-o-mā-ne-ah.* Insanity on one subject.
- Monople'gia,** *mon-o-plē'-je-ah.* Paralysis of a single limb.
- Morbid.** Pertaining to disease.
- Morbil'li,** *mor-bil'-ī.* See *Rubeola.*
- Mucocele,** *mū-kō-sēl.* A mucous tumour. Enlarged lachrymal sac.
- Mucous.** The viscid liquid secretion of mucous membrane.
- Multiloc'ular,** *mul-ti-lok'-ū-lar.* Having many cells.
- Multip'ara.** A woman who has borne several children.
- Mus'culo-spi'ral.** Large nerve winding down the arm.
- Myal'gia,** *mī-al'-je-ah.* Pain in the muscles.
- Myce'lium,** *mī-sē'-lē-um.* A filament of germinating fungi-spore.
- Myco'sis,** *mī-kō'-sis.* Presence of parasitic fungi in the body, as well as the disease caused by them.
- Mydriat'ic,** *mid-ri-at'-ik.* An agent causing abnormal dilatation of the pupil.
- Myeli'tis,** *mī-el-i'-tis.* Inflammation of the spinal cord.
- Myocardi'tis.** Inflammation of the cardiac muscular tissue.
- Myo'ma,** *mī-ō'-mah.* A muscular tumour.
- Myo'pia,** *mī-ō'-pe-ah.* Near-sightedness, visual defect from focalization of the image in front of the retina.
- Myxœde'ma,** *miks-ē-dē'-mah.* A disease with mucous-like dropsy.
- Næ'vus.** A birth mark.
- Narcot'ic,** *nar-kot'-ik.* A hypnotic allaying pain.
- Na'tes,** *nā'-tēz.* The buttocks; gluteal region of the body.
- Nau'sea,** *naw'-se-ah.* Sickness at the stomach; desire to vomit.
- Neb'ula,** *neb'-ū-lah.* Faint, grayish opacity of the cornea.
- Ne'cropsy** *nē'-krop-se.* Examination of a dead body.

- Necro'sis**, *ne-krō-sis*. Death of a circumscribed piece of tissue.
- Nephrec'tomy**, *nef-rek-tō-me*. Excision of the kidney.
- Nephri'tis**, *nef-rī-tis*. Inflammation of the kidneys.
- Nephrot'omy**, *nef-rot'-ō-me*. Incision of the kidney.
- Net'tle-rash**. See *Urticaria*.
- Neural'gia**, *nū-ral'-je-ah*. Pain in a nerve.
- Neuri'tis**, *nū-rī-tis*. Inflammation of a nerve.
- Neuro'ma**, *nū-rō-mah*. A nerve tumour. A fibroma on a nerve.
- Neuro'sis**, *nū-rō'-sis*. Nervous affection without lesion.
- Neurot'ic**, *nū-rot'-ik*. Pertaining to nerves or the nervous system.
- Nit**. Popular name for the larva of a species of pediculus.
- Ni'trous Ox'ide**. Laughing gas, an inhalant anesthetic.
- Node**, *nōd*. An indurated swelling on tendon or bone.
- No'ma**, *nō'-mah*. Synonym of ulcerative stomatitis.
- Nu'cleus**. A vesicular body in the protoplasm of a cell.
- Nym'phæ**, *nīm'-fē*. The labia minora.
- Nystag'mus**, *nī-stag'-mus*. Oscillatory movement of the eye-balls.
- Obesity**, *o-bes'-it-e*. Fatness, corpulency.
- Obstet'rics**, *ob-stet'-riks*. Science of the care of women during pregnancy and child-birth.
- Occiput**, *ok'-si-pūt*. The back part of the head.
- Œdematous**. Accumulation of serum in molar tissue.
- Œsophagus**. Canal from pharynx to stomach.
- Olec'ranon**. Large process forming the head of the ulna.
- Olfac'tory**, *ol-fak-tō-re*. Pertaining to the sense of smell.
- Omen'tum**, *ō-men'-tum*. Fold of peritoneum covering the viscera.
- Omphali'tis**, *om-fal'-ī-tis*. Inflammation of the umbilicus.
- Onych'ia**, *on-ik'-e-ah*. Chronic inflammation of matrix of a nail.
- Oöphorec'tomy**, *ō-ō-for-ek'-tō-me*. Excision of an ovary.
- Ophthal'mia**, *off-thal'-me-ah*. Inflammation of the conjunctiva.
- Ophthal'mic**, *off-thal'-mik*. Pertaining to the eye.
- Ophthal'moscope**. Instrument to examine the interior of the eye.
- Opisthot'onos**, *ō-pis-thot-on-os*. Spasmodic rigidity of the body in which the trunk is thrown backward and arched upward.
- O'ral**, *ō-ral*. Pertaining to the mouth.
- Or'bit**. Bony cavity for the eyeball.
- Orchi'tis**, *or-kī-tis*. Inflammation of the testicle.
- Orthopæ'dic**. Pertaining to correction of deformity.
- Orthopne'a**. Dyspnea relieved only by upright position.
- Osmo'sis**. Diffusion of fluids through membranes.
- Os'seous**, *os'-ē-us*. Bony; resembling bone.
- Ossifica'tion**, *os-if-ik-ā-shun*. Formation of bone.
- Ostei'tis**, *os-tē-ī-tis*. Inflammation of bone.
- Osteo-arthri'tis**. Chronic rheumatoidal arthritis.
- Osteocla'sia**, *os-tē-ō-klā-se-ah*. Therapeutic fracture of bones

- Os'teoclast.** An instrument for performing osteoclasia.
- Osteo'ma,** *os-tē-ō-mah.* A bony tumour.
- Osteomala'cia,** *os-tē-ō-mal-ā-se-ah.* Morbid softening of bone.
- Osteomyeli'tis.** Inflammation of the marrow of bone.
- Osteophyte,** *os'-tē-ō-fūt.* A bony outgrowth.
- Osteot'omy,** *os-tē-ot-ō-me.* Incision of bone.
- Os'teotrite.** An instrument for operating on bone.
- Os Uteri,** *os-ū-ter-ī.* Mouth of the womb.
- Otal'gia,** *ō-tal'-je-ah.* Earache.
- O'titis,** *ō-tī-tis.* Inflammation of the ear.
- Otorrhe'a.** Discharge from the external auditory meatus.
- O'toscope,** *ō-tō-skōp.* An instrument for examining the ear.
- Ova'rian,** *ō-vā-ri-an.* Pertaining to the ovaries.
- Ovariot'omy,** *ō-vā-ri-ot'-o-me.* Excision of an ovary.
- Ovari'tis,** *ō-vā-rī-tis.* Inflammation of an ovary.
- O'vary.** The organ of generation in the female, producing the ova.
- Oxalú'ria,** *oks-al-ū-re-ah.* Presence of calcium oxalate in urine.
- Oxygen,** *oks'-ē-jen.* One of the gaseous elements; supporter of life and combustion; symbol O.
- Oze'na,** *ō-zē-nah.* A fetid nasal ulceration and discharge.
- O'zone,** *ō-zōn.* O₃. Allotropic form of oxygen, an antiseptic and oxidizing agent.
- Pab'ulum,** *pab'-ū-lum.* Food; anything nutritive.
- Pachymeningi'tis,** *pak-e-men-in-jī-tis.* Inflammation of the dura mater of the brain or cord.
- Pack,** *pak.* A moist blanket placed around the patient.
- Pac'quelin's Cautery,** *pak'-kē-linz-kaw'-ter-e.* A thermo-cautery.
- Paget's Disease.** Carcinoma of the nipple. Arthritis and osteitis deformans.
- Pal'ate,** *pal'-at.* Roof of the mouth and floor of the nose.
- Palli'ative,** *pal'-i-ā-tiv.* Mitigating; relieving.
- Pal'mar.** Pertaining to the palm of the hand.
- Palpa'tion,** *pal-pā-shun.* Exploration with the hand.
- Pal'pebral,** *pal'-pē-bral.* Pertaining to the eyelid.
- Pal'pitate,** *pal-pīt-āt.* To flutter, or beat abnormally fast.
- Pan'creas.** Racemose gland in the abdomen; the sweetbread.
- Pan'nus,** *pan'-us.* Corneal vascularization and opacity.
- Panophthalmi'tis,** *pan-off-thal-mī-tis.* General inflammation of the eyeball.
- Papilli'tis,** *pap-il-ī-tis.* Inflammation of papilla of the eye. Optic neuritis; "choked disc."
- Papillo'ma.** Growth of hypertrophied papillæ of the skin.
- Paquelin's Cau'tery.** See *Pacquelin's Cautery.*
- Paracente'sis,** *par-as-en-tē-sis.* Tapping of a body cavity.
- Paralysis Ag'itans.** Paralysis with constant tremor of muscles.

- Parametri'tis**, *par-ah-mē-tri-tis*. Inflammation about the womb.
- Paraplegia**, *par-ah-plē-jē-ah*. Paralysis of lower half of the body.
- Par'asite**, *par'-as-it*. Organism infesting the body. An *Autosite*, *q. v.*
- Paren'chyma**, *par-en'-kim-ah*. Essential substance of an organ.
- Par'esis**, *par'-es-is*. Slight paralysis.
- Pari'etal Bones**. Bones forming the cranial sides and roof.
- Parotidi'tis**, **Paroti'tis**. Inflammation of the parotid; mumps.
- Partu'rient**, *par-tū'-ri-ent*. The condition of being in labour.
- Parturi'tion**, *par-tū-rish'-un*. The act of giving birth to young.
- Patel'la**, *pat-el'-ah*. A round sesamoid bone in front of the knee.
- Pathogen'ic**, *path-ō-jen'-ik*. Causing disease.
- Pathol'ogy**, *path-ol'-ō-jē*. The science of diseases.
- Pat'ulous**, *pat'-ū-lus*. Expanded; open.
- Pectoril'oquy**, *pek-tor-il'-o-kwe*. Vocal resonance heard over pulmonary cavities and consolidated lungs.
- Ped'icle**, *ped'-ik-l*. The stalk or attachment of a tumour.
- Pediculo'sis**, *pē-dik-ū-lō'-sis*. Symptoms produced by lice.
- Pel'vis**, *pel'-vis*. Bony basin of the trunk, formed by the innominate bones and the sacrum.
- Pem'phigus**, *pem'-fig-us*. Skin disease with eruption of bullæ.
- Pe'nis**, *pē-nis*. The male organ of copulation.
- Pep'sin**, *pep'-sin*. The digestive principle of gastric juice.
- Pep'tone**. An albuminoid produced by the action of pepsin.
- Pep'tonized**, *pep'-ton-ized*. Converted into peptones.
- Percus'sion**. Diagnosis by striking the body a sharp slight blow.
- Periarteri'tis**. Inflammation of the outer sheath of arteries.
- Pericardi'tis**, *per-ē-kar-dī-tis*. Inflammation of the pericardium.
- Pericar'dium**, *per-ē-kar'-de-um*. Membranous sac around the heart.
- Perichon'drium**, *per-ē-kon'-dre-um*. Membrane around cartilage.
- Perim'eter**, *pē-rim'-ēt-er*. Instrument for determining the visual response of different parts of the retina.
- Perimetri'tis**, *per-ē-mē-trī-tis*. Inflammation around the womb.
- Perineor'haphy**, *per-in-ē-or'-ā-fe*. Suture of the perineum.
- Perinephri'tis**. Inflammation of the tissues around the kidneys.
- Perine'um**. Space between the thighs from anus to genitalia.
- Perios'teum**, *per-ē-os'-tē-um*. Nutritive membrane surrounding bones.
- Periosti'tis**, *per-ē-os-tī-tis*. Inflammation of periosteum.
- Periph'eral**, *per-ij'-er-al*. Pertaining to the circumference or bounding line.
- Peristal'sis**, *per-is-tal'-sis*. Vermicular motion of the bowels.
- Peritone'um**, *per-it-on-ē-um*. Serous membrane lining abdomen.
- Peritoni'tis**, *per-it-on-ī-tis*. Inflammation of the peritoneum.
- Pertus'sis**. A contagious disease with convulsive cough.
- Pes'sary**. Instrument placed in the vagina to support the uterus.

- Pete'chia**, *pē-tē-ke-ah*. Purple spots on the skin.
- Phagede'na**, *faj-ed-ē-nah*. Gangrenous ulceration.
- Phag'ocyte**, *fag-ō-sīt*. A cell possessing the property of absorbing.
- Phagocyto'sis**, *fag-ō-sī-tō-sis*. Destruction of microbes by the action of phagocytes.
- Phalan'ges**, *fā-lan'-jēz*. The bones of the fingers and toes.
- Phan'tom Tu'mour**. Simulated tumour. Gas in abdominal cavity.
- Pharmacope'ia**, *far-ma-ko-pē-yah*. The standard handbook of drugs and medicinal preparations.
- Phar'macy**, *far'-ma-sē*. The science of drugs.
- Pharyngi'tis**, *far-in-jī-tis*. Inflammation of the pharynx.
- Phar'ynx**. *far'-ingks* Musculo-membranous sac behind the mouth.
- Phimo'sis**, *fī-mō-sis*. Stenosis of the preputial orifice.
- Phlebi'tis**, *flē-bī-tis*. Inflammation of a vein.
- Phleb'olith**, *flēb-ō-lith*. A vein stone; calcareous concretion in vein.
- Phlebot'omy**, *flēb-ot-ō-me*. Venesection; opening of a vein.
- Phlegma'sia Al'ba Do'lens**. Acute edema, especially of the leg, from venous obstruction; white leg.
- Photoph'o'bia**, *fō-tō-fō-be-ah*. Dislike or dread of light.
- Phren'ic**, *fren'-ik*. Pertaining to the diaphragm.
- Phthi'sis**, *tī-sis*. Pulmonary consumption.
- Physiol'ogy**, *fiz-i-ol'-ō-je*. The science of the functions of the body.
- Pin'eal Gland**. Small reddish body at the base of the brain.
- Pin'na**, *pin'-ah*. External cartilaginous flap of the ear.
- Pipette'**, *pip-et'*. A small graduated tube for taking up liquids.
- Place'bo**, *plā-sē-bo*. An inert drug given to satisfy patients.
- Placen'ta**, *plā-sen'-tah*. Flat, round, spongy body forming the organ of nutrition for the fœtus; the after-birth.
- Plan'tar**, *plan'-tar*. Pertaining to the sole of the foot.
- Plas'ma**, *plaz'-mah*. Fluid part of the blood.
- Plastic Opera'tions**. Operations restoring lost parts.
- Pleth'ora**, *pleth'-or-ah*. Abnormal fulness of the blood vessels.
- Pleu'ra**, *plū-rah*. Serous membrane enveloping the lungs.
- Pleu'risy**, **Pleuri'tis**, *plū-ris-ē*, *plū-rī-tis*. Inflammation of pleura.
- Pleurodyn'ia**, *plū-ro-din'-e-ah*. Pain in the intercostal muscles.
- Plexim'eter**. Plate of ivory or rubber used in percussion of chest.
- Pneumoconi'osis**. Disease of the lung from inhalation of dust.
- Pneumogas'tric**, *nū-mo-gas'-trik*. Pertaining to lungs and stomach.
- Pneumo'nia**, *nū-mō-ne-ah*. Inflammation of the lungs.
- Podag'ra**, *pō-ōā-grah*. Gout of the foot.
- Podal'ic Ver'sion**. Turning of the fœtus in utero by the feet.
- Poliomyeli'tis**. Inflammation of the grey matter of the cord.
- Polymorph'ous**, *pol-ē-morf'-us*. Having many forms.

- Poly'pus**, *pol'-ip-us*. A pedunculated tumour found in the nose, ear, rectum, etc.
- Polyu'ria**, *pol-ē-ū-re-ah*. Excessive secretion of urine.
- Pons Varo'lii**. White fibres connecting lateral lobes of cerebrum.
- Poplite'al Space**. A lozenge-shape space back of the knee.
- Por'ro's Operation**, *por'-ōz-op-er-ā'-shun*. Removal of a pregnant uterus through an incision in the abdominal wall.
- Post-par'tum**, *post-par'-tum*. After parturition; especially referred to hæmorrhage.
- Pott's Disease', or Cur'vature**. Caries of the vertebræ.
- Pott's Fracture**. Fracture of the fibula with dislocation of foot.
- Poupart's Lig'ament**, *poor-partz-liq'-am-ent*. Lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle.
- Precor'dia**, *prē-kor'-de-ah*. The epigastric region.
- Pré'mature Lab'our**. Labour before full term, but after viability.
- Premon'itory**, *prē-mon'-it-ō-re*. Indicating the onset of disease.
- Prepuce**, *prē-pūs*. The foreskin of the penis.
- Pro'bang**. A slender rod with sponge for laryngeal treatment.
- Prociden'tia**, *prō-sid-en'-she-ah*. See *Prolapsus*.
- Proctot'omy**, *prok-tot'-ō-me*. Incision of the rectum.
- Progno'sis**, *prog-nō-sis*. Prediction of course and end of disease.
- Prolapse', Prolap'sus**. A falling down of a part.
- Prolif'ic**, *prō-lif'-ik*. Fruitful; generating abundantly.
- Prophylax'is**, *prō-fil-aks'-is*. Prevention of disease.
- Prostatec'tomy**. Excision of part of the prostate gland.
- Pros'tate Gland**. Glandular body around the neck of the bladder in the male.
- Protec'tive**, *prō-tek'-tiv*. An antiseptic dressing for wounds.
- Pro'teids**, *prō'tīdz*. Albuminoid constituents of the organism.
- Pro'toplasm**. Primitive organic cell-matter.
- Pruri'tus**, *prū-ri'-tus*. Intense itching.
- Pseudarthro'sis**, *sūd-arth-rō'-sis*. Condition of having a false joint.
- Pso'as**, *sō-as*. Muscle of the loins.
- Psori'asis**, *sō-rī'-as-is*. A chronic, inflammatory skin disease, with scale formation.
- Psy'chic**, *sī'-kik*. Pertaining to the mind.
- Pto'maines**, *to-mā-ins*. Putrefactive animal alkaloids.
- Pto'sis**, *to'-sis*. Drooping of the upper eyelid from paralysis.
- Pty'alín**, *tī-al-in*. A peculiar ferment in saliva.
- Pty'alism**, *tī-al-izm*. Excessive secretion of saliva.
- Pu'bes**, *pū-bēz*. Anterior portion of the innominate bone.
- Puden'dum**, *pū-den'-dum*. Female external genitals.
- Puer'peral**, *pū-er'-per-al*. Pertaining to child-bearing.
- Puer'peral Fe'ver**. Contagious, septic fever of child-bed.
- Pul'monary, Pulmon'ic**. Pertaining to the lungs.

- Pur'gative, Purge.** An agent producing watery evacuations.
- Pur'kinje's Fig'ures.** The shadows of blood-vessels on the retina.
- Pu'rulent, pū'-rū-lent.** Having the character of pus.
- Pus.** The fluid product of suppuration.
- Pyæ'mia, pī-ē'-me-ah.** Septicemia with abscess formations.
- Pyeli'tis, pī-el-ī'-tis.** Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.
- Pylo'rus, pī-lō'-rus.** Lower orifice of the stomach.
- Pyogen'ic pī-o-jen-ik.** Developing or secreting pus.
- Pyopneumotho'rax, pī-ō-nū-mō-thrō'-raks.** A collection of air and pus within the pleural sac.
- Pyosal'pinx, pī-ō-sal'-pink.** A collection of pus in the oviduct.
- Pyrex'ia, pī-reks'-e-ah.** Elevation of temperature; fever.
- Pyu'ria, pī-ū'-re-ah.** The presence of pus in the urine.
- Qual'itative, kwol'-it-ā-tiv.** Pertaining to quality.
- Quan'titative, kwon'-tīt-ā-tiv.** Pertaining to quantity.
- Quar'antine, kwor'-an-tēn.** The time or place of debarring ships, persons, etc., from infected ports or parts from entrance to a country, etc.
- Quick'ening.** First perceptible movement of the fœtus in utero.
- Quin'sy.** An acute severe inflammation of the tonsils with fever.
- Quotid'ian, kwot-id'-i-an.** Intermittent fever with daily paroxysm.
- Rab'ies, rā'-bi-ēz.** An extremely fatal disease of animals, corresponding to hydrophobia in man.
- Rac'emose, ras'-ē-mōs.** Resembling a bunch of grapes.
- Rachi'tis, rā-kī'-tis.** See *Rickets*.
- Rad'ical, rad'-ik-al.** A form of treatment meant to destroy a disease.
- Ra'dius, rā'-de-us.** The small bone of the forearm.
- Rale, rahl.** A bubbling sound heard in the bronchi in disease.
- Ra'mus, rā'-mus.** Branch of an organ or bone.
- Ran'ula, ran'-ū-lah.** A cystic tumour beneath the tongue.
- Ra'phe, rā'-fē.** A seam; suture; line.
- Rarefac'tion, rar-ē-fak'-shun.** Decreasing the density of air, etc.
- Ras'patory, ras'-pat-ō-re.** A rasp for trimming bone surfaces.
- Ray'naud's Disease', rā'-nōz-dis-ēz'.** A disease characterised by the formation of necrosed patches in various parts of the body.
- Reac'tion of Degenera'tion.** Loss of response in nerves to faradism and galvanism, and in muscles to faradism only.
- Réau'mur's Thermom'eter, rē-o'-moorz-ther-mom'-et-er.** A scale with the freezing point at zero, and boiling point at 80°.
- Receptac'ulum Chy'li, rē-sep-tak'-ū-lum-kī-lī.** Inferior expanded portion of the thoracic duct.
- Recrudes'cence, rek-rū-des'-ens.** Return of a disease; relapse.
- Rec'tum, rek'-tum.** Lower part of the large intestine.
- Recur'rent, rē-ker'-ent.** Returning at intervals.
- Re'flex, rē'-fleks.** Involuntary action from nerve stimulus.

- Refrac'tion**, *rē-frak'-shun*. Deviation of light on passing through media of different densities.
- Reg'imen**, *rej'-im-en*. The methodical use of food.
- Relaps'ing Fe'ver**, *rē-lapz'-ing-fē'-ver*. A mild form of epidemic malignant remitting fever.
- Remit'tent**, *rē-mit'-ent*. Alternately abating and returning.
- Re'nal**, *rē'-nal*. Pertaining to the kidneys.
- Resec'tion**, *rē-sek'-shun*. Excision of a portion of bone, etc.
- Res'onance**, *rez'-on-ans*. A sound heard on percussing the chest, or on ausculting the chest during speech.
- Resuscita'tion**. The bringing to life of an asphyxiated person.
- Re'te Malpig'hii**. Layers of epithelial cells above the corium.
- Ret'ina**. Internal membrane of eye, the expansion of optic nerve.
- Retrac'tor**. An instrument for drawing back the lip of a wound.
- Retroflex'ion**, *rē-trō-flek'-shun*. A bending or flexing backward.
- Rhachi'tis**, *rā-kī'-tis*. See *Ri-kets*.
- Rhe'ophore**, *rē'-o-for*. Cord of electric battery connecting poles.
- Rhe'otome**. An instrument for interrupting the Faradict current.
- Rheum'atoid Arthri'tis**. A chronic disease of the joints, characterised by the formation of bony elevations and ridges.
- Rhini'tis**, *rī-nī'-tis*. Inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane.
- Rhi'noplasty**, *rī'-no-plas-te*. Plastic operations on the nose.
- Rhon'cus**, *ron'-kus*. Rattling in the throat.
- Rici'ni Ol'eum**. Castor oil nil, a mild purge.
- Rick'ets**, *rik'ets*. A constitutional disease of childhood, with deformities.
- Ri'gour**, *rī'-gor*. Coldness; stiffness; rigidity.
- Ri'sus Sardon'icus**. A peculiar grin in tetanus.
- Ro'dent Ul'cer**. A cancerous ulceration of skin of eyelid or nose.
- Rose'ola**, *ro-zē'-ō-lah*. A rose-coloured efflorescence on the skin.
- Rot'eln**, *rā'-teln*. See *Rubella*.
- Round Lig'ament**. Ligament on the anterior part of the uterus.
- Rube'ola**. Exanthematous contagious disease of children; measles.
- Rugos'ity**, *rū-gos'-it-e*. The condition of being in wrinkles.
- Sac'charin**, *sak'-ar-in*. Sweet derivative of coal-tar.
- Saccharomy'ces**, *sak-ar-ō-mī'-sēz*. The yeast fungi.
- Sac'culated**, *sak'-ū-lā-ted*. Encysted; divided into sacs.
- Sa'crum**, *sā'-krum*. The large triangular bone above the coccyx.
- Sag'ittal Su'ture**. The suture between the parietal bones.
- Sa'go Spleen**. Amyloid degeneration of the spleen.
- Saliva'tion**, *sal-iv-ā'-shun*. See *Ptyalism*.
- Salpingi'tis**, *sal-pīn-jī'-tis*. Inflammation of the Fallopian tube.
- San'itary**, *san'-it-ā-re*. Pertaining to health.
- Saponifica'tion**, *sap-on-if-ik-ā'-shun*. Conversion into soap.
- Sarci'na**, *sar-sī'-nah*. A genus of bacteria.

- Sar'cocele**, *sar'-kō-sēl.* A fleshy tumour of the testicle.
- Sarco'ma**. A tumour of modified embryonic connective tissue.
- Sarto'rius**, *sar-tō-re-us.* A long muscle of the thigh.
- Sayre's Jack'et**. A plaster-of-Paris jacket to support the spine.
- Sca'bies**, *skā-bi-ēz.* The itch, a contagious parasitic skin disease.
- Scale'nus**, *skā-lē'-nus.* A muscle of the neck.
- Scal'pel**, *skal'-pel.* A small, straight knife.
- Scaph'oid**, *skaf'-oid.* Boat-shaped; hollowed out.
- Scap'ula**, *skap'-ū-lah.* A large, flat, triangular bone of the shoulder.
- Scarifica'tion**, *skar-īf-ik-ā'-shun.* Making small incisions in a part.
- Scarlati'na**, *skar-lat-ē'-nah.* An epidemic, exanthematous, contagious disease with fever and scarlet eruption.
- Scar'let Fe'ver**, *skar'-let-fē'ver.* See *Scarlatina*.
- Scar'pa's Tri'angle**, *skar'-paz-trī'-ang-gl.* A triangular space in the upper anterior part of the thigh.
- Sciatica**, *sī-at'-ik-ah.* Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.
- Scir'rhous**, **Scir'rus**, *skir'-us.* A hard form of cancer.
- Sclere'ma**, *sklē-rē'-mah.* Same as *Scleroderma*.
- Scleroder'ma**, *sklē-rō-der'-mah.* A chronic indurated skin disease.
- Sclerot'ic**, *sklē-rot'-ik.* Hard, indurated. Pertaining to the sclera.
- Scolio'sis**, *skō-lī-ō-sis.* Lateral curvature of the spine.
- Scorbutus**, *skor-bū'-tus.* See *Scurvy*.
- Scrof'ula**, *skrof'-ū-lah.* A constitutional condition with glandular tumours and tubercular tendency.
- Scro'tum**, *skrō-tum.* The pouch containing the testes.
- Scur'vy**. Form of purpura due to deficient and improper diet.
- Scyb'alum**. Hard, lumpy feces.
- Seba'ceous**, *sē-bā'-she-us.* Pertaining to sweat.
- Sec'ondary Hæm'orrhage**. Hæmorrhage after operation.
- Sec'ond Inten'tion**. Healing with suppuration.
- Secre'tion**. Function of glands and follicles. Substance secreted.
- Sed'ative**, *sed'-at-iv.* Soothing. An agent allaying irritability.
- Se'men**, *sē'-men.* Fecundating fluid of the male.
- Semilu'nar Car'tilages**. Interarticulating cartilages of the knee.
- Sen'sory**, *sen'-sō-re.* Pertaining to sensation.
- Sep'sis**, *sep'-sis.* In a toxic condition. Putrefaction. Septicemia.
- Septicæ'mia**, Morbid condition from absorption of septic products.
- Sept'ic**, *sep'-tik.* Relating to putrefaction.
- Septum**, *sep'-tum.* A dividing membrane or wall.
- Sequestro'tomy**, *sē-kwes-trot'-ō-me.* Operation for the removal of a sequestrum.
- Seques'trum**, *sē-kwes'-trum.* Fragment of a necrosed bone.
- Ser'ous**, *sē'-rōs.* Having the nature of serum.
- Serre-nœud'**. An instrument for tightening.

