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MEDICINE IN ANTIENT ERIN

LECTURE MEMORANDA
A.M.A. MEETING
ATLANTIC CITY
1909

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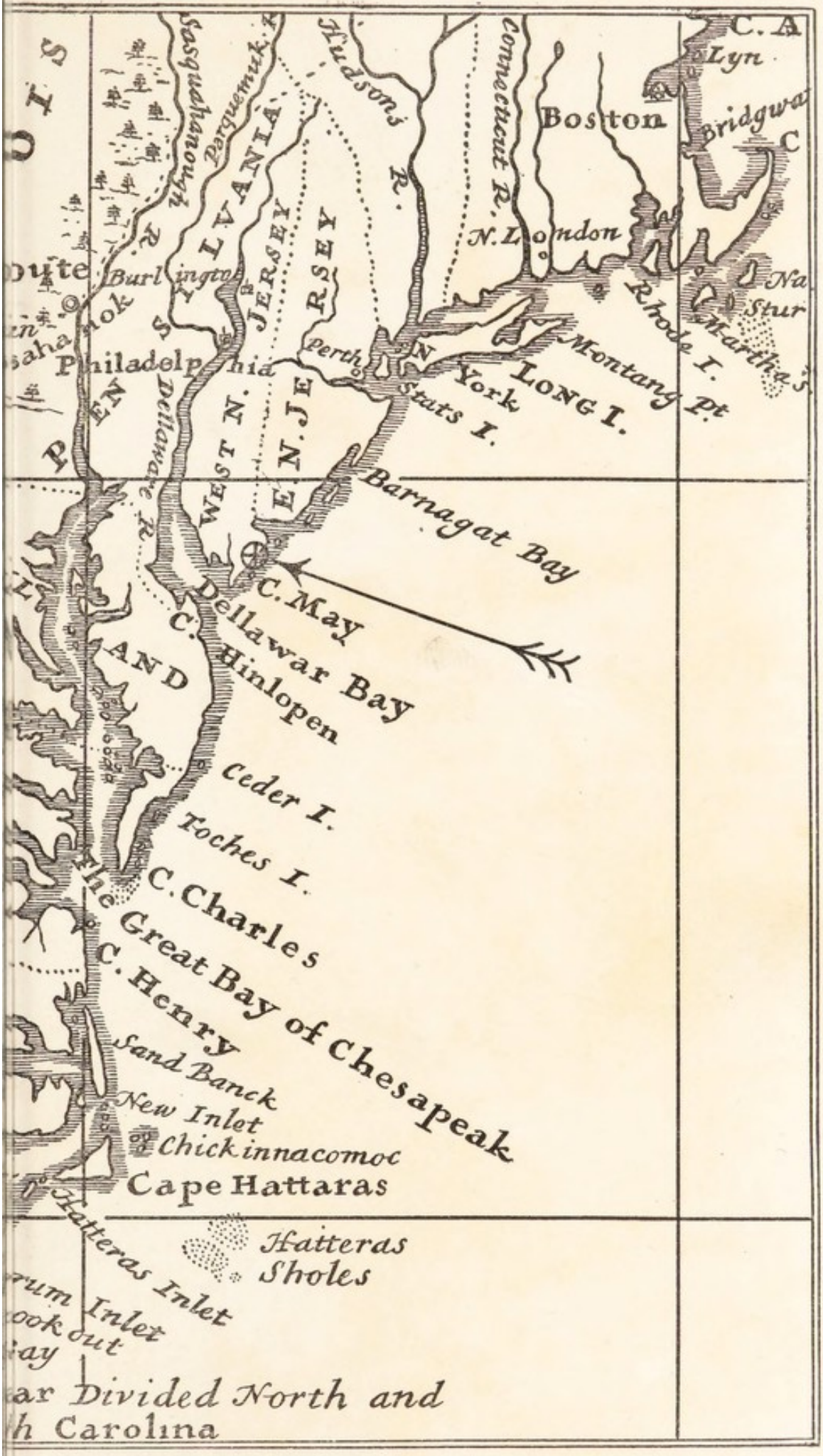

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Diancecht dressing the arm of King Nuada after the battle of Magh Tureadh, 487 B.C.

(*See page 12*)

Diancecht pronouncing incantations over the great magic bath of healing at the second battle of Magh Tureadh

(*See page 13*)

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ST. PATRICK

From an MS. of the XV century

MEDICINE IN ANTIENT ERIN

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH
FROM
CELTIC TO MEDIÆVAL TIMES

LECTURE MEMORANDA
American Medical Association
ATLANTIC CITY
1909

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
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At the antient Cathedral at Ardfert

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FOREWORD

FOR many years I have been engaged in researches respecting the early methods employed in the healing arts, amongst both civilised and uncivilised peoples. It has been my object, in particular, to trace the origin of the use of remedial agents. Why were certain substances used in the treatment of various diseases? Was their adoption the result of study and practical observation, or was it more usually the result of accident? Were the alleged virtues purely imaginary and due to some superstitious suggestion? A consideration of such questions is always of interest, and sometimes adds to our knowledge.

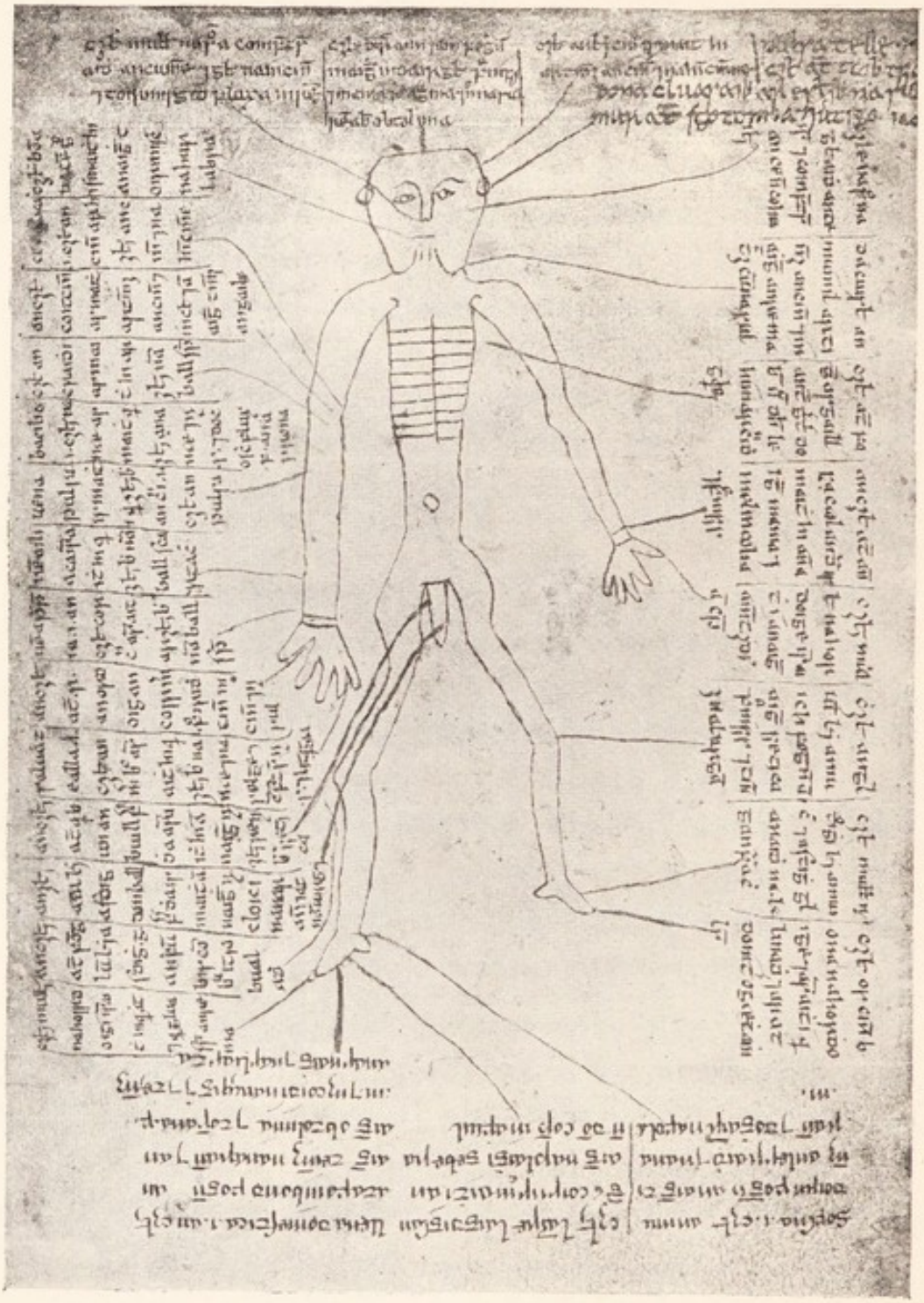
There is a considerable amount of information scattered throughout the world in folk-lore, early manuscripts and printed books, but the difficulties of tracing out and sifting the evidence are considerable. I anticipate that the Historical Exhibition of medical, chemical and pharmaceutical objects which I am organising, to be held in London (Eng.), will lead to the revealing of many facts, and the elucidation of many obscure points, in connection with the origins of various medicines.

I should greatly value any information sent me in regard to medical traditions or references to antient treatment in manuscripts, printed works, etc.; even though the items be ever so small, they may form important connecting links in the chain of historical evidence.

It is my intention ultimately to place before the profession, in a collected form, all the information I obtain.

HENRY S. WELLCOME

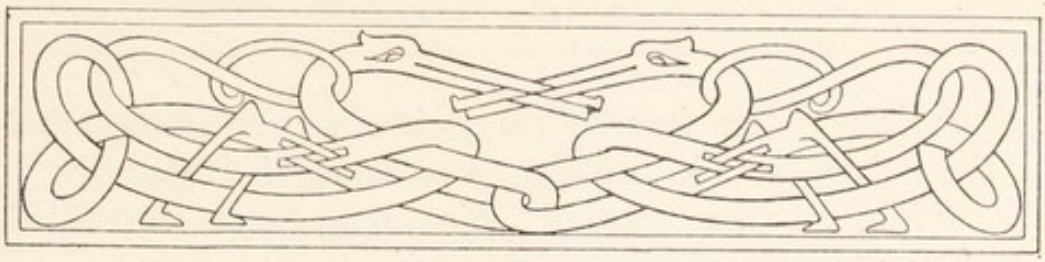
Thanks are due to the Council of the Royal Irish Academy, to Colonel W. S. Wood-Martin, A.D.C., and to Dr. P. W. Joyce, for kind permission to reproduce the illustrations on pages 32, 35, 36, 37, 43 and 44.



PHLEBOTOMICAL CHART

Or diagram in form of a man, showing veins which may be opened. At the end of each line is a short description of the particular vein, with its virtues, beginning as follows: "[Letting of] the vein in the tip of the nose helpeth the memory and disease of the brain and prevents effusion of rheum."

From an Irish MS., A. D. 1563



MEDICINE IN ANTIENT ERIN

IT has been shown from comparative philology that the Celts, and kindred races who were the earliest colonisers in antient Ireland, originally came from the East. Sweeping like a wave across Greece and Gaul, they eventually settled in parts of Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and in Wales. They brought with them their arts, laws and customs, the Brehon, or old Celtic laws, which were formed centuries before the Christian Era, being the most antient code in Europe. These peoples, the Fomorians, the Nemedians, the Tuatha De Danaans, the Firbolgs, and the Milesians, who came under the leadership of Partholan, were all races derived from one Celtic stock, and spoke the same language. The Milesians were the last of the races to invade Ireland, and from them the chief traditions of antient Erin are traced.

Celtic colonisers of Erin

It is evidenced from these early traditions that medicine and surgery were carefully studied and cultivated in antient Ireland to a remarkable degree.

Like the Greeks and other races of antiquity, the Irish had their great traditional physicians. Macferbis, in his Book of Genealogy, which was compiled in the seventeenth century from early Celtic records now lost, states:—

Earliest Celtic physicians

"Thus sayeth the antient authority:

"The first doctor that was ever in Erinn was Capa;

"For the healing of the sick in his time was all-powerful;

"Eaba,* the female physician who accompanied the lady Ceasir into Erinn, was the second doctor;

"Slanga, the son of Partholan, was the third doctor (who came into Erinn with Partholan);

"Fergua, the grandson of Crithinbel, was the fourth doctor (who came into Erinn with Nemed)."

The doctors of the Firbolgs were Dubdha, Dubhlosach, Cudan, Corinchisnech, Tingin, Fiswchida, Miane, the son of Gressach, Aongus and Anternmach.

The doctors of the Tuatha De Danaans were Diancecht, Airmedh, Miach, etc.

Diancecht, the only one of these traditional physicians of whom we have a fuller record, may be regarded as the Celtic Æsculapius. He is mentioned by Cormac MacCuilleanain, A.D. 831–903, and also in some MSS. of the eighth century. His name signifies the "vehement power," and wonderful stories are related of his skill. Tradition states that he had a son called Miach, and a daughter named Airmedh, both of whom are said to have, in some respects, excelled him in skill.

The Celtic Æsculapius

Among the early Irish, as in all the Celtic nations, the Druids were the priests, physicians and seers. Their doctrines and knowledge were handed down by oral tradition from remote antiquity and preserved with great secrecy, so that the people might be more strongly impressed with a mysterious awe for their wisdom and power.

It is probable, therefore, that Diancecht, the famous leech of "vehement power," was a Druid of profound knowledge.

Diancecht a Druid

According to an antient chronicler, "These leeches were well versed in the book of Nature, and were acquainted with many marvels of natural magic and the properties of many herbs, and

* Eaba is the first "lady physician" of whom we have mention in Celtic history. She is supposed to have landed and practised in Erin about 2000 B.C.

were students of astrology, and learned in the matter of omens, auguries and exorcisms."

They are said to have practised—

> "By force of potent spells and wicked magic,
> And conjurations horrible to hear,
> And set the ministry of hell at work,
> And raise a slaughtered army from the earth,
> And make them live and breathe and fight again."

Druids skilled in hypnotism

It is stated that the Tuatha De Danaan's Druids belonged to that early and mysterious body, among whom the so-called magic of the East was shared, and it is even probable that they may have been sufficiently skilled in hypnotism as to be able to induce others to see and hear as their mental superiors desired.

Amongst others, Ciothruath, the Druid leech of Cormac of Cashel, is said to have possessed this gift. To some were attributed very special medicinal and curative powers. For instance, a drink given from the hand of Fion, an early leech, was affirmed to be able to heal any wound or cure any disease.

According to the "Book of Invasions," the antient and rival forces of the Fomorians and Tuatha De Danaans had each a special Druid leech whose duty it was every night to attend to the wounded, that they might be ready for the next day's battle.

Diancecht's skill as an army surgeon

The earliest authentic record of Diancecht's skill is that mentioned at the battle of Moytura, fought in the county of Sligo, between the Firbolgs and the Tuatha De Danaans, where it is said he prepared a bath of herbs and plants possessing medicinal properties, in the rear of the forces, into which the wounded plunged, and are said to have come out healed, owing to the action of the "Slan Ici," which was regarded as a sovereign remedy for all diseases.

According to the most antient chronicles cited in the "Annals of Clonmacnoise," and in those of the "Four Masters," the first battle of Magh Tureadh, or Moytura,

which occurred in the year 3273* Anno Mundi, was fought near the place now known as Cong in the county of Mayo. In that conflict, through which the older Firbolgian rule in Ireland was overthrown by the Scythian or Tuatha De Danaan race, who then carried with them the higher civilisation and arts of the East into the country, the leader of the latter, King Nuada, lost his arm, and the physician, Diancecht, staunched the blood and dressed the wound. It is further stated that Miach, the son of Diancecht, had an artificial hand wrought in silver for the monarch, who afterwards bore the name, so long remembered in Irish history, "Nuada of the Silver Hand." "This substitute," says a Gaelic chronicler, "was so exquisitely fashioned, and with such mobility in every joint and finger, as though it was the natural hand."

Nuada's silver hand

The miraculous virtues of this silver hand were a fruitful theme for early metrical romance, which, even divested from their fabulous elaboration, leave us with the impression that this early surgical contrivance was really a remarkable mechanical production of great artistic skill.

The chronicler goes on to state that twenty-seven years after, in a conflict generally known as the second battle of Moytura, where "King Nuada of the Silver Hand" fell, and which took place in the year 3300† Anno Mundi, Diancecht, jealous of the superior knowledge possessed by his son, slew him. In this battle, which was fought between the Tuatha De Danaans and the Fomorians or Norsemen, who, having taken possession of the Hebrides and the Shetlands, invaded Ireland, the medical skill and art of the Scythian race was again demonstrated.

Diancecht slays his son

According to tradition, it was during this fight that Diancecht, who was present with his son and daughter,

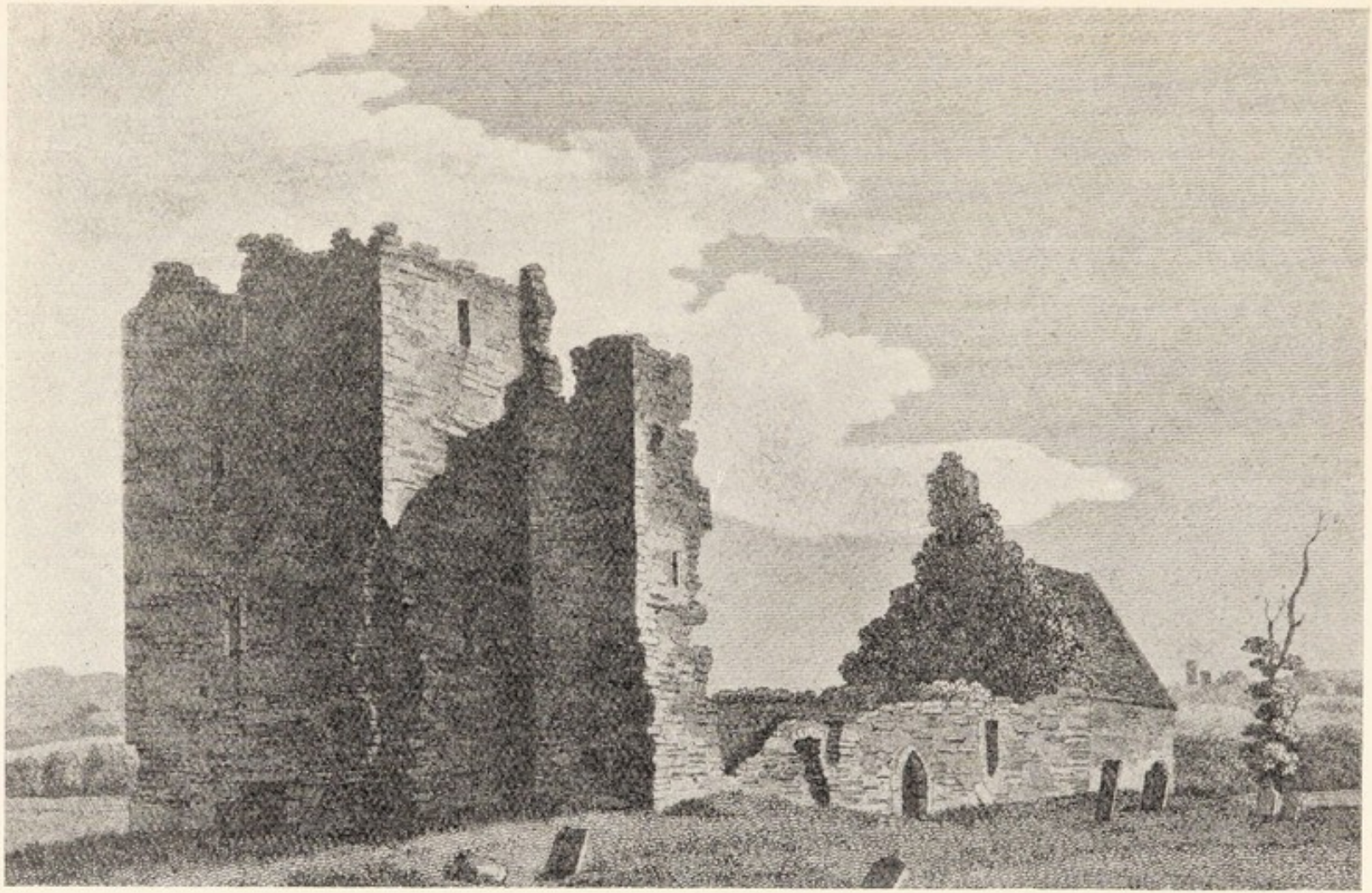
* 487 B.C. † 460 B.C.

Conner Macnessa, King of Ulster, hewing the young trees outside his palace in the fit of anger which caused his death

(See page 16)

ST. BRIDGET
Patroness of Erin—A.D. 453-525

St. Bridget shares with St. Patrick the glory of being one of the earliest saints of Erin. She is said to have been brought up by a Druid, who bought her mother as a slave. From her infancy she is said to have performed miracles of healing.



View of Tara Church—County Meath

The Ruins of Clonmacnoise

prepared a great healing bath with the principal herbs and plants of Erin, and over it pronounced incantations during the contest. The soldiers who were wounded in the fight were at once plunged into the bath, and are said to have emerged whole, so that they were "able to fight the enemy again and again."

The magic bath of healing

"After a time," continues the legend, "there grew up from Miach's grave three hundred and sixty-five herbs from the three hundred and sixty-five joints and sinews and members of his body, each herb with mighty virtue to cure diseases of the part it grew from. His sister, Airmedh, plucked up the herbs, and carefully sorting them, wrapped them up in her mantle. But jealous old Diancecht came and mixed them all up, so that now no leech has complete knowledge of their distinctive qualities, unless," quaintly remarks the chronicler, "the Holy Spirit should teach him." The belief that there were three hundred and sixty-five joints and members in the human body is also mentioned in the old Irish treatise "Na Arrada," which is said to have been written about the eighth century.