- Se'rum**, *sē'-rum*. Fluid constituent of the blood.
- Ses'amoid Bones**. Small bones developed in tendons.
- Se'ton**. A thread passed through the skin for counter-irritation.
- Shin'gles**, *shing'-glz*. Herpes zoster. See *Zoster*.
- Shock**, *shok*. Depression from an injury or operation.
- Sib'ilant**, *sib'-il-ant*. Hissing, wheezing, as a r le.
- Sig'moid**, *sig'-moid*. Shaped like the letter S.
- Sin'apism**, *sin'-ap-izm*. A mustard plaster.
- Sin'uous**. *sin'- -us*. Wavy; winding.
- Si'nus**, *sī'-nus*. Canal leading to an abscess. Cavity within a bone.
- Slough**, *sluf*. Separated dead matter in an ulceration.
- Snuf'fles**. A catarrhal discharge from the nose in infancy.
- Sole'us**, *s -l '-us*. Muscle of the calf.
- Som'nolence**, *som'-no-lens*. The condition of drowsiness.
- Soporif'ic**, *s -por-if'-ik*. An agent inducing sleep.
- Sor'des**, *sor'-d z*. Collections about the teeth.
- Souf'fle, U'terine**. A sound heard over the uterus in pregnancy.
- Spas'tic**, *spas'-tik*. Pertaining to spasm; rigid.
- Spat'ula**. A flexible steel blade for spreading ointments.
- Specif'ic**. Peculiar, special. Syphilitic. Remedy of peculiar value.
- Spec'trum**. A colour band from a ray of decomposed light.
- Spec'ulum**, *spek'- -lum*. An instrument for examining canals.
- Spermat'ic Cord**. Suspensory cord of the testis.
- Sper'matocele**, *sper'-mat- -s l*. Spermatic cyst of the testicle.
- Spermatorrh'e'a**, *sper-mat-or-e'-ah*. Involuntary discharge of semen.
- Sphac'elus**, *sfas'-el-us*. A necrosed mass of tissue.
- Sphe'noid Bone**. One of the small cranial bones.
- Sphinc'ter**, *sfingk'-ter*. A muscle constricting an orifice.
- Sphyg'mograph**, *sfig'-mo-graph*. An instrument for recording the pulse wave.
- Spica**, *spī'-kah*. A spiral surgical bandage.
- Spina Bif'ida**, *spī'-nah-bif'-id-ah*. Cleft of the spine.
- Spirom'eter**, *spī-rom'-et-er*. Instrument to measure respirations.
- Splanch'nic**, *splangk'-nik*. Pertaining to the viscera.
- Splenec'tomy**, *splen-ek'-to-me*. Excision of the spleen.
- Spondyli'tis**, *spon-dil-ī'-tis*. Inflammation of a vertebra.
- Sporad'ic**, *spor-ad'-ik*. Scattered; occurring in isolated cases.
- Spore**, *spor*. A reproductive germ of fungi.
- Spu'tum**, *sp '-tum*. Expectored matter.
- Squa'mous**, *skwa'-mus*. Scaly.
- Stam'ina**, *stam'in-ah*. Vigor; inherent force.
- Sta'pes**, *st -p z*. A stirrup-shaped bone of the middle ear.
- Staphylococ'cus**, *staf-il- -kok'-us*. A class of microbes.

- Staphylo'ma**, *staf-il-ō-mah*. Protrusion of the cornea or sclera.
- Staphylor'raphy**, *staf-il-or'-ā-fe*. Suture of a cleft palate.
- Sta'sis**, *stā'-sis*. Stagnation of the blood current.
- Steno'sis**, *stē-nō'-sis*. Narrowing or constriction.
- Ster'ile**, *ster'-il*. Barren; not fertile.
- Steriliza'tion**, *ster-il-iz-ā'-shun*. Destruction of germs by heat.
- Ster'num**, *ster'-num*. The flat bone of the breast.
- Ster'torous**, *ster'-tor-us*. Breathing with a sonorous sound.
- Steth'oscope**. A tube for conveying sounds in auscultation.
- Sthen'ic**, *sthen'-ik*. Strong; active.
- Stillette'**, *stil-et'*. A small, sharp-pointed instrument.
- Stomati'tis**, *stō-mat-ī'-tis*. Inflammation of the mouth.
- Strabis'mus**. Squint.
- Stran'gury**, *stran'-gū-re*. Painful urination in drops.
- Streptococ'cus**, *strep-tō-kok'-us*. Micrococci in chains.
- Stric'ture**, *strik'-tūr*. A contraction of a duct or tube.
- Stro'ma**, *strō'-mah*. The foundation tissue of an organ.
- Stru'mous**, *strū'-mus*. Scrofulous.
- Styp'tic**, *stip'-tik*. An astringent; hæmostatic.
- Subarach'noid**, *sub-ar-ak-noid*. Under the arachnoid membrane.
- Subcla'vian**, *sub-klā'-vi-an*. Under the collar-bone.
- Subcuta'neous**, *sub-kū-tā-nē-us*. Under the skin.
- Subinvolu'tion**, *sub-in-rō-lū'-shun*. Imperfect involution.
- Subjec'tive**, *su'-jek'-tiv*. Internal; pertaining to one's self.
- Sublin'gual**, *sub-ling'-wal*. Beneath the tongue.
- Subluxa'tion**, *sub-luks-ā'-shun*. Partial dislocation.
- Subscap'ular**, *sub-skap'-ū-lar*. Under the shoulder-blade.
- Sudam'ina**, *sū-dam'-in-ah*. See *Miliaria*.
- Sudorif'ic**, *sū-dor-īf'-ik*. An agent inducing sweating.
- Suffu'sion**, *suf-ū'-zhun*. Extravasation of blood.
- Sul'cus**, *sul'-kus*. A furrow or groove.
- Supercil'iary**, *sū-per-sil'-i-ā-re*. Pertaining to the eyebrow.
- Superna'tant**, *sū-per-nā'-tant*. Floating upon the surface of liquid.
- Suppos'itory**. Solid medicine for introduction in rectum or vagina.
- Suppura'tion**, *sup-ū-rā'-shun*. The formation of pus.
- Syco'sis**, *sī-kō'-sis*. Chronic inflammation of the hair follicles.
- Syme's Opera'tion**. Amputation at the ankle-joint.
- Symphysiot'omy**, *sim-fiz-ē-ot'-ō-me*. Section of symphysis pubis.
- Sym'physis**, *sim'-fis-is*. Junction of bones.
- Synchondro'sis**, *sin-kon-drō'-sis*. Union by intervening cartilage.
- Syn'chronous**, *sin'-krō-nus*. Occurring at the same time.
- Syn'cope**, *sin'kō-pē*. Swooning or fainting.
- Synovi'tis**, *sin-ō-vī'-tis*. Inflammation of a synovial membrane.
- Syph'ilis**, *sif'-il-is*. A chronic, infectious, venereal disease, which may also be hereditary, inducing cutaneous and other lesions.

- Sys'tole**, *sis'-tō-lē*. Contraction of the heart and arteries.
- Ta'bes Dorsal'is**, *tā-lēz-dor-sal'-is*. Degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord; locomotor ataxy.
- Tachycar'dia**, *tak-ē-kar'-de-ah*. Abnormal rapidity of the heart.
- Tal'ipes**, *tal'-ip-ēz*. Club-foot, due to the contraction of certain muscles or tendons.
- Tam'pon**, *tam'-pon*. A plug of lint or cotton, etc.
- Tarsec'tomy**, *tar-sek'-tō-me*. Excision of the tarsal bones.
- Tar'sus**, *tar'-sus*. The instep. The cartilage of the eyelid.
- Tax'is**, *taks'-is*. Manual reduction of a hernia.
- Teale's Amputa'tion**. Amputation with rectangular flaps.
- Tenac'ulum**, *ten-ak'-ū-lum*. A hook-shaped instrument.
- Te'nia**. A genus of intestinal worms.
- Tenot'omy**, *ten-ot'-ō-me*. Section of a tendon.
- Test'es**, *test'-ēz*. Glandular bodies in scrotum that secrete semen.
- Tet'anus**, *tet'-an-us*. A disease with spasmodic and continuous contraction of the muscles.
- The'nar**, *thē'-nar*. The palm of the hand or sole of the foot.
- Therapeu'tics**, *ther-ap-ū'-tiks*. The branch of medical science concerned with the application of remedies.
- Ther'mo-cautery**. A form of actual cautery in which the heat is produced by blowing benzin-vapour into heated spongy platinum.
- Thorac'ic Duct**. Main trunk of the lymphatic system.
- Throm'bus**. Blood-clot in a vessel at the point of obstruction.
- Thy'roid Car'tilage**. The largest laryngeal cartilage.
- Tib'ia**, *tib'-e-ah*. Inner and larger bone of the leg.
- Tin'ea Ton'surans**. Ringworm of the scalp.
- Tin'itus Au'rium**. Subjective ringing in the ears.
- Tonsilli'tis**, *ton-sil-ī'-tis*. Inflammation of the tonsils.
- Tonsil'lotome**, *ton-sil'-ō-tōm*. Instrument for abscission of tonsils.
- Tor'sion**, *tor'-shun*. A twisting.
- Tour'niquet**, *toor'-nik-et*. An instrument to compress arteries.
- Tox'ic**, *toks'-ik*. Poisonous.
- Tra'chea**, *trá-kē-ah*. The wind-pipe; the cartilaginous tube extending from the larynx to the bronchi.
- Tracheot'omy**, *trā-kē-ot'-ō-me*. Incision of the trachea.
- Tracho'ma**, *trā-kō'-mah*. Granular lids, a form of conjunctivitis.
- Tract, Op'tic**. Course of the optic nerve above the crus cerebri.
- Transfu'sion**, *trans-fū'-shun*. Transfer of blood into the veins.
- Traumat'ic**, *traw-mat'-ik*. Pertaining to a wound.
- Trephine'**. A cylindrical saw for entering the skull cavity.
- Trichino'sis**. Disease caused by trichina in the body.
- Tricus'pid**, *trī-kus'-pid*. Having three points, as the right auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart.
- Trigem'inus**, *trī-jem'-in-us*. The fifth pair of cranial nerves.

- Tris'mus.** Spasm of the muscles of mastication; lock-jaw.
- Tro'car,** *trō'-kar.* A sharp instrument for paracentesis.
- Tube'-casts,** *tūb'-kasts.* Microscopic casts of the renal tubules, indicative of kidney disease.
- Tu'bercle,** *tū'-ber-kl.* A small eminence. A small nodule of granular cells constituting the condition called tuberculosis.
- Tuberculo'sis,** *tū-ber-kū-lō'-sis.* Infectious disease due to specific bacillus characterized by formation of tubercles over the body.
- Tuberos'ity,** *tū-ber-os'-it-e.* A bony protuberance.
- Tumefac'tion,** *tū-mē-fak'-shun.* Swelling of a part.
- Turges'cence,** *ter-ges'-ens.* Swelling or enlargement of an organ.
- Tympanit'ic,** *tīm-pan-it'-ik.* Drum-like.
- Tym'panum,** *tīm'-pan-um.* The middle ear cavity.
- Ul'na,** *ul'-nah.* Large bone of the forearm.
- Umbil'icus,** *um-bil'-ik-us.* The navel; round, depressed cicatrix in the median line of abdomen.
- Un'gual,** *un'-gwal.* Pertaining to a nail.
- U'rachus,** *ū'-rak-us.* Fibrous cord from the bladder to umbilicus.
- Uræ'mia.** Toxic condition of the blood from accumulation of urea.
- Ureth'ra,** *ū-rēth'-rah.* The excretory canal of the bladder.
- Urinom'eter.** Instrument for finding specific gravity of urine.
- Urtica'ria.** Nettle-rash; an ephemeral skin eruption with itching.
- U'terus,** *ū'-ter-us.* The womb; hollow female organ of gestation.
- U'vula.** A soft body pendent from the free border of the palate.
- Vac'cine,** *vak'-sēn.* Lymph from a cow-pox vesicle.
- Vaccin'ia,** *vak-sin'-e-ā.* Cow-pox, a vesicular disease of cows.
- Vagi'na,** *vā-jī'-nah.* The canal from the vulva to the uterus.
- Va'gus,** *vā'-gus.* The pneumogastric nerve.
- Varicel'la.** Infectious, eruptive disease of childhood; chicken-pox.
- Var'icose,** *var'-ik-ōs.* Affected with varix.
- Vari'ola,** *vā-rī'-ō-lah.* Smallpox; specific, infectious disease with fever and papular eruption followed by vesicles and pustules, and the production of pits.
- Va'rix,** *vā-riks.* A venous dilatation.
- Vas Def'erens.** The excretory duct of the testis.
- Vaso-constric'tor,** *vas-ō-kon-strik'-tor.* Producing constriction vessels.
- Vaso-dila'tor,** *vas-ō-di-lā'tor.* Producing dilatation of vessels.
- Vaso-mo'tor,** *vas-ō-mō'tor.* Causing motion in vessels.
- Venesection,** *vē-nē-sek'-shun.* Opening a vein.
- Ve'nous,** *vē'-nus.* Pertaining to a vein.
- Ven'tral,** *ven'-tral.* Pertaining to the belly.
- Ver'miform Appen'dix.** Worm-shaped tube opening into cecum.
- Ver'mifuge,** *ver'-mif-ūj.* An agent expelling intestinal worms.
- Ver'tebra,** *ver'-tē-brah.* A bony segment of the spinal column.

- Ver'tigo**, *ver'-tig-o*. Giddiness; dizziness.
- Ves'ical**, *ves'-ik-al*. Pertaining to the bladder.
- Ves'icant**, *ves'-ik-ant*. An agent producing a bleb or blister.
- Ves'icle**, *ves'-ik-l*. A small blister or sac.
- Vil'lous**, *vil'-us*. Having the nature of villi.
- Vir'ulent**, *vir'-ū-lent*. Having the nature of a poison.
- Vi'rus**, *vi'-rus*. A morbid product.
- Vis'cous**, *vis'-kus*. Glutinous, ropy. Pertaining to a viscus.
- Vit'reous Hu'mour**. Jelly-like substance in posterior chamber of eye.
- Vivisection**, *viv-is-ek'-shon*. Scientific dissection of living animals.
- Vol'vulus**, *vol'-vū-lus*. Twisting of the bowel upon itself.
- Vom'ica**, *vom'-ik-ah*. A cavity in the lungs containing pus.
- Vulsel'la**, *vul-sel'-ah*. Forceps with claw-like blades.
- Vul'va**, *vul'vah*. The external female genitals.
- Wean**, *wēn*. To cease to give suck.
- Wen**. A sebaceous cyst.
- Whar'ton's Jel'ly**. A gelatinous substance in the umbilical cord.
- Wheel'house's Opera'tion**. A perineal incision through the urethra for stricture.
- Xanthelas'ma**, *zan-thel-az'-mah*. See *Xanthoma*.
- Xantho'ma**, *zon-thō-mah*. Yellow tubercles of neoplastic growths.
- Zygo'ma**, *zi-gō-mah*. The arch formed by the cheek bones.
- Zymotic Diseas'es**. Diseases due to specific viruses.
-
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PART II.



Catalogue of Nursing Requisites.



When requiring urgently any instrument or appliance, nurses are requested to give as much notice as possible, since delay is not always avoidable.

Shun delays, they breed remorse ;
Take thy time while time is lent thee ;
Creeping snails have weakest force ;
Fly their fault, lest thou repent thee :
Good is best when sooner wrought,
Ling'ring labours come to nought.

Hoist up sail while gale doth last—
Tide and wind stay no man's pleasure !
Seek not time when time is past—
Sober speed is wisdom's leisure.
After-wits are dearly bought :
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought.

Time wears all his locks before ;
Take thou hold upon his forehead ;
When he flees he turns no more,
And behind his scalp is naked.
Works adjourned have many stays ;
Long demurs breed new delays.

SOUTHWELL.

Telegraphic Address: "ELEVEN, LONDON."

SPECIAL NOTICE.



To prevent disappointment please note that the goods enumerated in this Hand-book can be obtained at the prices quoted herein from any of the leading Chemists and Druggists throughout the United Kingdom. Articles not kept in stock will be procured.

S. Maw, Son & Thompson supply the Trade and Profession only. Nurses will be supplied at wholesale prices, as heretofore, with articles for their own use, but not for the use of their patients or private individuals.

It is particularly requested that all Orders be written as clearly as possible, and that the Marginal Numbers, in each instance, be quoted, in order to avoid delay. When ordering by Telegram, it is necessary to quote the Marginal Number only, without naming the article. All Telegrams to be addressed "Eleven, London."

The prices in the following pages are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and consequently have in some instances been altered since the book was issued.

March, 1899.

The prices in the following pages
are subject to the fluctuations of the
market, and consequently have in some
instances been altered since the book
was issued.

1867

WALLETS, CHATELAINES, DRESSING
INSTRUMENTS, &c.



Fig. 1.

No. 1.—**SISTER'S WALLET**, in best Morocco Leather, or Pig Skin,
Hand Stitched, with Nickel-plated Steel Hook, contains:—

Caustic Case.	Nail Scissors.
Director and Scoop.	Pressure Forceps, Aseptic Joint.
Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.	Probe, Silver.
Dressing Forceps.	Sinus Forceps.
Dressing Scissors.	Spatula.
Female Catheter, with Stopcock.	Thermometer, in Metal Case.

Complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments	...	...	...	...	£2 2 0
Complete, with best Surgeon's Instruments	...	from	£2 13 4	to	3 10 0
WALLET alone, without Instruments	...	...	...	...	0 11 6
Name, in Gilt Letters, extra	...	...	...	...	0 1 4

The above can be fitted with any variety of Instruments, according to individual requirements, for prices of which see pp. 71-77. It can also be detached from the strap and used as a pocket case if necessary.

WALLETS, CHATELAINES, DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, &c.—

continued.

No. 2.



**THE ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE PATTERN,
Fig. 2, a Folding Leather Wallet, in Best
Morocco Leather, with Nickel-plated Steel
Hook, contains:**

Caustic Case.
Director and Scoop.
Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
Dressing Forceps.
Dressing Scissors.
Probe, Silver.
Spatula.
Thermometer, in Metal Case.

Complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments	...	£1	4	0
Complete, with Best Surgeon's Instruments	...	1	8	0
WALLET alone, without Instruments	...	0	10	0

Any Wallet or Chatelaine can be fitted with any variety of Instruments, according to individual requirements, for prices of which see pp. 71-77.

Fig. 2.

POCKET DRESSING CASES, in Morocco Leather:—

3	Maw's Miniature Case, which folds up to the size of a Lady's Purse, with Divisions for Nine Instruments and Pocket	...	...	£0	10	8
4	Small Size Folding Case, with Divisions for Six Instruments and Pocket in Flap	...	...	0	4	6
5	Two Fold, for Fourteen Instruments	...	...	0	11	6
6	Two Fold, for Fourteen Instruments, Lined with Morocco Leather and Silk Stitched	...	...	0	13	6
7	Three Fold, for Twenty Instruments	...	...	1	0	0
8	Three Fold, for Twenty Instruments, Lined with Morocco Leather and Silk Stitched	...	...	1	0	0

METAL POCKET CASES MADE TO ORDER (*see page 167*).

Name in Gilt Letters on any of the above Wallets or Pocket Cases, extra, 1/4.

WALLETS, CHATELAINES, DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, &c.—

continued.

CHATELAINES, in Morocco Leather, Hand-stitched, with Nickel-plated Steel Hooks.

No. 9.—The “Sister Helena Chatelaine,” Fig. 3, complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments 16/8
 Complete, with best Surgeon’s Instruments ... 23/-
 Without Instruments ... 6/-

No. 10.—The “Louise Chatelaine,” Fig. 4, complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments... 16/-
 Complete, with best Surgeon’s Instruments ... 23/-
 Without Instruments ... 6/-

The above contain :—

- Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
- Dressing Forceps.
- Probe, Silver.
- Scissors.
- Spatula.
- Thermometer, in Metal Case.

Name, in Gilt Letters, 1/4 extra.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

No. 11.—The “Sister Eva” Chatelaine, Fig. 5, contains :—

- Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
- Dressing Forceps.
- Hypodermic Syringe.
- Probe.
- Scissors.
- Spatula.
- Tape Measure.
- Thermometer.

Complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments... 28/-

Complete, with best Surgeon’s Instruments, Nickel-plated 33/-

Without Instruments ... 6/-

MAW

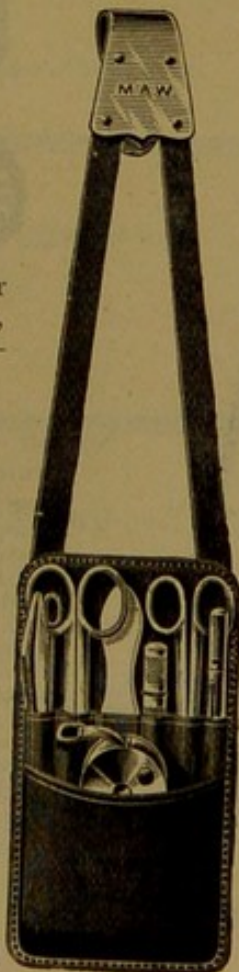


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6

No. 12.—The “Beatrice” Chatelaine, Fig. 6, contains :—

- Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
- Hypodermic Syringe.
- Probe.
- Scissors.
- Spatula.
- Thermometer.

Complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments... 21/6

Complete, with best Surgeon’s Instruments, Nickel-plated 25/6

Without Instruments ... 6/-

WALLETS, CHATELAINES, DRESSING INSTRUMENTS, &c.—

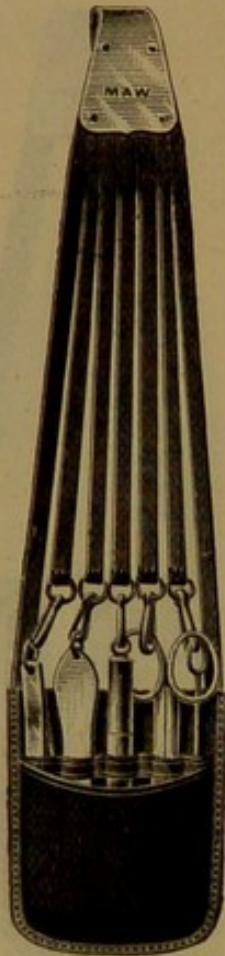
continued.

Fig. 7.

No. 14.—The “Mary Gertrude” Chatelaine, Fig. 7, contains :—

Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
 Probe, Silver.
 Scissors.
 Spatula, White Metal.
 Thermometer, in Metal Case.

Complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments ... 14/8

Complete, with best Surgeon's Instruments ... 19/6

Without Instruments 6/8

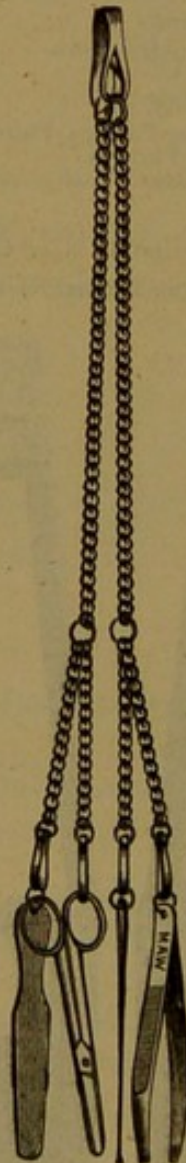


Fig. 9.

Name, in Gilt Letters, 1/4 extra.

No. 13.—The “Probationer's” Chain Chatelaine, Fig. 9, contains :—

Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
 Probe, Silver.
 Scissors.
 Spatula.

Complete, with Instruments... 7/6

Complete, with best Surgeon's Instruments, Nickel-plated 14/-

Without Instruments ... 3/6

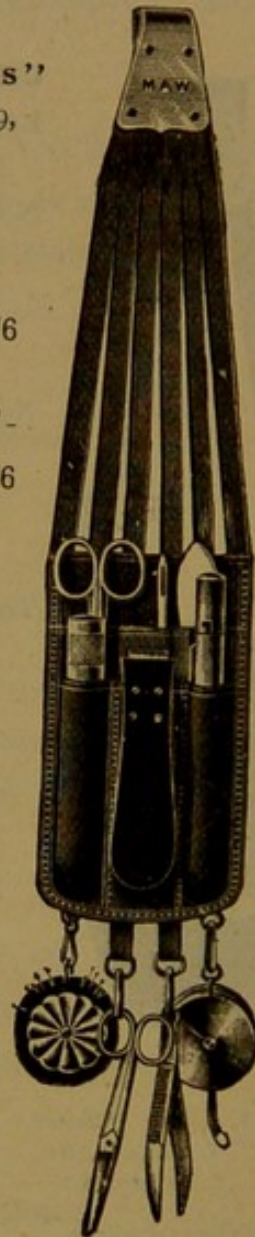


Fig. 8.

No. 15.—The “Sister Catherine” Chatelaine, Fig. 8, contains :—

Dissecting Forceps, Fluted.
 Dressing Forceps.
 Hypodermic Syringe, in Metal Case.
 Pin Cushion.
 Probe, Silver.
 Scissors.
 Spatula, White Metal.
 Tape Measure.
 Thermometer, in Metal Case.
 Tongue Depressor.

Complete, with Nickel-plated Instruments ... 34/-

Complete, with best Surgeon's Instruments ... 39/6

Without Instruments ... 6/8

For other Chatelaines, see Appendix, page 166.

DRESSING INSTRUMENTS.

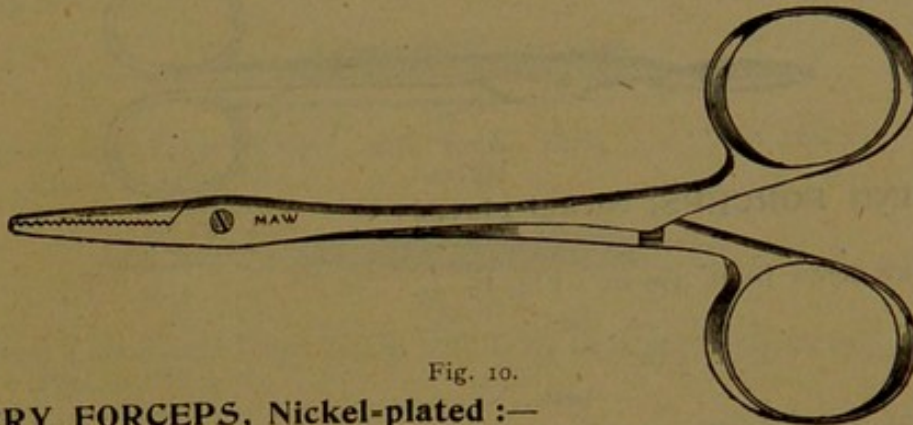


Fig. 10.

ARTERY FORCEPS, Nickel-plated :—

No.	Description	Fig.	s.	d.
16	Spencer Wells', with Screw Joint.	Fig. 10	3	8
17	" " " " best	...	6	8
18	" " with disjointing Blades	...	3	8
19	" " " " best	...	8	0



Fig. 11.

CAUSTIC CASE, with reversible Crayon :—

20	Silver, Seamless Case, with Gilt Crayon, 4 in.	Fig. 11	9	0
21	Plated, " " " "	...	3	6
22	Ebony, " " " "	...	3	4
23	Imitation Tortoise Shell, 4 in.	...	4	6



Fig. 12.

DIRECTOR AND SCOOP :—

24	Plated, 5 in.	Fig. 12	2	0
25	Silver, 4½ in.	...	3	7
26	" 5 in.	...	4	0



Fig. 13.

DIRECTOR, with Guard :—

27	Plated, 5 in.	Fig. 13	3	0
28	Silver, "	...	6	0



Fig. 14.

DISSECTING FORCEPS, Nickel-plated :—

29	Fluted, ordinary, 4 in.	Fig. 14	1	4
30	" " 4½ in.	...	1	6
31	" " 5 in.	...	1	7
32	" " " best	...	3	8
33	" with disjointing Blades	...	6	0

DRESSING INSTRUMENTS—*continued.*

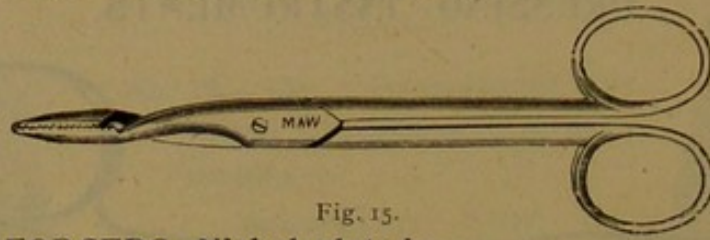


Fig. 15.

DRESSING FORCEPS, Nickel-plated:—

No.	Description	Fig.	s.	d.
34	With Screw Joint, 4½ in.	Fig. 15	2	4
35	„ „ „ best	...	3	8
36	„ „ 5 in.	...	2	6
37	„ „ „ best...	...	4	0
38	With disjointed Blades, 5 in.	...	6	8

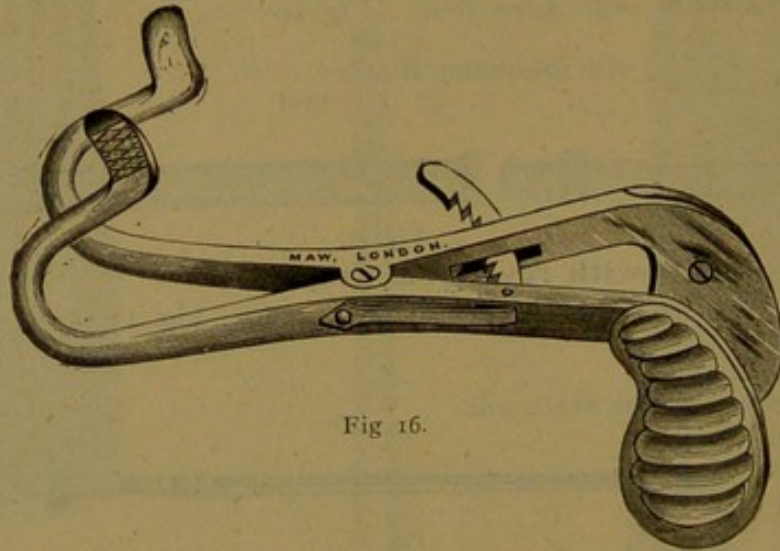
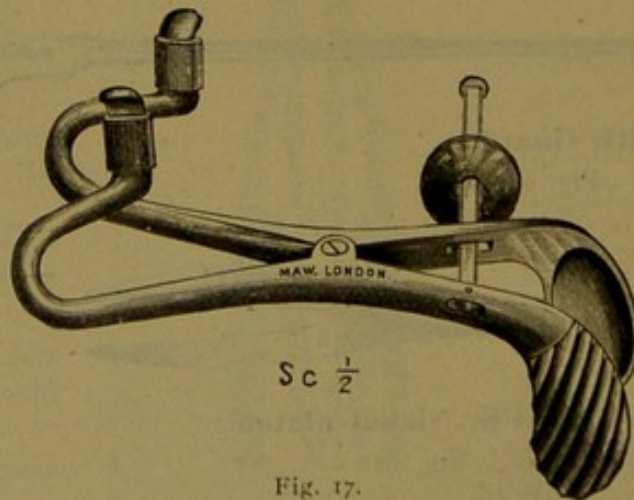


Fig 16.