Celtic anatomy

Another tradition of great antiquity referring to the art of healing, states that after the Milesian invasion, which immediately succeeded the first appearance of the Picts in Ireland, there is record of a British, or probably a Cymric, people who, having landed on the south coast of Ireland, violated the tribal customs by poisoning their spears and arrows, in order that the wounds inflicted might prove either mortal or incurable. "On this," says the historian, "Crionthan, Governor of Leinster, applied to his northern allies, the Picts, for assistance as to how he should best meet their treachery. They immediately procured him the Trosdale, one of their most famous Druids, renowned for his skill in physick, who would provide an antidote against the poison." Accordingly, at the next battle, which was fought on the banks of the

'They are,' answered the Druid. Then Conner burst into sudden indignation at the words, drew his sword, rushed out to the wood of Laimbraidhe, which was opposite his palace door, where he began to hew down the young trees there, exclaiming, 'Oh! if I were present, it is thus I would cut down the enemies of the innocent man!' His anger began to increase, until at last the fatal ball, which was lodged in his skull, started from its place, followed by the King's brain, and Conner Macnessa fell dead on the spot. This occurrence happened in the fortieth year of his reign; and he has been counted since as the first man who died for the sake of Christ in Ireland."

In the Book of Ballymoate, and more at length in the Book of Lismore, an account is given of the illness of Teige of Mackein, one of the Munster princes, who, with Luigad-Laga, a renowned warrior, undertook to restore his kingdom to Cormac McArt. A battle was fought at Crinna, in Louth, and gained by the adherents of the monarch of Tara, but both the Munster chieftains were badly wounded. They were carried to Tara to be cured, but the doctors of the King of Meath, forgetful of the allegiance due to themselves, and to their art, were induced, either by Cormac or his attendants, to poison the wounds of the Munster champions. The method by which this was effected, is certainly curious. Small reptiles, portions of poisoned arrows, and an ear of barley, which was probably also poisoned, were secretly placed in the wounds of the invalids. As the poison was intended to work but slowly, an endeavour was made to heal the wounds over the substances placed in them. Luigad is stated to have recovered owing to the circumstance of his wounds having opened afresh, and the poison being ejected during an acrimonious conversation with the King, when he became exceedingly angry. Teige, however, remained sick for a year, until his own medical attendant, Fineen, arrived from Munster with three of his most

Doctors poison their enemies' wounds

celebrated disciples. Upon approaching the house they heard the groans of the wounded man.

"What groan is this?" said the physician.

"A groan from a barb," answered the first pupil.

"And what groan is this?" said the physician again.

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

"And what groan is this?" the physician said a third time.

"A groan from a poisoned dart," said the third pupil.

Thus did the physician of that day make his diagnosis; and the whole scene may be fitly described as the first clinical lecture recorded in the Emerald Isle. To continue the story: the physician then entered the house with his disciples. They placed the coulter of a plough in the fire, and blew with the smith's bellows until it was red hot. One of the pupils then "made a dart at the wound of Teige, and forth came the offending bodies." It seems probable that the assistant in reality re-opened the wound with the actual cautery.

A Celtic physician's diagnosis

Coming to a later period, but still beyond the fringe of authentic history, we find in several authorities record of a tradition that, in the second century before Christ, Josina, the ninth King of Scotland, was educated in Ireland by the native physicians, and that he wrote a treatise on "The Virtues and Powers of Herbs." Whatever credit we may attach to this story, it shows that the physicians of Erin had a reputation for great skill at a very early period.

A royal physician

The medicine bag carried by these early leeches was called "les"; and how general was the custom is indicated by the expression in the "Amra" that a leech without his medicine bag was called a "fer-bolg." This term more generally means a bag for carrying a set of chess-men.

The doctor's bag

These interesting old legends, which probably are not without some grains of truth, serve to give us some idea of the healing art during the mythological period of Celtic history in Ireland.

ST. BRIDGET

From an MS. of the XIV century

Medical Knowledge, Laws and Regulations in the Celtic Period

It has been said that the practitioners of the healing art in Ireland are the legitimate heirs of what may be termed the oldest professional culture of which there is record in the living language of any European nation. "It might be proved, by incontrovertible evidence," that when the lamp of medical knowledge was yet unkindled in most other countries, its light shone with comparative brilliance in Ireland. There is still extant a considerable number of antient manuscripts, in many of which the distinguished history and high character of early Celtic medicine are well illustrated. Even the references in the oldest Gaelic MSS. to the medical practices of nearly 2000 years ago are not altogether unworthy of consideration from the legendary or mythical form in which they have reached us. That form was as inevitable in these as in other records of similar antiquity, *e.g.* the Homeric poems. For in Celtic Ireland, as in antient Greece, such narratives were originally transmitted orally in poetic garb, through countless generations, until in distant ages they were evidently committed to writing, and thus preserved in those now time-worn folios in which can still be traced, however dimly, the medical art and usages, as well as the social life and history, of our remote ancestors."

Antiquity of the healing art in Ireland

Early Celtic leeches

From this source it can be gathered that from the oldest period of authentic Irish history, the classic literature of Greek and Roman medicine was cultivated; therapeutics, materia medica and anatomy studied; and surgery, gynæcology and obstetrics practised in Ireland, where the professors of the healing art were then held in high honour. Further, there is clear evidence to show that the employment of anæsthetics, and even the alleged marvels of modern hypnotism, were,

The learning of the Celtic physicians

although in cruder forms, anticipated by the antient Celtic physicians.

From numerous instances recorded by chroniclers, from the introduction of Christianity in the fifth century to about the end of the fourteenth century, some idea may be gathered of the medical practitioners of that period.

The "Liaig," or Leea (radically the same as the old English leech), as the physician was called, ranked with the higher craftsmen and the workers in the precious metals, and he belonged to the Ollaves, or the highest order of their particular caste. He also had equal rank with the Aireach Ard, who was a landowner, having twenty lieges or retainers under him, ten of whom paid him tribute without refection.

The Celtic leech, and his rank

The "Book of Glendalough" states that the physician had a separate seat assigned to him at the royal banqueting table in that famed locality. According to the Brehon laws, he was entitled to his food, and that of four of his pupils, at the house of his patient while the latter was being healed, but at the cost of the transgressor if the wounds were caused maliciously. Should, however, the wounds break open within a certain time, he was obliged to refund his fees, and these were to be given to a better physician who was able to keep the wound healed beyond the time prescribed by the test. This test was a year for a wound of the hand or arm, a year and a quarter for one on the leg, and three years for the perfect cure of a wound on the head. After this period neither the man who inflicted the wounds, nor the doctor who cured them, was held responsible for any after consequences which might result.

Laws regulating fees

Camden says, in describing the Irish nobles: "They have also their historians, physicians, bards, poets, each of which have lands assigned to them, and each of these professions in every territory form distinct families, as the Brehons of one lineage and name, the historians of

another, and so of the rest, who each bring up their children in their respective arts."

The services of the leech were evidently much appreciated by the Celts, and it was by no means uncommon for the tribe to make a grant of land to the physician, so that, in the words of the Brehon Code, he "might be preserved from being disturbed by the cares and anxieties of life, and enabled to devote himself to the study and work of his profession."

A distinction is drawn in the Brehon Code between the "lawful" and "unlawful" physician; it being stated that, "If an unlawful physician remove a joint or sinew without obtaining an indemnity against liability to damages, and with a notice that he was not a regular physician, he is subject to a penalty with compensation to the patient." The laws against quacks were even more drastic among the early Irish than at the present day.

Unqualified practice

If a man was maliciously or accidentally wounded, he was removed to the house of a leech, who examined his wounds, and gave certificates as to their character, upon which depended the legal liabilities of the person who had inflicted the wounds. If the leech thought he could cure the wounded man, he gave security for his proper treatment; and in return received security for his fees; these varied with the rank of the patient. For healing a bishop, the leech was entitled to receive forty-two cows, and so downwards through various grades to the "houseless, homeless man, the houseboy, or slave," for whom the leech's fee was reduced to "two cows."

Scale of fees

Of every cow killed for his chieftain's family the kidneys were assigned to the "physitian," and of every sheep, the shoulders to the astronomer.

Celtic physicians appreciated the value of cleanliness, pure water, and free ventilation in the treatment of the sick and wounded. The doctor's house, under the provisions of the Brehon laws, was the appointed place where the

The physician's house considered a hospital

sick were to be treated; and, as a matter of fact, until the fifteenth century, wounded men, including the chiefs of Septs or tribes, were frequently taken to be healed of their wounds in the house of a physician. These houses were ordered to be built either on the bank of a running stream, or with such a stream passing through the precincts of the house. The building was to be provided with four doors with the object of allowing all that took place within it to be open to inspection, and further, to permit one door being left open whichever way the wind blew. The hot-air bath was employed for the cure of rheumatism, and shampooing was largely practised.

There is much in the system of medicine as practised by the early Celts of Ireland which connects their ideas and practice with that contained in Sanskrit works on the healing art, and there can be little doubt that the Celts carried with them from their Aryan homes many of the practices of the healing art which are mentioned and embodied in the Brehon laws.

Celtic relieving officer

The Celtic relieving officer saw to the relief of the sick poor, and had large powers, for he was entitled to levy a rate in kind on the landowners of the district in which he resided for the maintenance of the "wretched and wandering poor." This officer is described as a "pillar of endurance," a true Celtic idea of a relieving officer; he was further to "suffer a reddening of his face without insult to his tribe"; in other words, he was not to consider himself disgraced because he was abused by beggars. Each tribe was chargeable for the maintenance of its own "sick men and women, and for the keep of those who were incurable." We learn also, "with respect to sick maintenance," that it included the attendance of "a physician, and for providing food, bedding and lodging, and from granting the sick man things prohibited by the physician."

Almost every leech took apprentices, who lived in his house, and who learned their art by the teaching

or lectures of the master. They accompanied him on his professional visits. For this instruction a fee was paid which included their keep, clothing and lodging during the period they were "at their learning." Campion, who wrote in 1571, says of the students: "They speak Latin like a vulgar tongue, learned in their common schooles." Medical apprentices

Medical Education in Celtic Times

It seems probable that education was fairly well diffused in Ireland during the Celtic period, and immediately after the introduction of Christianity, several schools of learning were established. Amongst these were Clonard, founded in A.D. 530; Roscarberry, in the same century; and Armagh, founded by St. Patrick. It is quite probable that medicine was taught in many of these schools.

The ruins of many others, such as Clonmacnoise, Cashel, Maelick, Portumna and Monasterboice, still attest the culture and art, as well as the piety, of their founders—one at least is of special interest as of a distinctly medical origin and character, namely, Tuaim Brecain, near the present town of Belturbet. This college, as Dr. Healey, in Bif Clonfert, has shown, was established by a medical practitioner of no little eminence—St. Brecan—whose skill is celebrated in the early Irish annals.

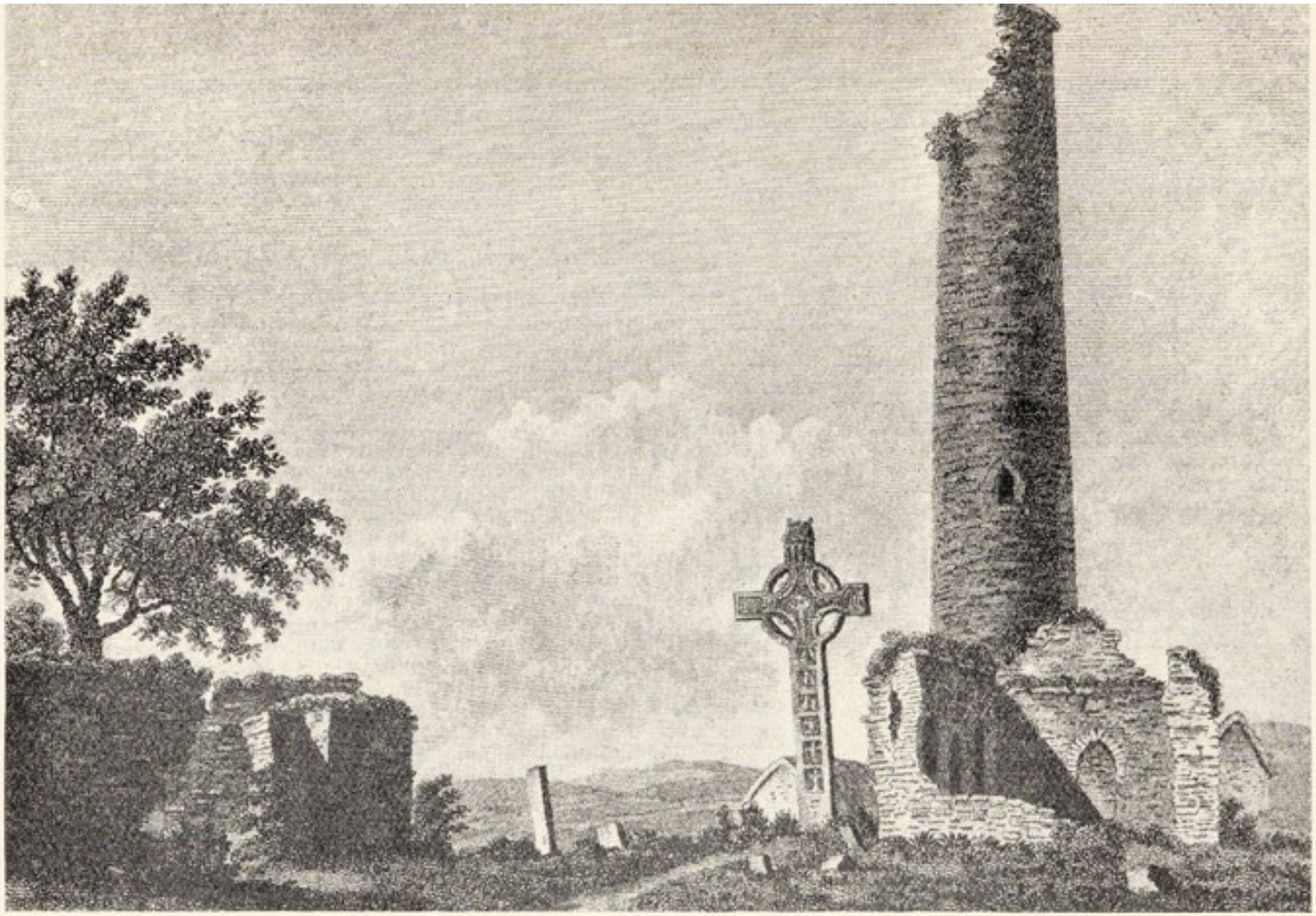
St. Brecan was the son of Findloga, and a disciple of St. Finian at Clonard. He is said to have worked many miracles of healing, and died A.D. 578.

The educational courses and numerous gradations adopted in the Celtic colleges or universities, "grew so intricate and complicated, that in the case of the legal profession, the Brehonship was confined to a few families, who transmitted from generation to generation the key to the interpretation of the written and customary law." So, in like manner, the profession

of medicine then also became hereditary in certain families, whose medical knowledge was largely derived from antient MSS. and tradition. Handed down from father to son, its exclusive possession, in some cases, was recognised as proof of their right to be regarded as the medical attendants of their respective clans. Several of these documents are still extant in the Royal Irish Academy, or elsewhere. Thus, we have the O'Lees, the hereditary physicians of the O'Flahertys of Connaught; the O'Shiels, the elder who died in 1548, the medical attendants of the MacColghans of Devlin; the O'Hickeys, the body physicians to the O'Briens of Thomond; the O'Cassidies, one of whom died in 1322 and another in 1335, the leeches to the Maguires of Fermanagh; the Callanans, to the O'Kennedys; the O'Canavans, to the MacAnleaghas, the four O'Dunleavies, who died in 1395, 1527, 1567 and 1586, respectively; the O'Mearas, the O'Connels; and many others. It is further recorded that certain territories, consisting of five acres, were allotted to these chieftains for the support of their physicians, and many of these lands, it is said, can still be identified. From the name O'Ley or Lye, being a corruption of the Irish word "liaig," signifying doctor or physician, it is probable that the family of this name was amongst the oldest of the hereditary physicians of Ireland.

Medicine an hereditary profession

In a state of society such as prevailed in a country so subjected to constant warfare and repeated predatory invasions as Celtic Ireland, the presence of "one skilled their wounds to heal" was an obvious necessity in the *entourage* of each knight or chieftain. That office was accordingly held in high esteem, and was habitually filled by the head of some one of the families of hereditary physicians, whose social status and emoluments were distinctly defined by the Brehon Code, and who were then freely rewarded by their patrons and patients. Thus, Ballygally Castle was the property of the Neillans, who were hereditary physicians



Monasterboice Church and Tower

THE ABBEY OF CASHEL—COUNTY TIPPERARY

to the royal house of Thomond. Desmond's medical Ollave was assigned a townland, together with a town house in Youghal, for his fee; and, by a deed dated 1673, Lord Courcy granted Rotheric, son of Maclmora in M'Beha, physician, half a townland in Rinrone in the highway called Glanquill, to hold free "with medicinal dignity, liberty and profits," throughout his lordships of Rinrone and Rinsale.

The reputation of these hereditary Irish physicians long outlived that of most of the other professions and arts of the remote period of which this system was the outcome, and was not confined to their own country even in the seventeenth century.

A similar system to that which prevailed in Ireland still exists in some parts of India, where, as Voyse states, the families who claim the right of practising medicine, do so in virtue of their possession of inherited antient MSS., or "shastras," which are jealously guarded by their owners, and not permitted to be sold or copied.

Hereditary physicians in India

In Scotland also, in Celtic times, the practice of the healing art was in some instances hereditary. Thus, a pulmonary disease called "glachach" was also called "the Macdonalds' disease" in the Highlands, because the gift of curing it was ascribed to certain families of that name.

Hereditary Celtic physicians in Scotland

In Ireland, the last survival of this system exists in the instance of a family named M'Govran, in the parish of Killinagh, in the county of Cavan, where they have long enjoyed a wide reputation as the possessors of a cure for hydrophobia, by a method of treatment which has been handed down from an unknown antiquity, and the secret of which has been carefully preserved in their hands.

Disease in Celtic Times

Nearly all diseases were attributed by the Celtic Irish to what they termed "Meillt-eorcacht," or "fairy strokes," a similar idea to that which prevailed among other primitive races, where disease was believed to be due to evil spirits or demons.

Sir William Wilde, who prepared statistics of disease from the Irish MSS. written in the earliest times, was able to tabulate seventy-five diseases accurately described by the early leeches. "The Irish terms for the principal diseases," he states, "were of far more appropriate significance than those used in English, or derived from the Latin or Greek."

Diseases in Celtic times

The general names for disease, sickness, or ailment, were *galar* (still used) and sometimes *teidm*. Other words now used are *breoitecht*, *eageruas* and *aicia*. Many of the diseases and epidemics we are now acquainted with were known and studied by the early Irish physicians. Smallpox was known by the name of *bolgoch*, or "pustule disease," and *galar brecc*, the "speckled disease." Consumption was known as *anfobracht*, or *anbobracht*, which, according to Cormac's Glossary, is a person without bracht or "fat," and in the Brehon Code it is termed "one who has no juice or strength." Murkertagh O'Brien, King of Munster, appears to have fallen a victim to this disease, and retired to the monastery of Lismore, where he died. Diseases of the bladder or kidneys were called *galar fuail*, literally "disease of the urine." Gout in the hand is expressed in Irish as *crupan na lam*, and ophthalmia as *galar sula*, "disease of the eye." The word *crupan* is still used in parts of Ireland to describe a paralytic affection in cattle.

There is a record of an early King called Aed Baridnech, or "Aed of the shivering disease," which was probably ague; while palsy was known by the words "*crith*," shaking, and "*lam*," a hand. Epilepsy

was known as *galar poil*, or "Paul's sickness," from a belief that St. Paul, after one of his visions, had a seizure of this disease. Those suffering from it were called *talmaidheach*, "prone to the earth." There is also a record that in A.D. 653, St. Camin, of Inis Celtra, died in that year of *teine-brurr*, "fire of swelling," St. Anthony's fire, or erysipelas, which "withered away all his body, so that his bones fell asunder when laid in the grave," which points to the fact that ergotism was rife in Ireland as early as the seventh century.

Celtic names of diseases

According to Zeuss's Glosses of the eighth century, cancer is expressed by two Irish words, *tuthle* and *ailse*, and diarrhœa was called *brunnech*.

In early times, when great plagues were of frequent occurrence all over the world, Ireland was not exempt. A pestilence of any great mortality was denoted by several words, the most usual being "*tam*" or "*tamh*." "*Teidm*" also was often used; but it was always applied to any severe seizure in an individual, such as colic. "Dunebath" is a plague, literally "man death." "Dibath" and "ar" are often used in the same sense, as in "bo-dibath" and "bo-ar," both denoting cattle plague, from "bo," a cow. In later times the old "*plaig*," a plague, was borrowed from the Latin *plaga*. Lastly, a terrible pestilence of any kind was designated by the old word "*scaub*," which means a besom or broom.

Celtic words for plague

The victims of a plague were commonly buried in one spot, which was fenced round and so preserved as hallowed ground. In Cormac's Glossary it is said that the place of such wholesale interment was called "*tamlachta*" or "*tamlacht*," *i.e.* "plague ground."

On Tallaght Hill, near Dublin, are still to be seen a number of early graves and burial mounds, in which, according to tradition, a Partholanian colony once settled there, succumbed to plague in the space of a week.

From antient records it appears that Ireland in Celtic times was visited by several severe plagues, and the first of these is said to have destroyed a whole colony of Tuatha De Danaans, at Howth, in the year 1180 B.C. A later visitation was one that was destined to have a considerable influence on the history of the island. In the year 541, about a century after the arrival of St. Patrick, it is recorded that a plague called "blessed" broke out. Among the victims is said to have been a beggar who swore falsely by the hand of St. Kieran, his head being severed from his body by gangrene. This plague again recurred in 544, and was called "*crom chonail*," the yellow mange, or the yellow plague of King Conal. It is said to have lasted for three years, and to have carried off five of the Irish saints. It is described by Adamnanus, who lived in the seventh century. The return of the plague is recorded in the year 554, and again in 576, when it was called "*lepra*." The coincidence of this period with that of the great plague of Justinian, which began in 540, and ravaged Europe for nearly half a century, leaves no doubt of its identity. The plague of Justinian was believed to have destroyed nearly one-third of the human race, but the last visitation of the Irish plague was proportionately of much greater severity, carrying off two-thirds of the population of Ireland.

Early visitation of plague in Ireland

In the *Chronicon Scotorum* it is recorded that in the year 700 the sea was frozen over between Scotland and Ireland, and that famine and pestilence lasted for three years, insomuch that men ate one another. In 946, a remarkable disease, which was called "*readhdibudh*," or "furious death," caused the death of both men and cattle among the Saxons, Celts and Britons. The origin of this disease was ascribed to magic, probably because it was not preceded by inclemency of the weather, or any other cause that might produce it, and there seems

The "furious death"

little doubt that it was contagious. Between 992 and 1120, there are five other visitations recorded. During the Anglo-Celtic period, at least two epidemics of dysentery are said to have occurred. One of these ravaged Armagh in the year 1020, after a very hot summer, and the other occurred in the spring of 1035.

During the ninth century the death is recorded of O'Tindrid, who appears to have been an eminent physician of the Celtic period. He was the contemporary of Scotus Erigena, a great literary light of his time.

According to the Book of the Four Masters, A. D. 986, "Druidical or magic sickness was caused by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before people's eyes."

It was a common belief that the plague was due to some malignant demon that roamed the country. Thus, in A. D. 1084, it was recorded that a great pestilence, which killed a fourth of the men in Ireland, began in the South and spread over the land. "The cause of this pestilence," says the chronicler, "was due to demons, which came out of the Northern hills of the world, to wit, three battalions, and in each battalion there were thirty and ten hundred and two thousand, as Oengus Oc, the son of Dagda, related to Gilla Lugan, who used to haunt the fairy mound every year on 'Samain' night. And he himself beheld at Maistin the battalion of them which was destroying Leinster. Even so they were seen of Gilla, Lugan's son; and wherever their heat or fury reached, there their venom was taken. For there was a sword of fire out of the gullet of each of them, and every one of them was as high as the clouds of heaven. So that is the cause of the pestilence."

Plague supposed to be caused by demons

During the fourteenth century Ireland was visited by the "black death," and whole districts were decimated by this terrible scourge.

ST. PATRICK HEALING THE LEPERS

From an old woodcut

In the same century, a scrofulous disease of the skin and joints, which was known by the name of "*fiolun*," seems to have been prevalent. This name appears to have been used sometimes to denote scurvy, and sometimes King's Evil.

In the Book of the Four Masters there is also record of a plague called "*cluithe-na-righ*," or the "king's game," but there is no further description of the complaint; while in the Annals of Loch-Ce there is an account of a "bed distemper," which is supposed to have been ague, called "*galar-na-leptae*."

Leprosy in Ireland

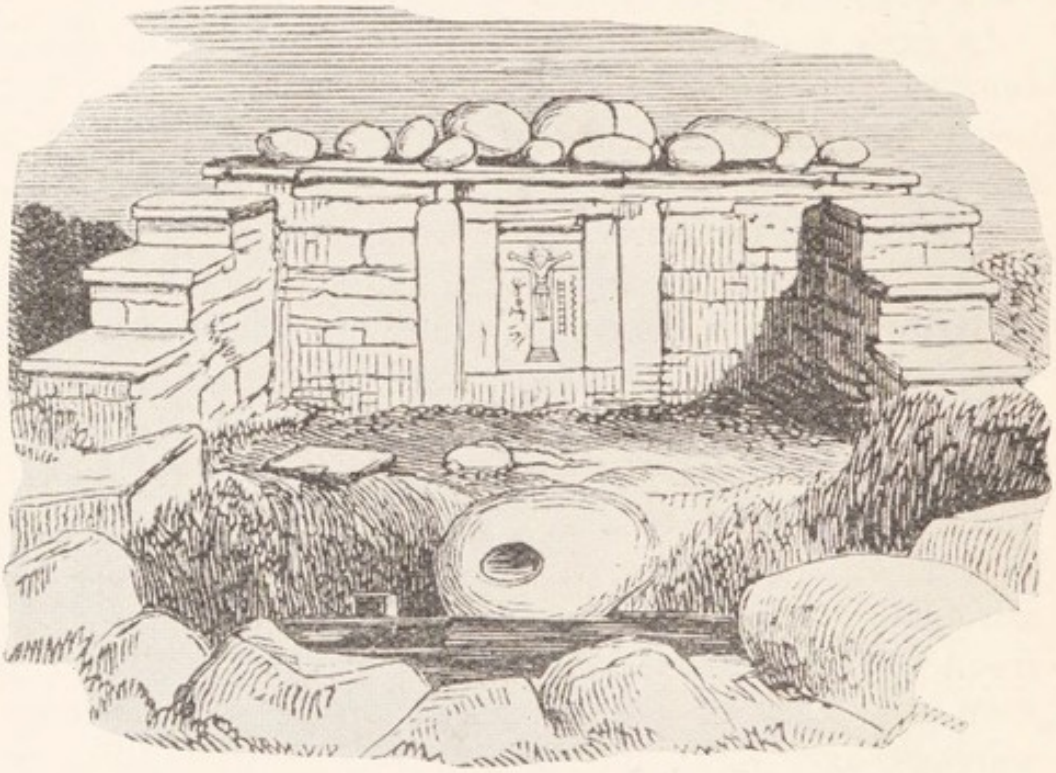
Leprosy seems to have been prevalent in the sixth century, the names "*clam*" and "*brosc*" being in common use for some form of the disease, as well as for the leper. The common word for leprosy is, however, "*lobor*." Judging from the chronicles, leprosy appears to have existed in Ireland from a very early date, but whether it was true leprosy or not, it was impossible to say, until the sixth century, when the disease was described more fully. St. Patrick is said to have healed lepers, and at one time to have given shelter to a leper in his own dwelling; and among the accounts of miracles performed by other saints leprosy is frequently mentioned.

In the story of the battle of Dunbolg, the young warrior, Ron Kerr, having smeared himself all over with the blood of a calf mixed with dough of rye, to look like a leper, went as a spy in this disguise to the enemy's camp. Many other instances are recorded of this disguise, which show that the disease was very common in Erin in early times.

Medical and Surgical Treatment in Celtic Times

Medicated baths

In the earliest records of medical treatment by the leeches of Erin, the medicated bath plays an important part. It was used by Diancecht to heal the wounded at the battle of Moytura, and by the famous Trosdale druid at the battle fought on the banks of the Slaney.



Tobrraraght, the well of the Virgin St. Athracht or Attracta, near the shore of Lough Talt. Believed to cure those suffering from epilepsy and nervous diseases.

Other baths were used for skin diseases, and Cormac's Glossary mentions the old "*fothrucud*," the bath which, he explains, was used "for bathing sick persons, and it is for lepers it is oftenest practised."

That trepanning was known is evidenced from an account written A.D. 637, in which a young Irish chieftain named Cennfaelad is stated to have had his skull fractured by the blow of a sword, and after

twelve months' treatment at the School of Tomregan in county Cavan, was cured. It is said that the "injured portions of the brain and skull were removed, which so cleared his intellect and improved his memory that he became a great scholar." The old Irish legend accounts for the sudden improvement in his condition by stating that his "brain of forgetfulness" was removed.

Trepanning practised in Celtic times

In the account of the death of King Concobar Macnessa, it is said that the surgeon stitched up the wound with thread of gold, because his hair was gold coloured.

Wounds were usually treated with decoctions or poultices of herbs mixed with honey, similar treatment being applied to broken bones. There is a reference to some form of splint, and amputation is advised for gangrenous limbs, though no details of the method of performance are given. Venesection, cupping, and scarification were evidently practised, an operation for hare-lip is described, and various classes of baths are recommended.

Treatment of wounds and fractures

Midwifery, as with the antient nations generally, was of a primitive and superstitious character. To quote a single instance: the bards sing of a certain King Diarmuid, in the seventh century, who had two wives, one of whom was bald, and the other barren. Upon the head of the one, although details are not given, a supply of beautiful hair was induced to grow, and the other became fruitful after the administration of three doses of specially blessed, or, as it is elsewhere termed, medicated water. It is stated that after the first administration, the lady bore a lamb, which was sacrificed as the first fruits of the womb; after the second, a silver salmon was brought forth; and after the third, a son—the famous Aedh. Pregnant women were also sometimes taught to kneel before the "brash" or "bullan" stones, and to pray for their safe deliverance at childbirth.

Celtic midwifery

There is record of the Cæsarean operation being performed on Eithne, the daughter of King Eochaidh Feidlech.

Diancecht is said to have recognised fourteen disorders of the stomach, for which he prescribed mostly vegetable remedies; indeed, one of his first supposed prescriptions, "Diancecht's porridge," has been handed down, and is affirmed to be the oldest in the Irish language. It was for the relief of "colds, phlegm, sore-throat, and the presence of evil things in the body, such as worms and the like, and it advised hazel buds, dandelions, chickweed, and wood sorrel to be boiled together with oatmeal, and to be taken morning and evening, when the cold or other trouble will disappear." He recommended, also, a poultice of yellow baywort to be tied round the neck for "throat-cats," or sore-throat. White frankincense, beaten up with white wine, he prescribed to restore memory, and "an excellent cordial" was made up with one part gentian and two parts centuary, bruised well together and mixed with water, to drink. Saffron he considered "a most excellent tonic."

"Diancecht's porridge"

Cupping was practised by the early Irish leeches, who carried with them for this purpose an iron instrument called a gipne. A case is recorded in the Acallamh, where a physician named Bebinn had the venom drawn from an old unhealed wound on Cailte's leg by means of two fedans or tubes, by which the wound was healed. It is stated that these were "the fedans of Nudarn's daughter Binn," from which we may infer that they were something more than simple tubes—and were of special construction cunningly designed for the operation.

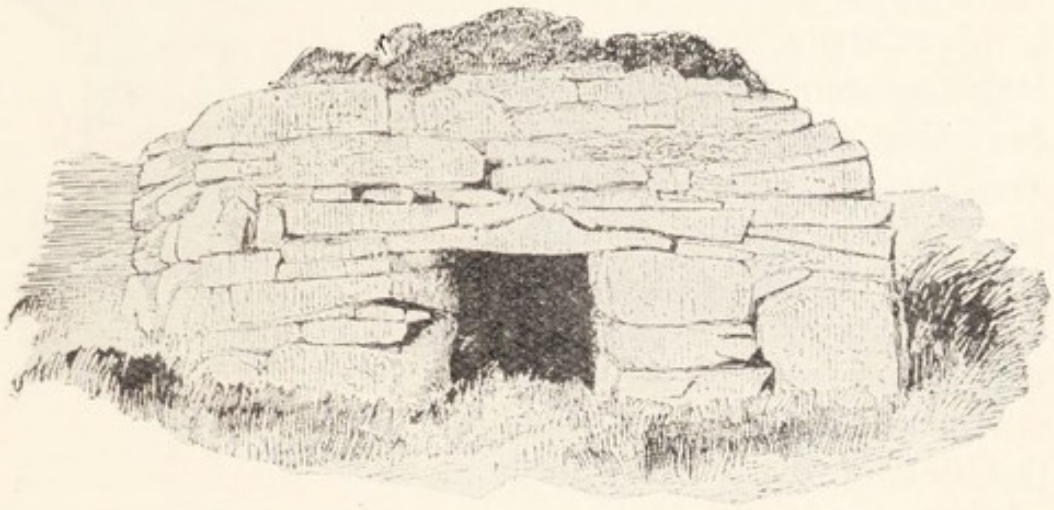
Cupping in Celtic times

Bebinn or Binn was a lady doctor who also treated Cailte by administering five successive emetics, which she prepared by steeping certain herbs in water, which treatment is said to have restored him to health.

According to the Brehon laws, the probe and the

whip are mentioned as articles, belonging to a physician, which might be seized in distraint.

Another method of treatment employed by the leeches of Erin was the hot-air bath or sweating-house. The structures in which these baths were given are known by the name of "*tigh nalluis*," or sweating-house,



A Sweating-house
on Inishmurray

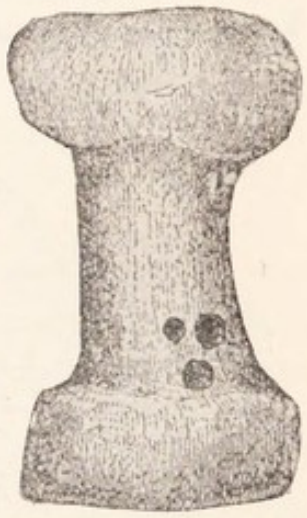
and they are still well known in the northern parts of Ireland. They were built entirely of stone, and were five feet to seven feet long inside, with a very low door through which to creep, and were always placed remote from habitations. They were generally built near a pool of water some four or five feet deep. When they were to be used a great fire of turf was kindled inside until the house became like an oven, after which the ashes were swept out, and the patient, wrapping himself in a blanket, crept in and sat down, when the door was closed. He was supposed to remain there until profuse perspiration was produced, and immediately on emerging he plunged into the cold water, after which he was well rubbed until a warm glow was obtained.

The Celtic sweating-house

As in the Highlands of Scotland, "healing stones" were preserved in several places, and were used

for curative purposes. A stone of this kind has been preserved in the family of the Fitzgeralds from a period of great antiquity. It is sometimes called the "clock-omra" or murrain stone. It was used as a cure for murrain in cattle, and for hydrophobia. A similar talisman is preserved in the family of MacCarthy, and in a church near Buckross another healing stone exists to which the sick are brought on account of its curative properties. Richardson, in his "Folly of Pilgrimage," speaks of a wooden image of a woman, carved and painted, which was kept in the house of the O'Herbebys, and was sent for by the sick of the locality as a means of cure, and to which offerings of sheep were sometimes sacrificed with peculiar ceremonies. Another early chronicler makes mention of certain antient "brash" or "bullan" stones, which were large stones with holes upon the surface, into the larger of which, when water had accumulated, persons suffering from rheumatism would place their knees, dropping at the same time an offering into one of the smaller holes. This ceremony, together with certain washings at an adjacent well, were deemed a specific for rheumatic pains. The water found in these holes was also believed to be efficacious for eye ailments.

"Healing stones"



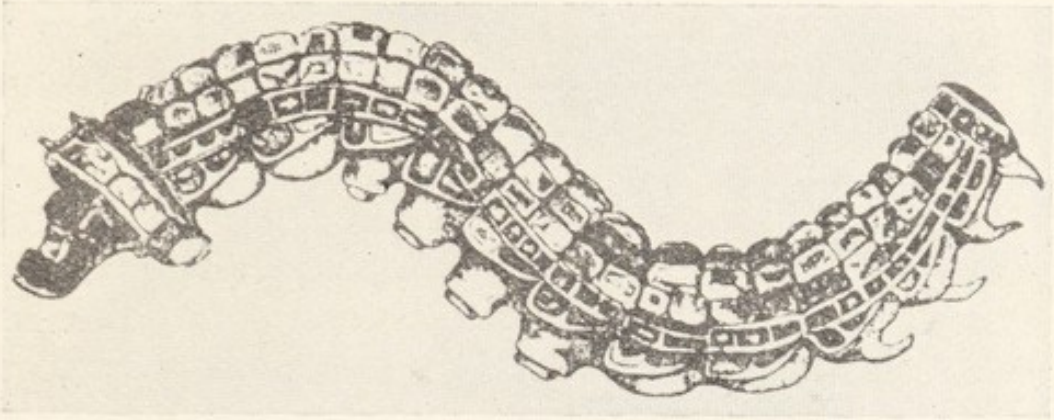
The Relig Healing-stone near Bruckless in Donegal.

As already stated, hospitals or houses for the treatment of the sick and wounded have been known in Ireland from a period of great antiquity. Before the monastic period the physician's house was the hospital for the district in which he lived. Besides this, there were other hospitals for the use of the people of the tuath or district, which were called "forus tuaithe," "the house of the territory,"

Early hospitals

which came directly under the Brehon laws. Patients who were able to pay for their food, medicine, and the services of the physicians, were expected to do so.

If a person wounded another or injured him in any way without justification, he or his relations were

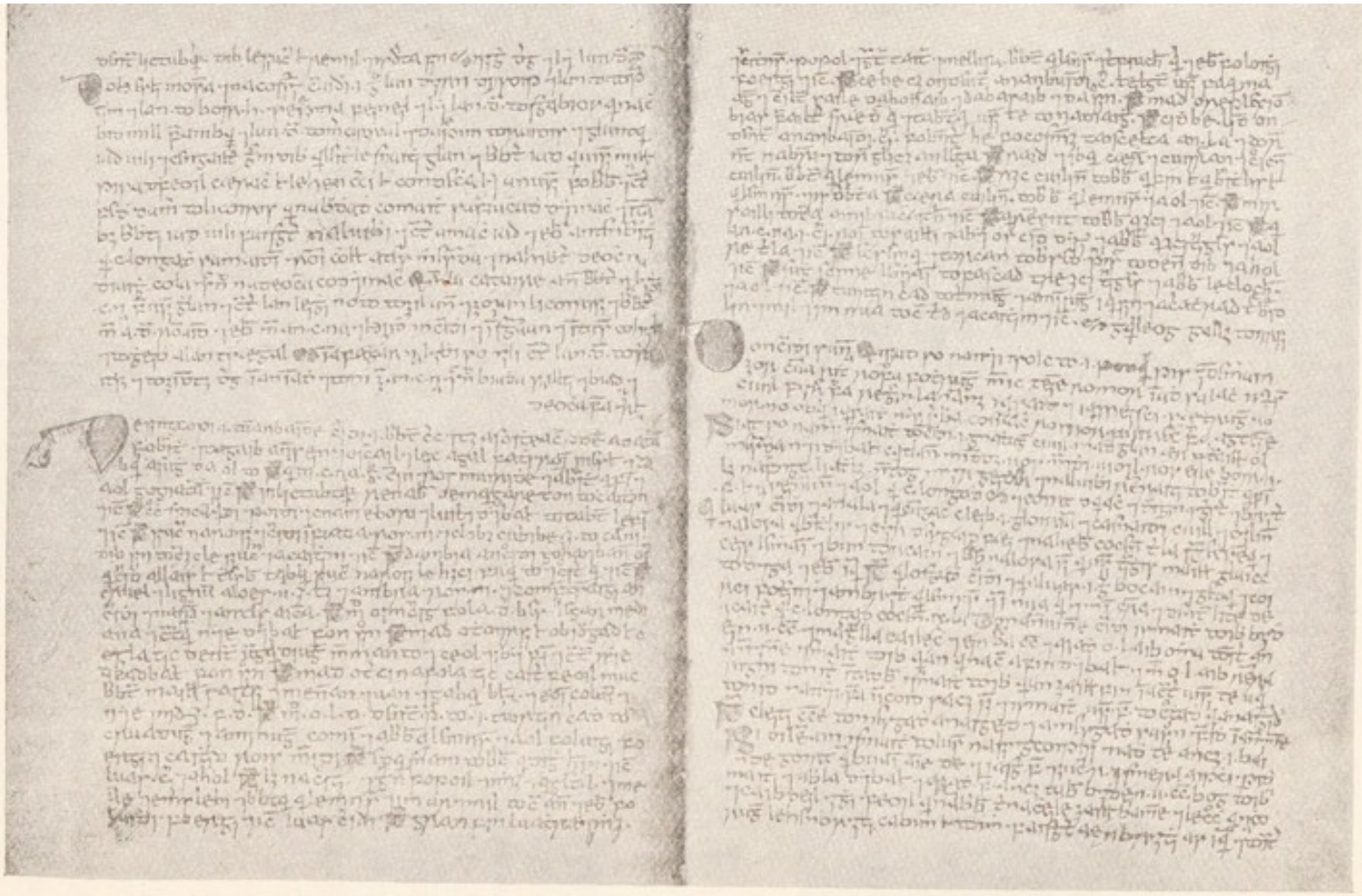


A Conach of silver, ornamented with azure and amber-coloured crystals, used as a charm to ward off plague and diseases of cattle

obliged to pay for "sick maintenance," and the injured one might either go to a hospital, or be treated at home. If he went to a hospital his mother was deputed to go with him, and her support was also defrayed by the aggressor. Another curious, but very necessary, regulation was, that the "dogs, fools and female scolds" were to be kept away lest the patient should be worried.

Celtic Harper

From a carving of the X century



AN IRISH MANUSCRIPT OF MEDICAL RECIPES, WRITTEN A.D. 1459

It contains a collection of recipes for treating various diseases. On the pages reproduced are remedies for heart weakness, beginning :—"Of a syncope or heart weakness. In a (close) pipkin boil a hen and frankincense until the whole boil away to one third; then take up open and under 'his' nose suffer the steam to rise; also give him the liquor to drink."