GAGS, Nickel-plated:—

39	Buxton's, with Metal Handles.	Fig. 16	21	4
40	„ with Ebony Handles	...	20	0



Sc ½

Fig. 17.

41	Croft's, with Metal Handles.	Fig. 17	17	6
42	„ with Ebony Handles	...	16	0

DRESSING INSTRUMENTS—*continued.*

KNIVES:—



No.	Fig. 18.	s.	d.
43	Syme and Paget Knives, with Lock Back and Tortoiseshell Handle. Fig. 18	10	0



	Fig. 19.		
44	Gum Lancet and Paget Knife, with Lock Back and Tortoiseshell Handle. Fig. 19	10	0



Fig. 20.



Fig. 21.

45	Paget Knife, with Lock Back and Tortoiseshell Handle. Fig. 20...	6	0
46	Syme Knife, " " " " Fig. 21...	6	0

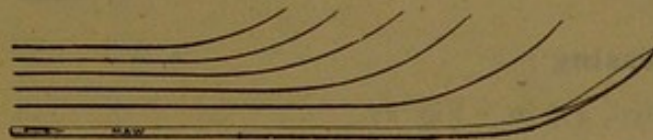


Fig. 22.

NEEDLES:—

47	Half Curved, Lister's. Fig. 22	per doz.	3	0
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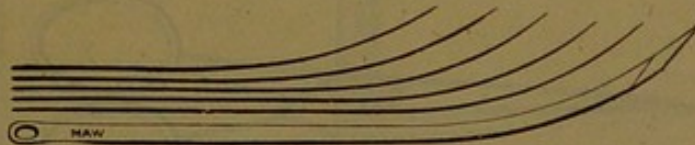


Fig. 23.

48	Half Curved, Hagedorn's. Fig. 23	per doz.	3	0
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Fig. 24.

49	Straight, Hagedorn's. Fig. 24	per doz.	3	0
50	" Triangular Points	"	2	10



Fig. 25.

51	Full Curved, Triangular Points. Fig. 25	per doz.	2	10
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DRESSING INSTRUMENTS—*continued.*

SPATULAS AND TONGUE DEPRESSORS—*continued* :—

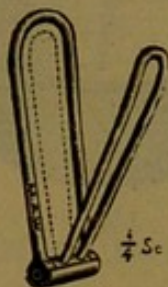


Fig. 41.

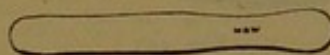


Fig. 42.

No.							s.	d.
89	Metal, Nickel-plated, one Blade folding within the other.	Fig. 41.					4	0
90	Solid White Metal, flat.	Fig. 42.	...	...	...	...	1	8
91	Aluminium, flat, with double curve		...	...	...	...	2	0
92	Celluloid	"	"	"	...	...	1	4
93	Glass	"	"	"	...	...	1	4

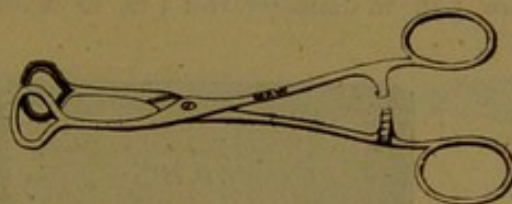


Fig. 43.

TONGUE FORCEPS :—

94	With round End, Nickel-plated.	Fig. 43.	...	...	...	...	12	0
95	With square Ends and Disjointing Blades		10	0

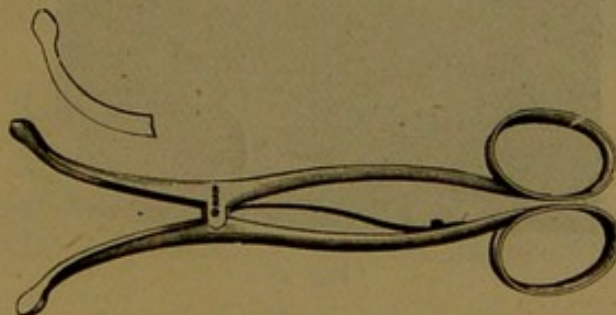


Fig. 44.

TRACHEOTOMY DILATOR :—

96	Two Blades, Nickel-plated.	Fig. 44	11	4
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For more complete list of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS apply by letter to
S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON.

DRESSING ACCESSORIES.

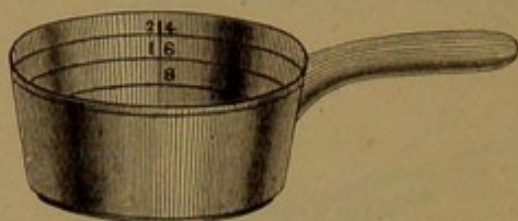


Fig. 45.

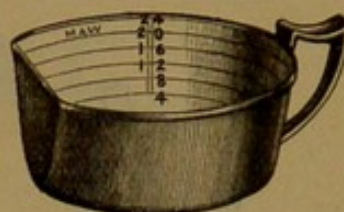


Fig. 46.

BLEEDING BOWLS :—

No.					£	s.	d.
98	Pewter, graduated, 16 ozs., Fig. 45	...	...	...	0	3	4
99	" " 24 ozs., "	...	...	...	0	5	4
100	" " " Fig. 46	...	...	...	0	6	8
101	Earthenware, graduated, 16 ozs.	...	...	...	0	2	3
102	" " 24 ozs.	...	...	...	0	3	0
103	Basins, round, with handle, Enamelled Iron	...	...	...	0	1	10
104	Basins, Glass, plain, 5 in. in diameter and 3 in. in depth	...	...	...	0	2	0



Fig. 47.

BOXES FOR DRESSING—Black Japanned Iron :—

105	Fitted with Tray, and marked "Antiseptic Dressings" on lid, 19½ in. by 12 in. by 12 in., Fig. 47	...	...	...	1	9	0
106	Ditto, 16 in. by 10 in. by 10 in.	...	...	...	1	4	0
107	Without Tray, and marked "Antiseptic Dressings" on lid, 13 in. by 7 in. by 8 in.	...	...	...	0	12	8

The above, if fitted with Glass Top, 3/- each extra.

DRESSING ACCESSORIES—*continued.*



Fig. 48.

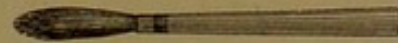


Fig. 49.

CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES:—

No.							s.	d.
108	Crow, long, Fig. 48	...	...	...	...	per doz.	0	8
109	„ short, Fig. 49	...	...	...	...	per box of 3 doz.	1	8



Fig. 50.



Fig. 51.

110	„ Duck, long, Fig. 50	...	...	...	...	per doz.	0	10
111	„ short, Fig. 51	...	...	...	...	per box of 3 doz.	2	3



Fig. 52.



Fig. 53.

112	Goose, long, Fig. 52	...	...	...	...	per doz.	1	8
113	„ short, Fig. 53	...	...	...	...	per box of 3 doz.	4	0
114	Crow, Duck, and Goose, assorted, long	...	...	...	...	per doz.	1	0
115	„ „ „ „ short	...	...	...	...	per box of 3 doz.	2	6
116	Swan Quill, bent, on sticks for Throats	...	...	...	...	per dozen	2	6
117	„ „ „ „ best	...	...	...	...	„	3	9
118	Sticks, assorted	...	...	...	...	„	0	3

DRESSING ACCESSORIES—continued.

DRESSING TRAYS—Kidney Shaped—continued:—

No.									s.	d.
136	Papier Maché, 12½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
137	„ „ 10¼ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
138	„ „ 8½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
139	„ „ 6 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	8
140	Vulcanite, large, 11 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
141	„ „ medium, 10 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
142	„ „ small, 9 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0

Kidney Shaped, with outlet—

143	Glass, 10 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
144	„ „ 7½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0
145	Vulcanite, 11 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8

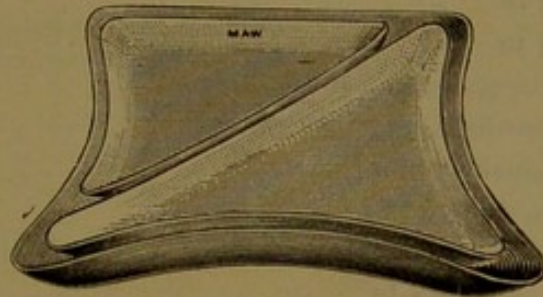


Fig. 56.

Guy's Hospital Pattern. Fig. 56:—

146	Earthenware	...	...	...	...	...	per set of 3	10	0
147	Copper	...	...	...	...	...	„ „	26	0

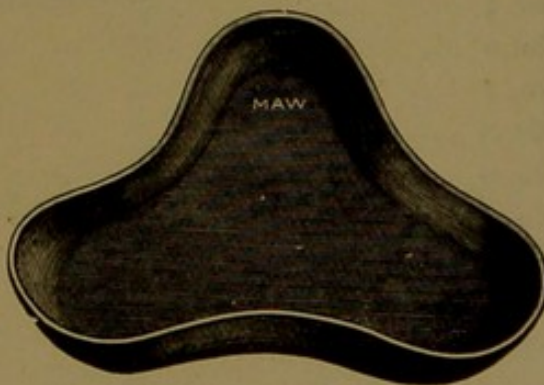


Fig. 57.

Triangular. Fig. 57:—

148	Earthenware, 8½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
149	Glass, 8 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
150	Papier Maché, 10 in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
151	Vulcanite, large, 8½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8
152	„ „ small, 7½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0

DRESSING ACCESSORIES—continued.

No.								s.	d.
182	Drainage Tubes,	Carbolized, in glass tubes	...	per tube	...	...	...	2	0



Fig. 61.



Fig. 62.

DROP BOTTLES :—

183	Glass, with Pipette.	Fig. 61	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
184	,, with India-rubber Ball.	Fig. 62	...	...	...	...	...	1	3

FUNNELS :—

185	Glass, with Grooved Interior,	4 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	0	6
186	,, ,, ,,	8 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	0	6
187	Iron, Enamelled,	4 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	0	11
188	,, ,,	8 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
189	Glass Rods for Stirring		...	...	...	per doz.	...	1	10

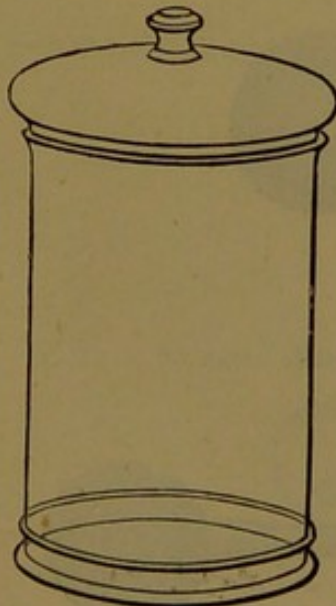


Fig. 63.

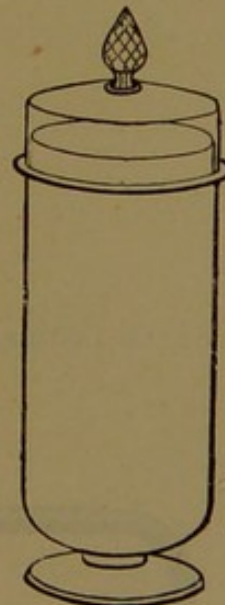


Fig. 64.

GLASS JARS FOR SPONGES :—

190	Fig. 63.	12 in. by 5 in.	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
191	,,	14 in. by 6½ in.	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
192	Fig. 64.	12 in. by 3¼ in.	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
193	,,	14 in. by 4 in.	...	...	...	...	...	13	4

DRESSING ACCESSORIES—*continued.*

LOTION BOTTLES :—

No.		s.	d.
194	Clear Glass, stoppered, 2-pint Bottle, engraved in red or white, "Lotio Acicli Corbol," "Lotio Hycl. Perchlor," etc., etc. ...	2	0
195	Blue Glass, 32-oz., ditto	1	7



Fig. 65.

INSUFFLATORS :—

196	MAW's, Glass Fittings, with India-rubber Tube. Fig. 65	...	1	0
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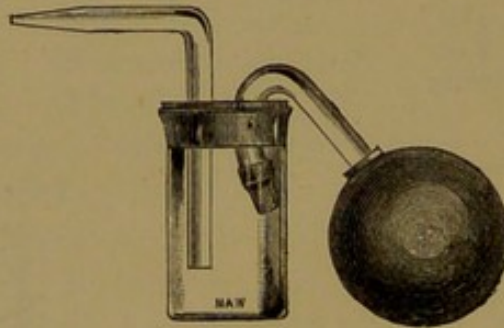


Fig. 66.

197	BOTTLE INSUFFLATOR, with India-rubber Ball. Fig. 66	...	3	0
-----	---	-----	---	---

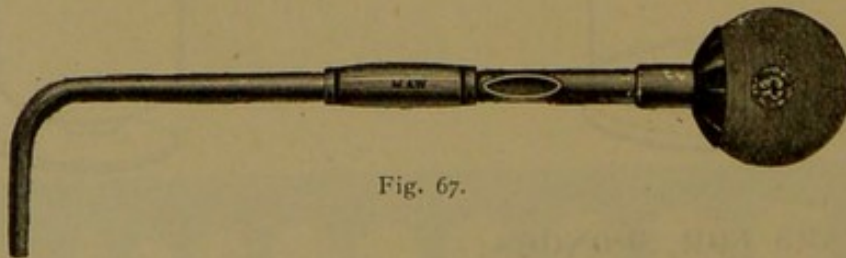


Fig. 67.

198	VULCANITE, with India-rubber Ball. Fig. 67.	...	4	0
198A	Do. do. with Straight Tube	...	2	0

DOUCHES,
IRRIGATORS,
SYRINGES,
&c.



Fig. 72.

DOUCHES, each fitted with 6 feet of Black India-rubber Tubing,
Vulcanite Taps, and Vulcanite Vaginal and Rectal Pipes:—

No.		s.	d.
214	Maw's "Family" Douche, Bronzed Can, with fixed Tap, 2 pints. Fig. 72	3	4
215	Ditto, 4 pints	3	10

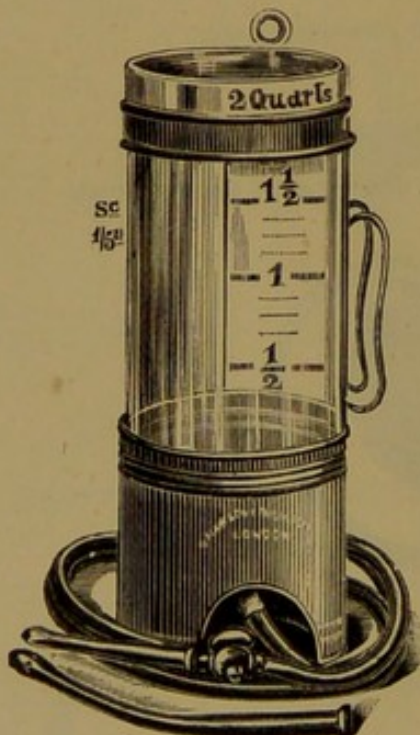


Fig. 73.

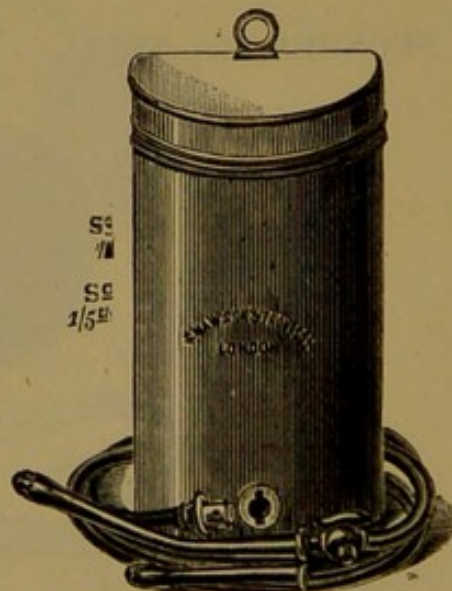


Fig. 74.

216	Maw's "Crystal" Douche, Glass Reservoir, in Bronzed Metal Frame, graduated in pints, Fig. 73. 2 pints	5	0
217	" " " " 4 pints	5	8
218	Maw's "Improved Family" Douche, Bronzed, Fig. 74. 2 pints	3	8
219	" " " " " 4 pints	4	4

For other Douches, see Appendix, page 168.

DOUCHES, IRRIGATORS, SYRINGES, &c.—*continued.*

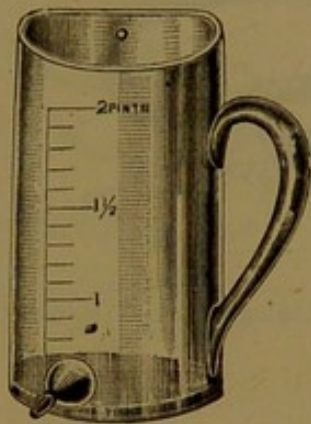


Fig. 75.



Fig. 76.

IRRIGATORS :—

No.	Description	Capacity	...	...	...	s.	d.
220	Stout Glass, with Handle, Graduated, Fig. 75.	2 pints	...	...	...	7	4
221	" " " " " "	4 pints	...	...	...	9	4
222	" " Plain, 2 pints	...	...	...	...	4	9
223	" " " 4 pints	...	...	...	...	6	0
224	Earthenware, Fig. 76.	2 pints	...	...	...	5	8

Quotations for larger sizes may be obtained on application.



Fig. 77.

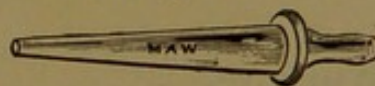


Fig. 77.



Fig. 78.

NOZZLES FOR SYRINGES :—

225	Glass, Rounded.	Fig. 77	...	...	...	...	0	8
226	" Conical.	Fig. 79	...	...	...	...	0	8
227	" Long for Sinuses, with Return Channel.	Fig. 78...	...	...	...	...	1	0
228	Vulcanite, Conical	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
229	" with Tap	...	...	...	...	...	3	4



Fig. 80.

GLASS SYRINGES :—

230	With Conical Nozzle, Fig. 80.	1 oz.	...	...	...	...	0	6
231	" " " "	1 1/2 oz.	...	...	...	...	0	8
232	" " " "	2 oz.	...	...	...	...	1	0
233	" " " "	4 oz.	...	...	...	...	2	0

SICK ROOM REQUISITES.

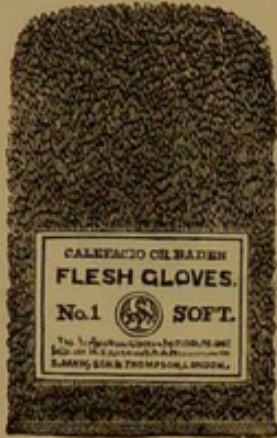


Fig. 93.



Fig. 94.

BATH GLOVES :—

No.									
256	Calefacio or Baden, No. 1, Soft, Brown.	Fig. 93	per pair	s.	d.				
257	Calefacio (The "U.S."), Soft, Brown, Striped.	Fig. 94	..	0	8				
				0	9				



Fig. 95.



Fig. 96.

258	Honeycomb, White, Thin.	Fig. 95	per pair	0	7
259	Turkish, White, Thin.	Fig. 96	..	0	5
260	,, Thick	..	..	0	8
261	Loofah Gloves	..	..	1	0



Fig. 97.



Fig. 98.

BATH PADS :—

262	Calefacio or Baden, No. 1, Soft, Brown.	Fig. 97	per pair	0	7
263	Honeycomb, White.	Fig. 98	..	0	7
264	FRICITION GLOVES, Cash's Patent, White	..	..	2	2
265	,, TOWELS	..	..	4	0

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

Fig. 99.

ARM BATH. Fig. 99 :—

No.								£	s.	d.
266	Copper, with Lid	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	0
267	Japanned, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	0

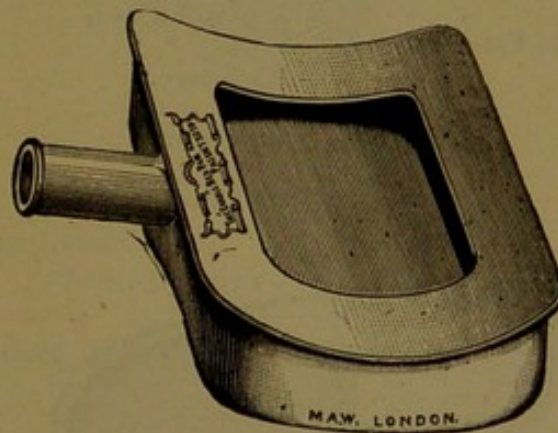


Fig. 100.

BED PANS—Earthenware :—

268	“The Cradle” (Mrs. Fawsitt), Fig. 100, Patented, Plain White	0	6	3
269	“ ” “ ” “ ” with Cover	0	8	4
270	“ ” “ ” “ ” Printed Pattern	0	7	6
271	“ ” “ ” “ ” Printed Pattern, with Cover	0	10	4
272	“ ” “ ” “ ” Children’s Size, Plain White	0	5	4
273	“ ” “ ” “ ” Children’s Size, Plain White, with Cover	0	7	6
274	“ ” “ ” “ ” Printed Pattern... ..	0	6	3
275	“ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” “ ” with Cover	0	9	0
276	Sanitary Pads for above, in Packets of Six ... per packet	0	4	0

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

BED PANS—Earthenware—*continued* :—

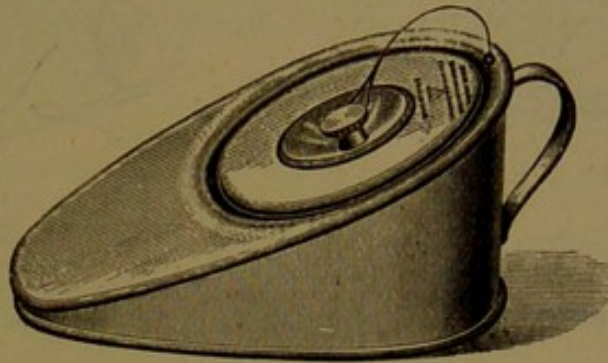


Fig. 103.

No.					s.	d.
301	Slipper, Earthenware, with Air-tight Cover.	Fig. 103	...	...	8	8

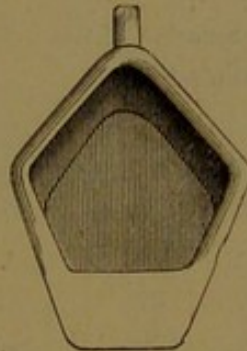
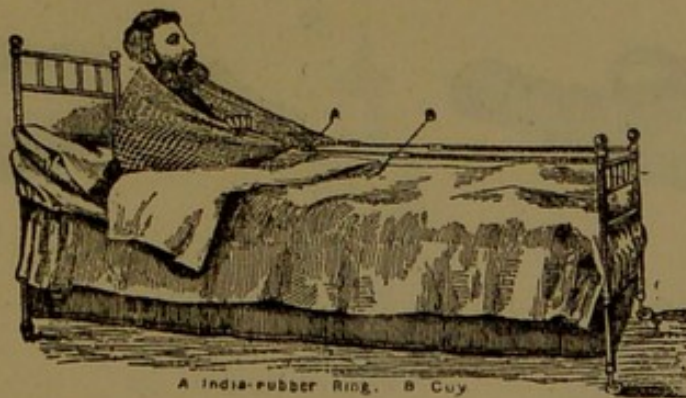


Fig. 104.

302	Duke's, Fig. 104, Plain	...	...	...	2	8
303	„ „ Printed Pattern	...	...	...	3	4

BED PAN CUSHION, inflated Rubber (Nurse Jones's) :—

304	Round	...	...	...	24	0
305	Slipper	23	0



A India-rubber Ring. B Cuy

BED REST :—

306	"The Hammock" (Miss Bryson)	6	8
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SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

BED URINALS—*continued* :—

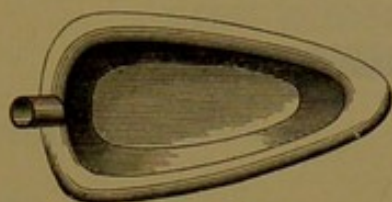


Fig. 108¹

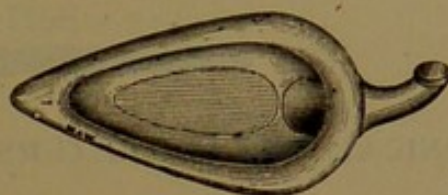


Fig. 109.

No.							s.	d.
321	Earthenware.	Fig. 108.	Plain	...	...	...	2	0
322	"	"	Printed Pattern	...	...	...	2	8
323	"	Fig. 109.	Plain	...	...	...	2	4

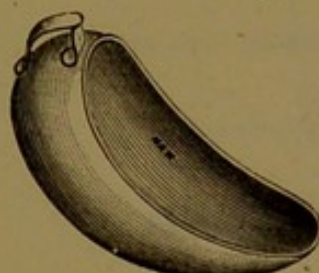


Fig. 110.

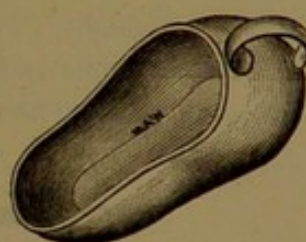


Fig. 111.

324	Earthenware, Female.	Fig. 110	...	...	...	...	1	2
325	"	"	Fig. 111	...	...	...	1	4

CHARTS :—

		Per 1,000	500	250	100	50
326	Benton's Diet Chart ...	34/-	18/-	10/-	4/8	2/8
327	Gould's Temperature Chart (<i>Vide page 175.</i>)	34/-	18/-	10/-	4/8	2/8
328	" Four Hourly " Chart ...	34/-	18/-	10/-	4/8	2/8
329	Handford's Graphic Chart ...	37/-	20/-	12/-	5/4	3/-
329A	Maw's ...	24/-	13/4	8/-	4/-	2/4
330	Cole's Temperature Chart ...	per 100. 8/- ; per Book of 12, 1/4				
331	Diagrams of Chest and Back ...	... per 100, 4/-				
332	Chart Boards , covered in Leather ...	... each, 1/2 ; per doz., 13/-				



Fig. 112.

CHLOROFORM APPARATUS :—

333	Drop Bottle, graduated in drachms, Fig. 112, in Leather Case ...	4	8
333A	Mask, Folding ...	10	0

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

Fig. 113.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS:—

No.		£	s.	d.
334	Indestructible Index Thermometer, Fig. 113	0	2	8



Fig. 114.

335	Maw's "Twilight" Thermometer, with Magnifying Lens and Indestructible Index. Fig. 114	0	4	0
336	Magnifying Lens Thermometer, in case, not guaranteed ...	0	1	4



Fig. 115.

337	"Half-Minute" Thermometer, Magnifying Lens. Fig. 115... ..	0	7	4
338	Maw's "Family Clinical"	0	2	8
339	Maw's "Family Clinical," improved, with Red Index above 100°	0	2	8
339A	Maw's "Household Clinical," marked with the limits of healthy temperature	0	2	8

The above prices include Metal Cases. Kew Certificates can be supplied at a cost of 2/- each extra.

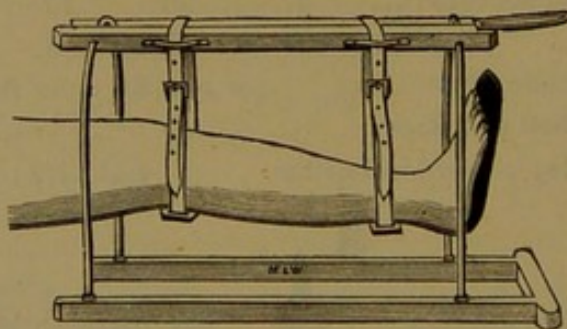


Fig. 116.