Antient Irish Medical Manuscripts

Many manuscripts, written in the early Irish language on medicine and the healing of disease, are still in existence. Probably the earliest of these was discovered in the Convent of St. Gall, in Switzerland, some years ago, and is stated to go back to the eighth century. It consists of several prayers, charms and incantations for various diseases. One is for *galar fuail*, diseases of the urine, another for long life, and another for headache. This last is not addressed to any special saint. It invokes "the eye of Isaia, the tongue of Solomon, the mind of Benjamin, the heart of Paul, the faith of Abraham," etc., ending with "Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabaoth," to which this direction in Irish is added. "Say this thing every day for thy head against headache; after repeating it, place thy spittle upon thy palm and put it on thy temples, and at the back of thy head, and say the Pater thrice thereupon, and draw a cross with thy spittle on the top of thy head; and on thy head also draw the form of the letter U."

Another, said to be of the tenth century, which reads somewhat like an advertisement for a modern quack medicine, begins:—"A preservation for the dead, the living, for the want of sinews, for the tongue-tied, for swelling in the head, of wounds from iron, of burning from fire, of the bite of the hound; it preventeth the lassitude of old age, cures the decline, the rupture of the blood vessels, takes away the virulence of the festering sore, the poignancy of grief, the fever of the blood—they cannot contend with it—he to whom it shall be applied shall be made whole. Extolled be the Elixir of Life bequeathed by Diancecht to his people, by which everything to which it is applied is made whole."

Early Irish medical MSS.

In an early Irish MS. called "Medicina Antiqua," the writer begins: "The age of the Lord when this book was made was a thousand years and three

hundred years and twice twenty years and twelve years more. The book was finished in the year that Shane Oge, the son of Cu-Aithne, was killed, and it was written in the house of the son of Dermod O'Meaghere." Continuing, the writer states: "These things are gentle, sweet, profitable, of little evil, which have often been tested by us and by our instructors. And I pray God for those to whom this will come, and I lay it on as a load and an injunction on their souls that they extract not poorly, and that they fail not for want of the practical rules, and particularly if they gain nothing by it regularly (or devoutly). I implore every doctor at the beginning of the work (of curing) that he remember the Father of Health (God) that the work be finished prosperously; and let him not be in mortal sin, and let him beseech the patient not to be so either. And let him implore the Heavenly Father who is the Physician and the Balsam-Giver above all, for the diseased, to end his work prosperously, and to save him from shame and discredit at that time."

Classical knowledge possessed by early Irish physicians

The acquaintance of the early Irish medical writers with Greek and other classical medical literature is proved by there being discovered several versions of the works of Hippocrates and Galen, written as early as the eighth century.

The books of the hereditary physicians

The books of the hereditary physicians, which were handed down from father to son, contained the learning and experience of the antients, in the form of recipes, and cures for almost every imaginable disease. The manner in which these books were generally compiled, and the motives of the compilers, may be gathered by the perusal of the preface of one written in the year 1352, which begins: "May the merciful God have mercy on us all. I have here collected practical rules from several works, for the honour of God, for the benefit of the Irish people, and for the love of my friends and of my kindred. I have translated them from Latin

into Gaelic from the authority of Galen, in the last book of his 'Practical Panteon,' and from the book of the 'Prognostics of Hippocrates.' These are things gentle, sweet, profitable, and of little evil, things which have been often tested by us and by our instructors. I pray God to bless those doctors who will use this book; and I lay it on their souls as a conjuration, that they extract not sparingly from it; that they fail not on account of neglecting the practical rules herein contained; and more especially that they do their duty in cases where they receive no pay on account of the poverty of the patients. I implore every doctor, that before he begins his treatment, he prays God, the Father of Healing, to the end that his work may be finished prosperously. Moreover, let him not be in mortal sin; and let him implore the patient to be also free from grievous sin. Let him offer up a second prayer for the sick person, and implore the Heavenly Father, the Physician and Balm-Giver for all mankind, to prosper the work he is entering upon and to save him from the shame and disgrace of failure."

The book of the O'Hickeys

The book of the O'Hickeys, commonly known as the "Lily of Medicine," is a large sized vellum MS. written in 1443, partly in Latin and partly in Irish. The pages are curiously ruled and divided, so that the writing forms patterns resembling astrological figures. It is a complete system of medicine, treating among other things, of putrid fevers; of abscesses and pustules; of wounds, poisons and hydrophobia; of affections of the brain and other parts; of the period of life and the time of year when certain diseases usually come on; and of the temperature or "cardinal point" that influences them.

The book of the O'Shiels

The book of the O'Shiels, which was transcribed in 1657, from some MS. of unknown date not now in existence, consists partly of translations and partly of dissertations on the medical properties of herbs.

The book of MacAnlega was transcribed in 1512, by Melaghlin MacAnlega (whose name means "son of the physician"), from an older book lent him by one of the O'Mulconrys. It is a commentary on antient classical writers on medicine.

The book of MacAnlega

The following curious recipes, culled from a Celtic MS. give some idea of the materia medica of the fourteenth century:—

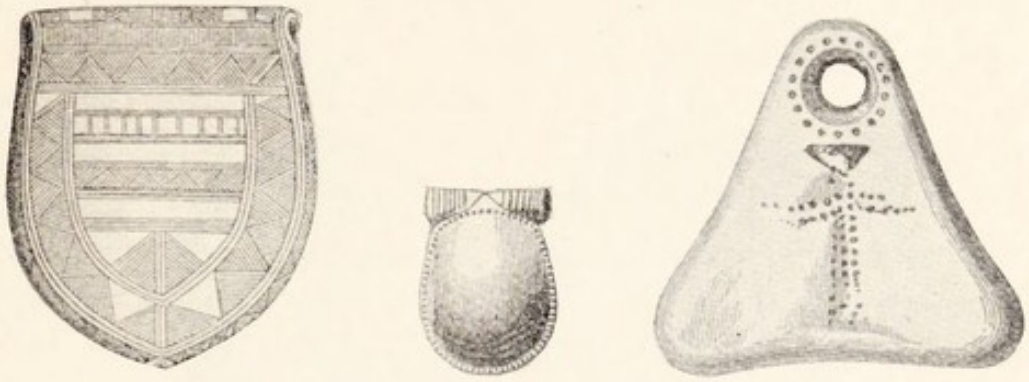
"For baldness. Let calcine a raven, his ashes boil in sheep's suet, and rub to the head, and it cures. Item. With mice fill an earthen pipkin, stop the mouth with a lump of clay and bury beside a fire, but so as the fire's too great heat reach it not. So be it left for a year, and at a year's end take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

Curious Celtic recipes

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

"For falling sickness," says another antient Celtic MS. recipe, "put salt and white snails into a vessel for three nights, add seven woodbine leaves, mix to a paste and poultice for nine days." A plaster of mandragore and ground ivy laid upon the head is also prescribed, "if the patient sleeps will do well, if not will not." "Pour wine on one hemlock freshly gathered, and drink while in the fit," is another recommendation. For dysentery, woodbine and maidenhair are prescribed, boiled in new milk with oatmeal, to be taken three times a day. For liver trouble leaves of plantain are advised, with wild sage, shamrock and dockleaf, with valerian and the flower of the daisy, to be plucked by the person before sunrise, and fasting, on Monday or Wednesday, whilst saying a "Hail Mary" and a "Paternoster." The ingredients

should be boiled and strained, and a glassful of the liquor taken twice a day, the residue of the herbs being carefully burnt. For lumbago, dog-fern roots were used, with shamrock well cleaned and powdered and mixed with butter made on May-day morning, with holy salt, into a paste to be rubbed into the back, the Lord's Prayer and a "Hail Mary" being said, the paste not to be washed off, but to be left on "till cured." "Danes'leure" is mentioned for sore eyes, and there is ample evidence among the old



Antient Irish amulets of gold and stone

MS. prescriptions that mesmerism and "cures by the waving of the hands without contact, and also by stroking," were practised in Ireland from druidical times.

When a leech could do no more, and death claimed its victim, the medical attendant was always ready to take part in the "keens" or lamentations for the dead, which formed so characteristic a feature of an Irish funeral.

A characteristic custom

As might be expected, magic and charms entered very largely into the popular medical treatment among the Irish peasantry, many of these charms having been handed down from time immemorial, and are still used in the country places to-day.

Magic and charms

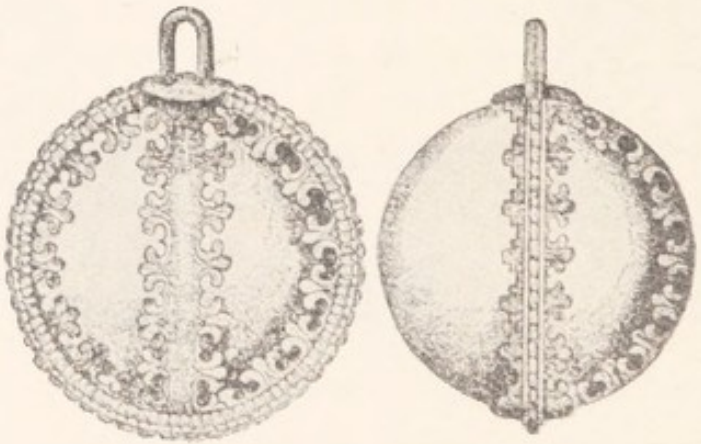
Celtic charm for toothache

For toothache, an old Irish charm was as follows:—

"May the thumb of chosen Thomas in the side of guileless Christ heal my teeth without lamentation from worms and from pangs."

Prudent cattle dealers were given certain mystical sticks cut from the mountain ash, to cure diseases and increase fecundity. Magic ointment was prepared, which was affirmed to render the user invisible and to reveal things previously unseen.

Saliva was regarded as efficacious against hostile spells and the diseases occasioned by them. Few



THE GARNAVILLA AMULET

Consisting of a crystal ball in a bronze mount When hung round the neck of an animal when feeding, it was believed to prevent disease.

Saliva in disease, etc.

Irish peasants will conclude a bargain without first spitting on their hands to ensure good luck. Piers, in his "Account of West Meath," states that the power of curing burns was supposed to exist in the saliva of certain persons, who acquired the virtue by drawing a lizard found in West Meath across their tongue in a direction contrary to the scales of the reptile.

Many other charms of a similar curious nature might be cited if space but permitted.

St. Patrick

St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland, is said to have been the son of a deacon named Calparnius, and was born in Dumbarton, in Scotland. He was sold as a slave to Milchu, a chief living close to the spot where Ballymena now stands, and there he lived as a shepherd for six years or more. At length he escaped to France, and studied under the guidance of St. Merin, Bishop of Tours, and eventually became a bishop. In the year 432 he is said to have undertaken a mission to Ireland, and first landed near the town of Wicklow, but ultimately travelled to Strangford Lough in county Down, where he founded the first church.

Incidents in his life

St. Patrick is said to have worked many miracles of healing, including that of curing the lepers, that came to him. Tradition states he banished all the snakes and poisonous reptiles from Irish soil, and, in proof of this, every true son of Erin will confirm the fact that there are no snakes to be found in the Emerald Isle to-day. St. Patrick is frequently represented as trampling the snakes under his feet.

Legendary lore also connects St. Patrick with the shamrock emblem of Ireland. It is said that, when preaching one day of the Trinity, he found it very difficult to make the doctrine clear, until spying a tiny three-leafed shamrock growing on the emerald turf at his feet, he gathered it, explaining to his listeners that, as there were three distinct leaflets composing the leaf, so there were three distinct persons composing the Trinity. Ever since, the shamrock has been the national emblem of Ireland, and for centuries has been worn by Irishmen on March 17, the anniversary of St. Patrick.

St. Patrick and the shamrock

There is another legend that he was once given a cup of poisoned ale by a jealous Druid, who secretly

ST. PATRICK
From an engraving of the XVII century

wished to compass his death, but St. Patrick made the sign of the cross, and repeated the following incantation:—

"Tuba fis fri ibu, fis ibu anfis,
Fis bru uatha, ibu lithu, Christi Jesus."

on which, the poison in the ale froze to solid ice. He then inverted the cup and the poison fell out. He then turned the cup up again, and drank off the now harmless ale.

The Shamrock

"Oh! the bonny verdant land,
Where the shamrock grows!
Oh! the light on every hand
Where the shamrock grows!
Love and faith and truth combine,
Nourished by a cure divine,
Where the shamrock grows!"

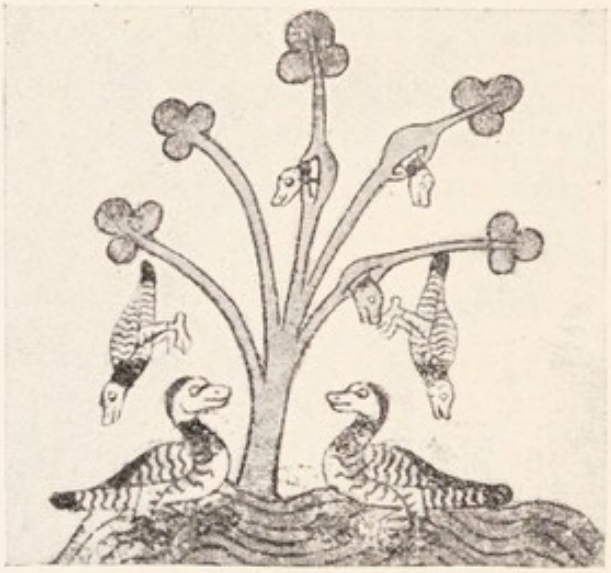
The Celtic-Irish, like the antient Britons and the Anglo-Saxons, were acquainted with many useful local herbs, and amongst these was that

"Chosen leaf of bard and chief,
Old Erin's native shamrock."

Antient bards state it was an object of worship with the Tuatha De Danaans.

Curiously enough, no one can say with certainty the exact plant to which the name of shamrock was applied. The word seamarog in Erse, or shamrock, means "little trefoil," and is applied to various trefoils by the Erse and Gaelic writers, although antient herbalists only mention the sour variety by that name. The plants now worn as the Irish emblem on St. Patrick's day are the Black Nonsuch (*Medicago lupulina*) and the Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*). The wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) which is indigenous to Ireland, is the plant called "shamrog" in the old herbals,

and one early chronicler states it was a sour plant and eaten by the Irish. Spenser says: "If they found a plot of watercresses or shamrocks, there they flocked as to a feast." And Wyther wrote: "And feed on shamrocks as the Irish doe." Beyond these statements, there is no reliable evidence to show which was the actual trefoil plucked by St. Patrick.



THE MAGIC TREFOIL
From an MS. of the XIV century

Anglico introduced the white clover into his representation of the Crucifixion and other pictures, "with a view," as Ruskin thinks, "to its chemical character."

That the shamrock was employed in medicine in antient times is evidenced by the early Irish MSS. Other MSS. mention its properties as an anodyne, both in Ireland and Scotland, women having been observed gathering it for that purpose in the latter country as late as 1794. The fame of the trefoil, however, is by no means confined to these two countries. Pliny mentions it as being efficacious in "curing bites from venomous beasts." It has been depicted as the three-leaf wand of Hermes, the triple oracle of the antients, and the trifoliated sceptre of Triphyllian Jove. It is frequently shown on heads of Isis, Osiris, and also of a Mexican deity. It may be recognised on the crown of Persia; a relic from Nineveh also presents an illustration of two sacred hares engaged in devouring it; so it has probably been used as a symbol from a period of great antiquity.

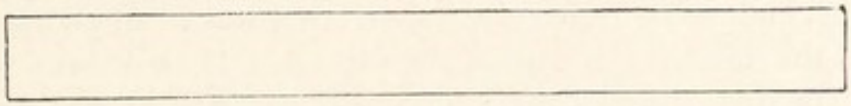
Historical Medical Equipments

The Medical Equipments of the present day differ notably from those of olden times in two distinct directions—diminished bulk, and in purity and efficacy of content. This improvement has only been effected in the last quarter century; before that time, campaigning medicine chests had to be either of enormous and unwieldy size, or, if small, they could contain only the most meagre supplies.

In the Middle Ages, owing to the great variety and bulky nature of the remedial agents used, the medicine chests employed in military campaigns assumed enormous proportions, and it was not until the middle of the nineteenth century that progress was made towards reducing the bulk of campaigning medical outfits.

Bulky yet inadequate equipments

Size of one product of 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture, min. 30

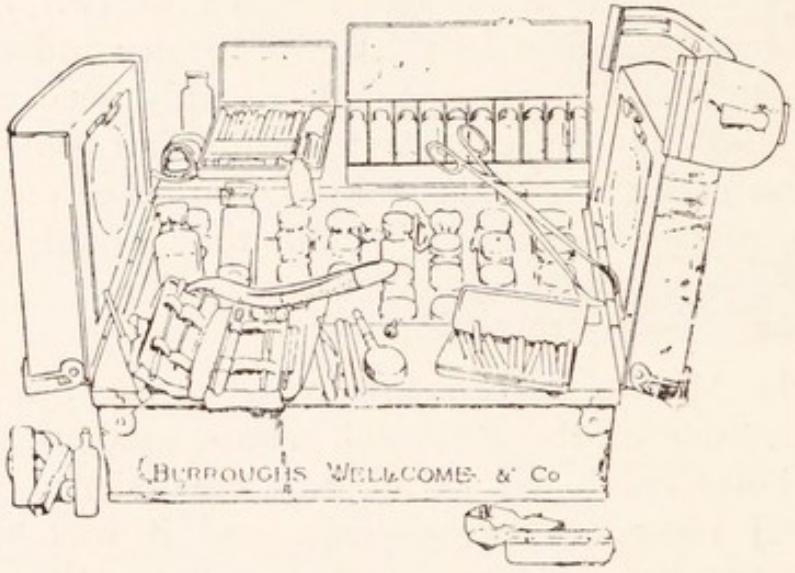


Length of 30 min. tube of same diameter as 'Tabloid' product

Early explorers, particularly in Africa, found the difficulties of procuring suitable portable medical supplies practically insuperable, and the horrors of disease and death associated with their expeditions were almost beyond description.

When I think [said the late Sir H. M. STANLEY, in the course of one of his lectures] of the dreadful mortality of Capt. TUCKEY'S expedition in 1816, of the NIGER Expedition in 1841, of the sufferings of BURTON and SPEKE, and of my own first two expeditions, I am amazed to find that much of the mortality and sickness was due to the crude way in which medicines were supplied to travellers. The very recollection causes me to shudder.

Early expeditions. Mortality due to crude medicine



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS carried by the late Sir H. M. STANLEY through "Darkest Africa," and brought back, after three years' journey, with the remaining contents unimpaired.

That a very marked change has taken place can be gathered from a more recent speech of this eminent explorer, in which he said:—

In my early expeditions into Africa, there was one secret wish which endured with me always, and that was to ameliorate the miseries of African explorers. How it was to be done I knew not; who was to do it, I did not know. But I made the acquaintance of Messrs. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. As soon as I came in sight of their preparations and their works, I found the consummation of my secret wish. On my later expeditions I had all the medicines that were required for my black men, as well as my white men, beautifully prepared, and in most elegant fashion arranged in the smallest medicine chest it was ever my lot to carry into Africa.

B.W.& Co. solved the problem

In his books, *Founding the Congo Free State* and *In Darkest Africa*, the late Sir H. M. STANLEY wrote in the very highest terms of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments.

Amongst other cases used during STANLEY's travels, is the famous "Rear-Guard" 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest, which remained in the swampy forest regions of the Aruwhimi for nearly four years, and more than once was actually submerged in the river. When it was brought back to London, the remaining contents were tested by the official analyst of *The Lancet* (London, Eng.), who reported that the 'Tabloid' medicaments had perfectly preserved their efficacy.

Contents of Stanley's "Rear-Guard" Chest tested by "The Lancet"

The late Surgeon-Major PARKE, Stanley's Medical Officer, in his *Guide to Health in Africa*, writes:—

> The medicinal preparations which I have throughout recommended are those of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., as I have found, after a varied experience of the different forms in which drugs are prepared for foreign use, that there are none which can compare with them ['Tabloid' products] for convenience of portability in transit, and for unfailing reliability in strength of doses after prolonged exposure.

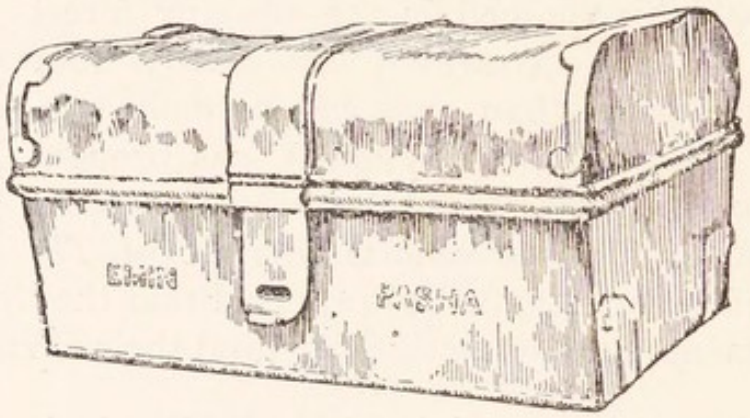
None can compare for unfailing reliability, portability and convenience

At this point it is of interest to turn to the 'Tabloid' Medicine Chest, here illustrated, which was discovered near Kenia, in the Aruwhimi Dwarf Country. It was the last chest supplied to EMIN PASHA, GORDON'S Governor of the Equatorial Sudan. This chest was taken by Arabs when EMIN PASHA was massacred in 1892, and was recaptured by BARON DHANIS, Commandant of the Congo Free State troops, after the battle of Kasongo. It was subsequently stolen by natives, and finally recovered by an officer of the Congo Free State, and returned to BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

Emin Pasha

The following is a copy of EMIN PASHA's letter written to BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. on receiving the chest :—

> Gentlemen,—I found the medicine chest you forwarded me fully stocked. I need not tell you that its very completeness made bound my heart. Articles like those could not be made



EMIN PASHA'S 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHEST

> but at the hand of the greatest artists in their own department. If any one relieved from intense pain pours out his blessings, they will come home to you.
>
> I should like to expatiate somewhat longer on the intrinsical value, but sickness preventing me to do so. I wish you to believe me,
>
> Yours very faithfully
>
> Dr Emin Pasha

A history of all the 'Tabloid' Equipments associated with African exploration would, of itself, make a large volume, and it is only possible to make brief mention of a few other instances of their use.

Military expeditions

That 'TABLOID' EQUIPMENTS excel for military purposes has been abundantly demonstrated during various British and foreign military campaigns. The following is an extract from the Official Government Report, made by the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER of the last BRITISH MILITARY EXPEDITION to ASHANTI, on the 'Tabloid'

Brand Medical Equipment which was supplied by BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.:—

> The supply of medicines, both as to quality and quantity, left nothing to be desired. There was no scarcity of anything. The 'Tabloid' medicines were found to be most convenient and of excellent quality. To be able to take out at once the required dose of any medicine, without having to weigh or measure it, is a convenience that cannot be expressed in words. Time is saved to an extent that can hardly be realised, and so is space, for a fitted dispensary, or even a dispensary table, is unnecessary. The quality of medicines was so good that no other should be taken into the field. The cases supplied are almost ideal ones for the Government. They are light, yet strong, and the arrangement of the materials and medicines is as nearly perfect as possible.
>
> No delay to weigh or measure
>
> Quality so good, no other should be taken into the field

It is instructive to compare the experience of this Expedition with that of the WOLSELEY ASHANTI EXPEDITION of 1873, fitted out according to old-time methods. The suffering and loss of life were then terrible, for want of suitable medical equipments.

Without exception, 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments have been used in all the campaigns of the last twenty-five years, and have played an important part in combating the diseases which seem inseparable from an army in the field.

During the American war with Spain, in Cuba and the Philippines, 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments were specially ordered for, and used by, the U. S. Army and Navy.

The Expedition which, under the command of LORD KITCHENER, defeated the Khalifa and reconquered the Sudan, was supplied with 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments.

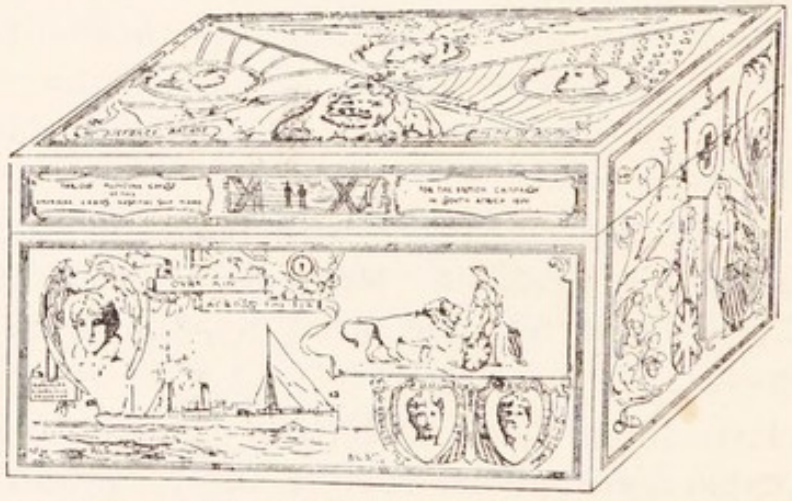
An illustration of one of the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments specially designed for, and supplied to, the British Colonial Forces for use in the recent South African Campaign will be found on *page* 56. Similar

cases were designed for, and supplied to, the CITY OF LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS and the IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASES specially designed for, and supplied to, the troops from the various British Colonies, for use in the South African Campaign.

Hospital Ship "Maine"

The equipment of the American Hospital Ship *Maine* and the valuable services it rendered in connection with the campaigns in South Africa and in China, are so recent as to be within the memory of all. The whole of the medical outfit was supplied by BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS specially designed for, and supplied to, the Hospital Ship *Maine*.

Referring to this equipment, *The Lancet* (London, Eng.) reported:—

> **The whole of the medical outfit has been supplied by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.** One of the medicine

chests supplied by this firm is in tooled leather, designed by Mr. Henry S. Wellcome.

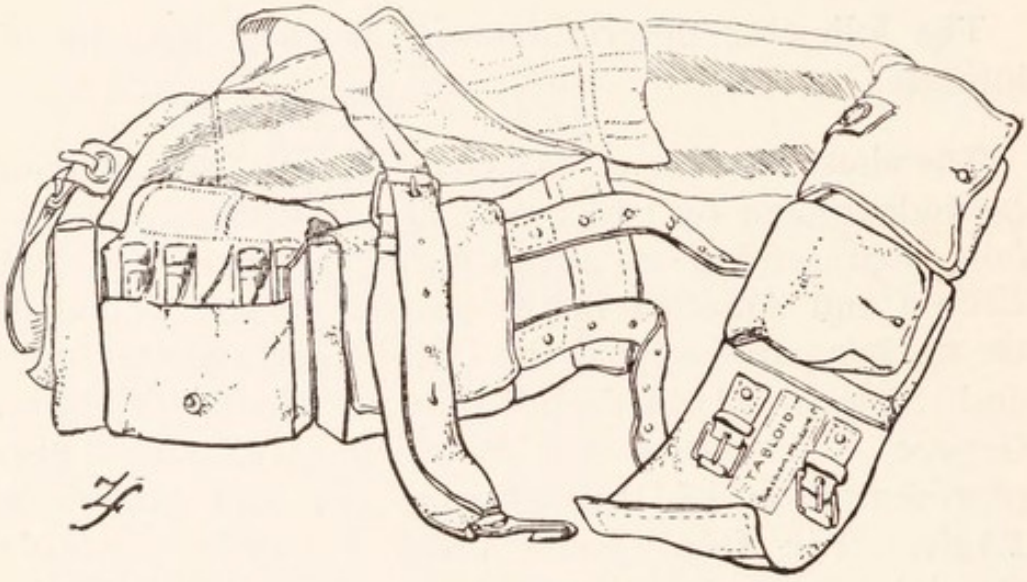
The following description of this chest may be of interest:—

The chest is made of oak covered with Carthaginian cowhide, tooled by hand, with chaste designs successfully representing in allegory the alliance of Great Britain and America in the succour of the wounded. On the top panel appear the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes entwined, portraits of Queen Victoria, George Washington and President McKinley; also representations of the British Lion and American Eagle. The front panel bears portraits of Lady Randolph Churchill (Mrs. George Cornwallis-West), the hon. secretary and the hon. treasurer of the fund; a picture of the ship itself; a scene representing the British Lion, wounded by an arrow which lies at his side, being ministered to by Britannia and Columbia. A frieze is formed by a representation of an American Indian wampum, upon which Brother Jonathan and John Bull are depicted hand-in-hand. The panel at each end of the chest represents Britannia and Columbia supporting a banner bearing the Red Cross, and on the panel at the back the British Regular and Colonial Lancers are shown charging a Boer force. Keble's line, "No distance breaks the tie of blood," and Bayard's phrase, "Our kin across the sea," are inscribed on the chest. This beautiful cabinet contains a number of smaller cases fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products and 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Outfits, and is in itself a compact and complete dispensary.

Arctic exploration

In the hitherto unsuccessful endeavours to reach the Poles, and in the exploration of Arctic and Antarctic lands, 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests have taken a pioneer position, and continue to hold supremacy.

The 'Tabloid' Belts and other Medical Equipments supplied to NANSEN for his journey in the *Fram*,

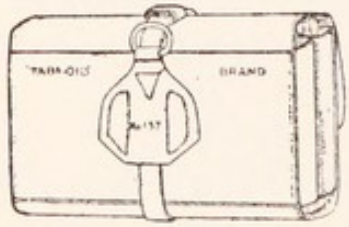


One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE BELTS carried by NANSEN on his Arctic Expedition.

and those used by the JACKSON-HARMSWORTH ARCTIC EXPEDITION, have been added to the historic collection of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

The ITALIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION, commanded by the DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI, found that, despite the fact that the northern latitude of 86° 33′ 49″ was reached, the 'Tabloid' Medicine Chests and Cases with which the Expedition was equipped were brought back with their remaining contents quite unaffected by the rigour of the climate.

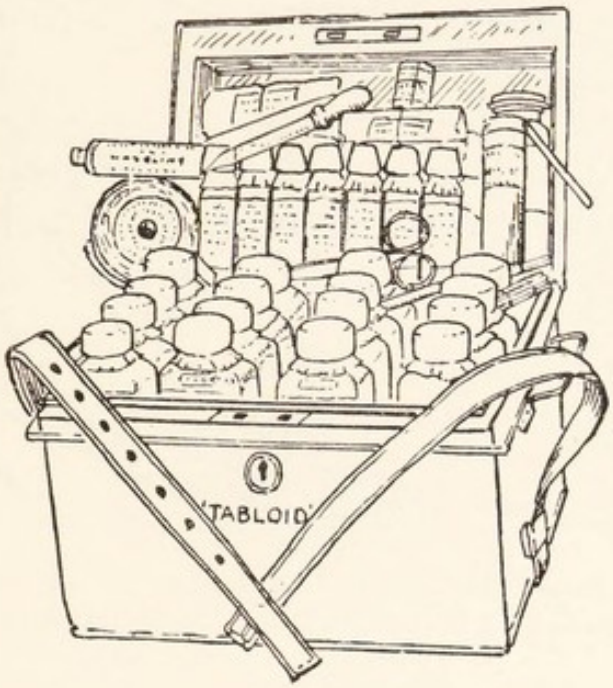
Unaffected by climate



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASES carried by the DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI'S Polar Expedition.

COMMANDER PEARY, to whose record stands the achievement of reaching the farthest northern latitude, writing from Etah, Greenland, reports:—

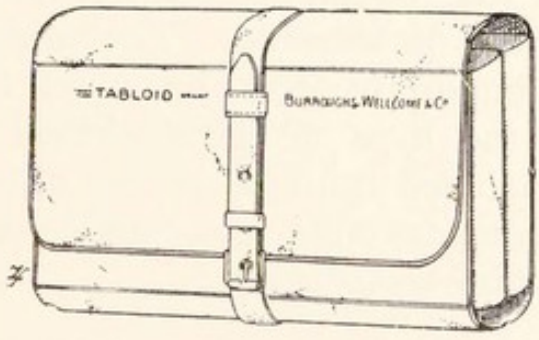
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. 'Tabloid' Medicine Cases and supplies have proven invaluable.



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS used by COMMANDER R. E. PEARY

The entire medical outfit of the National Antarctic Expedition was furnished by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and on the return of the *Discovery*, with the members of the Expedition on board, the medical officer made a highly satisfactory report on the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment.

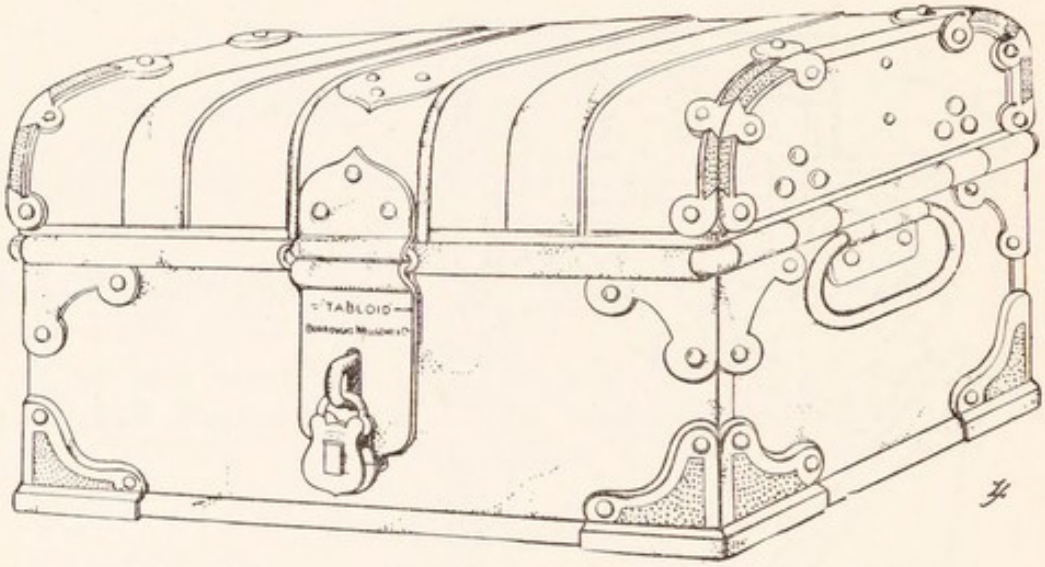
In August, 1901, the *Discovery* left England, and in the following January crossed the limit of the



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CASES carried by the National Antarctic Expedition.

Antarctic Circle. Having passed the farthest eastward point attained by Ross sixty years before, the

explorers discovered a new land, which they named King Edward VII. Land. One of the most note-



One of the 'TABLOID' BRAND MEDICINE CHESTS carried by the National Antarctic Expedition.

worthy features of the Expedition was the arduous sledge journey undertaken by the commander, Captain SCOTT, accompanied by Lieutenant SHACKLETON and Dr. WILSON. This journey over the ice occupied three months, and the record latitude of 82° 17′ South was reached.

On sledge journeys the question of weight is of great moment. The traveller, on such occasions, must carry but the barest necessaries, and of these the lightest procurable. The medicine chest is an important item, for upon the efficacy of its contents the lives of the explorers may depend. Every drug carried must be of the utmost reliability, in the most compact state, and capable of withstanding an extremely low temperature.

Reliability essential

That 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments fulfil all requirements has been proved again and again. They enable the traveller to carry a comparatively large supply of medicines, and may be used under conditions which

would render the carriage and administration of ordinary preparations impossible.

To the enthusiasm of Sir CLEMENTS MARKHAM, K.C.B., then President of the Royal Geographical Society, the successful organisation of the Expedition is largely due. Referring to the 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment of the *Discovery*, he reports:—

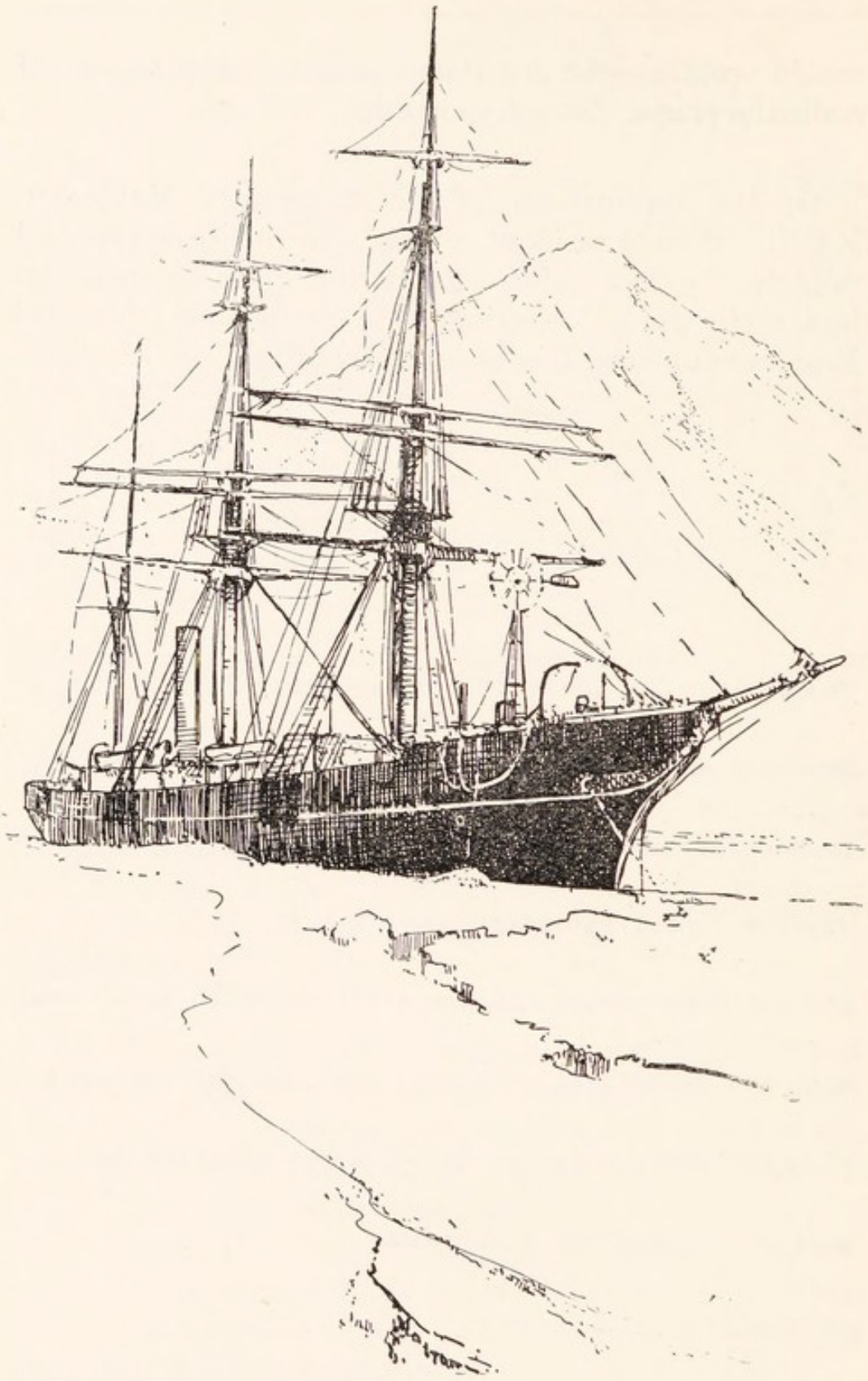
National Antarctic Expedition,
1, Savile Row,
Burlington Gardens, W.

The Medical Equipment of the Exploring Ship of the National Antarctic Expedition was entirely supplied by Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and, proved in every way most satisfactory.

The few other drugs and preparations which were taken with the Expedition were only supplied for purposes of experiment, and, can in no way be regarded as part of the medical equipment.

Clements R Markham

27. April 1905



S.S. "DISCOVERY"
NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

The entire medical equipment of this Expedition was furnished by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

DR. KŒTTLITZ, the Senior Medical Officer to the Expedition, reports:—

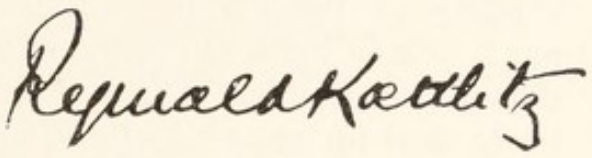
Discovery ANTARCTIC EXHIBITION

The Medical Equipment of the *Discovery* Exploring Ship, of the National Antarctic Expedition, was entirely supplied by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., mostly in the form of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and 'Enule' preparations.

The preparations proved, in every way, most satisfactory, and there was no deterioration of any of them, in spite of the conditions of climate and temperature to which they were exposed. The few other drugs and preparations which were taken with the Expedition were only taken for purposes of experiment.

The cases supplied by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to us have also been found satisfactory; the small leather one was very useful upon sledge journeys, being light and compact. The No. 250 'Tabloid' Case was used for some weeks at the camp eleven miles north of the ship, when the whole ship's company was engaged in sawing and blasting the ice, and it was found very convenient.

The other cases were useful in our cabins, etc., for a handy supply.



The relief ship *Morning* was also provided with a 'Tabloid' Medical Equipment, and the Medical Officer, Dr. GEORGE DAVIDSON, sends the following report:—

ANTARCTIC RELIEF SHIP *Morning*

I wish very heartily to express my perfect satisfaction with the medical equipment which was supplied to the Antarctic Relief Ship *Morning* by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. When I say that it was compact, yet complete, that everything was just to hand, that during a period of two years and three months I was never at a loss to find just the medicine

I wanted, and that without delay, I need say no more to emphasise the extraordinary convenience which a 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' outfit is to a ship such as ours, whether at sea or in the ice. I found the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products to remain unchanged throughout the whole period of my commission, and to equal in efficacy the best medical preparations I have yet had occasion to use. It is impossible to realise without experience how much can be condensed by this mode of exhibition in a very small space. I strongly advise all intending explorers to betake themselves to Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for their medical equipment, and they will not be disappointed.

George A. Davidson
Lt

From Dr. EDWARD WILSON, also, who was in charge of some of the sledge journeys from the *Discovery*, the following report has been received:—

Discovery ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Though there was but little serious illness on the *Discovery* during the recent Antarctic Expedition, the 'Tabloid' preparations and the cases were put to a fairly rigorous test, not only in the ship, but on the various sledge journeys that were undertaken, during which they experienced temperatures as low as 68° below zero, and much rough handling, without any loss in efficiency and usefulness. Certain of the 'Tabloid' Ophthalmics were freely used for snow blindness, and were found to be most convenient.

Edward A. Wilson

Mr. JULIUS PRICE, the special artist and correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*, reports that he carried his 'Tabloid' Medicine Case over 30,000 miles through Arctic regions, across Siberia, through China, Japan and America. Despite the severe wear and tear of this great journey, the case has suffered little, and the remaining contents are quite unaffected by exposure to every variety of climate.