CRADLES:—

340	Lawrence's, for swinging the Leg, wood frame with iron supports. Fig. 116	0	16	8
341	Ditto, with straps and splint, complete	1	10	8
342	Back splint alone, small, 21 in.	0	10	0
343	Back splint alone, medium, 25 in.	0	10	0
344	Back splint alone, large, 30 in.	0	10	0
345	Side splints... .. per pair	0	1	4
346	Straps	0	2	8

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

CRADLES—*continued* :—

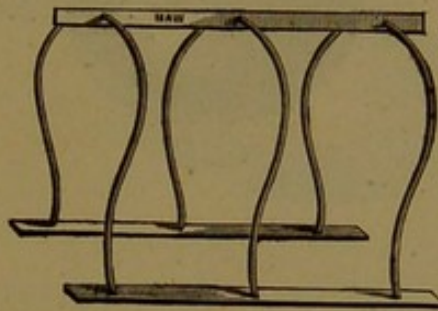


Fig. 117.

No.		s.	d.
347	Japanned Iron, plain, to avoid pressure of the bed clothes, Fig 117, large size, 24 × 14 in.	10	0
348	Ditto, ditto, medium size, 20 × 10½ in.	10	0
349	Ditto, ditto, small size, 16 × 9½ in.	10	0
350	Japanned Iron, extra width, to cover the whole body	16	8

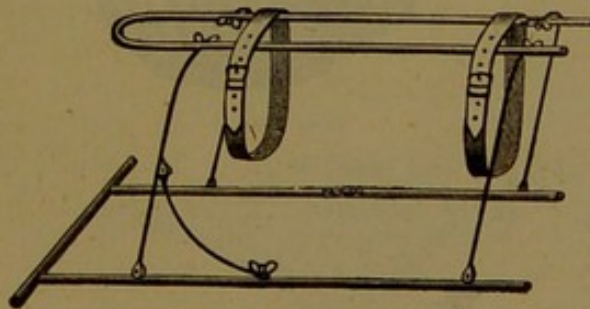


Fig. 118.

351	Portable Folding Wire Cradle, Fig. 118, fitted with Straps and Splint	£2	0	0
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SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

FEEDING CUPS—*continued* :—



Fig. 121.

No.						s.	d.
366	Glass, with long Spout, Fig. 121, small	1	8
367	" " " " large	...	...	...	..	2	0



Fig. 122.

368	Boat-shaped, Fig. 122, China, plain	...	...	..	...	0	4
369	" " " " China, " superior	...	..	...	...	0	8
370	" " " " China, ornamented	...	...	..	...	0	6
371	" " " " China, " larger	1	0



Fig. 123

372	Boat-shaped, fluted and gilt edge. Fig. 123	0	6
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Fig. 124.

373	Boat-shaped, ornamented. Fig. 124	0	6
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SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

FEEDING CUPS—*continued* :—



Fig. 125.

No.						s.	d.
374	Boat-shaped, Fig. 125, richly ornamented, and gilt edge.	1	0



Fig. 126.



Fig. 127.

FEEDING SPOONS, for Choreic patients :—

376	Pewter, with Lid, Fig. 126, ½ oz.	...	...	...	...	2	4
377	„ „ „ 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	2	8
378	„ „ „ 2 oz.	...	...	...	...	3	0
379	„ Hinged „ ½ oz.	...	...	...	...	1	7
380	„ „ „ 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	1	10
381	„ „ „ 2 oz.	...	...	...	...	2	0
382	China, Closed, Fig. 127, 1 oz.	...	...	...	...	1	8

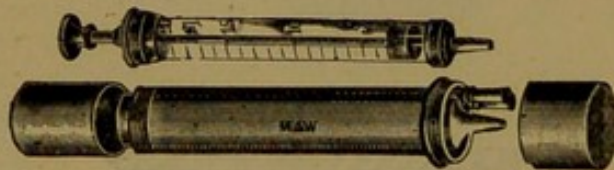


Fig. 128.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES :—

383	With Electro-plated Mounts, in Round Metal Case for Wallet. Fig. 128	...	...	...	...	7	8
384	With Vulcanite Mounts, Glass Barrel and two Needles, complete in Imitation Leather Case	...	...	...	...	2	0
385	With Nickel-plated Mounts and Side Bars, Glass Barrel and two Needles, complete in Case	...	...	...	...	3	6
386	Ditto, Electro-plated	...	...	...	...	4	0
387	Ditto, in Oval Metal Case	...	...	...	...	6	0
388	Ditto, with Self-lubricating Piston and Side Bars, in superior Leather Lined Case	...	...	...	...	11	6
389	Ditto, with Opal Barrel and Gilt Needles	...	...	...	...	11	6

Other Patterns in large variety.

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*



Fig. 129.

HOT WATER BOTTLES:—

No.								s.	d.
390	Brown Earthenware, Fig. 129.	3 pts.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
391	" " " "	6 pts.	...	...	...	...	...	2	8

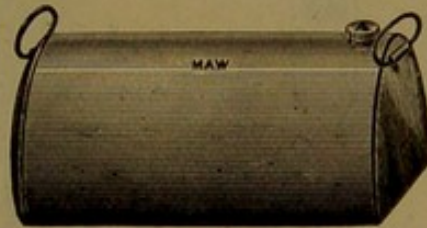


Fig. 130.

392	Copper.	Fig. 130	...	...	...	...	...	16	0
393	Tin	"	...	...	...	...	...	5	4



Fig. 131.

INHALERS:—

394	Earthenware, for Hot Water, &c., Fig. 131.	Marbled	...	...	3	4
395	" " " "	White	...	...	1	0
396	" " " "	White. Superior...	...	...	2	3

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

LAMPS—*continued* :—

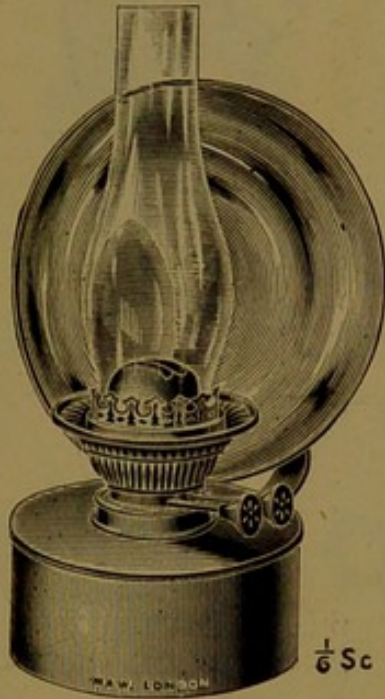


Fig. 136.



Fig. 137.

No.						s.	d.
401	Bronzed Ward Lamp, with Reflector.	Fig. 136	...	...	...	21	0
402	Brass " "	Fig. 137	...	...	...	6	0



Fig. 138.

LEG BATHS :—

No.						£	s.	d.
403	Copper, with Lid.	Fig. 138	...	...	...	2	3	0
404	Japanned, " "	...	...	...	...	1	8	0
404A	" upright...	...	...	...	...	0	17	0
405	Litmus Paper, Blue and Red...	...	per box of 12 books			0	1	4

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

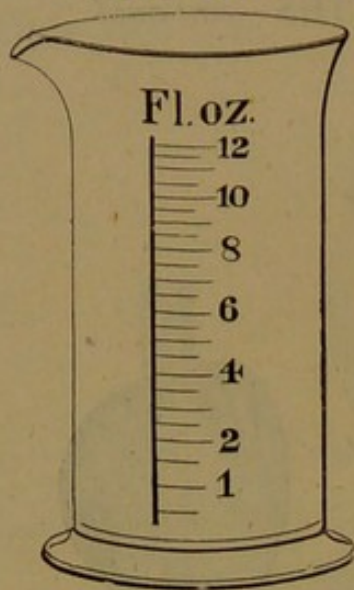


Fig. 139.

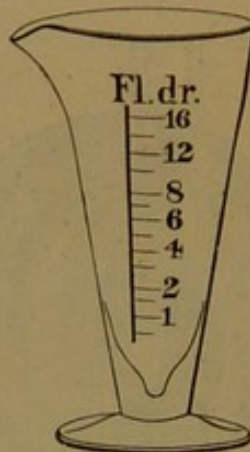


Fig. 140.

MEASURE GLASSES:—

No.	Description	Capacity	...	...	...	...	...	s.	d.
406	Cylindrical, Fig. 139.	12 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
407	" " "	20 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
408	Conical, Fig. 140.	10 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
409	" " "	16 oz.	...	...	...	...	...	2	4



Fig. 141.

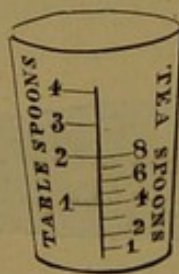


Fig. 142.



Fig. 143.



Fig. 144.

MEDICINE GLASSES:—

410	With Lip, Teaspoons and Tablespoons.	Fig. 141	...	...	1	8
411	Tumbler, " "	Fig. 142	...	...	0	4
412	" " " "	" "	best	...	0	8
413	" in Leather Case	...	...	...	0	10
414	" " best	...	...	...	1	3
415	Minim Glass. Fig. 143	...	...	...	1	2
416	" in Leather Case	...	...	...	1	6
417	Glass Dropper. Fig. 144	...	...	...	0	2

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—continued.

MEDICINE GLASSES—continued :—



Fig. 145.

No.		s. d.
418	Medicine Glass and Minim Glass together, in Leather Case ...	1 8



Fig. 146.



Fig. 147.



Fig. 148.

MEDICINE SPOONS (China):—

419	Plain, Fig. 146.	Tea	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
420	" "	Dessert	...	...	...	...	...	0 4
421	" "	Table	...	...	...	...	...	0 5
422	" Fig. 147.	Tea	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
423	" "	Dessert	...	...	...	...	...	0 4
424	" "	Table	...	...	...	...	...	0 5
425	Gilt, "	Tea	...	...	...	...	...	0 5
426	" "	Dessert	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
427	" "	Table	...	...	...	...	...	0 7
428	Plain, Fig. 148.	Graduated to Tea, Dessert and Tablespoon	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
429	Gilt, "	" " " "	...	...	...	...	...	1 4
430	Plain, "	without Graduations, Tea	...	...	...	...	...	0 3
431	" "	" " Dessert	...	...	...	...	...	0 4
432	" "	" " Table	...	...	...	...	...	0 5

MACINTOSH BED SHEETING :—

433	Non-absorbent, proofed on both sides, 36 in. wide...	per yard	3 0
434	" " " 54 in. wide...	"	4 6
435	Warranted Urine and Acid Proof, proofed on both sides, 36 in. wide	per yard	4 3
436	Proofed on one side only	per yard	3 4

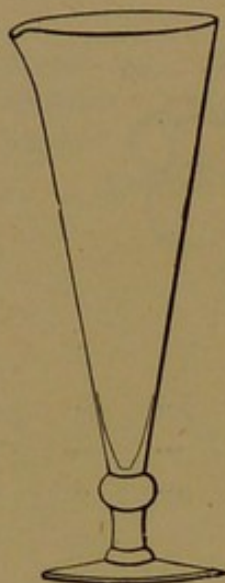
SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

Fig. 155.

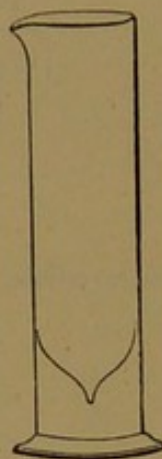


Fig. 156.

SPECIMEN GLASSES:—

No.								s.	d.
459	Conical.	Fig. 155	...	...	...	...	...	0	10
460	Cylindrical.	Fig. 156.	2 sizes	...	...	...	...9d. and	1	2



Fig. 157.



Fig. 158.

SPIRIT LAMPS:—

461	Glass, with Screw Brass Burners.	Fig. 157.	2 oz.	...	...	...	...	1	10
462	Metal, with Folding Stand.	Fig. 158	...	...	...	...	...	0	8

SPITTING POTS:—

463	Metal, with Flat Bottom, Nickel-plated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
464	Paper Linings, with Lids, for ditto	...	...	...	...	per doz.	...	0	11

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

SPRAY PRODUCERS—*continued:—*



Fig. 162.

No.							s.	d.
470	Schnitzler's, with Straight Jet.	Fig. 162	5	3

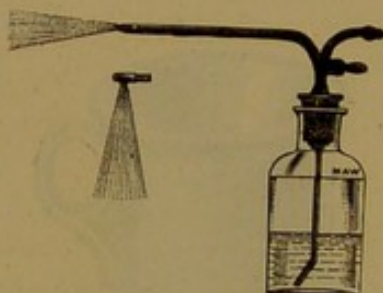


Fig. 163

471	Laryngeal and Nasal Spray, two Jets.	Fig 163	12	8
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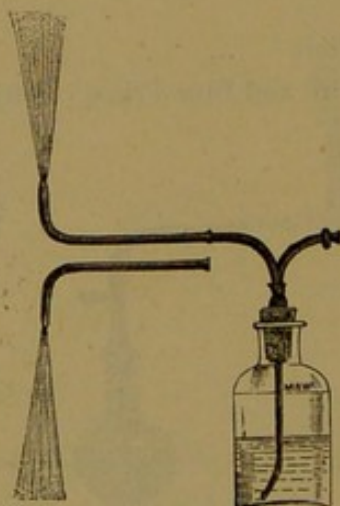


Fig. 164.

472	Laryngeal and Nasal Spray, two Jets.	Fig 164	15	0
473	" " " " with Tongue depressor		3	4
474	Double Bellows , with Silk Net, for use with Sprays		...	...	...	...	2	4
475	" " " " " " " " " " best quality...						6	0

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

STEAM KETTLES:—

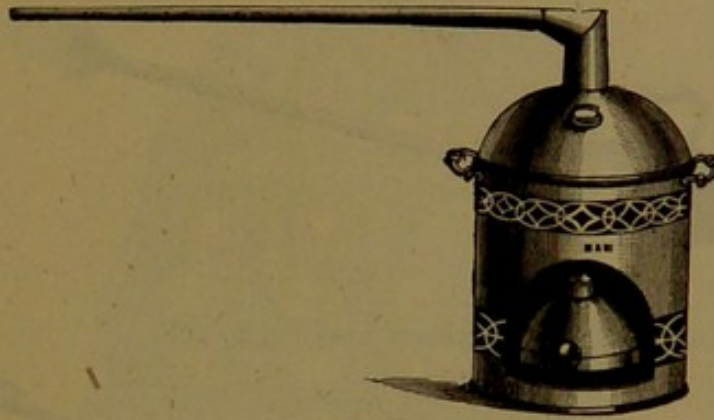


Fig. 165.

No.									
476	Allen's, with Straight Spout and Spirit Lamp.	Fig. 165	...			s.	d.		
						18	3		

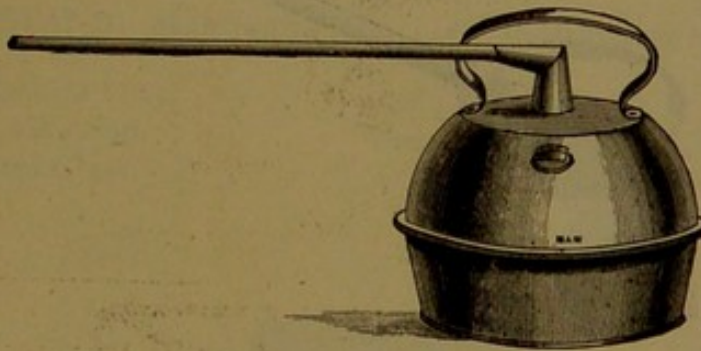


Fig. 166.

477	Allen's, for placing over the Fire.	Fig. 166	9	0		
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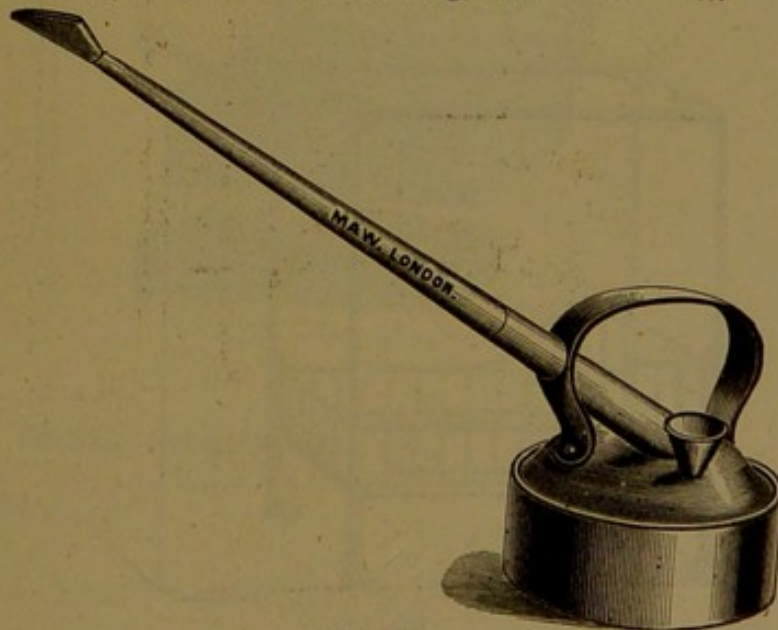


Fig. 167.

478	Flat Kettle, with Slanting Spout.	Fig. 167.	2 qt.	2	8		
479	" " " " "	"	3 qt.	3	4		

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

STEAM KETTLES—*continued* :—



Fig. 168.

No.						s.	d.
480	Steam Draft Kettle (Dr. Robert Lee).	Fig. 168	5	4

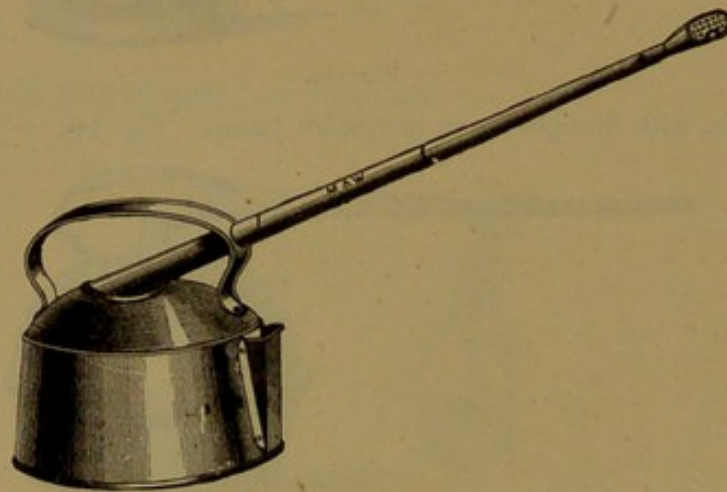


Fig. 169.

481	Maw's Improved.	Fig. 169	12	0
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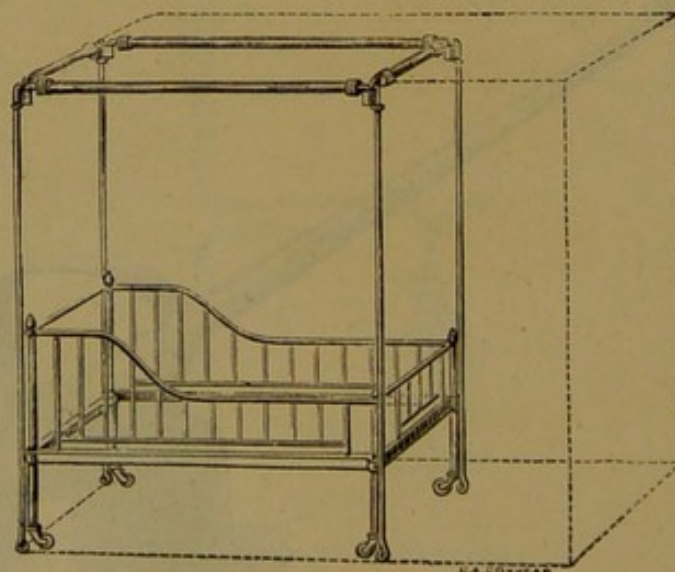


Fig. 170.

482	TENT FRAME, TELESCOPIC. To place round the Beds or Patients suffering from Diphtheria, Croup, Bronchitis, etc.	Fig. 170, complete with Straps	40	0
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SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*

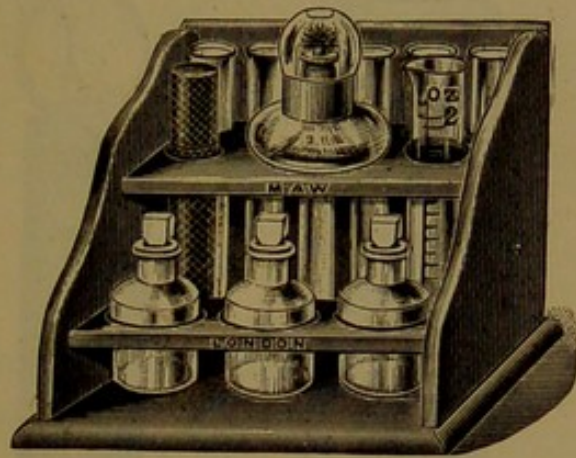


Fig. 171.

No. 483 TEST STAND, Mahogany, Fig. 171, containing:—

Six Test Tubes.
Spirit Lamp.
Trial Glass.

Urinometer.
Three Stoppered Bottles.

Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
									0	16	8

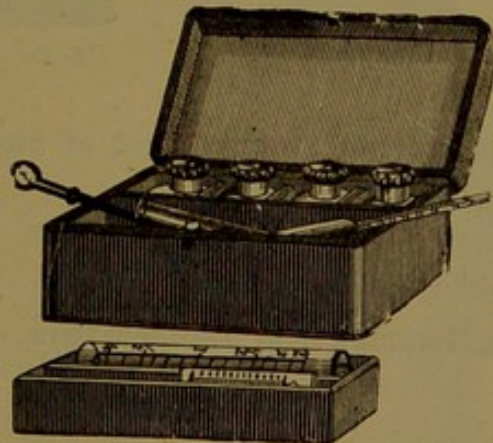


Fig. 171a.

484 TEST CASE, Prout's. Fig. 171a 1 13 6

TEST TUBES:—

485 Nest of 6 0 0 7

SICK ROOM REQUISITES—*continued.*



Fig. 172.

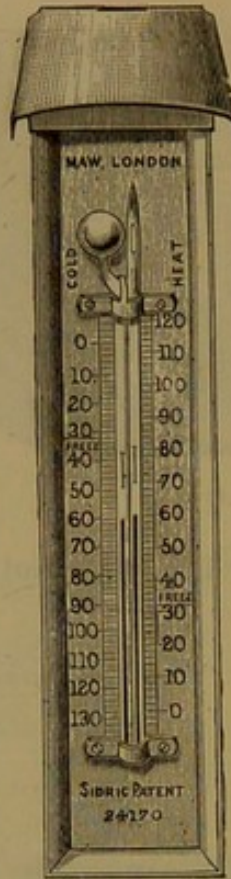


Fig. 173.



Fig. 174.



Fig. 175.

THERMOMETERS:—

(a) For Registering Temperature of Sick Room.

No.	Description	Fig.	s.	d.
487	Boxwood, superior.	Fig. 172	2	3
488	Porcelain, „ „	„ „	2	8
489	Boxwood, in White Enamelled Frame	„ „	6	6

(b) For Registering the Temperature of Baths.

490	Tin, Japanned.	Fig. 174	1	6
491	Copper.	Fig. 174	3	6
492	In Wood Frame, Fig. 175.	Small	0	8
493	„ „	Medium	0	10
494	„ „	Large	1	1

(c) For Registering the Temperature of Food.

495	Wood, with Long Stem	„ „	1	2
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Fig. 176.

496	URINOMETER, Round Bulb, Glass.	Fig. 176	5	4
497	„ with Trial Glass	„ „	7	6

AIR AND WATER CUSHIONS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.

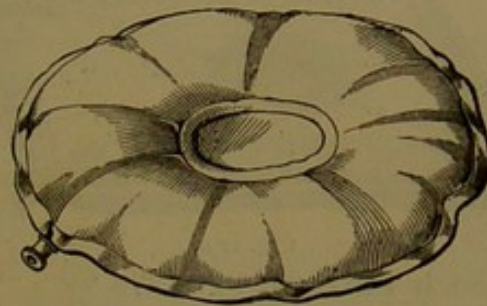


Fig. 177.

AIR CUSHIONS, Circular, Reeded, Fig. 177, with plain centre, which can be cut out if desired:—

No.				s.	d.	No.				s.	d.
498	15 in.	...	...	8	8	502	19 in.	...	...	12	0
499	16 in.	...	...	10	4	503	20 in.	...	...	12	8
500	17 in.	...	...	10	8	504	21 in.	...	...	13	8
501	18 in.	...	...	11	4						

Ditto, Red Rubber:—

505	15 in.	...	...	12	4	509	19 in....	...	...	18	4
506	16 in.	...	...	13	4	510	20 in....	...	...	20	0
507	17 in.	...	...	15	0	511	21 in....	...	...	22	0
508	18 in.	...	...	16	8						

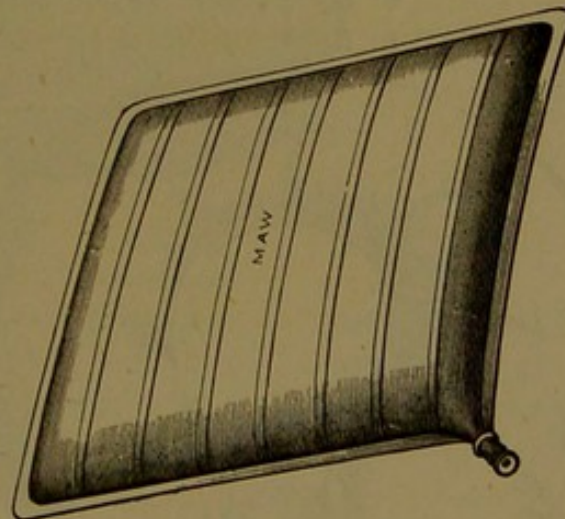


Fig. 178.

Square, Reeded, Fig. 178:—

512	16 by 12 in.	...	...	7	4	516	18 by 18 in.	...	...	11	4
513	16 by 14 in.	...	...	8	0	517	22 by 18 in.	...	...	12	4
514	16 by 16 in.	...	...	9	4	518	26 by 18 in.	...	...	14	0
515	18 by 15 in.	...	...	9	4						

AIR AND WATER CUSHIONS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.—*continued.*
 AIR CUSHIONS—*continued.*

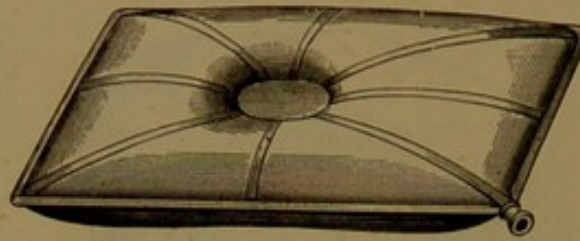


Fig. 179.

Square, Reeded, French Pattern. Fig. 179 :—

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
519	16 by 12 in. ...	7	8	521	16 by 15 in. ...	9	8
520	16 by 14 in. ...	9	0	522	18 by 15 in. ...	10	4

AIR PILLOWS :—

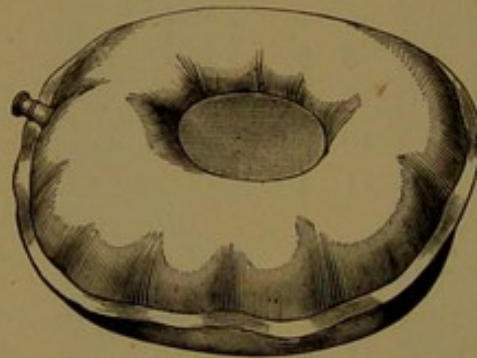


Fig. 180.

Circular. Fig. 180 :—

523	15 in. ...	6	0	526	18 in. ...	8	8
524	16 in. ...	6	8	527	19 in. ...	9	4
525	17 in. ...	8	0				

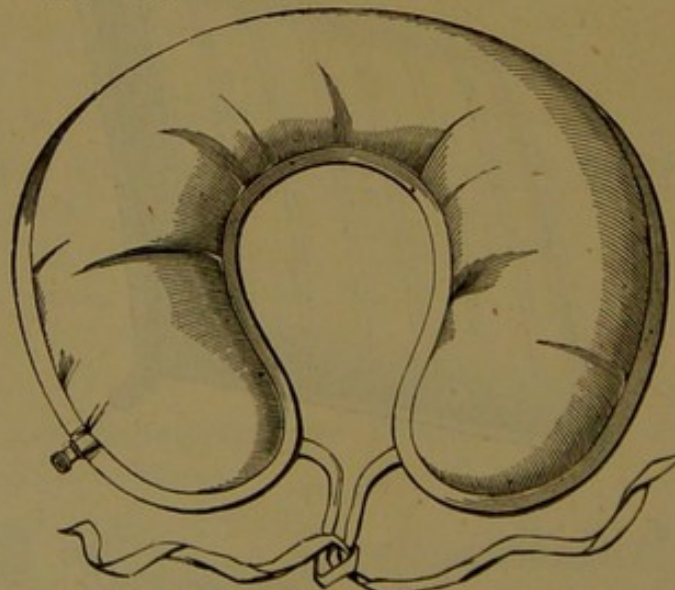


Fig. 181.