30,000 miles. Arid desert and humid swamps. Extreme heat and cold

Two typical reports on 'Tabloid' Equipments are appended:—

Extract from the report of R. F. RAND, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, British South Africa Company:—

> We have had Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s "Congo" Chests, fitted with 'Tabloid' medicines, in daily use during the occupation of this country. They have proved of inestimable service.

Extract from the report of the late W. H. CROSSE, M.D., M.R.C.S., Principal Medical Officer, British Royal Niger Company:—

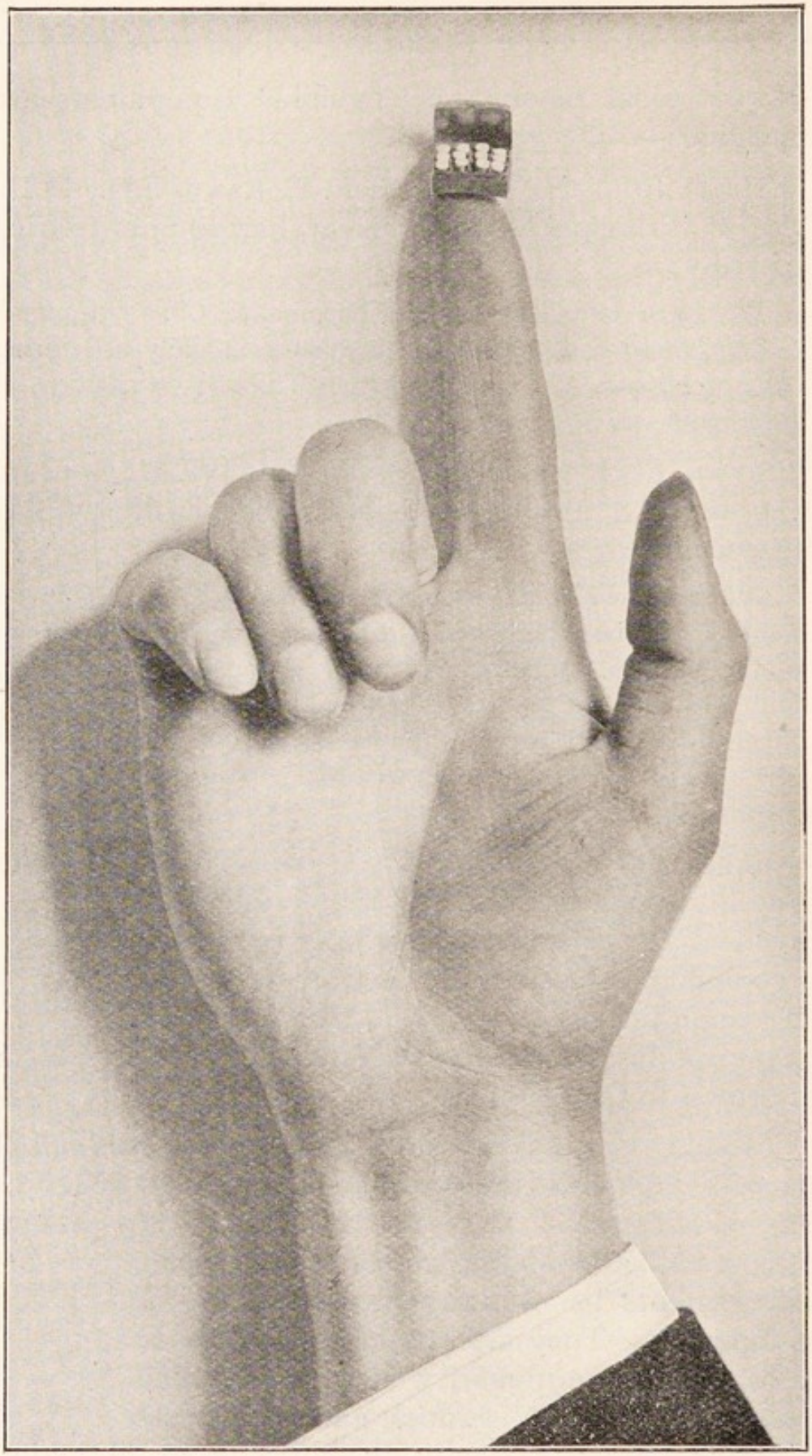
> All these 'Tabloid' drugs are so good it is impossible for me to speak more highly of one than another. They are all of the very best quality, each drug is accurately described, and reliable. To the traveller these preparations are simply invaluable, and I would strongly advise every one coming out to the Tropics to get a full supply of 'Tabloid' medicines.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. have for many years made a special study of the requirements of travellers and expeditions, not only in respect of compactness, portability and permanence, but also in the selection of remedies necessary to combat the maladies prevalent in every clime, from the Arctic to the Antarctic.

Study of medicines suitable for every climate

'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases contain, in a small space, a complete outfit of pure drugs in doses of extreme accuracy. They can be carried in the pocket, in the carriage or motor-car, or on the cycle, their contents being always ready for use in emergencies. They are specially valuable to the country practitioner, who is often called upon to cover long distances, and who would experience great difficulty in carrying or obtaining supplies of such medicines as he may desire to administer promptly, were it not for the convenience and portability of 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Cases.

Emergency Cases for pocket, cycle, motor or carriage



THE SMALLEST MEDICINE CHEST IN THE WORLD

This tiny gold medicine chest is fitted with twelve square medicine chest bottles containing 300 doses of 'Tabloid' Brand Medicaments, equivalent to 15 pints of fluid medicine.

HYPODERMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND

[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

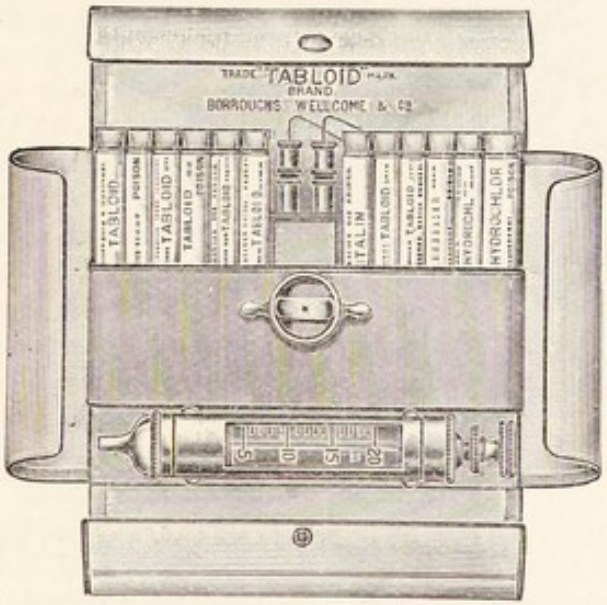
The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Pocket-Cases provide complete armamentaria for hypodermic work. Primarily intended for emergency purposes, such essentials as compactness and convenience in use have received the fullest attention, and with unique result. A full equipment of hypodermic drugs of utmost reliability and accuracy of dosage, together with syringe and needles, may, by means of a 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Outfit, be carried easily in the waistcoat pocket.

For the waistcoat-pocket

Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Cases are prepared in gold, silver, gun-metal, nickel-plated metal, or aluminium, and in a great variety of fancy leathers. Each contains a B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringe with needles, and from five to fifteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products, etc.

NO. 3. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE



In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco, Seal and other fine leathers. Fitted with twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, B. W. & Co. patent nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, and two regular steel needles.

NO. 3. HYPODERMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in.

No. 7. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

No. 7. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case
Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

With special detachable aseptic frame of novel design, and revolving rack (nickel-plated). Fitted with twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, nickel-plated syringe, one exploring and two regular steel needles. This Case, after the removal of the tubes of Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease. In Gun-metal, Aluminium, or Silver.

No. 10. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

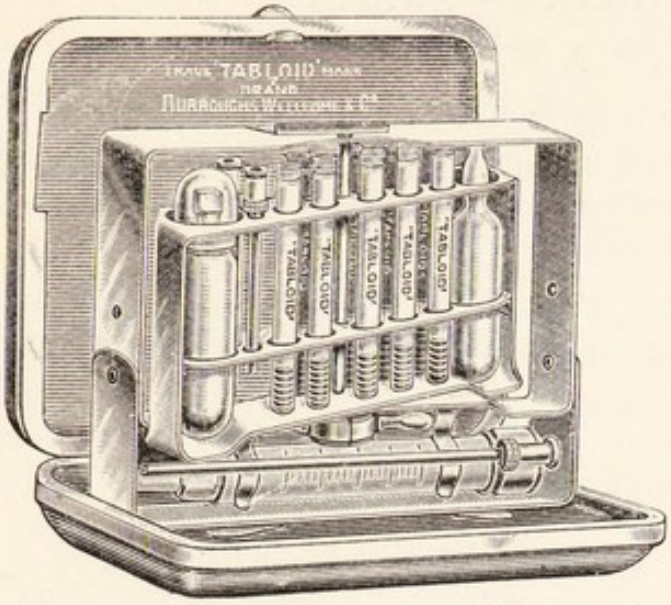
This Case is a model of compact completeness. It is made of nickel-plated metal, each edge and corner being smoothly rounded. It contains the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with detachable nickel-plated finger-grip, and two regular steel needles enclosed in a protective tube. Each part of the syringe is separately held in a holdfast clip. The tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, five in number, are carried in a hinged rack, which securely holds them when the case is closed, and which, when swung outwards, allows of the easy withdrawal of the desired tube. Complete in doeskin cover.

No. 10. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case
Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

No. 21. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

Measurements, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe with two steel needles, a small phial, glass-stoppered and capped, for sterilised water, capsule of ether, etc. In Morocco and other fine leathers.

No. 23. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

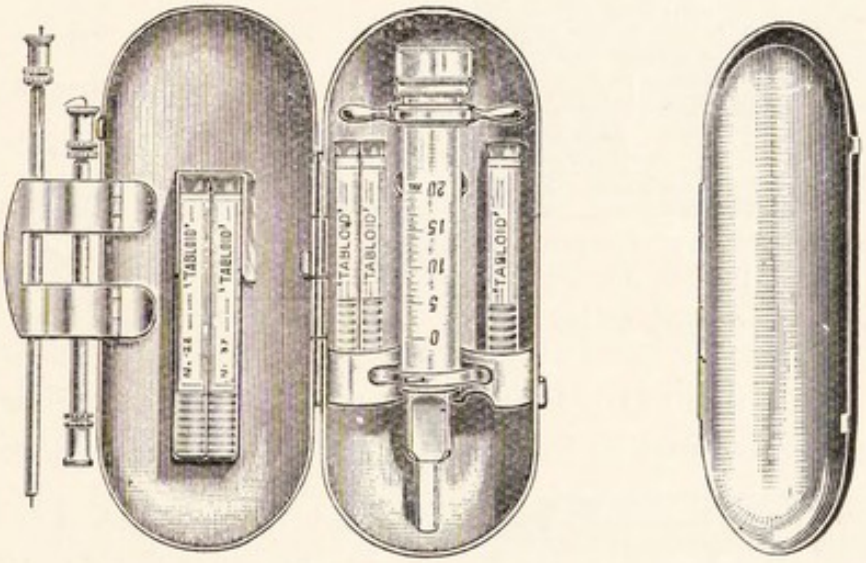


No. 23. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

In Gun-metal, Aluminium, or Silver, with special detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame and revolving rack. Contents same as those of No. 21 Case, with the addition of a steel exploring needle. This Case, after the removal of the tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, may be sterilised with ease.

No. 32. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case *(The Mussel Shell)*



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No. 32. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case *(The Mussel Shell)*

Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

Made of nickel-plated metal, occupies very little space, and is conveniently shaped for the pocket. Fitted with nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, one exploring and two regular steel needles, and five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. This Case is also supplied fitted with the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, etc. (*as illustrated*), but *without* 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Complete in leather or doeskin cover. Can be fitted with silver syringe.

OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES
'TABLOID' BRAND
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

Width of two fingers

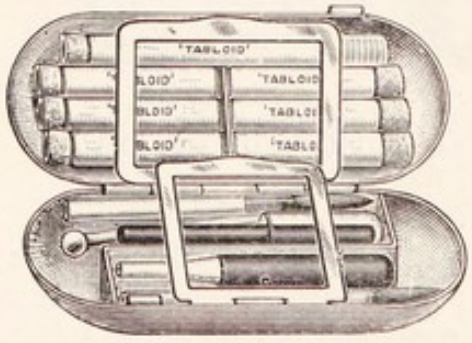
'Tabloid' Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases are the most compact and complete equipments for ophthalmic work. In a space of two or three cubic inches they contain supplies of active and accurately-divided ophthalmic drugs, solution dropper, camel-hair brushes, etc.

NO. 91. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

NO. 91. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
Measurements, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

In nickel-plated metal. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products, in nickel-plated rack, solution dropper, mortar, pestle and two camel-hair brushes. This Case, after the removal of the contents, may be sterilised with ease. Complete in doeskin cover.

NO. 92. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE *(The Mussel Shell)*



NO. 92. ASEPTIC OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE *(The Mussel Shell)*
Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in.

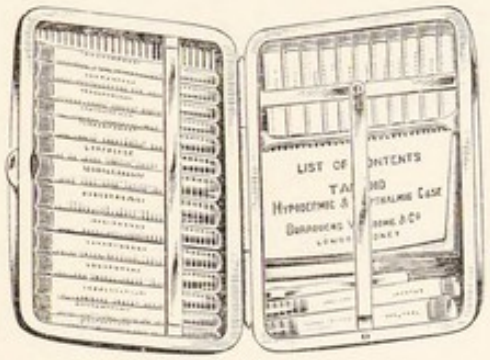
In nickel-plated metal. Fitted with seven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution dropper and two camel-hair brushes. Enclosed in a doeskin cover. The shape and size of this case make it specially suitable for carrying in the waistcoat pocket. After removal of the contents, the Case can be readily sterilised.

HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND

[See List B. W. & Co.]

NO. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE

(The "British Army Regulation")



NO. 80. HYPODERMIC AND OPHTHALMIC 'TABLOID' BRAND POCKET-CASE
(The "British Army Regulation")
Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

In Aluminium. Contains sixteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, eleven tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, two camel-hair brushes, a pair of minute forceps, and a booklet giving a summary of the chief uses of the products. Being easily carried in the waistcoat pocket, this Case is extremely well adapted for emergency use.

MEDICINE POCKET-CASES 'TABLOID' BRAND

[See List B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

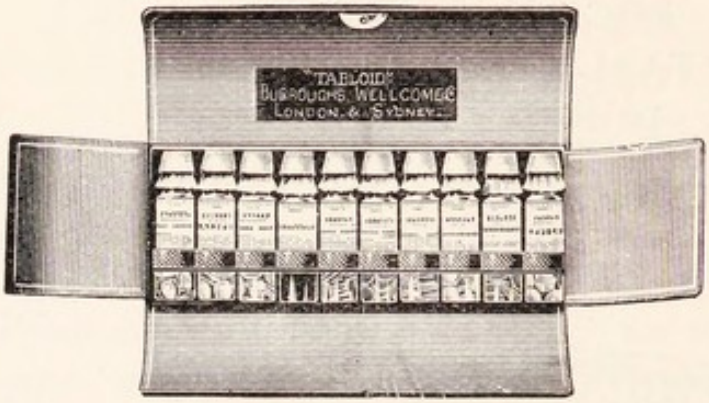
The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Cases are compact equipments of pure, active drugs, divided, ready for administration, into accurate doses. They enable physicians to have always with them an equipment of reliable medicines specially for emergency use. 'Tabloid' Pocket-Cases are recognised as an essential in the physician's equipment for country districts and when travelling.

For emergencies

When weighing and measuring are impossible, and when the carriage of liquids is impracticable, the convenience and the extreme portability of 'Tabloid' Medicine Pocket-Cases, which enable the physician to dispense emergency medicines at the time of his visit, will be fully appreciated.

No. 115. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



Contains ten ½ oz. phials filled with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Seal, Pigskin, Cowhide, Morocco and other fine leathers.

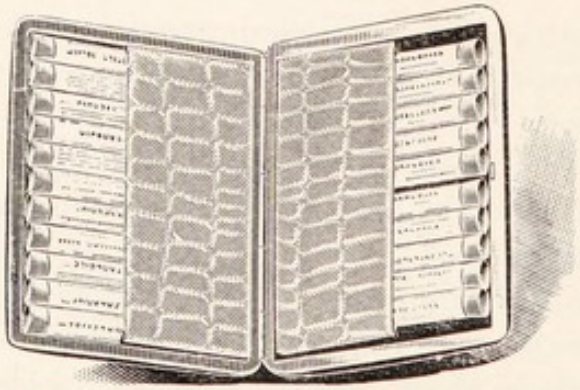
No. 115. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

No. 117. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case

This Case is somewhat larger and more comprehensive than the No. 115 Case. It contains sixteen ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. In Cowhide, Pigskin, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers.

No. 117. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 3$ in.

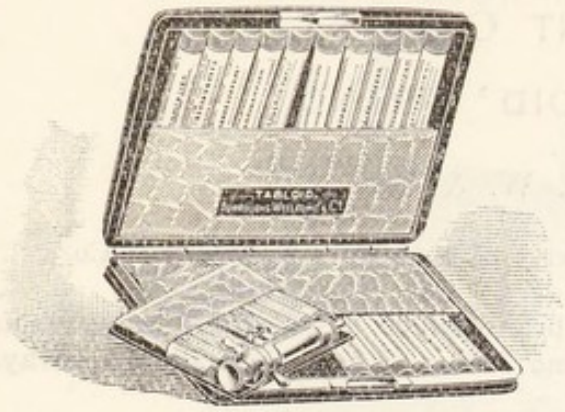
No. 124. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



Fitted with from sixteen to twenty-four tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products. In Seal, Crocodile, Morocco and other fine leathers. This Case was specially designed for conveniently carrying in the breast pocket, on ordinary occasions, a stock of medicines sufficient to meet a variety of circumstances.

No. 124. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

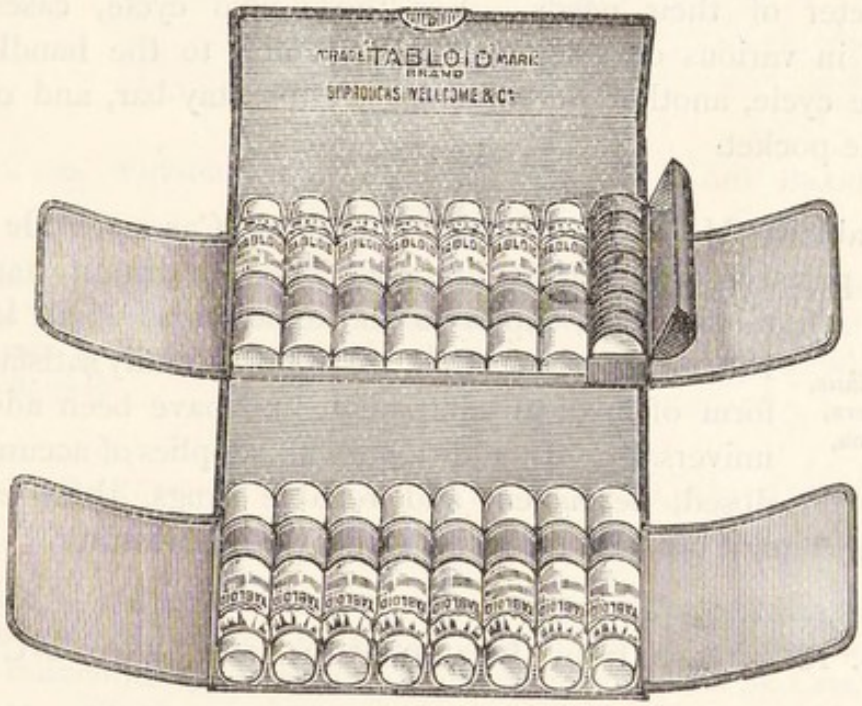
No. 125. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



No. 125. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements, 5½ × 4 × 1½ in.

Specially fitted for emergency purposes with fourteen tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a removable tray containing an equipment of twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe and two regular steel needles. In Cowhide and other fine leathers.

No. 141. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



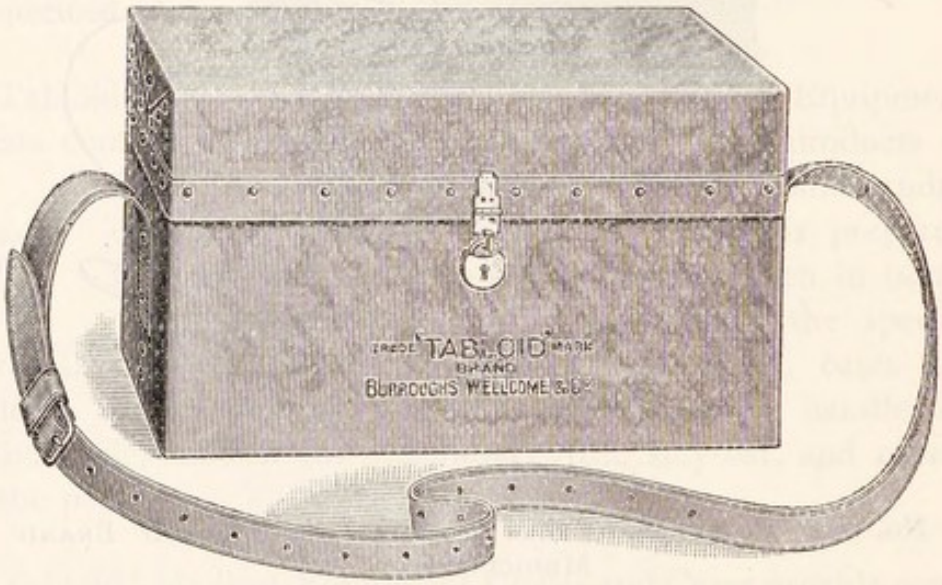
No. 141. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements, 7½ × 4 × 2½ in.