Horse-shoe Shape. Fig. 181 :—

528	23 by 16 in. ...	9	8	530	25 by 18 in. ...	11	4
529	25 by 16 in. ...	10	8				

AIR AND WATER CUSHIONS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.—*continued.*

AIR PILLOWS:—

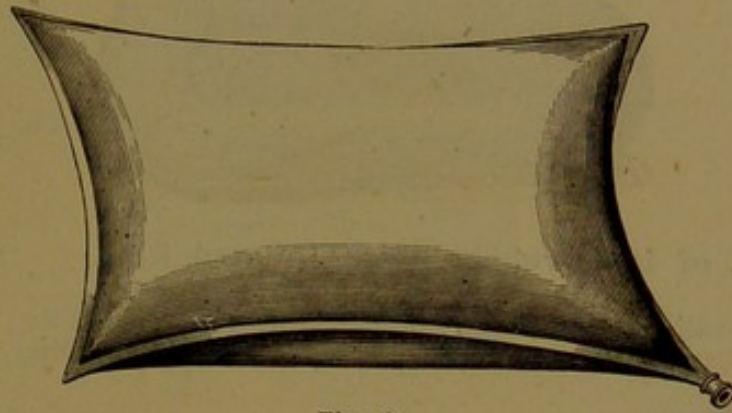


Fig. 182.

Square. Fig. 182:—

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
531	18 by 13 in. ...	6	0	535	24 by 18 in. ...	10	0
532	18 by 15 in. ...	7	4	536	26 by 18 in. ...	10	8
533	18 by 18 in. ...	8	0	537	30 by 18 in. ...	12	0
534	22 by 18 in. ...	8	8				

“Popular,” Japanese (S. Maw, Son & Thompson’s Speciality):—

537A	Round, 17 in. ...	2	8
537B	Square, 18 by 21 in. ...	3	8



Fig. 183.



WHEN NOT IN USE.

Portable, for Railway Travellers:—

538	Silk, 14 by 10 in. Fig. 183	6	0	542	Sateen, 14 by 10 in....	5	4
539	„ 18 by 13 in. ...	7	0	543	„ 18 by 13 in....	6	0
540	„ 18 by 15 in. ...	7	8	544	„ 18 by 15 in....	7	4
541	„ 18 by 18 in. ...	8	8	545	„ 18 by 18 in....	8	0

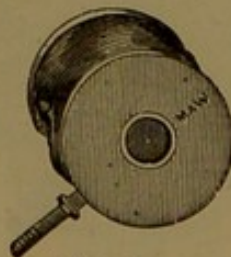


Fig. 184.

546	BELLOWS for Inflating Cushions and Pillows. Fig. 184...	6	0
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AIR AND WATER CUSHIONS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.—*continued.*

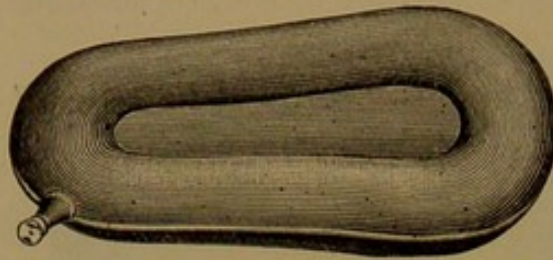


Fig. 185.

BED PANS, of India-rubber, with Inflated Rim.

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
547	Grey, Small Size. Fig. 185	16	8	549	Red, Small Size ...	19	4
548	„ Large Size ...	22	0	550	„ Large Size ...	24	8

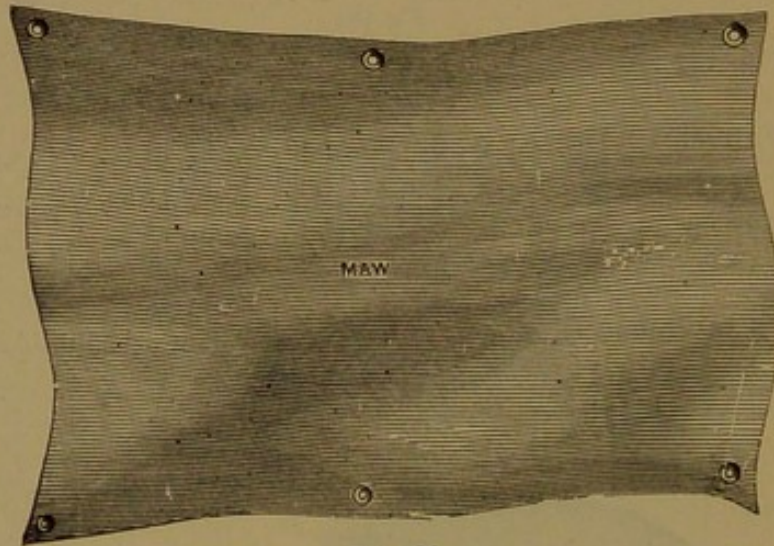


Fig. 186.

BED SHEETS, Waterproof.

551	With Eyelet-holes, Fig. 186,	36 by 36 in. ...	...	...	...	8	0
552	„ „ „	45 by 48 in. ...	...	...	...	14	0
553	„ „ „	72 by 72 in. ...	...	...	...	22	8

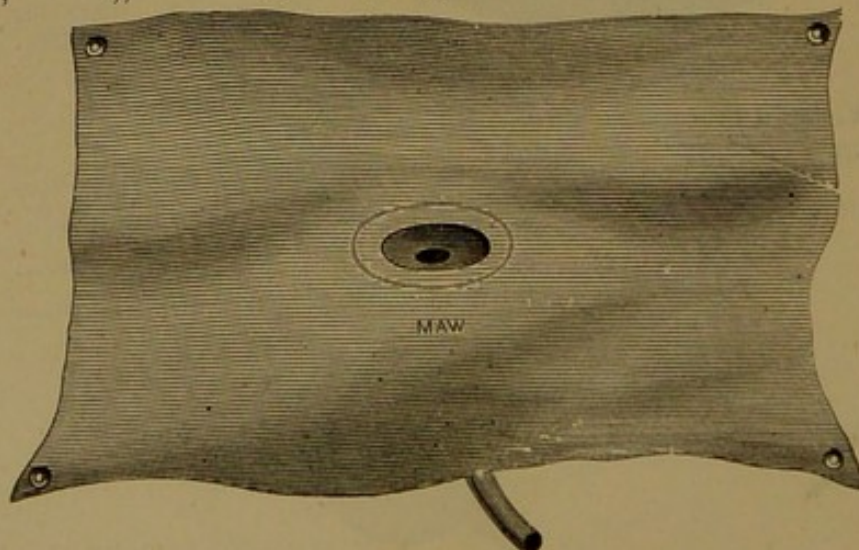


Fig. 187.

554	With Funnel, Fig. 187,	36 by 36 in... ..	...	...	...	22	8
555	„ „ „	48 by 48 in... ..	...	...	...	28	0

AIR AND WATER CUSHIONS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.—*continued.*

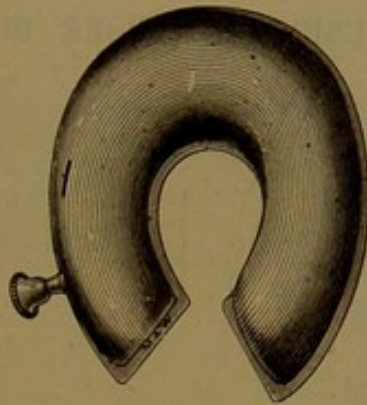


Fig. 193.

WATER PILLOWS :—

Horse-Shoe Shape, Fig. 193, for Bed-Sores over lower part of Back.

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
600	23 by 16 in....	13	0	602	23 by 18 in.	14	0
601	25 by 16 in....	14	0	603	25 by 18 in.	14	8

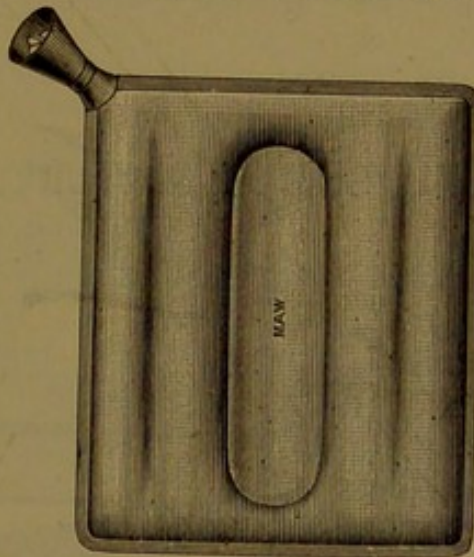


Fig. 194.

Square, with Central depression for Spine. Fig. 194:—

604	22 by 18-in.	29	6
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Fig. 195.

Square, Plain. Fig. 195:—

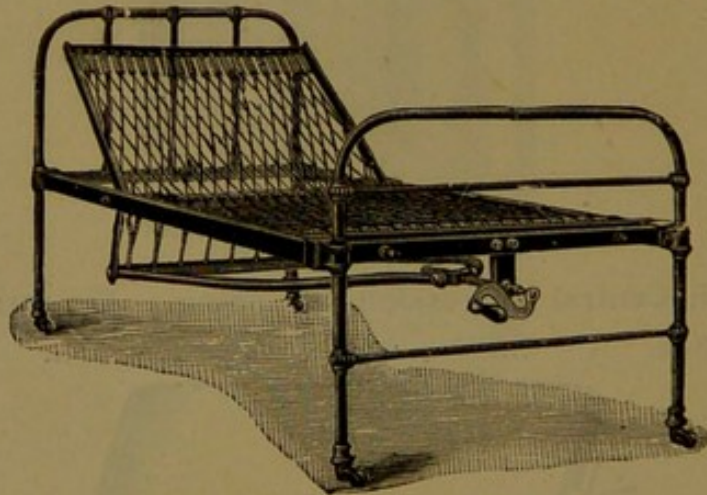
605	18 by 15 in.	15	4	609	24 by 18 in.	21	0
606	18 by 18 in.	17	0	610	26 by 18 in.	23	0
607	20 by 18 in.	19	0	611	28 by 18 in.	24	8
608	22 by 18 in.	20	6				

AIR AND WATER CUSHIONS, RUBBER GOODS, &c.—*continued.***WATER BEDS, Plain.**

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.
612	30 by 24 in. ...	2	6	8	615	72 by 30 in. ...	7	0	0
613	36 by 24 in. ...	2	18	8	616	72 by 36 in. ...	7	17	6
614	48 by 36 in. ...	5	12	0					

WATER BEDS, Reeded.

617	72 by 36 in.	12	6	8
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SICK ROOM FURNITURE.

ig. 196.

BEDSTEADS for Invalids:—

618	Enamelled Iron Bedstead, Fig. 196, with Adjustable Back-rest, which can be raised or lowered according to the requirements of the patient, without the slightest disturbance; fitted with Wire Spring Mattress	5	13	4
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SICK ROOM FURNITURE—continued.

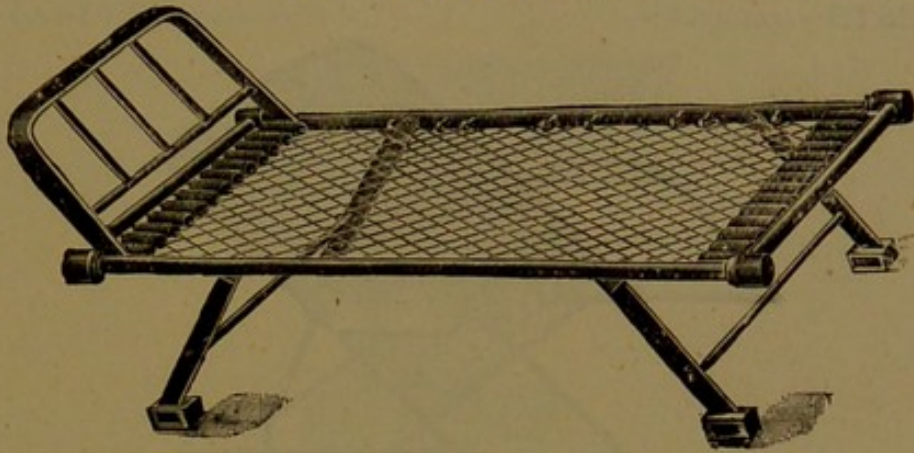
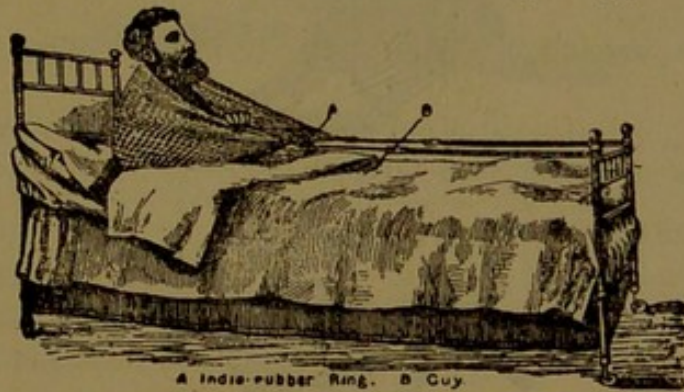


Fig. 197.

PORTABLE BED-COUCH, Enamelled Iron:—

Can be easily folded into a small space, and is thus very convenient for Travelling purposes. Two Sizes.

No.	Dimensions	£	s.	d.
619	6 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 3 in.	1	5	4
620	6 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. 6 in.	1	8	0



A India-rubber Ring. B Guy

Fig 197a.

BED RESTS:—

621	The Hammock Bed Rest (Miss Bryson's).	Fig. 197a	...	0	6	8
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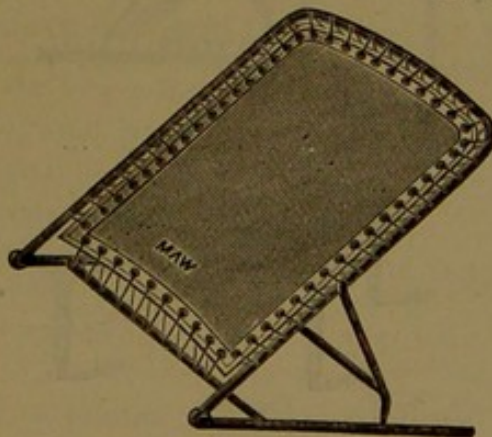


Fig. 198.

622	Japanned Iron, Canvas Centre.	Fig. 198	0	18	0
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SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*

BED RESTS—*continued* :—

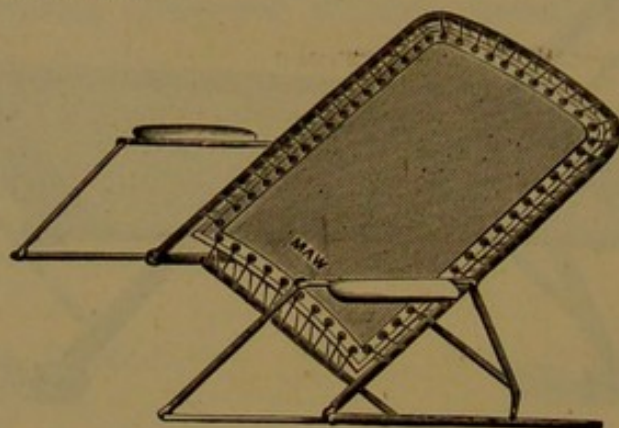


Fig. 199.

No.							£	s.	d.
623	Japanned Iron,	with Canvas Centre and Arm-rests.	Fig. 199				1	2	8

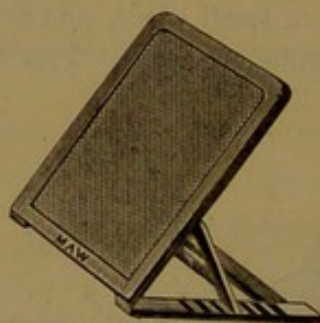


Fig. 200.

624	Wood, with Cane Back.	Fig. 200	1	3	4
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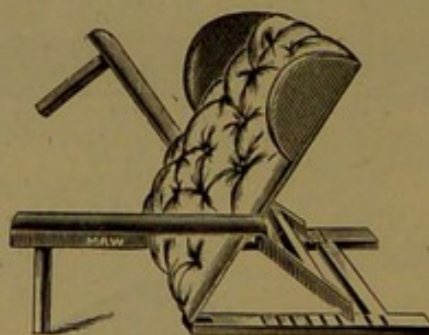


Fig. 201.

625	Wood, with Arm-rests, Padded.	Fig. 201	3	12	0
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Fig. 202.

BED TABLES :—

626	Polished Deal, extra light, to stand on bed.	Fig. 202	0	18	0
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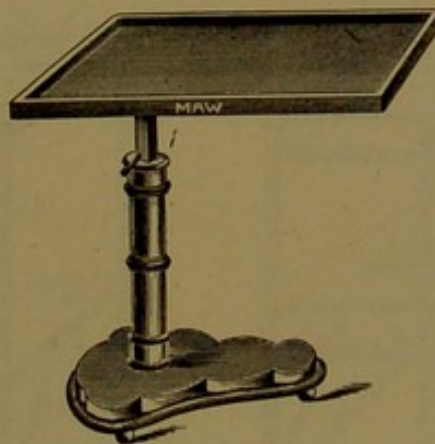
SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*BED TABLES—*continued* :—

Fig. 203.

No.								£	s.	d.
627	Stained Deal Table, with Telescopic Leg to stand on Floor							5	0	0
	Fig. 203	...	...	...	...	...	...

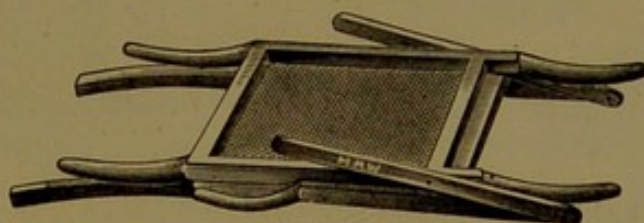


Fig. 204.

628	CARRYING CHAIR. Fig. 204. Made of Polished Wood, with Cane Back and Seat ; can be easily folded up, and is thus useful for Travelling purposes				3	8	0
-----	---	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	---	---	---

See also page 170.

629	CARRYING LOUNGE, Made of Cane and Malacca, with Bamboo Poles ; can be easily folded up into a small space							3	10	0
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	----	---

COMMODOE CHAIRS :—

630	Cane-back Bed-side Arm-chair, with concealed Pan	...	...					4	4	0
631	Solid Wood Commode in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany, with Carved Frame and Covered Pan	...	...	...	...			4	4	0

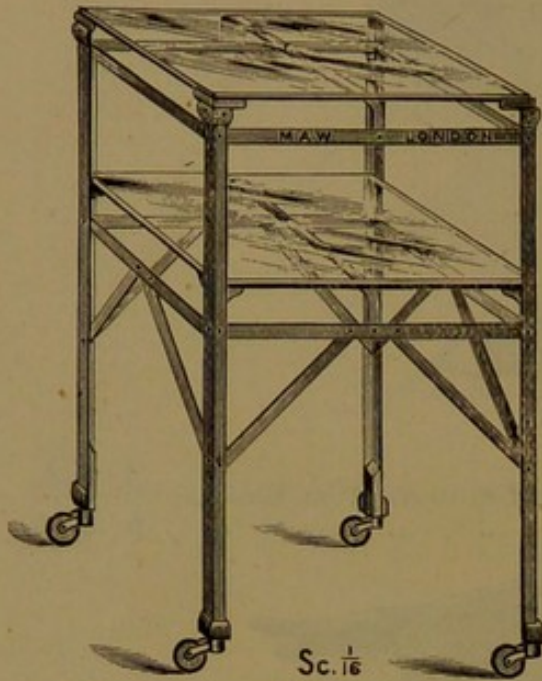
COUCHES, etc. :—

632	The Ilkley Couch, adjustable to any position. Made with Polished Wood Frame and Cane Seat, mounted on six Legs. Six feet long and two feet wide	...	...	...				5	12	0
633	CRETONNE MATTRESS, Stuffed with Wool	...	...	...				1	8	0
634	Ditto ditto ditto Horsehair	...	...	...				2	16	0
635	ADJUSTABLE ARMS if required	...	...	...	per pair			1	8	0
636	The Small Ilkley Couch (6 ft. × 1 ft. 10 in.) similar to above but having only four Legs	...	...	...	...			3	10	0
637	MATTRESSES, Horsehair	...	...	...	...			2	16	0
638	ARMS	...	...	...	per pair			0	14	0
639	Cane Lounge, used either as Chair or Couch	...	...	...	...			2	16	0
640	CUSHIONS, covered with Cretonne	...	...	...	...			1	0	0

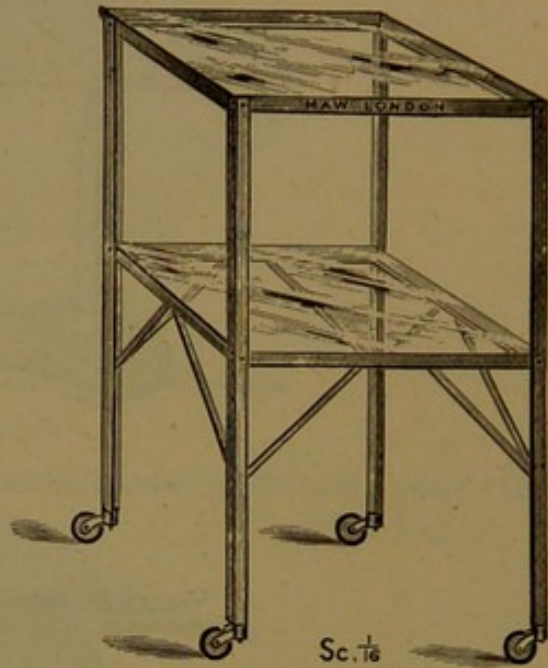
For other Patterns, see Special List.

SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*

DRESSING TABLES:—



Sc. $\frac{1}{16}$
Fig. 204 a.



Sc. $\frac{1}{16}$
Fig. 204 b.

No.	Description	Fig.	£	s.	d.
641	Aseptic Table, Brass and Plate Glass	Fig. 204 a ...	5	12	0
642	Ditto ditto ditto	Fig. 204 b ...	4	4	0

DRESSING WAGGONS:—

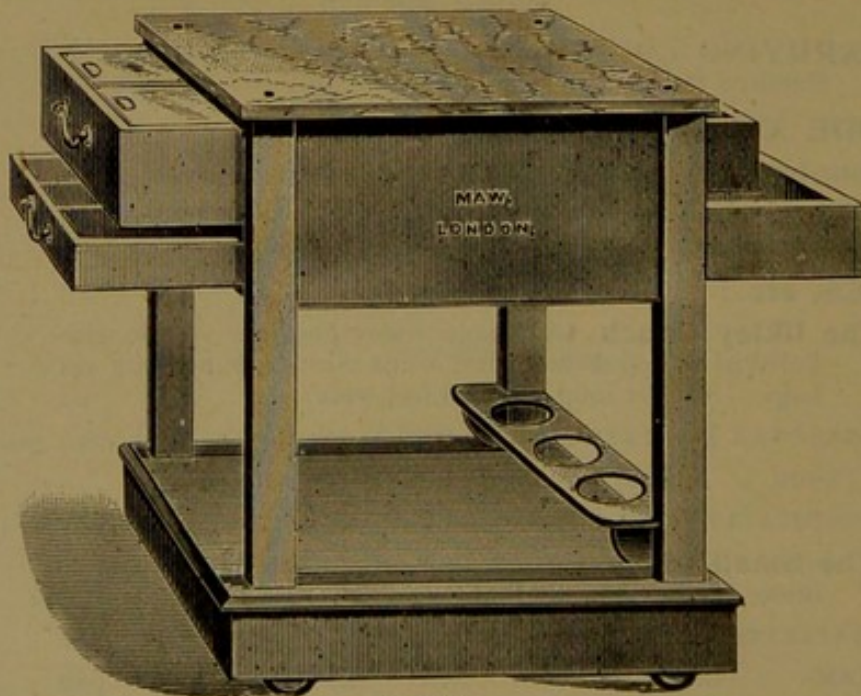


Fig. 205.

643	Great Ormond Street Pattern, Polished wood, with Marble Slab and Tin-lined Drawers.	Fig. 205. ...	8	8	0
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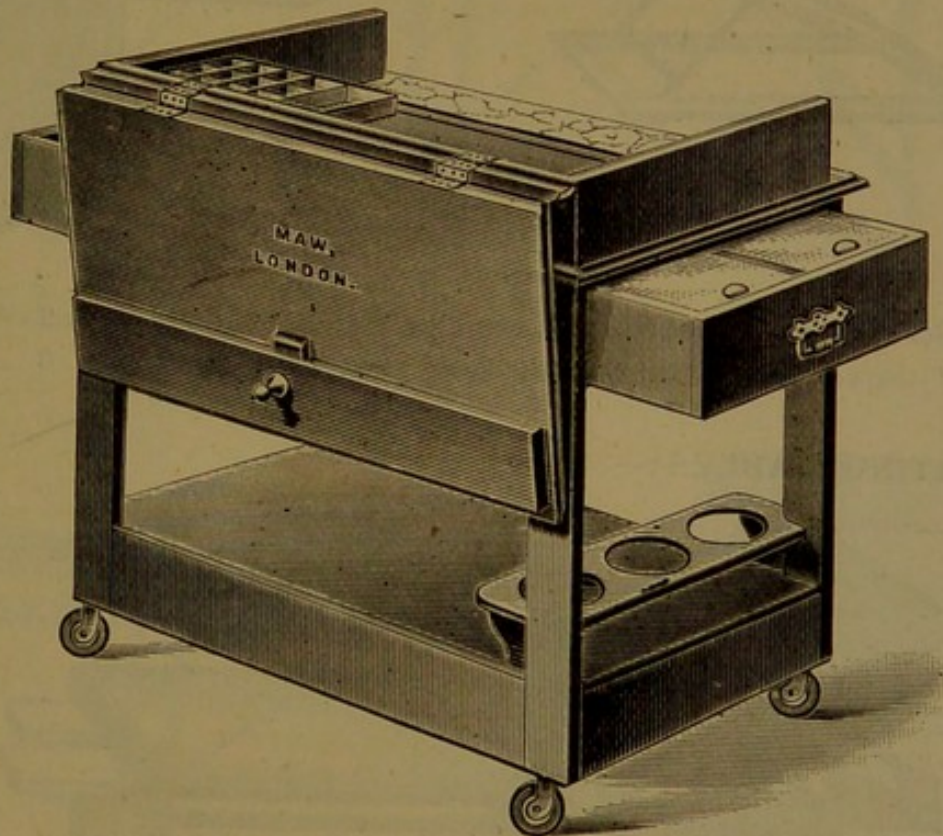
SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*DRESSING WAGGONS—*continued* :—

Fig. 206.

No.		£ s. d.
644	Polished Wood, with Marble Slab and Glass Shelf, having Metal Partitions for Tracheotomy Tubes, &c., and covered over with a Hinged Lid, as designed by Mr. T. H. Kellock, and used by him in the Diphtheria Wards at the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street	14 0 0

Sketches of the Waggon used at most of the Hospitals, both in London and the Provinces, may be obtained on application.

SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*

LEG RESTS:—

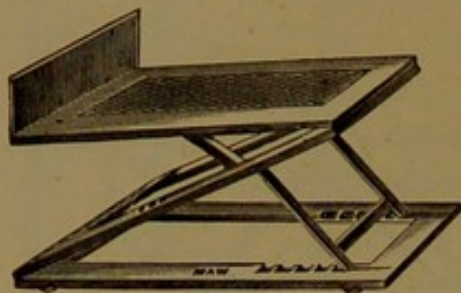


Fig. 207.

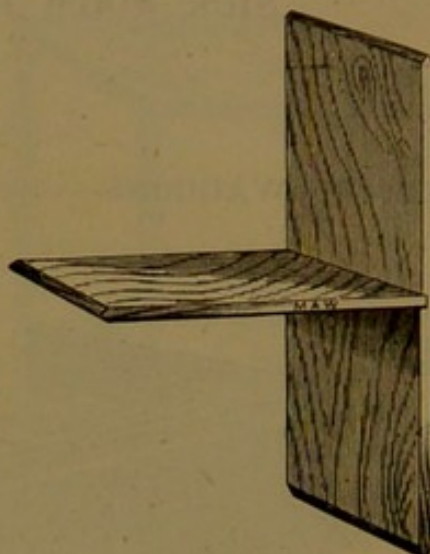


Fig. 208.

No.	Description	Fig.	£	s.	d.
645	Folding Rest of Polished Wood, with Cane Centre.	Fig. 207...	2	4	0
646	T-shaped Rest of Plain Polished Wood.	Fig. 208 ...	0	3	4

OPERATING TABLES:—

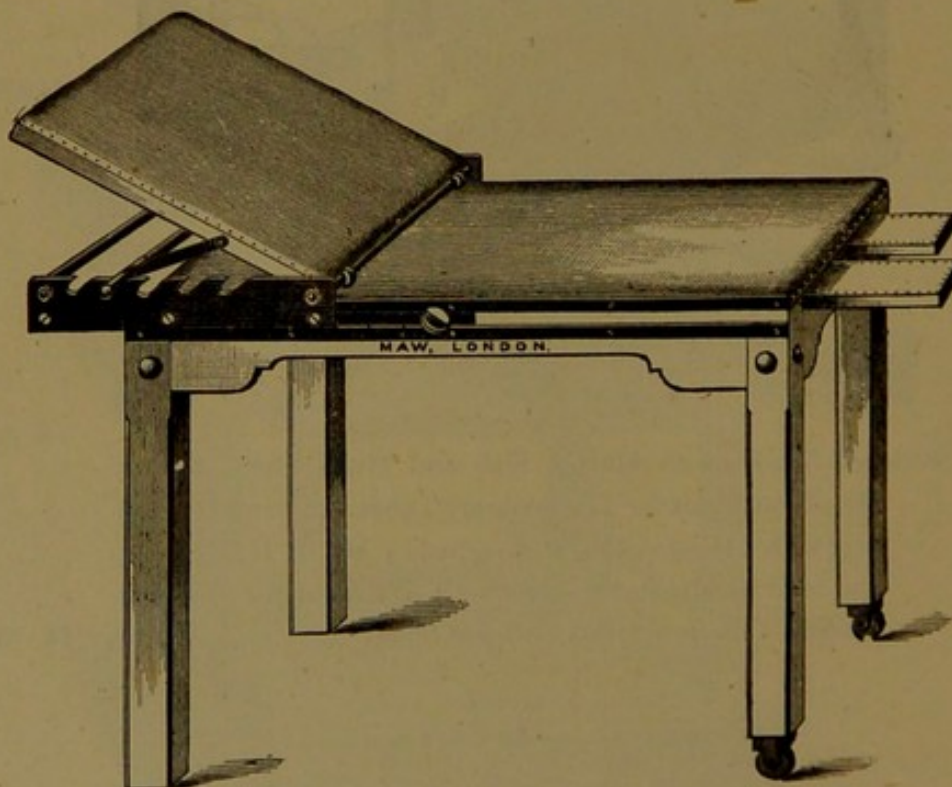


Fig. 209.

No.	Description	Fig.	£	s.	d.
647	The COTTAGE HOSPITAL TABLE, Covered with White Macintosh, Sliding and Adjustable Back, Strong White Enamelled Wood Frame.	Fig. 209 ...	14	0	0

SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*

OPERATING TABLES—*continued* :—

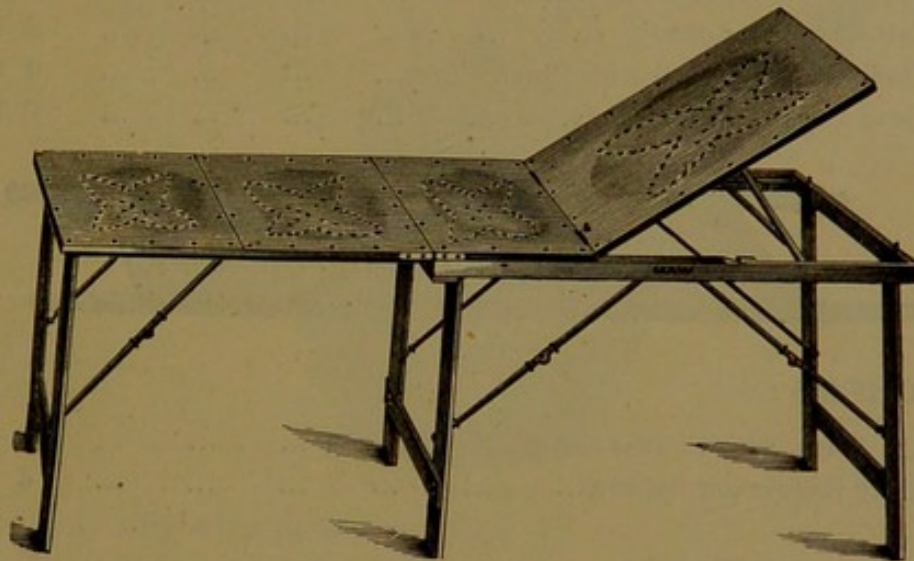


Fig. 210.

JESSETT'S TABLE, very light and portable; in every respect suitable for Operations in Private Houses. Fig. 210.

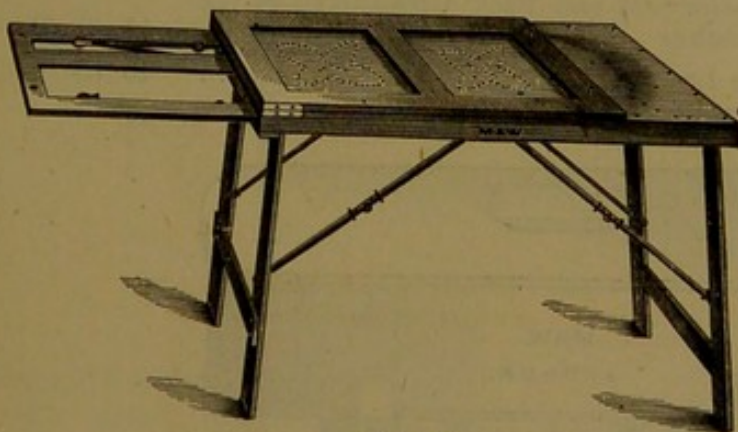


Fig. 211.

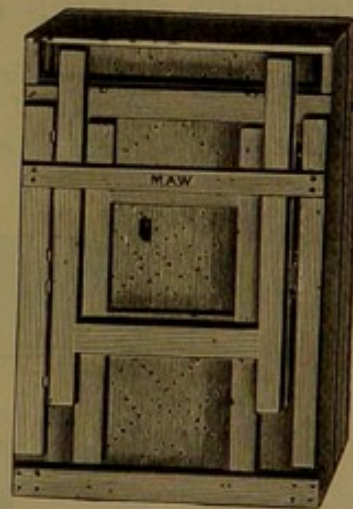


Fig. 212.

Fig. 211. Jessett's Table when not in use.

Fig. 212. Ditto folded up and ready for removal.

No.		£	s.	d.
648	Price of Table alone, with Cover	9	13	4

A variety of other patterns may be obtained on application.

READING STANDS :—

650	Brass Support to Stand on Floor, with Adjustable Walnut Desk	1	8	0
651	Brass Lamp and Reflector for ditto	0	16	8
652	Brass Support to fix on to Arm of Chair, with Walnut Desk...	1	8	0

SICK ROOM FURNITURE—*continued.*

SCREENS :—

No.						£	s.	d.
653	Four-fold, complete with Linen Cover ...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
654	Extra Cover for ditto ...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
655	Three-fold, complete with Linen Cover...	...	...	...	...	1	16	6
656	Extra Cover for ditto ...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0

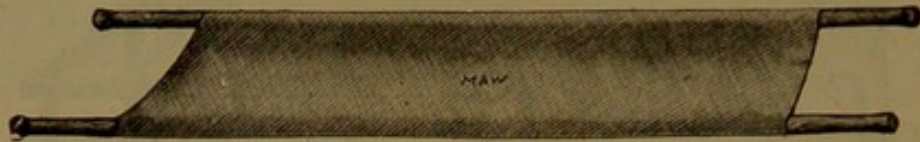


Fig. 213.

STRETCHERS :—

657	Ash Poles, with Canvas Covering. Fig. 213 ...	...	...	...	...	1	16	0
658	Army Regulation Pattern ...	...	...	...	...	4	4	0

WEIGHING MACHINES :—

659	CHAIR, Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut, Upholstered in Leather...	...	...	...	...	19	12	0
660	STAND, with Measuring Rod ...	...	...	...	...	10	13	4

WHEELED CHAIRS (Self-propelling) :—

663	Strong Armed Chair, with Seat and Back Upholstered in the Best American Leather ...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
664	Ditto, with Adjustable Leg Rest ...	...	...	...	...	15	13	4

See also page 170.



Fig. 214.

STERILISER, for Instruments, with Perforated Tray, Spirit Lamp and Adjustable Legs :—

665	Tin, 15½ in. long, 4½ in. wide, and 3 in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
666	„ 13 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 3 in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	0	16	8
667	Copper, 15½ in. long, 4½ in. wide, and 3 in. deep ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
668	„ 13 in. long, 4 in. wide, and 3 in. deep...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0

SICK ROOM KITCHEN REQUISITES, &c.

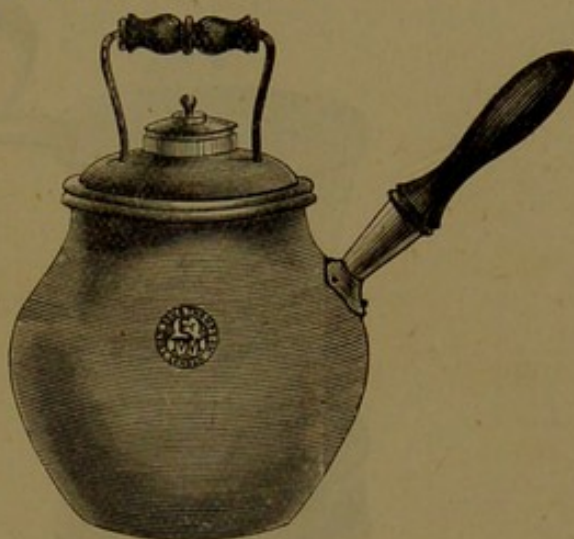


Fig. 215.

BEEF TEA APPARATUS (Fig. 215):—

No.		£	s.	d.	No.		£	s.	d.
669	Tin, for 1 lb. ...	0	10	8	673	Tin, for 3 lb. ...	0	13	4
670	„ „ 2 lb. ...	0	11	8	674	„ „ 4 lb. ...	0	13	4
671	Copper, for 1 lb. ...	1	2	8	675	Copper, for 3 lb. ...	1	13	4
672	„ „ 2 lb. ...	1	8	0	676	„ „ 4 lb. ...	2	0	0



Fig. 216.



Fig. 217.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS:—

677	Maw's "Prince of Wales," with Drop Point, Plated, in Case.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fig. 216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0
678	Plain Tap, with Curved Spout.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 8



Fig. 218.

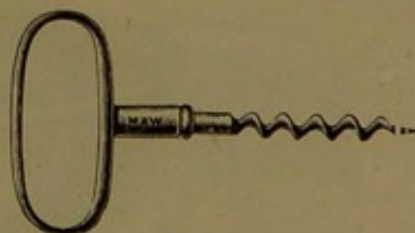


Fig. 219.

CORK SCREWS:—

679	Folding, Fig. 218, Nickel-plated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 4
680	„ „ Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 10
681	Straight, Fig. 219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0

SICK ROOM KITCHEN REQUISITES, &c.—*continued.*



ETNA Tin. Fig. 220 :—

No.		...	...
682	½ pint	...	...
683	1 pint	...	...

Fig. 220.

No.		...	...	s.	d.
684	1½ pints	...	...	3	0
685	2 pints	...	...	3	4



Fig. 221.

FOOD WARMERS—Fireproof China Jugs. Fig. 221 :—

No.		...	...	s.	d.
686	3 OZS.	...	...	0	7
687	5 OZS.	...	...	0	8
688	8 OZS.	...	...	0	10

No.		...	...	s.	d.
690	20 OZS.	...	...	1	6
691	44 OZS.	...	...	2	8



Fig. 222.

Fireproof China Saucepans. Fig. 222 :—

No.		...	...	s.	d.
692	3 OZS.	...	...	1	4
693	10 OZS.	...	...	1	8
694	18 OZS.	...	...	2	6

No.		...	...	s.	d.
695	24 OZS.	...	...	2	10
696	40 OZS.	...	...	3	8

SICK ROOM KITCHEN REQUISITES, &c.—*continued.*

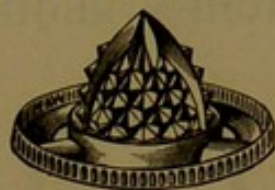


Fig. 223.

No.								s.	d.
697	LEMON JUICE EXTRACTOR.	Fig. 223.	Glass	...	...	...	...	0	4

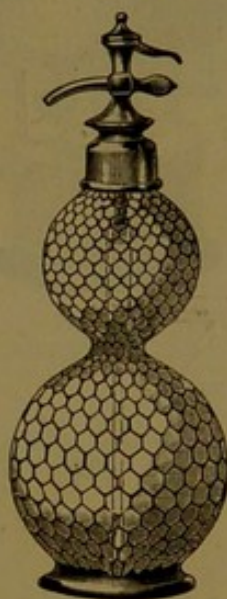


Fig. 224.

SELZOGENES (D. Fevre's). Fig. 224 :—

698	Wire Covered,	3 pints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
699	Ditto	5 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
700	Cane Covered,	3 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
701	Ditto	5 "

SELZOGENE POWDERS, in boxes of 10 each, per box :—

702	3 pints	1	9		703	5 pints	2	4
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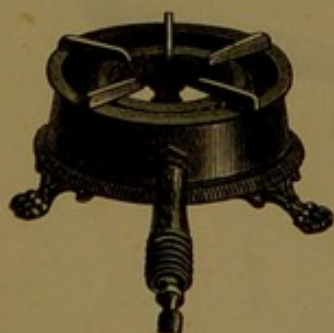


Fig. 225.

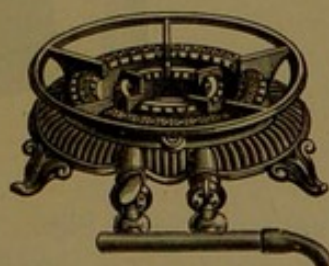


Fig. 226.

STOVES :—

705	Gas,	6½ by 4 in.,	Fig. 225,	with 3 ft. of India Rubber Tubing	...	5	4
706	Ditto,	8 by 3½ in.,	Fig. 226	" " " " " "	...	12	0

APPLIANCES, &c.

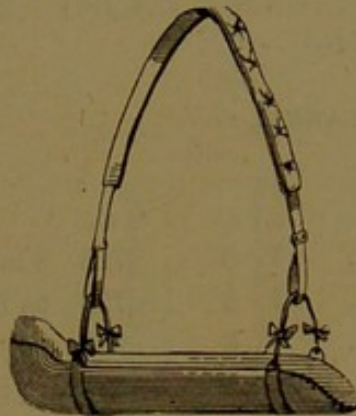


Fig. 229.

ARM SLINGS:—

No.						s.	d.
712	Leather, with Elbow.	Fig. 229, patent	...	...	...	15	6
713	„ „ „ „	„ „ plain	...	...	...	13	6
714	Wire Gauge with Elbow, covered with silk		...	...	...	18	8
715	„ „ „ „	„ „ alpaca	...	...	...	13	0

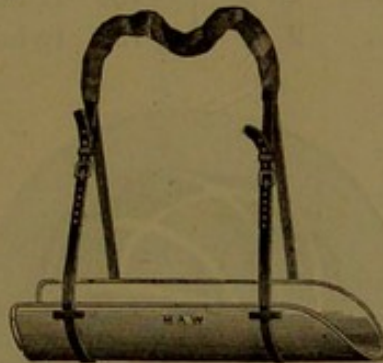


Fig. 229A

716	Leather, without Elbow.	Fig. 229A, patent	...	...	...	9	8
717	„ „ „ „	„ „ plain	...	...	...	9	0

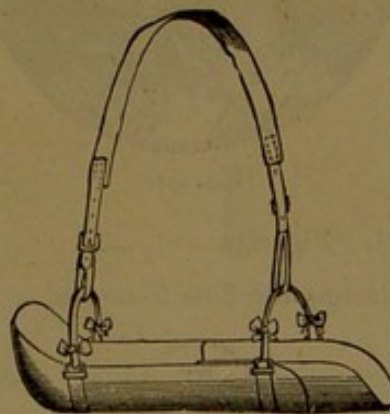


Fig. 230.

718	Leather, with Slide to Elongate.	Fig. 230, patent	...	...	...	18	8
719	„ „ „ „	„ „ plain...	...	...	...	17	9

APPLIANCES, &c.—*continued.*

CHEST PROTECTORS:—

CHAMOIS OR FLANNEL:—

SINGLE.					DOUBLE.				
No.				s. d.	No.				s. d.
720	8 in.	...	...	1 0	725	8 in.	...	...	2 2
721	9½ in.	...	...	1 3	726	9½ in.	...	...	2 9
722	10½ in.	...	...	1 6	727	10½ in.	...	...	3 6
723	12 in.	...	...	1 8	728	12 in.	...	...	4 3
724	13 in.	...	...	2 2	729	13 in.	...	...	5 3

FELT, SCARLET, WHITE OR NATURAL UNDYED WOOL:—

SINGLE.					DOUBLE.				
No.				s. d.	No.				s. d.
730	8 in.	...	...	0 10	735	8 in.	...	...	1 10
731	9½ in.	...	...	1 0	736	9½ in.	...	...	2 6
732	10½ in.	...	...	1 2	737	10½ in.	...	...	3 0
733	12 in.	...	...	1 8	738	12 in.	...	...	3 8
734	13 in.	...	...	2 2	739	13 in.	...	...	5 0



Fig. 231.

740	EAR CAPS (Claxton's).	Fig. 231	...	...	...	per pair	3 10
741	EAR MUFFS, for protecting the Ears from cold...			1 0



Fig. 232.

742	EAR PADS and Springs for Out-growing Ears.	Fig. 232.					6 0
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APPLIANCES, &c.—*continued.*

CRUTCHES:—



Fig. 233.



Fig. 234.

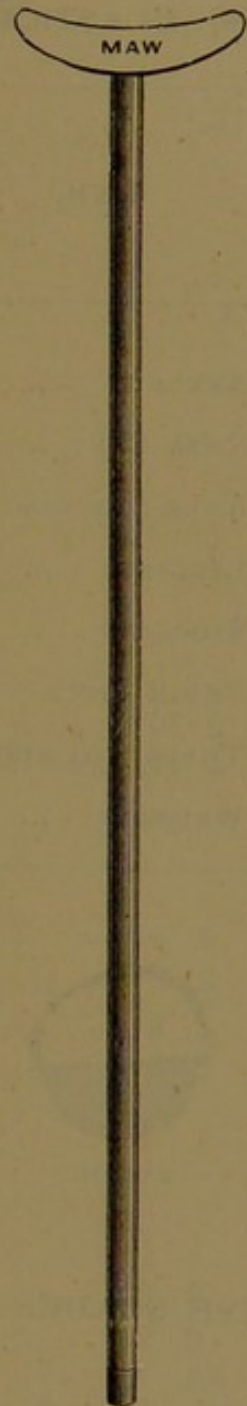


Fig. 235.

No.	Description	Fig.	£	s.	d.
743	Double, with Spring, Polished natural Colour.	Fig. 233,			
		per pair	2	16	0
744	Double, without Spring, Stained Black.	Fig. 234			
		„	1	3	6
745	Single, with Leather Covered Cushion, Stained Black.	Fig. 235,			
		per pair	0	10	0

APPLIANCES, &c.—*continued.*

No.
746 ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c., to draw on:—

EACH.	SILK.				THREAD.			
	Superfine	Stout.	Ordinary Quality.	Pearl.	Superfine	Stout.	Ordinary Quality.	Drab.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ANKLET	8 0	5 0	3 8	3 4	4 4	3 0	2 6	2 0
KNEE CAP	8 6	5 0	4 4	3 6	5 0	3 0	2 8	2 2
KNEE STOCKING ...	21 4	12 8	10 8	—	11 4	7 4	6 4	—
LEGGING	9 0	5 8	5 0	3 6	5 0	3 8	3 0	2 6
STOCKING	13 0	7 8	6 0	5 0	6 4	4 4	3 8	3 0
THIGH PIECE	8 4	6 3	4 8	—	5 8	3 8	3 0	—
THIGH STOCKING ...	28 0	18 8	15 0	—	14 8	10 4	9 0	—
WRISTLET	—	—	1 6	—	—	—	1 2	—



Fig. 236.



Fig. 237.



Fig. 238.



Fig. 239.

EYE SHADES:—

No.								s. d.
747	Plain, Single.	Fig. 236	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
748	Ditto, Double	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9
749	Concave.	Fig. 237	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
750	Harrison's, Single.	Fig. 238	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
751	Ditto Double	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9
752	Symetrique Pith Shade, Single	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6
753	Reading Shade, Double.	Fig. 239	...	...	...	...	...	0 9

APPLIANCES, &c.—*continued.*

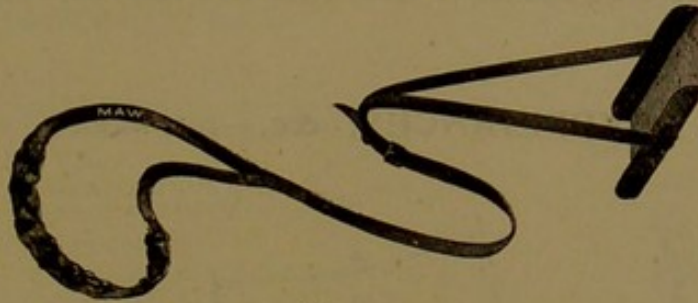


Fig. 240.

FOOT SLING:—

No.						s.	d.
754	With Leather Supporting Strap.	Fig. 240...	...	...	...	17	8

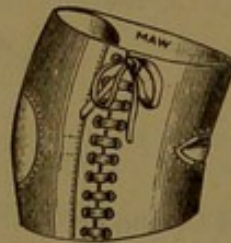


Fig. 241.

KNEE CAPS:—

755	Laced, Elastic Web and Moleskin	...	...	...	...	19	6
756	Ditto ditto with Steel side supports, to prevent lateral movement	...	...	...	...	33	4

SAYE'S ELASTIC WOOL VESTS:—

No.				s.	d.	No.				s.	d.
757	17½ in.	...	...	3	2	761	23 in.	...	...	4	8
758	18 in.	...	...	3	6	762	24¼ in.	...	...	5	3
759	20 in.	...	...	4	0	763	25¼ in.	...	...	5	8
760	21½ in.	...	...	4	4	764	30 in.	...	...	6	0

Measurement taken round the Chest.

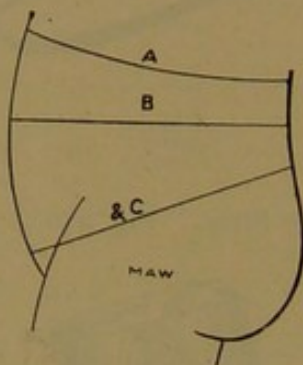
UMBILICAL BELTS, for Infants:—

765	Elastic, to Lace behind, with Rubber Pad, Narrow	...	...	1	4
766	„ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ Broad	...	...	2	6
767	„ „ „ draw on	...	...	2	0
768	India Rubber, to draw on	...	...	1	2

ABDOMINAL BELTS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, CHEST EXPANDERS, CORSETS, LEG IRONS, SPINAL SUPPORTS, SPLINTS OF ALL KINDS, TRUSSES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF APPLIANCE, ARE EITHER KEPT IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

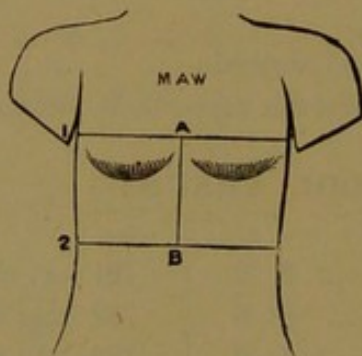
Drawings and Prices of the above may be obtained on application.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENTS.

APPLIANCES, &c.—*continued.*

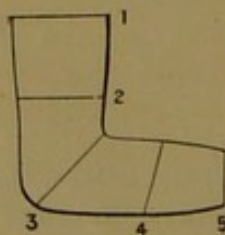
ABDOMINAL BELTS:—

Circumference at A, B and C, and depth from A to C (in front)



BREAST SUPPORT:—

Circumference at A and B. If braces over the shoulders are required give length from middle of scapula, over one or other shoulder, to A.



ELBOW CAP:—

Circumference at 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and length, measured on the outer side of the arm, from 1 to 3 and 3 to 5.

DIRECTIONS FOR MEASUREMENTS—*continued.*

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c. :—

ANKLET—

Circumference at E N and T.
Length from E to S, and S to T.

KNEE CAP—

Circumference at A B and C
Length from A to C.

KNEE STOCKING—

Circumference at A B C D E S N and T.
Length A to C, C to S, and T to S.

LEGGING—

Circumference at C D and E.
Length from C to E.

STOCKING—

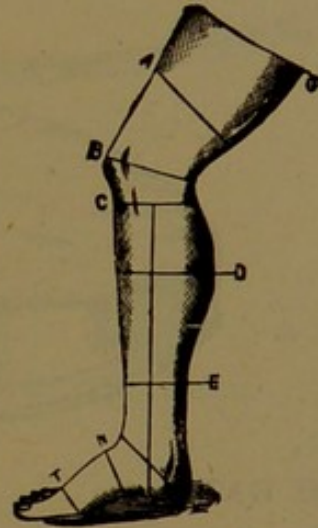
Circumference at C D E S N and T.
Length from C to S, and T to S.

THIGH PIECE—

Circumference at O and A.
Length from O to A.

THIGH STOCKING—

Circumference at O A B C D E S N and T.
Length from O to A, A to C, and C to S.



These Measurements should be taken on first rising in the morning, not too tightly, and not over the Stocking. Full expansion is always allowed for, unless specially ordered to the contrary.

NOTE.—Special Sizes, *i.e.*, those not corresponding to Stock Sizes, are made to order at an extra charge.

TRUSSES :—

Femoral, Inginal and Scrotal. Circumference of Pelvis, one inch below the crest of the Ilium. State what kind of Truss is required, and whether Right, Left, or Double.

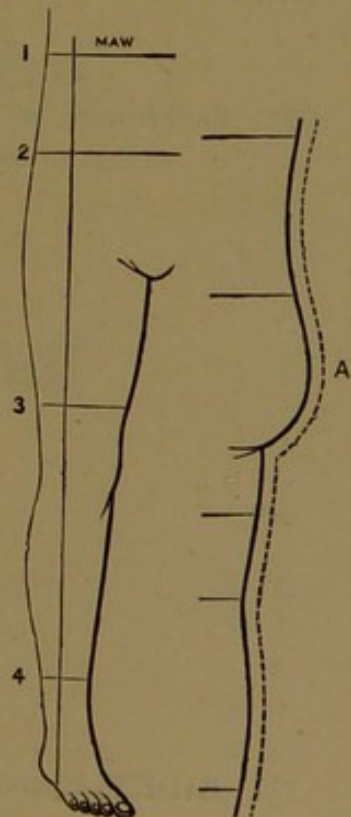
THOMAS' HIP SPLINT :—

Circumference of Chest	...	...	...	1
Ditto Pelvis	...	...	...	2
Ditto Thigh	...	...	...	3
Ditto Ankle	...	...	...	4
Length from middle of Scapula to Thigh...	...	...	...	1-3
Ditto Thigh to Ankle	...	...	...	3-4

Also send a tracing of the curves of the Back and Buttocks, as A.

Messrs. S. MAW, SON & THOMPSON have convenient Waiting and Fitting Rooms at their premises in Aldersgate Street.

Experienced Assistants, Male and Female, are daily in attendance at the above Rooms between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Saturdays excepted), and can be sent to any part of the United Kingdom at 24 hours' notice, for the purpose of taking Measurements, or fitting Appliances, for which an extra fee is charged.



ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED BATHS,
CATHETERS, &c.

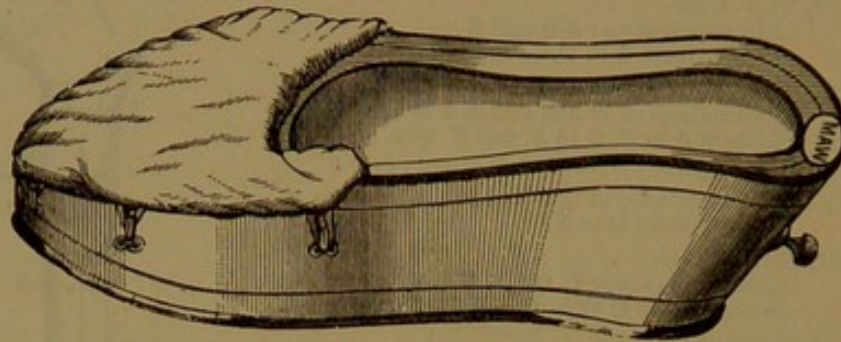


Fig. 242.

BED BATHS :—

No.								s.	d.
769	Tin Japanned, Small.	Fig. 242	...	...	...	...	...	13	6
770	„ „ Large.	„	...	...	...	...	...	16	0

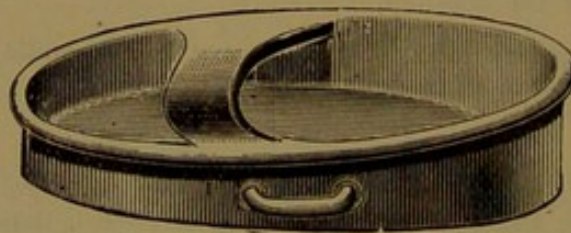


Fig. 243.

771	Earthenware, with Cross-bar to sit upon.	Fig. 243.	Constructed so that no water can flow along the patient's back into the bed	10	0
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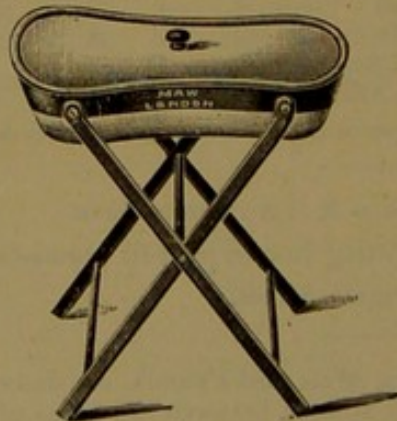


Fig. 244.

772	BIDET, Enamelled Iron on Folding Iron Stand.	Fig. 244	...	28	0
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ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED BATHS, CATHETERS, &c.