In Morocco leather. Fitted with fifteen ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, and a leather-covered metal compartment, containing small boxes for the physician's use in distributing the contents of the Case. Similar in design to No. 117 Case.

No. 219. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

In Morocco leather. Measurements, 13½ × 6 × 6¼ in. Metal frame. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, ten 1 oz., twelve 6 dr., eight 4 dr. and ten 2 dr. corked phials. The rows of phials are arranged to fall so as to show the labels. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, with two regular steel needles, etc.

No. 208. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest



No. 208. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

Made of dressed and varnished Raw-hide; very light, portable and durable. Measurements, 15½ × 5¼ × 9 in. Fitted with twelve 4 oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings, etc.

A similar chest is also made in a smaller size (No. 206 Chest—as carried by Mr. Thos. Stevens). Measurements, 14½ × 4½ × 7¼ in. Fitted with twelve 2½ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc.

No. 220. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

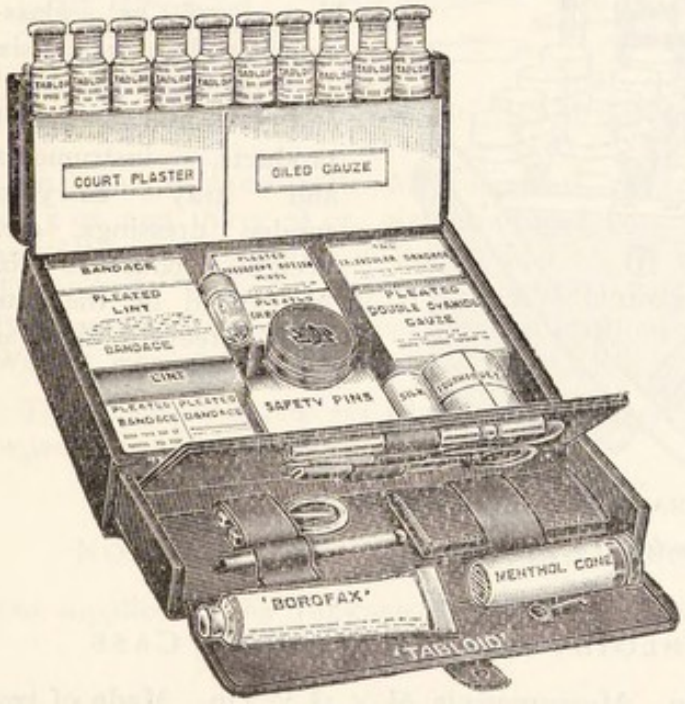
In Morocco leather or Cowhide. Measurements, 14 × 5½ × 9½ in. Phials arranged in tiers to display labels. Contains eight 2 oz. stoppered, twelve 1 oz., fourteen 6 dr. and sixteen 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, twelve tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, two regular steel needles, space and loops for instruments, etc. Similar in design to No. 221 Case.

No. 221. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

No. 221. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

In *extra finish* Cowhide, Morocco, Crocodile or Pigskin. Measurements. 14 × 5½ × 9½ in. Fitted in the same way as No. 220 Case, with the addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a glass-stoppered and capped ether bottle.

No. 230. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case



No. 230. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

A Morocco leather or Cowhide case, which, when closed, measures 8 × 5½ × 2½ in. Fitted with ten phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings.

It provides a small but very comprehensive medical and surgical outfit. The physician will find this an extremely serviceable case for a patient travelling abroad, where at times he may be beyond the reach of professional aid. Conveniently shaped for packing in trunk or bag.

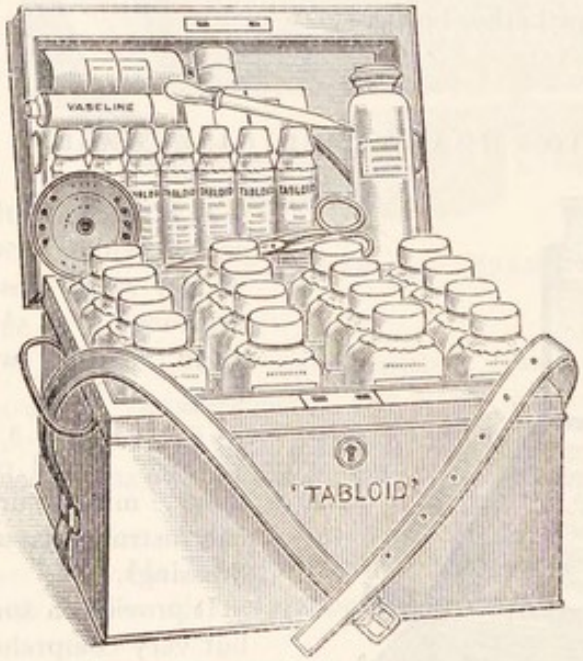
No. 231. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

(As suggested by Sir W. Moore)

In black japanned metal. Measurements, $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. Contains fifteen 1 oz. corked phials, and one 4 oz. corked bottle; minor surgical instruments and dressings. Complete with 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc., as recommended in Sir W. Moore's *Manual of Family Medicine for India*. Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz.

No. 231. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

No. 254. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest *(The Indian)*



In japanned metal. Measurements, $9\frac{1}{4} \times 7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains sixteen $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles, and six 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments and tray carrying sundry dressings, etc. Weight about 12 lb. As carried by the late G. W. Steevens, the war correspondent.

No. 254. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest
(The Indian)

No. 227. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

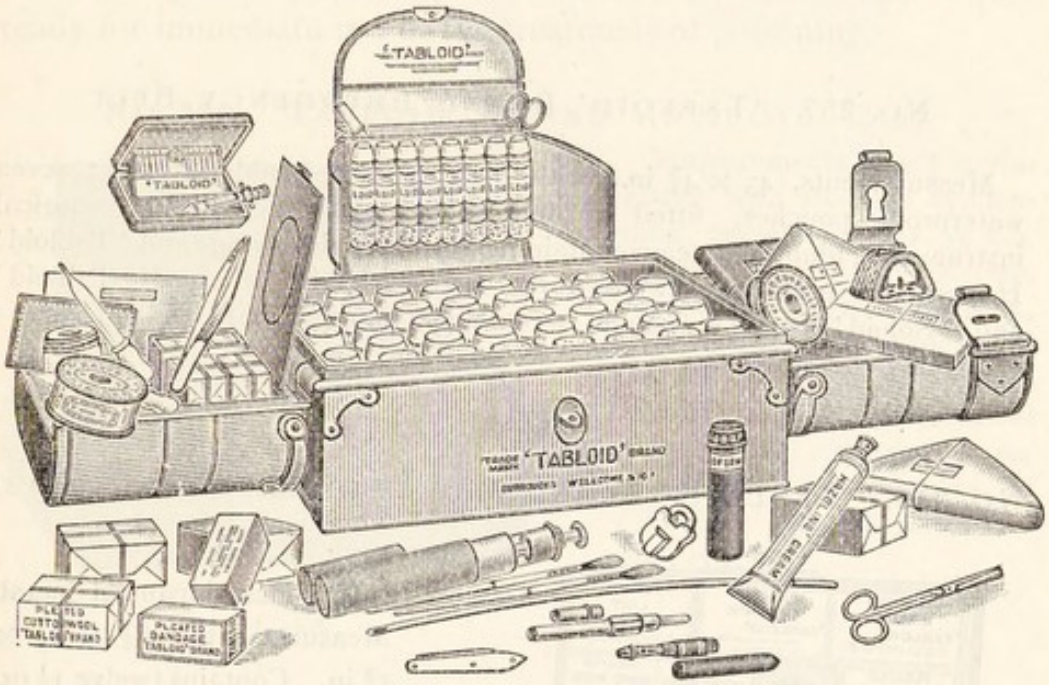
In Cowhide or Pigskin. Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames covered with leather. Arranged to contain twenty $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr., twelve 1 dr. and fourteen $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight, about 2 lb. 6 oz.

No. 229. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case

Measurements, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Made of two metal cups and frames covered with Cowhide. Arranged to contain forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.

No. 250. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

As supplied to the late Sir H. M. Stanley, Emin Pasha, Military Expeditions, Missionaries, etc.)



No. 250. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

In japanned sheet-steel. Measurements, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains six 5 oz. and thirty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co., in movable teak-wood tray. The lid (in two sections) is arranged to hold supplies of 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, minor surgical instruments and other accessories. Weight, when fitted, about 40 lb.

This Chest, and No. 251 Chest, are the standard equipments for large expeditions and stations.

No. 251. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

(As supplied to the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition, The National Antarctic Expedition, etc.)

In Aluminium. Measurements, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains forty $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight bottles of 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products of B. W. & Co. In other respects it is fitted in the same way as the No. 250 Chest. Weight, when complete, about 27 lb.

No. 256. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest

(As supplied to the Duke of the Abruzzi's Polar Expedition)

In Aluminium. Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and a tray containing minor dressings and sundries.

A similar chest is supplied in black japanned metal, and is known as No. 255 Chest. The contents are the same as No. 256 Chest, with the exception that the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products are in glass-stoppered bottles.

No. 257. 'Tabloid' Brand Emergency Belt

Measurements, $43 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in., with buckles and shoulder straps; seven waterproof pouches, fitted as follows: Aluminium case of surgical instruments; aluminium case containing Hypodermic Syringe and 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products; twenty-three feather-weight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products; combined mortar and medicine cup; emergency dressings, etc.

No. 258. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case *(The Settler's)*

In black japanned metal. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains twelve $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, adhesive plaster and other accessories. A very compact and useful case, adapted for settlers' or planters' use, and for stations, farms or camps in outlying districts.

No. 258. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case
(The Settler's)

No. 259. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*now known as* No. 715 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid)

(*See pages* 85 *and* 171)

ANTIDOTE CASE
'TABLOID' BRAND
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Special Design, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

A compact equipment, containing apparatus and drugs ready for immediate use in the treatment of poisoning.

NO. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE

NO. 300. 'TABLOID' BRAND ANTIDOTE CASE

Measurements, 12 × 6 × 3 in. Fitted with stomach syphon-tube, catheter, B. W. & Co. nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, two needles, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, and toxicological chart; also eighteen ½ oz. phials and three tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand antidotes, etc., etc.

ANALYSIS CASES
'SOLOID' BRAND
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

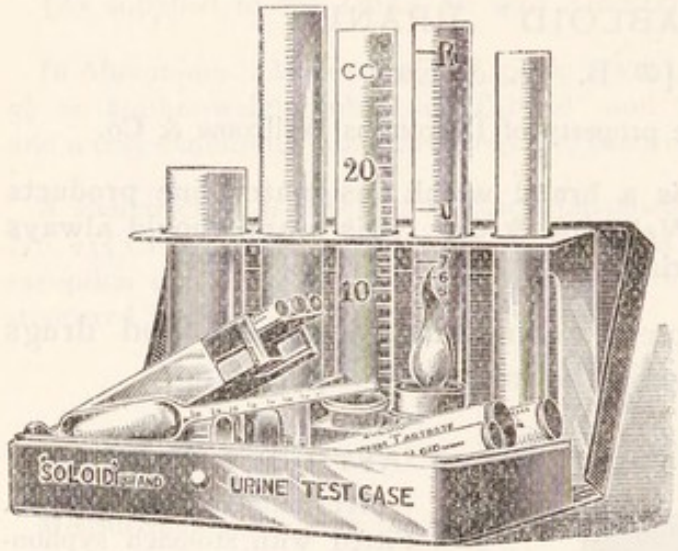
The word 'Soloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

NO. 510. 'SOLOID' BRAND URINE TEST CASE

The clinical importance of urine analysis is fully recognised. This case provides, in a most compact and convenient form, the requirements for making an examination of urine at the bedside. Owing to their purity and accuracy, the 'Soloid' Brand products contained in this case make reliable test solutions without further weighing.

Urine analysis instantly at the bedside

In nickel-plated metal, which is easily kept aseptic. It contains a complete set of materials for making an examination of urine, both qualitative and quantitative, for albumin, sugar, etc. The outfit includes a urinometer, Esbach's albuminimeter, a graduated measure, pipette, test-tubes and stand, test-papers, spirit lamp, analysis charts, and a good supply of the ever-ready 'Soloid' reagents, including Fehling's Test, Indigo Test, Picric Acid, Potassium Ferrocyanide and Citric Acid. Each portion of the apparatus can also be obtained separately. Complete in doeskin cover.



No. 510. 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case

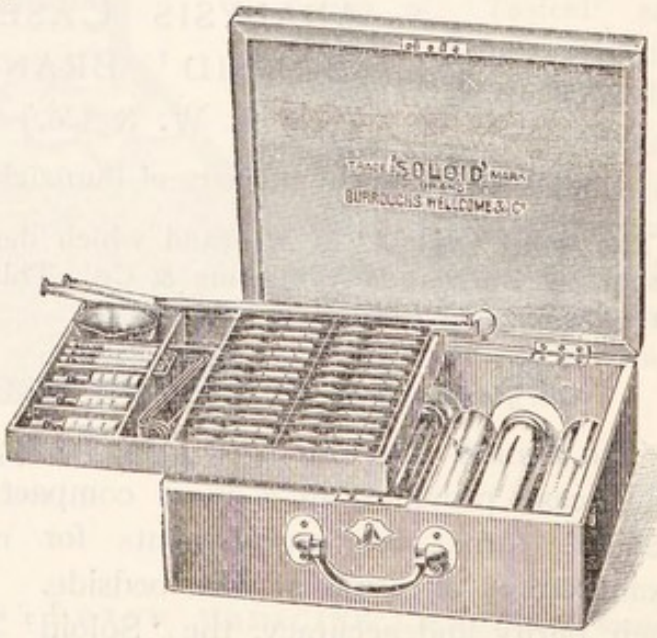
Measurements, $5\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in.

No. 500. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case

Analysis instantly at source

This convenient hand-case supplies the apparatus, reagents, etc., necessary for examining samples of drinking-water at the source of supply, and for drawing up the usual reports concerning suitability of the water for domestic purposes.

Measurements, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. It contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders, capsules of 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' Brand products of Meta-phenylene-diamine Sulphate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Potassium Permanganate, Silver Nitrate, Soap, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Zinc Dust, etc.



No. 500. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case

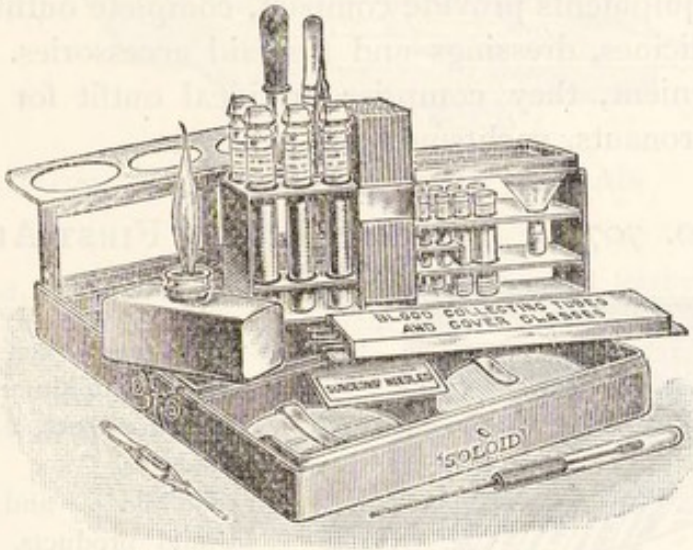
Fuller particulars of these and other examples sent on request

BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE
'SOLOID' BRAND
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Special Design, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'Soloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

No. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE



No. 505. 'SOLOID' BRAND BACTERIOLOGICAL CASE
Measurements, 5 × 3½ × 1⅝ in.

This case enables medical men to carry out examinations that formerly were usually submitted to laboratory workers. Owing to its small size and light weight it can readily be carried in the pocket to the patient's bedside, to obtain a blood specimen or a throat swab. The case is made of nickel-plated metal, easily kept aseptic, and contains :

- Three stoppered bottles, containing—
  - Methyl alcohol, dr. 1½
  - Absolute alcohol, dr. 1½
  - Distilled water, dr. 1½
- A rod-stoppered bottle of Canada balsam
- A graduated pipette
- Two forceps
- Twelve microscopic slides
- A spirit lamp
- A glass funnel
- Two watch glasses
- A metal case of needles (straight No. 9)
- A packet of filter papers
- A supply of blood-collecting pipettes
- Fifty cover-slips
- A glass rod for powdering microscopic stains, etc.
- A sterile swab
- A tube each of the following 'Soloid' stains—
  - Eosin, Methyl Violet, Fuchsine, Romanowsky Stain, Eosin-Methylene Blue, Methylene Blue, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield), Toison Blood Fluid.

'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

(FOR AUTOMOBILES, AIRSHIPS, YACHTS, CARAVANS, ETC.)

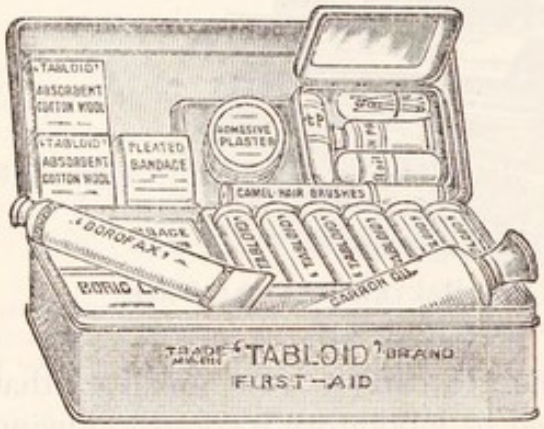
[See List B. W. & Co.]

Special Designs, the property of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

These equipments provide compact, complete outfits of emergency medicines, dressings and first-aid accessories. Portable and convenient, they comprise an ideal outfit for motorists, cyclists, aeronauts, yachtsmen and explorers.

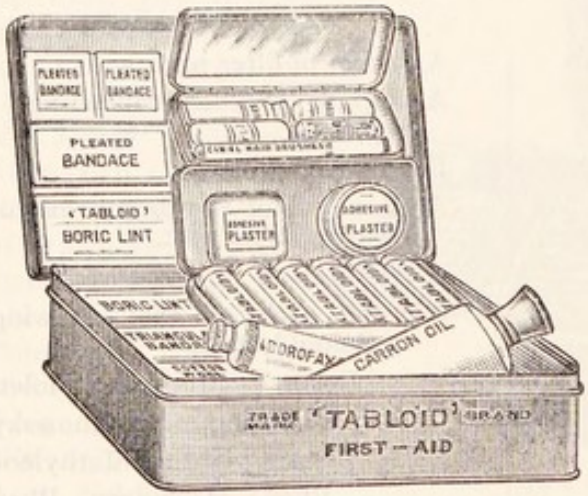
No. 707. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID



No. 707. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal. Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc., etc.

No. 712. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

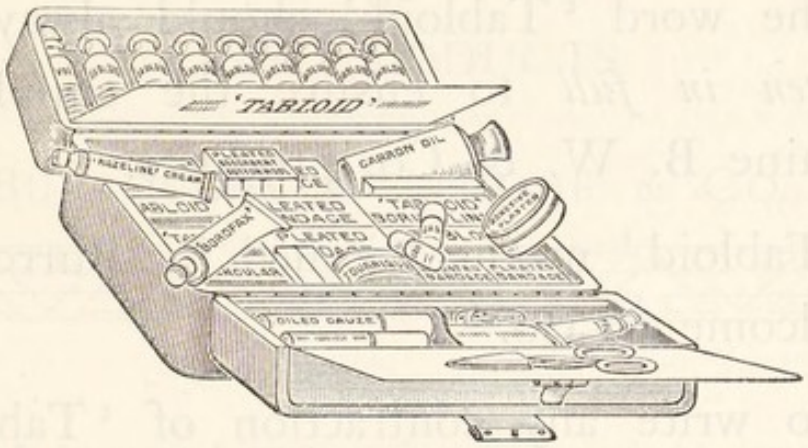


No. 712. 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal. Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc., etc.

(See also pages 169–172)

No. 702. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

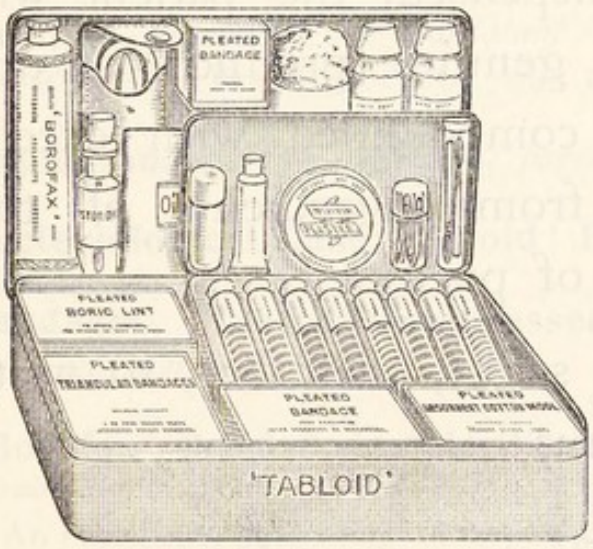


No. 702. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled leather. Measurements, 7 × 5¼ × 2¾ in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, gutta-percha tissue, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc., etc.