—continued.

CATHETERS—continued:—

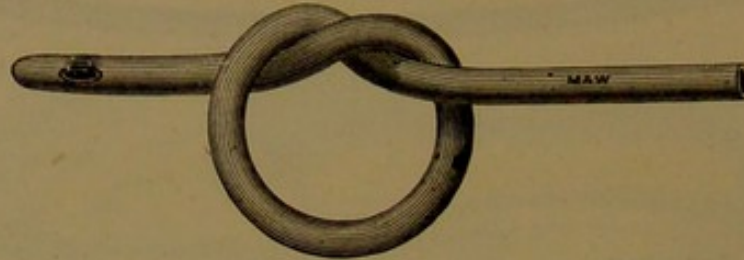


Fig. 251.

No.							s.	d.
787	India Rubber,	Maw's,	with Aseptic Eye.	Fig. 251	...	...	1	4
788	"	"	"	"	and Funnel End	...	1	8

DOUCHES (see pages 86 & 87).

GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES:—

789	Adults	...	...	...	...	per Box of Twelve	1	0
790	Children's	...	...	...	...	" "	0	9



Fig. 252.

GLYCERINE SYRINGES (1 Drachm):—

792	Celluloid	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
793	Vulcanite	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
794	Vulcanite, with Glass Barrel	...	...	...	...	...	1	0
795	"	"	"	best	...	...	1	10



Fig. 253.

RECTAL OINTMENT INTRODUCERS:—

796	Allingham's.	Fig. 253.	Vulcanite...	...	...	...	5	4
797	"	"	Boxwood ...	...	...	...	2	8
798	Ryalls'	"	Vulcanite...	...	...	...	2	8
798A	Gould's...	...	Boxwood...	...	...	...	3	4

ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED BATHS, CATHETERS, &c.

—continued.



Fig. 254.



Fig. 255.

RECTAL TUBES:—

No.							s.	d.
799	Gum Elastic.	Adaptable to any Enema.	Fig. 254	...	...	...	0	7
800	"	"	Fig. 255	...	...	...	0	7
801	"	Long, with Funnel End (O'Beirn's)...		...	...	...	5	0



Fig. 256.



Fig. 257.

802	Soft Rubber.	Fig. 256	...	...	...	...	0	6
808	"	Fig. 257	...	...	...	...	1	2



Fig. 258.

SYRINGES—Rectal and Vaginal:—

BALL NOZZLE. Fig. 258:—

804	Best Grey Rubber Bulb, with Vaginal and Rectal Ebonite Tubes, in Imitation Leather Box	...	...	...	...	...	6	0
805	Red Rubber, Black Enamelled, Seamless ditto, in Black Box	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
806	Pipe only for above	...	...	...	...	...	2	6

ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED BATHS, CATHETERS, &c.

—continued.

SYRINGES, Rectal and Vaginal—continued:—

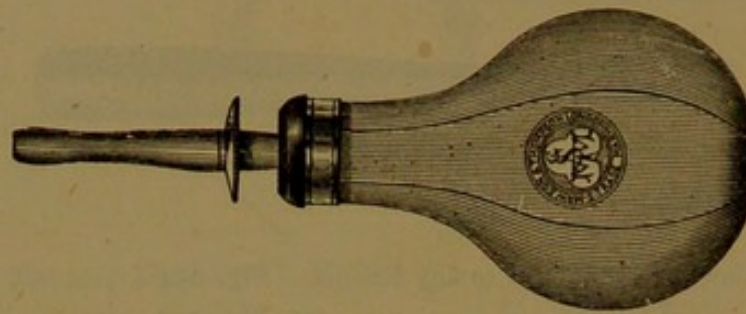


Fig. 259.

BOTTLE SYRINGE, India-rubber, with Bone Rectal Pipe. Fig. 259:—

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
807	2 oz.	2	2	809	6 oz.	3	4
808	4 oz.	2	10	810	10 oz.	4	3

DITTO, with Gum Elastic Pipe:—

811	2 oz.	2	6	813	6 oz.	3	8
812	4 oz.	3	3	814	10 oz.	4	8

The above can be fitted with Vagina Pipes instead of Rectum Pipes at an extra cost of 8d. each.

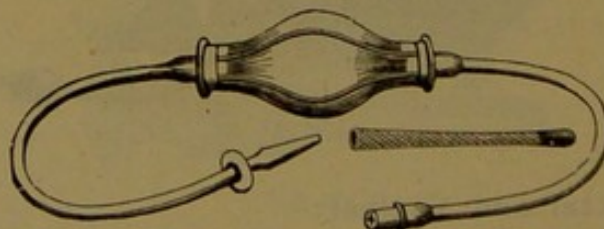


Fig. 260.

HIGGINSON'S, complete with Rectal and Vaginal Pipes, etc.:—

815	Maw's "Household," white enamelled.	Fig. 260	...	...	2	8
816	Maw's "Family," black	...	...	...	3	4

ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED BATHS, CATHETERS, &c.

—continued.

SYRINGES, Rectal and Vaginal—continued:—

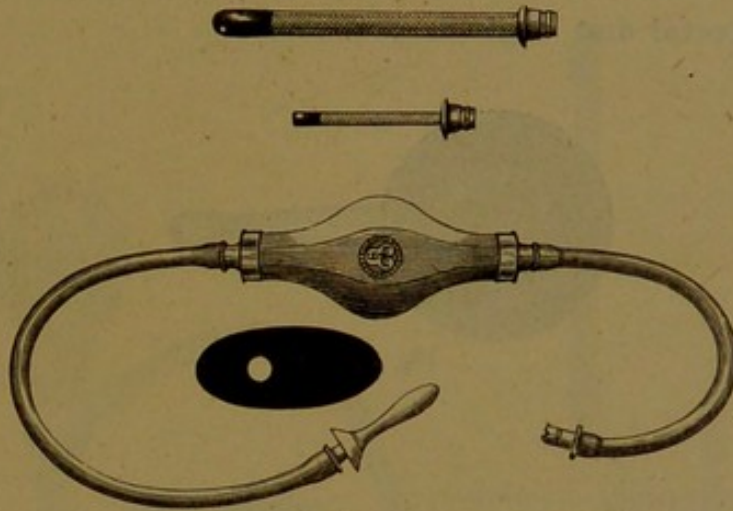


Fig. 261.

HIGGINSON'S—continued:—

No.		s.	d.
817	Maw's Disconnecting, in Four Shades of Colour, in Cedar Box ...	3	0
818	Ditto, Arabesque Rubber, in Oval Boxes	4	0
819	Maw's "No. 11," Moulded	4	0
820	Maw's "Seamless," of very superior quality	4	6

Each of the above are fitted with Vaginal Tube, Short Rectal Tube, and Leather Shield.

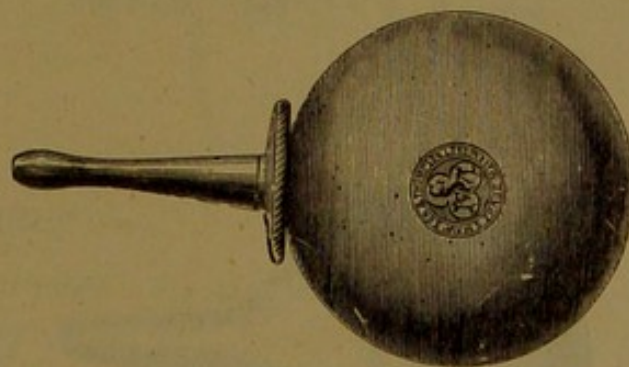


Fig. 262.

RUBBER BALL SYRINGES:—

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
821	With Bone Tube, 1 oz.	1	6	826	With Elastic Gum Tube		
822	„ „ „ 2 ozs.	1	8		3 ozs.	2	4
823	„ „ „ 3 ozs.	2	0	827	With Soft Elastic Gum		
824	With Elastic Gum Tube,				Tube for Infants,		
	1 oz.	1	8		1 oz.	2	0
825	Ditto 2 ozs.	2	0	828	Ditto 2 ozs.	2	6
				829	Ditto 3 ozs.	2	8

ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED BATHS, CATHETERS, &c.

—continued.

SYRINGES, Rectal and Vaginal—continued:—

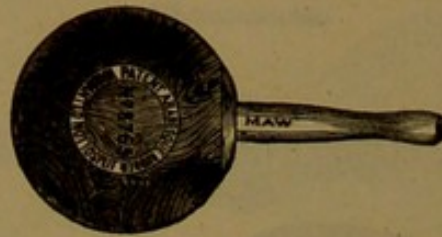


Fig. 263.

RUBBER BALL SYRINGES—continued.

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
830	With Vulcanite Mount and Tube ... 1 oz.	2	0	838	Arabesque, with Bone Tube. Fig. 263. 6 ozs. ...	3	4
831	Ditto 2 ozs.	2	4	839	Ditto 8 ozs.	4	0
832	Ditto 3 ozs.	2	8	840	Arabesque, with Elastic Gum Tube, 1 oz. ...	2	0
833	Ditto 6 ozs.	4	2	841	Ditto 2 ozs.	2	6
834	Ditto 8 ozs.	4	6	842	Ditto 3 ozs.	2	9
835	Arabesque, with Bone Tube. Fig. 263. 1 oz.	1	8	843	Ditto 6 ozs.	3	8
836	Ditto 2 ozs.	2	1	844	Ditto 8 ozs.	4	4
837	Ditto 3 ozs.	2	5				

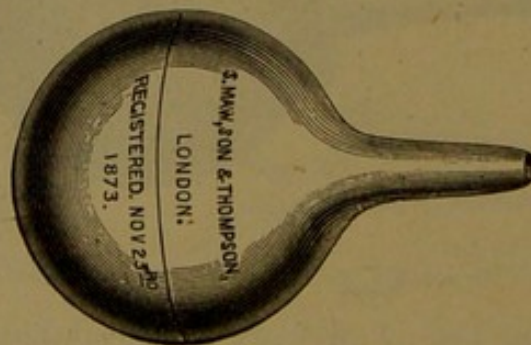


Fig. 264.

845	Soft Rubber Ball and Tube in one piece, for Infants, small ...	1	0
846	„ „ „ „ „ „ large ...	1	2

ENEMATA, VAGINAL DOUCHES, BED-BATHS, CATHETERS, &c.

—continued.

SYRINGES, Rectal and Vaginal—continued :—

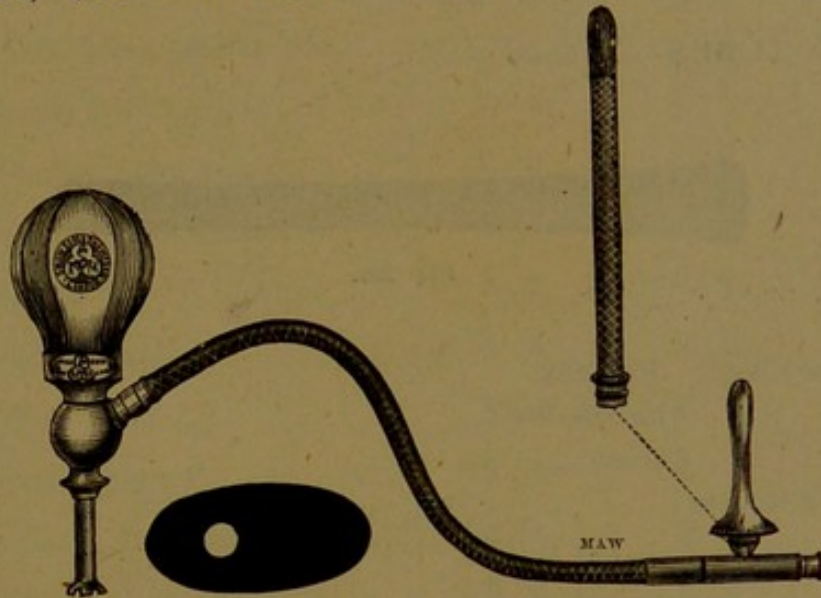


Fig. 265.

No.							s.	d.
847	KENNEDY'S BRASS.	Fig. 265	...	...	...	...	12	8
848	Ditto,	with Revolving Joint	21	6

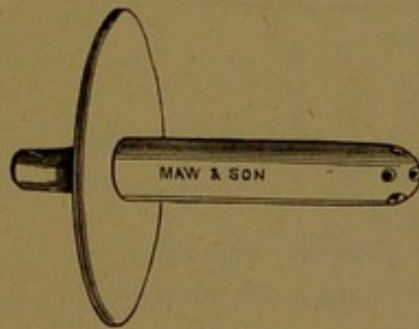


Fig. 266.

VAGINAL TUBES :—

849	Bone,	with Shield.	Fig. 266	1	2
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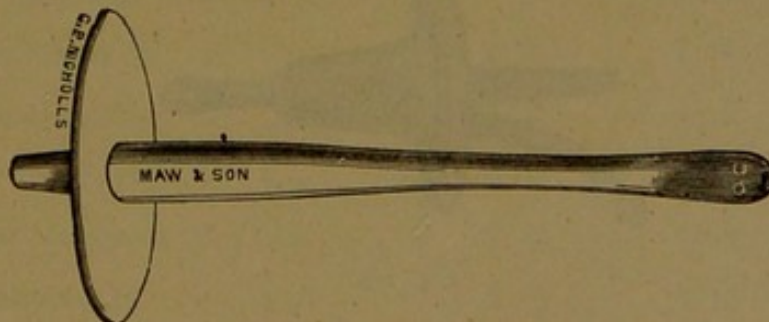


Fig. 267.

850	Gum Elastic,	with Bone Shield.	Fig. 267...	1	4
-----	--------------	-------------------	-------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS, BANDAGES, &c.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS:—

	In Paper Parcels.	In Cardboard Boxes.	In Sealed Tins.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gauze (36 in. wide), per doz. yds.			
Boracic, 25%	2 4	2 8	3 0
Carbolised, Bleached, 5% ...	2 8	3 0	3 4
Ditto Unbleached, 5% ...	2 3	2 8	3 0
Cyanide, 3%	3 2	3 6	3 10
Iodoform, 10%	5 4	5 8	6 0
Ditto 20%	8 0	8 4	8 8
Sal Alembroth, 1%	2 4	2 8	3 0
Sublimate, Bleached, $\frac{1}{4}$ % ...	2 4	2 8	3 0
Ditto Unbleached, $\frac{1}{4}$ % ...	2 0	2 4	2 8
Green Protective (22 ins. wide)			
Carbolised per yd.	—	3 4	—
Lint , per lb. :—			
Boracic, 45%	2 0	2 4	2 8
Carbolised, 5%	2 8	3 0	3 4
Cyanide, 3%	4 6	4 10	5 2
Iodoform, 10%	6 8	7 0	7 4
Sal Alembroth, 2%	2 10	3 2	3 6
Sublimate, $\frac{1}{4}$ %	2 8	3 0	3 4
Wools , per lb. :—			
Boracic, 45%	1 10	2 2	2 6
Carbolised, 5%	2 0	2 4	2 8
Cyanide, 3%	3 8	4 0	4 3
Iodoform, 10%	6 0	6 4	6 8
Sal Alembroth, 2%	2 0	2 4	2 8
Salicylic, 4%	2 4	2 8	3 0
Sublimate, $\frac{1}{4}$ %	1 10	2 2	2 6

In Packets of 4 ozs., 2d. per lb.; 2 ozs., 4d. per lb.; 1 oz., 6d. per lb. extra.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS, BANDAGES, &c.—*continued.*

BANDAGES:—

	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
ANTISEPTIC (about 6 yards long)—							
Alembroth Cloth ...per doz.	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 8	s. d. 5 4	s. d. 6 6	s. d. 7 4
Ditto Gauze... „	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 3	2 6	3 0	3 6
Carbolised Gauze... „	1 3	1 6	1 10	2 0	2 3	2 8	3 2

	Width.	3 yds.	4 yds.	6 yds.	9 yds.
CALICO, Bleached, per box of 1 doz. :—		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	1 in.	1 0	—	—	—
	1½ in.	1 2	—	—	—
	2 in.	1 10	2 4	3 8	—
	2½ in.	2 2	2 10	4 3	6 8
	3 in.	2 6	3 4	4 6	7 4
	4 in.	3 4	4 8	7 0	10 8
CALICO, Unbleached, per box of 1 doz. :—	6 in.	5 0	6 6	10 0	14 8
	2½ in.	2 4	3 0	4 6	6 8
	3 in.	2 8	3 8	5 4	8 8
	4 in.	3 8	4 6	6 8	—
CALICO, Unbleached, for Hospitals, in boxes of 1 doz., per doz. boxes :—	6 in.	5 4	7 2	10 8	—
	2½ in.	17 4	24 0	34 0	—
	3½ in.	23 0	31 0	53 4	—
	4 in.	28 0	36 0	53 4	—

	2 in.	2½ in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	6 in.
DOMETTE, 6 yds., per box of 1 doz. :—	s. d. —	s. d. 6 0	s. d. 7 8	s. d. —	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 16 0
ELASTIC COTTON NET, per doz. yds., in box :—	2 8	2 10	3 4	4 0	4 4	—
FLANNEL, 6 yds., per box :—	—	—	8 8 6 in box	—	—	8 8 3 in box
MUSLIN, for Plaster of Paris, per box of 1 doz. :—	—	5 0	6 0	—	8 0	—
WATER DRESSING, Bleached per box of 1 doz. :—	2 6	2 10	3 4	—	—	—
Ditto, Unbleached, per box of 1 doz. :—	2 0	2 6	2 10	—	—	—
WATER DRESSING (“Ambulance”), Bleached, per box of 1 doz. :—	2 6	2 10	3 4	—	—	—
Ditto, Unbleached, per box of 1 doz. :—	2 0	2 6	2 10	—	—	—
Triangular Bandages, Esmarch's, per doz.	—	—	—	—	—	5 8

SUNDRIES FOR DRESSING.

	s.	d.
GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE, 18 in. by 12 in., in cardboard box	0	4
Ditto Double Quantity ,, ,,	0	8
JACONET, Double Texture, 44 in. wide per yd.	3	0
Ditto Single Texture (Yellow), 44 in. wide ,,	2	6
Ditto ditto (Drab) ,, ,, ,,	2	6
Ditto ditto (Pink) ,, ,, ,,	2	8
LINT, Hand-made, No. 6, Superior per lb.	6	8
Maw's No. 1, Hospital Quality ,,	1	8
Maw's Superior, Surgeon's ,,	2	8
Ditto, in 1-oz. and 2-oz. boxes... .. per doz. boxes 3/4 &	6	0
Taylor's Superior AI Flax, Absorbent per lb.	4	0
MARINE LINT (Carded Oakum) ,,	1	4
OILED SILK, 45 in. wide, in 1-yd. boxes per box	5	0
Ditto ditto 1/2-yd. ,, ,,	2	10
PEAT MOSS per lb.	1	8
Ditto in Tissue ,,	2	0
PINS, Maw's Steel Safety per box of 1 dozen	0	10
PLASTER OF PARIS, in tins 7 lbs., 2/6; 14 lbs.	4	0
PLASTER OF PARIS BANDAGES, in tins 1, 1/-; 6, 5/4; 12, 10/8; 24	21	6

STRAPPING:—

Hospital Quality on Brown Holland per doz. yds.	7	0
Emplast: Roborans on Swansdown ,, 1/2 doz. ,,	9	6
Hare-lip Strapping (Mead's Rubber Plaster), 7 in. wide, in tins, per yd.	1	4
Mead's Rubber Adhesive Plaster on Reels:—		

1/4 in. ... 1/2	1 in. ... 1/8	2 1/2 in. ... 2/8
3/8 in. ... 1/6	1 1/2 in. ... 2/0	3 in. ... 3/3
1/2 in. ... 1/8	2 in. ... 2/8	

Leslie's Tape Plasters (*see page 179.*)

SPONGES for Operations:—

No.					
861	Carbolised, in Glass Bottles with Screw Tops, containing 1 doz...				3 8
862	Sponges, Best Turkey, Small... ..			per doz.	20 0
863	SPONGIO-PILINE			per yd.	16 0
864	SWABS OF ABSORBENT WOOL, wrapped in Gauze			per doz.	0 8
865	TOW			per lb., 6d., 11d. and	1 2
866	Ditto, Carbolised (Maw's) ... ..			...per lb.	0 8
867	Ditto, Tarred			,,	0 8
868	WOOD WOOL			,,	1 6
869	WOOD WOOL WADDING			,,	2 0
870	WOOL, Absorbent			3 qualities, per lb., 1/2, 1/4 &	2 3
871	Ditto ditto in Rolled Sheets ... ..			... per lb.	1 7

ACCOUCHEMENT REQUISITES.

ACCOUCHEMENT WOOL SHEETS, Antiseptic:—

								s.	d.
872	48 in. by 36 in.,	covered with Gauze	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
873	"	covered with Cotton Net	...	...	...	...	...	5	0
874	30 in. by 27 in.,	covered with Gauze	...	...	...	...	...	2	0
875	"	covered with Cotton Net	...	...	...	...	...	4	0

ANTISEPTIC TOWELS, for Ladies, in packets of one dozen, with Waistband:—

No.									
876	Large	...	...	...	...	...	per packet	2	3
877	Medium	...	...	...	...	...	" "	1	8
878	Small	...	...	...	...	...	" "	1	6

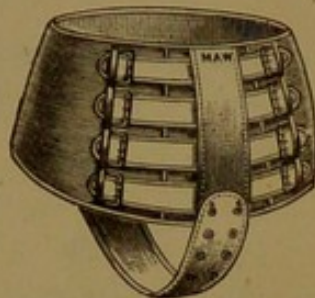


Fig. 273.

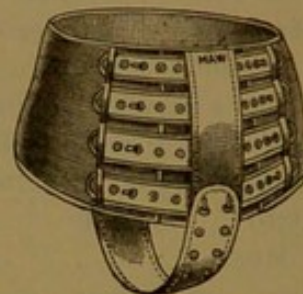


Fig. 274.

BINDERS:—

878A	Maw's Antiseptic, 54 in. by 18 in.	...	3	4
879	Stout Linen, with Buckle Fastenings.			
	Fig. 273	...	6	0
880	Ditto, ditto Best	...	8	0
881	Ditto, with Hook Fastenings.	Fig. 274	6	0
882	Ditto, ditto, Best	...	8	0
883	Stout Linen, for Pelvis and Abdomen, with Buckle Fastenings.	Fig. 275	10	0

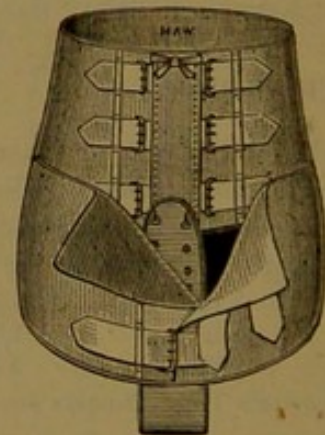


Fig. 275.

ANTISEPTIC ACCOUCHEMENT SET, MAW'S, containing:—

Antiseptic Accouchement Sheet, 36 in. by 42 in.

30 in. by 27 in.

Antiseptic Binder, 54 by 18 in.

1 Doz. Antiseptic Towels, Large Size, with Waistband

Medium Size "

1 Doz. Antiseptic Napkins for Infant.

1 Box of Fuller's Earth.

1 Box of Violet Powder, with Puff.

1 Bottle Tabloids of Perchloride of Mercury.

1 Bottle of Maw's Carbolized Petroleum Jelly.

*1 Cake of Maw's Carbolic Soap.

1 Skein of Accouchement Thread.

1 Doz. Safety Pins.

1 1/2 Doz. Straight Steel Pins for fastening the Binder.

1 Macintosh Sheet, Double Faced, 60 in. by 36 in., for the Bed.

*1 " " Single " 60 in. by 36 in., for the Floor.

*1 Packet of Antiseptic Dressings for the Cord.

Complete, in strong Cardboard Box	...	...	...	...	33	4
Ditto, without articles marked (*)	...	...	...	...	28	0

ACCOUCHEMENT REQUISITES, &c.—*continued.*



Fig. 280.

No.					s.	d.
890	EYE SYRINGE, for Infants.	Fig. 280	...	...	0	8



Fig. 281.

FEEDING BOTTLES:—

891	The "Alexandra," with Screw Glass Stopper	...	...	...	0	6
892	" " " " " " best...	...	1/-	&	1	6
893	Boat-shaped Bottle, with Screw Glass Stopper	...	...	...	0	6
894	" " " " " " best...	...	...	...	1	0

FOOD WARMERS, Grout's Patent:—

895	A. Crimson Cloth Cover, for 2 Maw's Alexandra Feeding Bottles	12	0
896	" " " " 3 " " " "	14	0
897	B. Tin Cover, Japanned, for 2 " " " "	18	6
898	" " " " 3 " " " "	21	0

MACINTOSH SHEETING:—

899	36 in. wide, Single Texture	...	...	per yd.	1	10
900	" " " " superior quality	...	"		2	10
901	54 in. " " " "	...	"		4	3

See also page 105.

902	NAPKINS, Antiseptic, for Infants, Triangular, composed of Soft Wool enclosed in Gauze	per doz.	3	4
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ACCOUCHEMENT REQUISITES, &c.—*continued.*



Fig. 282.

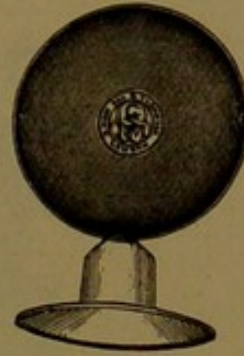


Fig. 283.

NIPPLE DRAWERS:—

No.		Fig.	s.	d.
903	Rubber Suction Ball, with Ebony Shield.	282	...	...	2	0
904	Ditto, with Glass Shield.	283...	...	...	2	0

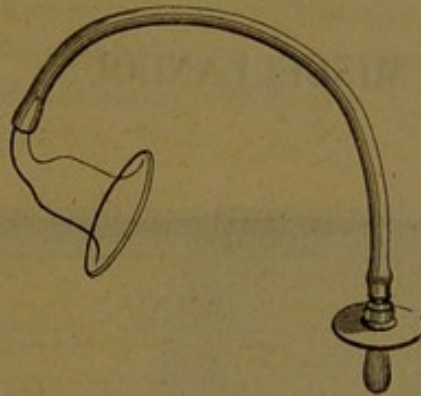


Fig. 284.

NIPPLE SHIELDS:--

905	Glass, with Teat and India Rubber Tubing.	Fig. 284	0	9
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Fig. 285.



Fig. 286.



Fig. 287.

906	India Rubber.	Fig. 285	4d. and 0	9
907	Glass.	Fig. 286.	Small, with India Rubber Teat	0	6
908	"	"	Large " " " "	...	...	0	6
909	"	Fig. 287.	With India Rubber Tube and Teat	...	...	1	0

SYRINGES, &c. (see pages 146-150.)

ACCOUCHEMENT REQUISITES, &c.—*continued.*

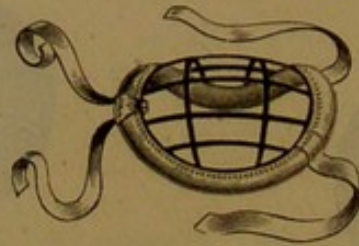


Fig. 288.

No.								s.	d.
910	VACCINATION SHIELD.	Fig. 288	...	...	...	...	...	0	3
911	„	„	„	Best	...	...	...	1	8



MISCELLANEOUS.

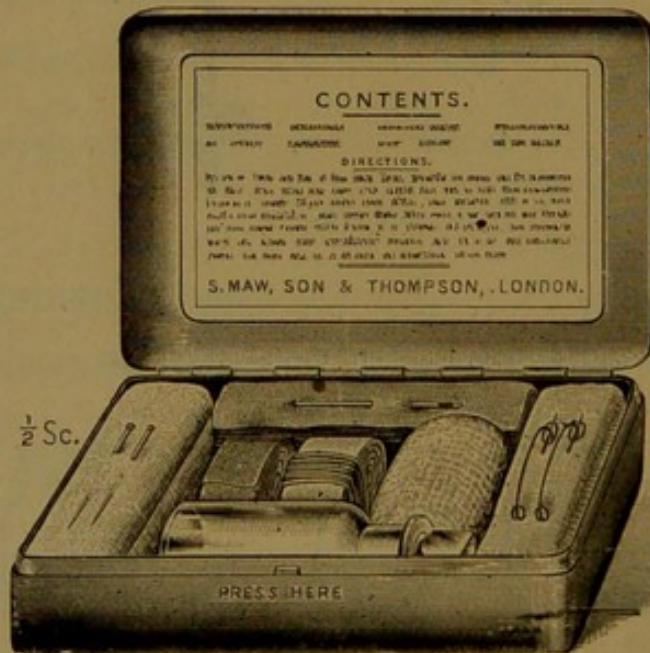


Fig. 289.

912	MINIATURE AMBULANCE CASE...	2	0
-----	-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	---

METAL BOX, containing :—

Bandage	Tape	Pins
Dressing	Silk	Bottle
Pad	Needle	of Ammonia

MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

BATTERIES:—

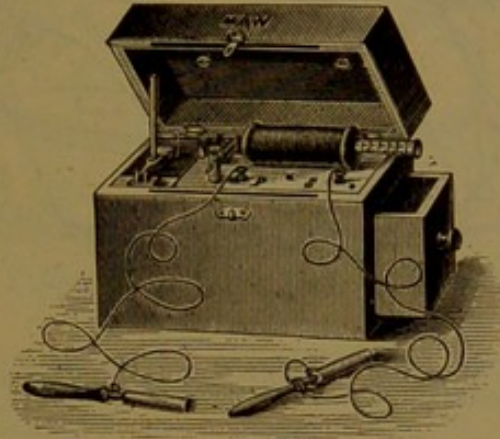


Fig. 290.

No.	£	s.	d.
913 Spamer's Induced Current, with Pair of Handles, Two Sponge Electrodes, Two Disc Electrodes, Brush Electrode, Spare Roll, and Wire, in Polished Walnut Case	1	12	0
913A Maw's portable	2	18	8

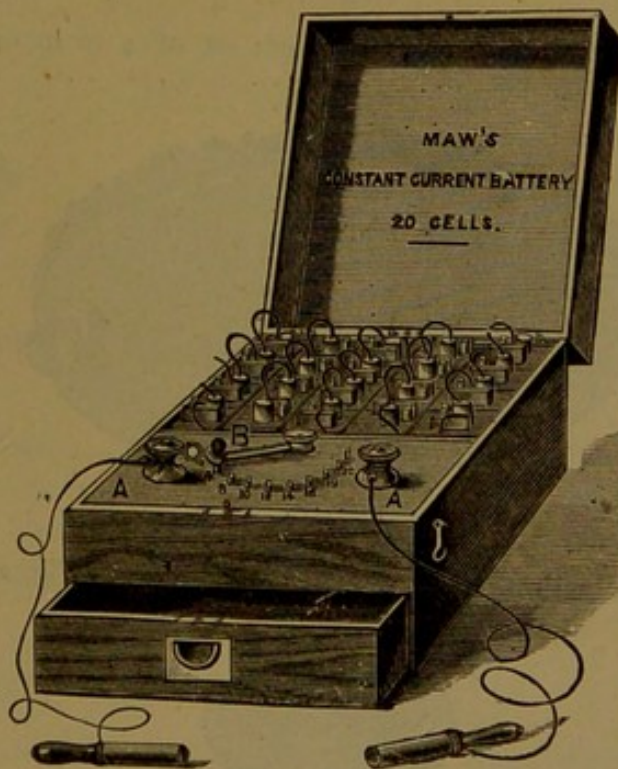


Fig. 291.

914 Leclanché Constant Current, Twenty Cells, in Polished Walnut Case. Fig. 291	4	13	6
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MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

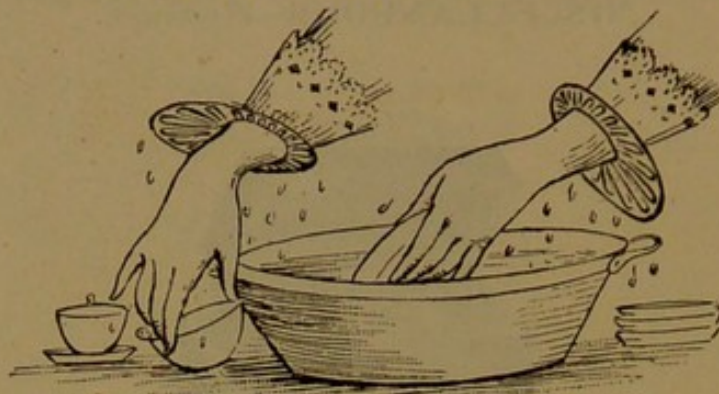


Fig. 291a.

No.		£	s.	d.
915	CUFF PROTECTORS, India Rubber, to prevent water running down the sleeves per pair	0	1	8

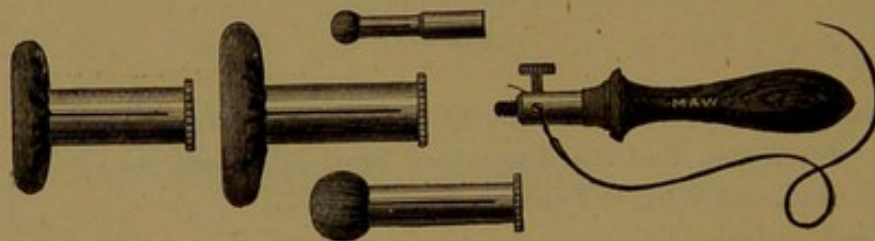


Fig. 292.

ELECTRODES:—

916	Carbon, covered with Chamois Leather; set of 4 to fit one Handle. Fig. 292	0	16	0
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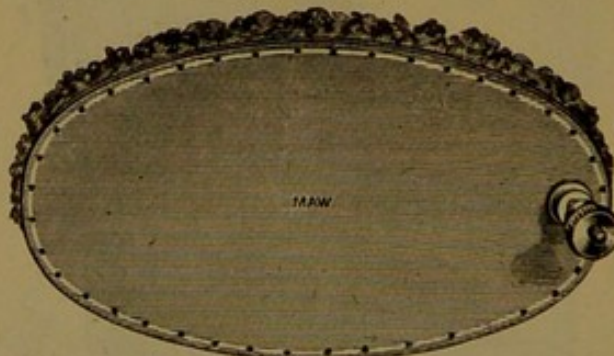


Fig. 293.

917	Flat Disc, covered with Sponge or Chamois Leather. Fig. 293	0	5	4
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Fig. 294.

918	Small Flat Disc, covered with Chamois Leather	0	5	4
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MISCELLANEOUS—continued.

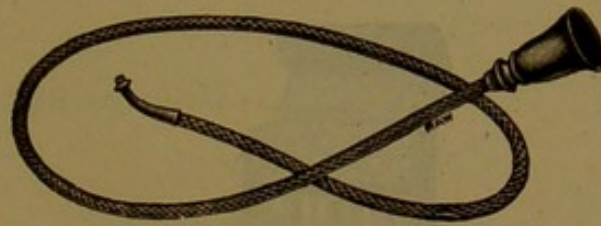


Fig. 295.

CONVERSATION TUBES FOR DEAF PEOPLE:—

No.		£.	s.	d.
919	Conical, with Mohair Tube, and Ebony Mounts	0	10	6
920	Ditto with Silk Tube	1	8	0
921	Cylindrical, with Mohair Tube, and Black Mounts	0	3	0
922	Ditto with India Rubber Tube and Box-wood Mounts...	0	6	0
923	Ditto with Silk Tube, and Plated Mounts	0	11	6



Fig. 296.



Fig. 296A.



Fig. 297.

EAR TRUMPETS, Maw's. Fig. 296 or 296A.

No.		s.	d.	No.		s.	d.
924	Bronzed, No. 1... each	7	8	928	Nickel-plated, No. 1 each	14	0
925	„ No. 2... „	8	8	929	„ No. 2 „	16	0
926	„ No. 3... „	9	8	930	„ No. 3 „	16	0
927	„ No. 4... „	10	8	931	„ No. 4 „	18	0

DITTO, Curtis'. Fig. 297.

932	Bronzed, No. 1... each	7	8	936	Nickel-plated, No. 1 each	9	0
933	„ No. 2... „	8	8	937	„ No. 2 „	10	8
934	„ No. 3... „	9	8	938	„ No. 3 „	14	0
935	„ No. 4... „	10	8	939	„ No. 4 „	16	0

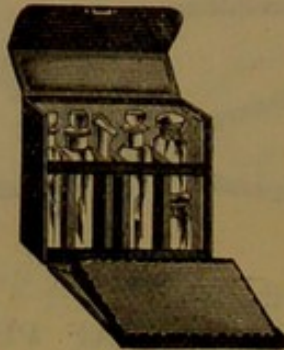
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

Fig 298.

MEDICINE [CASES:—

[No.		£	s.	d.
940	Black Leather, Double-Action Lock, containing three $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. Stoppered Bottles, two Pill Bottles, and Flat Minim Measure, with Pocket in Flap	0	8	0

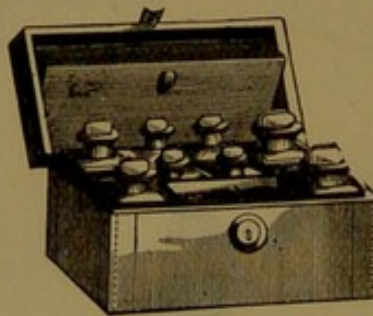


Fig. 299.

941	Solid Brown Leather, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 5 by 5 in., fitted with Lock and Key, and containing eight Bottles with Cut Rims and Stoppers (two 3 oz., two $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), Scales and Weights, and two Glass Measures	1	15	0
-----	---	---	----	---

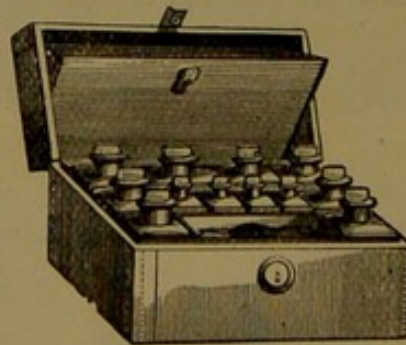


Fig 300.

942	Solid Leather, $8\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 by $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., fitted with Lock and Key, and containing twelve Bottles with cut Rims and Stoppers (eight $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz., four $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), two Glass Measures, and Scales and Weights	2	0	0
-----	--	---	---	---

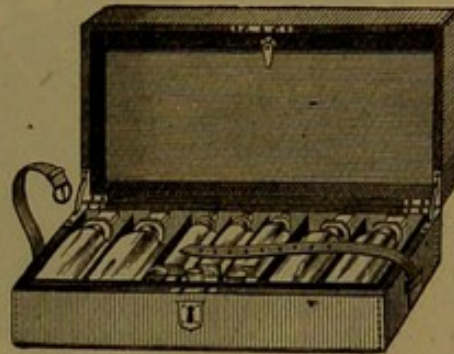
MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*MEDICINE CASES—*continued* :—

Fig. 301.

No.	£ s. d.
943 Solid Leather, 11 by 6 by 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., fitted with Lock and Key, and containing seven Bottles with Cut Rims and Stoppers (four 2 oz., and three $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), two Pill Bottles, Drop Measure and Cox's Guide	1 8 0

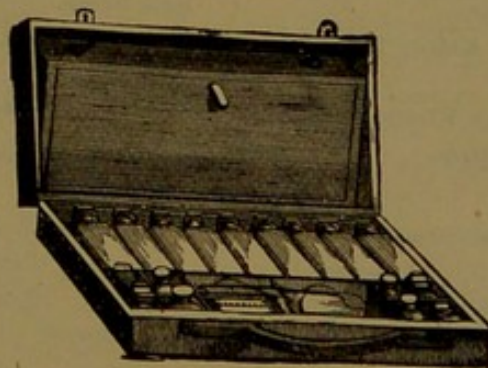


Fig. 302.

944 Solid Leather, 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ by 7 by 3 in., fitted with Lock and Key, and containing nine Bottles with Cut Rims and Stoppers (two 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and seven $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.), eight Pill Bottles, Drop Measure, Scales and Weights, Powder Knife, and Cox's Guide	2 3 0
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MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

No.		£ s. d.
945	MUFF WARMER, India Rubber, for Hot Water ...	0 4 0

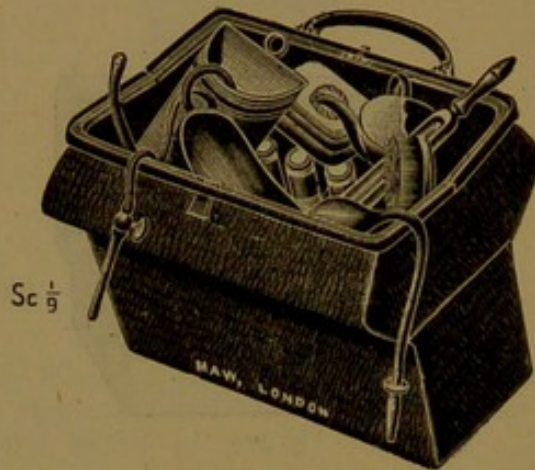


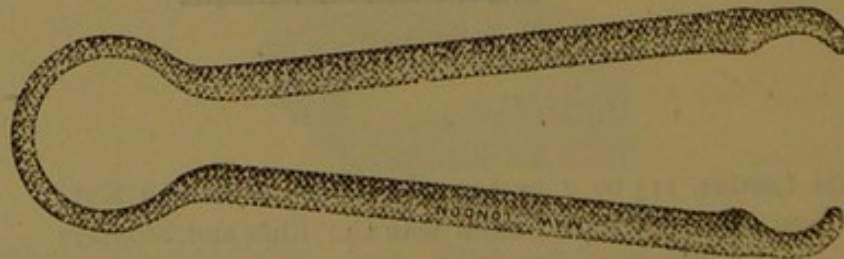
Fig. 303.

HAND BAGS:—

The "Nurse McNamee" Bag, in best Morocco Leather, with Nickel Plated Fittings, contains:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Bath Thermometer. | Higginson's Enema. |
| Douche, 3 Quart. | Medicine Glass } in Leather Case |
| Dressing Forceps. | Minim Measure } |
| Dressing Scissors. | Nail Brush. |
| Dressing Tray, Kidney Shaped | Pins, Safety and Ordinary |
| Feeding Cup. | Soap Dish |
| Female Catheter, Elastic Gum. | Tongue Depressor |
| Four Glass Bottles. | |

946	Complete	3 7 0
947	Bag alone	1 8 0



947A	NOISELESS FIRE TONGS (McMillan's) Covered with Asbestos	0 4 0
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MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

HAND BAGS—*continued* :—

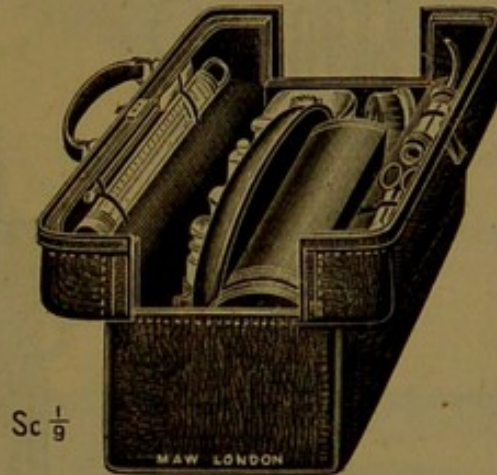


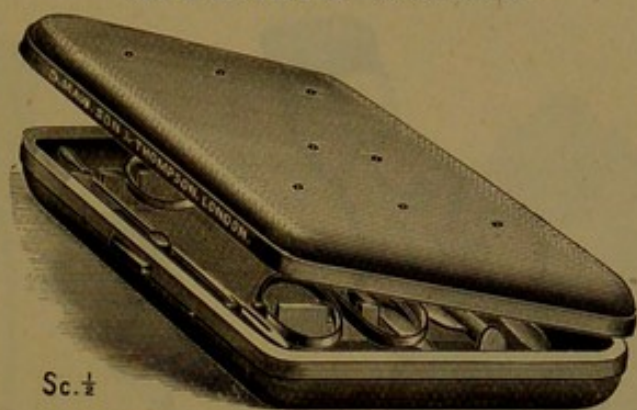
Fig. 304.

The "Ethel Fenwick" Bag, Fig. 304, made of best Morocco Leather, with Gilt Lock and Fittings, contains:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| Bath Thermometer. | (b) Tabloids Perchloride of Mercury |
| Dressing Forceps. | (c) Empty |
| Dressing Scissors. | Infant Enema, 1 oz. |
| Douche, 3 Quart | Medicine Glass, in Case. |
| Dressing Tray (Kidney Shaped) | Minim Measure. |
| Feeding Cup | Nail Brush. |
| Female Catheter (Celluloid), with
Solid End | Needles and Safety Pins |
| Female Catheter (Glass) | Soap Dish |
| Glycerine Syringe. | Tongue Depressor, Folding |
| Three Glass Bottles. | Uterine Pipe, Glass, with Return Channel |
| (a) Tabloids Permanganate of
Potash, | Vaginal Pipe, Glass |
| | Vaseline. |

No.									£	s.	d.
948	Complete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	0
949	Bag alone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
949A	OXINE, in pots of 4 oz. and 2 oz.	...	...	each 1/8 and	...	...	...	...	0	1	2

APPENDIX—continued.



Sc. 1/2

Fig. 307.

No.	Description	£	s.	d.
955	CIGAR CASE, Aluminium, fitted with Dressing Instruments. Fig. 307	4	4	0
956	CIGARETTE CASE, fitted with miniature Instruments, from	3	7	6

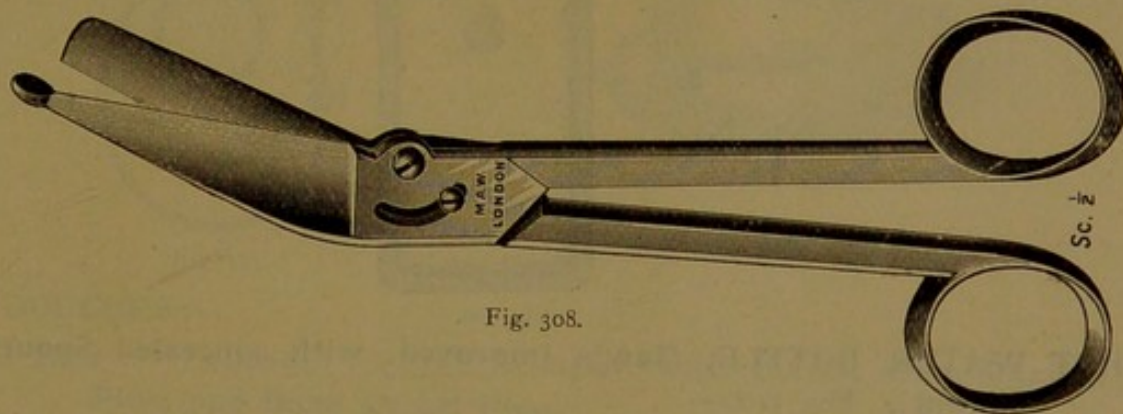


Fig. 308.

BANDAGE SHEARS, the "Hansa" Patent, with Crescent Movement of Blades :—

957	One Button Point, 8 ins.	Fig. 308	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
958	Both Points blunt, 7 1/2 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	0	8	4
959	One Point blunt, 7 1/4 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	4

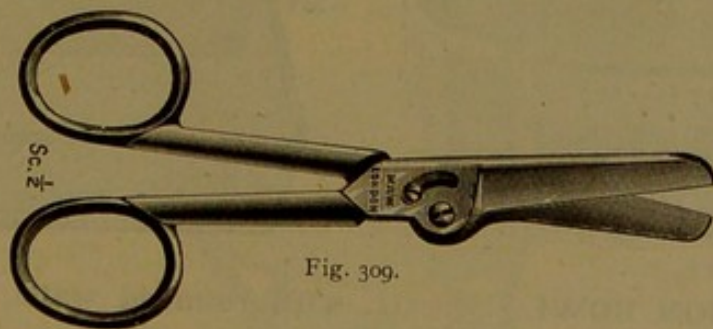


Fig. 309.

SCISSORS, the "Hansa" Patent, with Crescent Movement of Blades. Fig. 309 :—

960	4 1/2 ins.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	0
961	5 ins....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	6

By means of the above Scissors and Shears a thick piece of leather or thick roll of lint, etc., can be cut through with the greatest ease.

APPENDIX—continued.



Fig. 310.

HOT WATER BOTTLE, Maw's Improved, with concealed Spout, (Patent). Fig. 310:—

No.	Dimensions	s.	d.	No.	Dimensions	s.	d.
962	8 ins. by 6 ins....	3	8	965	10 ins. by 8 ins....	5	10
963	12 ins. by 6 ins....	5	0	966	12 ins. by 7 ins....	6	0
964	10 ins. by 7 ins....	5	0	967	14 ins. by 7 ins....	6	6



Fig. 311.

GLASS LOTION BOWL, Fig. 311, with rounded walls, flat bottom and polished edges:—

No.	Dimensions	s.	d.
968	10 ins.	4	0
969	12 ins.	7	4



Fig. 312.

GLASS INSTRUMENT DISH, Fig. 312, with slanting walls and polished edges:—

No.	Dimensions	s.	d.
1000	9½ ins. by 7½	5	4
1001	10½ ins. by 8½ ins	6	8

APPENDIX—continued.

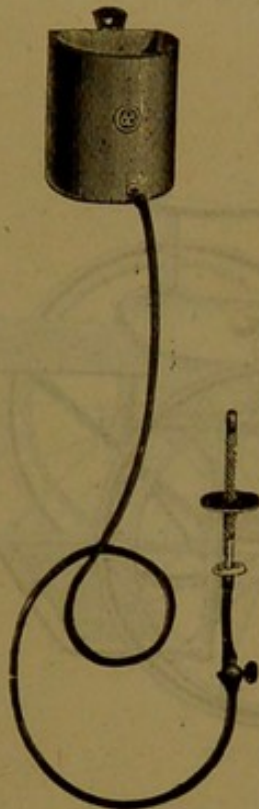


Fig. 313.



Fig. 314.

DOUCHES:—

Maw's "Eclipse," Fig. 313, Bronzed, with Elastic Gum Vaginal Pipe, and Bone Rectal Pipe.

No.		£	s.	d.
1002	2 pints	0	11	4
1003	4 pints	0	12	8
1004	Maw's "Aseptic," Fig. 314, Earthenware with Glass Vaginal Pipe, 2 pints	0	8	8

The above Prices include 6 feet of Tubing and Stopcock.



Fig. 315.

1005 Infant's Bath, Fig. 315, Enamelled Iron on Folding Stand 1 13 6

APPENDIX—continued.

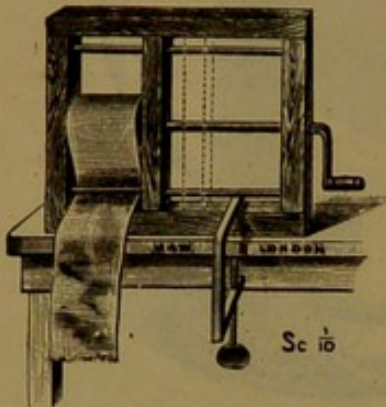


Fig. 316.

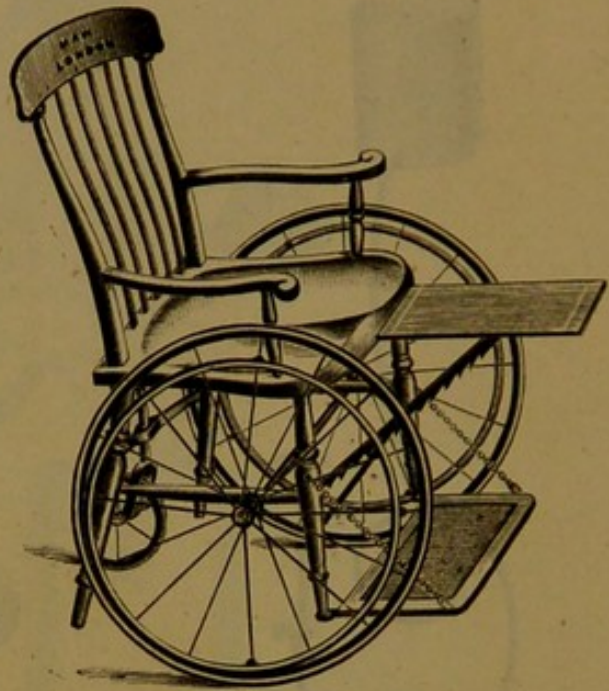


Fig. 317.

BANDAGE WINDERS:—

No.	Description	Fig.	£	s.	d.
1006	Wood, adjustable to any size bandage.	Fig. 316	0	4	0
1007	Metal	...	0	9	6
1008	SELF-PROPELLING MERLIN CHAIR.	Fig. 317	7	0	0
1009	leg rest	Without	6	0	0

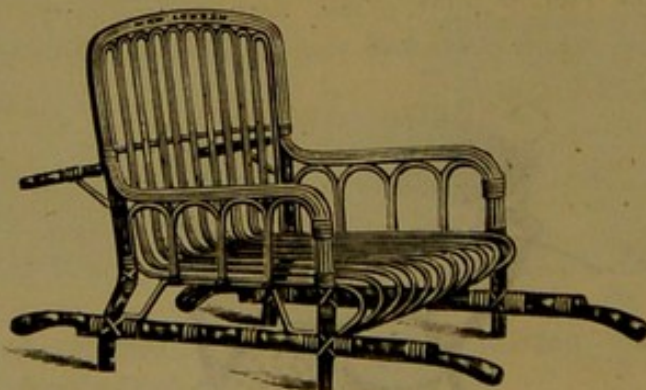


Fig. 318.

CANE CARRYING CHAIR. Fig. 318.

1010	Small	...	1	8	0
1011	Medium	...	1	16	0
1012	Large	...	3	0	0

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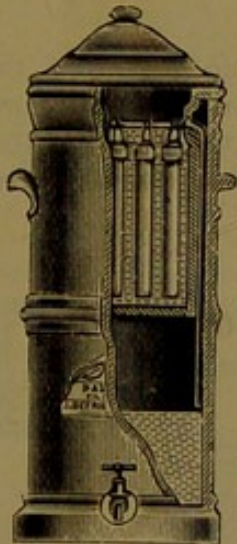
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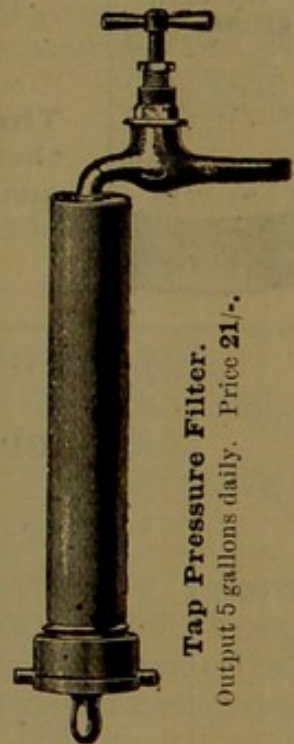
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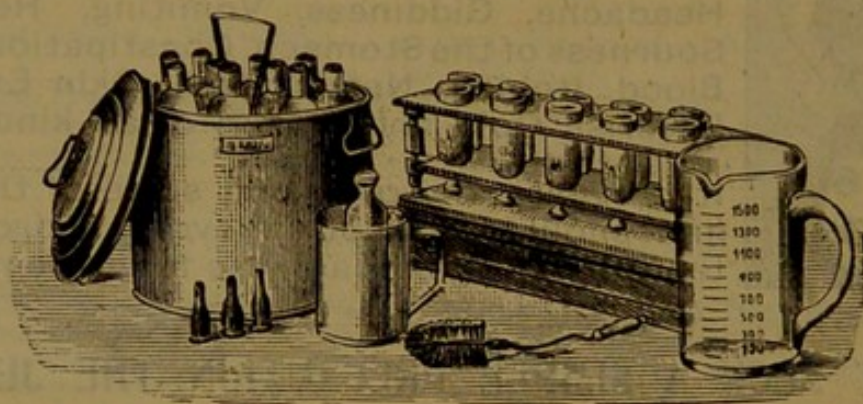
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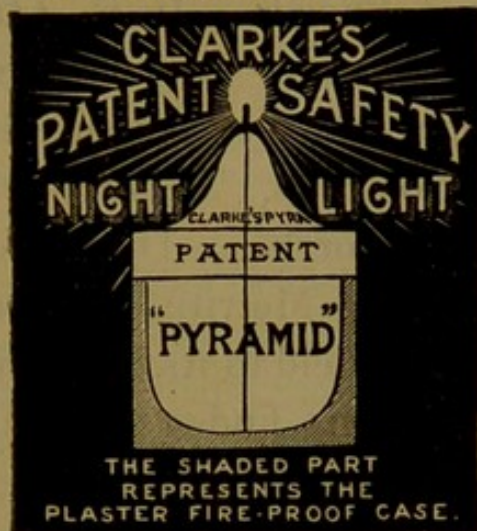
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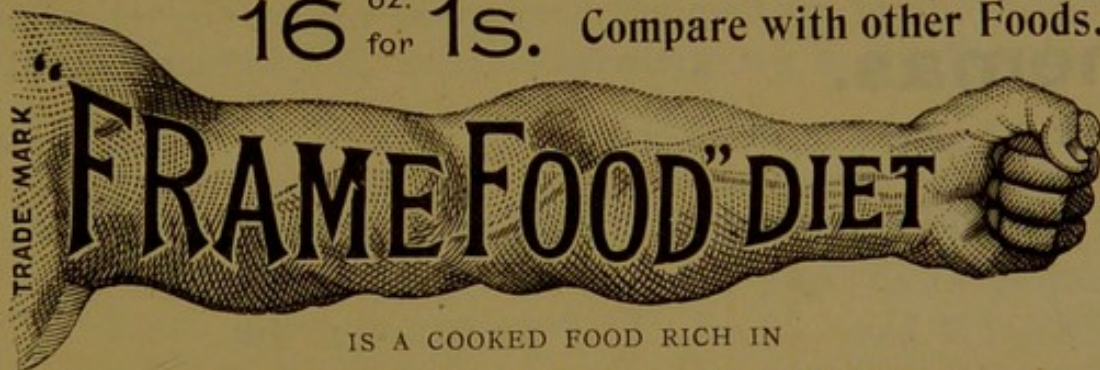
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