No. 715. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

(*Formerly known as* No. 259. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case)



No. 715. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

(*See also pages* 169–172)

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised or black japanned metal. Measurements, 7½ × 4¼ × 2 in. Contains eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, gutta-percha tissue, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc., etc.

℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

The word 'Tabloid' should always be *written in full* to ensure the supply of genuine B. W. & Co. products.

'Tabloid' means "issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co."

To write any contraction of 'Tabloid,' when 'Tabloid' is intended, introduces an element of doubt.

Behind the brand 'Tabloid' are years of research, experience and endeavour—the whole foundation of Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s reputation.

When 'Tabloid' — — — is written it matters not in what part of the world the prescription is dispensed, the patient will receive the same genuine products of unvarying activity compounded with exceptional accuracy from ingredients of the highest standard of purity.

It is best and safest, therefore, to write the full word, thus—

'Tabloid'

FORMULARY
OF
FINE PRODUCTS
ISSUED BY
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

'Alaxa,' Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada (*Trade Mark*)

DOSE

An aromatic liqueur which presents the tonic, laxative properties of cascara sagrada in a pleasant and acceptable condition. — One-half to two teaspoonfuls.

Alkaloids, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see page 155)*

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vereker' *(see page 101)*

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 81)*

Anæsthetics, Local *(see* 'Tabloid' Hypodermic Anæsthetic Compounds, *page 97)*

Antidote Case, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page 81)*

'Aol,' a derivative of *Santalum album* (*Trade Mark*) *(see* 'Tabloid' Brand products, *page 123)*

Arylarsonates *(see* 'Soamin,' *pages 113, 146)*

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 83)*

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page 90)*

'Borofax' Brand Boric Acid Ointment (*Trade Mark*)

An emollient, possessing antiseptic and sedative properties.

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Brockedon' Products

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are the successors to, and sole proprietors of, the business of BROCKEDON, who, in 1842, ORIGINATED COMPRESSED MEDICINES in the shape of bi-convex discs—issued under the designation of COMPRESSED PILLS.

'Brockedon' Brand Bicarbonate of Soda, in boxes of three sizes
,, ,, ,, ,, Potass ,, ,,
,, ,, Chlorate ,, ,, ,, ,,

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see page 155)*

CHESTS AND CASES (B. W. & Co.)

A comprehensive selection of chests and cases are prepared and issued under the 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Brands, fitted with medicines for every variety of climate, from the fully-equipped chests containing supplies sufficient for medical officers to expeditions, etc., down to the compact pocket-cases suited to the needs of the private practitioner.

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 81)*

Antidote Case, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page 81)*

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Fitted with from four to eighteen containers of 'Soloid' Brand antiseptics.

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 83)*

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages 84-85)*

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages 67-69)*

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages 71-80)*

Urine Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 81)*

Compound Menthol Snuff (B. W. & Co.) *(see page 103)*

DRESSINGS, PLEATED COMPRESSED

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

Compressed Dressings were originated and introduced by B. W. & Co.

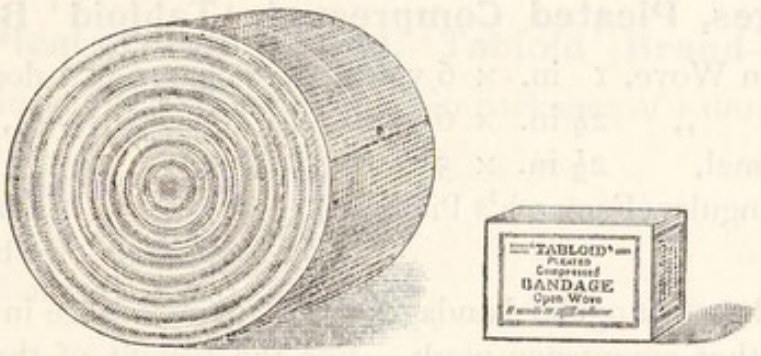
The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

The introduction of Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings marks an important advance in the preparation of surgical accessories. These bandages and dressings are made of material of the best quality, and are subjected to great pressure under which each assumes a rectangular shape. After compression, each is enclosed automatically in an impervious covering of parchment paper.

Important advance

The superiority of 'Tabloid' Dressings over the ordinary variety is very marked, not only in convenience and compactness, but also in quality of material. Their more important advantages may be thus summarised:—

1. Only materials of exceptional quality are used in their manufacture, and their general excellence commends them to critical users.



The ordinary open-wove bandage of commerce 6 yards × 2½ in.

'Tabloid' Pleated Compressed Bandage 6 yards × 2½ in.

One-half actual size

2. They occupy the smallest possible space and yet can be unfolded as easily as those previously in use.

3. They are kept free from all risk of contamination.

Dressings, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

4. The antiseptic dressings are evenly charged with medicament.

5. By reason of their extreme compactness they are by far the best for the hand-bag, cycle- or saddle-case.

The illustration on previous page graphically demonstrates the saving in space which is effected when Pleated Bandages and Dressings are carried. The relative sizes of an ordinary and a Pleated Bandage are striking. The flat sides of Pleated Bandages enable them to be packed in a fraction of the space required by those previously in use.

These dressings are also issued *sterilised* in special impervious coverings. The requirements of modern surgical treatment, so imperfectly fulfilled by many of the ordinary cheap dressings, are ideally met by these sterilised pleated products.

The following are issued :—

Absorbent Wool between Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen.

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Open Wove, 1 in. × 6 yards, in packages of 1 dozen
,, ,, 2½ in. × 6 yards ,, ,, ,, ,,
Flannel, 2½ in. × 5 yards ,, ,, ,, ,,
Triangular (Esmarch's Pictorial),, ,, ,, 1 dozen packets of 2 bandages

These triangular bandages are of great service in first-aid or other emergency work. For the benefit of those who are unable to obtain skilled assistance, illustrations showing the various uses to which the bandage may be put are imprinted on the fabric itself.

Carbolised Tow, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

In 2 ounce packets, in packages of 1 dozen.

Dressings, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

Cotton Wool, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Absorbent,	¼	ounce,	in packets of 4,	in packages	of 1 dozen *(not supplied sterilised)*
,,	1	ounce	packets,	in packages	of 1 dozen
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
Boric,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
Double Cyanide, 3%	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
,, ,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
Iodoform,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,

Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Absorbent,	3	yards,	in packages	of 1 dozen
Boric,	3	,,	,,	,,
Double Cyanide, 3%	3	,,	,,	,,
Iodoform,	3	,,	,,	,,
,,	1	yard	,,	,,
,,	1	in. × 6 yds.	,,	,,
Sal Alembroth, 1%	3	yards	,,	,,

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Plain,	1	ounce	packets,	in packages	of 1 dozen
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
Boric,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,
,,	2	,,	,,	,,	,,
Carbolised,	1	,,	,,	,,	,,

DRESSINGS, SURGICAL

TRADE MARK **'WELLCOME'** BRAND

(NOT COMPRESSED)

Cotton Wool, Double Cyanide, 3%—

In 8 ounce and 16 ounce packets.

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'ELIXOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

„ Ammonium Valerianate—

Each fluid drachm contains ammonium valerianate, gr. 2.

„ Formates Compound—

Each fluid ounce contains calcium formate, gr. 12; sodium formate, gr. 6; magnesium formate, gr. 6.

„ Glycerophosphates—

Each fluid ounce contains calcium glycerophoshate, gr. 4; sodium glycerophosphate, gr. 2; potassium glycerophosphate, gr. 2; and magnesium glycerophosphate, gr. 1.

„ Mucin—

Each fluid drachm contains mucin, in suspension, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.

„ Pine Tar Compound—

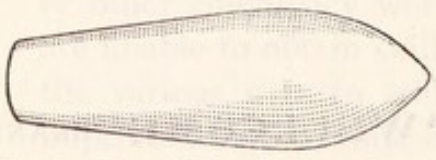
Each fluid drachm contains tar, balsam of tolu, and 'Pinol,' with terpin hydrate, gr. 1/8; tincture of virginian prune, min. 1-1/2; and fluidextract of ipecacuanha, min. 1/6.

'Elixoid' products are issued in bottles containing 4 fl. oz.

Also various other products issued under the 'Elixoid' Brand

TRADE MARK 'ENULE' BRAND RECTAL SUPPOSITORIES

The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

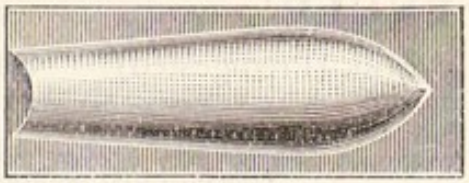


'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository after removal of sheath. This shape originated by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The 'Enule' rectal suppository possesses conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and are sometimes even expelled. 'Enule' suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using. They

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—*continued*

contain accurate doses of pure drugs, their active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass, and they will retain the full activity of the medicament for a long period of time.



'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppository showing sheath of pure tinfoil. This shape originated by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

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

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

Expert opinion

Each kind is packed in boxes of one dozen (of one strength)

'ENULE' BRAND—		DIRECTION
,, Belladonna Extract	gr. 1/4 and gr. 1/2 ...	One as required
,, Bismuth Subgallate	gr. 10	One as required
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/2	One as required
,, Gall and Opium	... ...	One as required
℞ Acidi Tannici	... ... gr. 3	
Ext. Opii	... ... gr. 1/4	
,, Glycerin (Anhydrous), 95 %	Children's and Adults' sizes	One as required
,, 'Hazeline' Compound	Containing 'Hazeline,' extract of hamamelis and zinc oxide. (*See also* 'Hazeline' Suppositories)	One as required
,, Lead and Opium	... ...	One as required
℞ Plumbi Acetatis	... ... gr. 3	
Pulv. Opii	... ... gr. 1	
,, Meat (Predigested)	Children's and Adults' sizes	One as required

Containing gr. 8½ and gr. 15, respectively, of concentrated peptone from choice fresh beef.

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories—*continued*

'ENULE' BRAND—*continued*		DIRECTION
,, Milk (Predigested)	Children's and Adults' sizes	One as required
Containing gr. 10 and gr. 18, respectively, of concentrated peptone from new milk.		
,, Morphine and Belladonna		One as required
℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Belladonnæ ... ... gr. 1/2		
,, Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/4, gr. 1/2 and gr. 1	One as required
,, Opium Extract ...	gr. 1	One as required
,, Quassin (Amorphous)	gr. 1/2	One on each of at least twelve successive nights
The bitter principle of quassia wood, used in the treatment of threadworm, especially in children.		
,, Quinine Bisulphate ...	gr. 5	One as required
,, Santonin	gr. 3	One as required
,, Soap Compound		One as required
℞ Saponis Animalis ... ... gr. 7 Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati ... gr. 7		

Also various other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool and dry place.

TRADE MARK 'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

'Ernutin' products present the alkaloid ergotoxine, the active therapeutic principle of ergot, in a state of purity which up to the present has never been approached. 'Ernutin' products are physiologically standardised. They are the result of extensive researches in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.

'Ernutin'—(For oral administration), in 1 oz., 4 oz. and 16 oz. amber-coloured stoppered bottles.

'Ernutin' Brand Products—*continued*

'Ernutin' (Hypodermic)—For hypodermic and intramuscular injection. In amber-coloured hermetically-sealed phials, each containing min. 10. Boxes of 6.

For full particulars of the pharmacology and therapeutics of 'Ernutin' products, see special booklet

'Eucalyptia,' pure oil of *Eucalyptus globulus*. *(Trade Mark)* Respiratory disinfectant and deodorant. Bottles containing 2 fl. oz.

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages 84-85)*

Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page 91)*

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND PREPARATIONS

		DOSE
'Hazeline' Brand *Hamamelis virginiana*, in 4 and 16 fl. oz. bottles.	An anodyne and styptic fluid obtained by distillation from the fresh young twigs.	dr. 1 to dr. 3
'Hazeline' Cream, in collapsible tubes and glass pots.	Combines anodyne astringent and emollient properties.	—
'Hazeline' Soap, in boxes of 3 tablets.	Contains pure 'Hazeline.'	—
"'Hazeline' Snow," *(Trade Mark)* in glass pots.	A non-greasy preparation, owing its astringent, soothing and healing properties to the presence of a high proportion of 'Hazeline.'	—
'Hazeline' Suppositories, in boxes.	Contain pure 'Hazeline'	One as required

(*See also* 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, *page* 93)

Also various other products issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

HYPODERMIC APPARATUS

Needles for B. W. & Co. Syringes—

(Full list, etc., sent on request)

SYRINGES

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass. The solid piston obviates use of packing. May be instantly taken apart for rendering aseptic. Five sizes, min. 15, min. 20, min. 40, min. 60, and 1 c.c., with two steel needles. A detachable finger-grip (nickel-plated) can be supplied. A 'Tabloid' Detachable Sheath-Grip is also issued for use with this syringe.

(If desired, platino-iridium needles can be fitted)

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Solid Silver. Nozzle detachable, so that the solution of a 'Tabloid' Hypodermic product may be effected in the barrel. With two platino-iridium needles, in case. Capacity, min. 20.

Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co.

Nickel-plated. With two needles. Capacity, min. 15 or min. 20.

(If desired, platino-iridium needles can be fitted)

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic

The working parts are composed entirely of glass, the needle being attached to the nozzle by a flexible rubber joint which guards against fracture. In five sizes, 2 c.c., 3 c.c., 5 c.c., 10 c.c. and 25 c.c., with two steel needles, in metal case.

(If desired, platino-iridium needles can be fitted)

Serum Syringe, The B. W. & Co. Nickel-plated

In metal case, complete, with two platino-iridium needles, capacity 5 c.c. or 10 c.c.

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID' BRAND**

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

"They are quite free from objectionable and irritative salts."
—*British Medical Journal.*

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

"They are very soluble and not at all irritating."—*Lancet.*

'Tabloid' Hypodermic products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly.

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, Aconitine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/640	gr. 1/640
,, *Anæsthetic Compound, A ...		As required
℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi...	gr. 1/10	
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1/50	
Sodii Chloridi	gr. 1/5	
,, *Anæsthetic Compound, B ...		As required
℞ Cocainæ Hydrochloridi...	gr. 1/5	
Morphinæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1/50	
Sodii Chloridi	gr. 1/5	
,, *Anæsthetic Compound, C ...		As required
℞ Eucainæ Lactatis ...	gr. 7/16	
Sodii Chloridi	gr. 3-1/2	
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/20	gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/10
,, ,, ,,	gr. 1/15	
,, ,, ,,	gr. 1/10	
,, *{Apomorphine Hydrochloride / Strychnine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/10 / gr. 1/60	One
,, Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/150	gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (increased)
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/100	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/60	
,, {Atropine Sulphate ... / Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/200 / ... gr. 1/100	One
,, {Atropine Sulphate ... / Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/150 / ... gr. 1/80	One
,, *Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 4
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/10	gr. 1/10 to gr. 1/2
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/6	
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 1/4	
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 1/2	
,, Codeine Phosphate ...	... gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 2
,, *Cotarnine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/4	gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2

* *In tubes of* 12 *(all others contain* 20*)*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, Curare	... gr. 1/12	gr. 1/12 to gr. 1/2
,, Digitalin (Amorphous)	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/30
,, Digitalin (Amorphous) + Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/100 + ... gr. 1/100	One
,, Ergotinine Citrate ...	... gr. 1/200	gr. 1/200 to
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/50
,, *Ergotinine Citrate ... + Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/100 + ... gr. 1/6	One
,, *Ergotinine Citrate ... + Strychnine Sulphate...	... gr. 1/100 + ... gr. 1/20	One
,, *Ergotoxine	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/50
,, *Ergotoxine ... ... + Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/100 + ... gr. 1/6	One
,, *Ergotoxine ... ... + Strychnine Sulphate...	... gr. 1/100 + ... gr. 1/20	One
,, Eserine *(see Physostigmine)*		
,, *Eucaine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/3	gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 1	
,, *Eucaine Lactate ...	... gr. 1/3	gr. 1/3 to gr. 2
,, * ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1	
,, Homatropine Hydrochloride...	gr. 1/250	gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/20
,, Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi *(see Mercuric Chloride)*		
,, Hydrargyri Succinimidi *(see Mercuric Succinimide)*		
,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide	... gr. 1/200	gr. 1/200 to
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 (in-
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 1/75	creased)
,, *Hyoscine Compound, A		One
℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi ...	gr. 1/100	
Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1/6	
Atropinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1/180	
,, *Hyoscine Compound, B		One
℞ Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi ...	gr. 1/100	
Morphinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1/4	
Atropinæ Sulphatis	gr. 1/150	

* *In tubes of* 12 *(all others contain* 20*)*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, *Hyoscyamine Sulphate	... gr. 1/80	gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/100 (increased)
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 1/20	
,, Mercuric Chloride ...	... gr. 1/60	gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/30
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/30	
,, Mercuric Succinimide... *(see also page 103)*	... gr. 1/5	gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/4
,, Morphine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/6	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/3	
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 1/2	
,, * Morphine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/6	One
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/70	
,, Morphine Meconate ...	... gr. 1/8	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/6	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/3	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/12	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/8	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/6	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/4	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/3	
,, * ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/2	
,, * ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/12	One of required strength
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/250	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/8	
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/200	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/6	
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/180	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/4	
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/150	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/3	
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/120	
,, Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/3	
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/60	
,, * Morphine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/2	
Atropine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/100	

* *In tubes of* 12 *(all others contain* 20*)*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

PREPARATION	STRENGTH	DOSE
'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		
,, Morphine Sulphate ... / Strychnine Sulphate	... gr. 1/4 / ... gr. 1/60	One
,, Morphine Tartrate ...	... gr. 1/4	gr. 1/8 to gr. 1/4 (increased)
,, Nitroglycerin *(see Trinitrin)*		
,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate)	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
,, Picrotoxin	... gr. 1/60	gr. 1/100 to gr. 1/25
,, Pilocarpine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/10	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/6	gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2
,, * ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/3	
,, * ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/2	
,, *Potassium Permanganate	... gr. 2	gr. 1 to gr. 5
,, *Quinine Bihydrochloride	... gr. 1	
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 3	gr. 1 to gr. 5
,, * ,, ,,	... gr. 5	
,, *Quinine Bisulphate ...	... gr. 5	gr. 1 to gr. 5
,, *Quinine Hydrobromide	... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 2
,, *Sparteine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/2	gr. 1/2 to gr. 1
,, Strophanthin	... gr. 1/500	gr. 1/500 to gr. 1/100
,, Strychnine Hydrochloride	... gr. 1/200	
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/100	gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/30	
,, Strychnine Nitrate ...	... gr. 1/15	gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/10	
,, Strychnine Sulphate ...	... gr. 1/150	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/100	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/60	gr. 1/150 to gr. 1/10
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/50	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/40	
,, ,, ,, ...	... gr. 1/30	
,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	... gr. 1/250	gr. 1/250 to gr. 1/50
,, ,, ,,	... gr. 1/100	

Also various other Hypodermic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

* *In tubes of* 12 *(all others contain* 20*)*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Hypodermic Veterinary Products, 'Tabloid' Brand

(Full particulars sent on request)

Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vereker.'

Delivers neutral vapours of Ammonium Chloride.

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT AND COMBINATIONS

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt Products, and it is necessary to take precautions against substitution, as malt preparations vary greatly in dietetic value. Verbal instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles.

DOSE—Of all 'Kepler' preparations, one teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls.

PREPARATION AND STRENGTH

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT—

A most reliable and highly-concentrated extract, prepared from the finest winter-malted barley. Its dietetic value depends not only on its high diastatic powers, but also on the albuminoids, phosphates, etc., which it contains.

Ditto with BEEF AND IRON

Each fluid drachm contains extract of beef, gr. 1; iron and ammonium citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

Ditto with CASCARA SAGRADA

Each fluid ounce contains extract of cascara sagrada, gr. 6

Ditto with HÆMOGLOBIN

Ditto with IRON

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4

Ditto with IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. 7-1/2

Ditto with IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2

Ditto with IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Easton)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 1/2; quinine phosphate, gr. 3/8; strychnine phosphate, gr. 1/64

Ditto with PEPSIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin, gr. 4

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations—*continued*

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT—*continued*

Ditto with PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains pure phosphorus, gr. 1/64

'KEPLER' SOLUTION (OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT)—

Cod Liver Oil is the premier fatty food. It is unequalled for its power of supplying fat to the body, and for the readiness with which it is oxidised. Moreover, it enables the tissues to live and develop, to repair waste, and to effectively resist disease.

The great usefulness of cod liver oil has been largely discounted by the unpleasant effects—nausea, eructations and alimentary disturbance—which often follow the administration of even the purest oil.

'Kepler' Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract is unique in its palatability and in the ease and completeness with which it is assimilated. It presents the purest cod liver oil incorporated in the best malt extract. The oil is thoroughly diffused in the 'Kepler' Malt Extract, and this molecular incorporation renders its digestion easy and its assimilation certain. So palatable is 'Kepler' Solution that children and fastidious patients take it readily, whilst it is absorbed without difficulty by the most tender organism. The high food value of this product is shown by rapid increase in the strength and weight of the patient.

Initial doses should be small and only gradually increased.

Ditto with IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2

Ditto with PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. 1/64

Also various other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page 91)*

Malt Extract *(see 'KEPLER,' page 101)*

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages 71-80)*

Menthol Snuff, Compound (B. W. & Co.)

An extremely effective and convenient combination of ammonium chloride, menthol, eucaine lactate (1/3 per cent.), etc., issued in enamelled tins, after the manner of old-fashioned black and gold snuff-boxes.

Mercury Succinimide Outfit (B. W. & Co.) *(see special circular)*

Methyl Alcohol (Pure)

For use in microscopic staining. In hermetically-sealed glass phials, each containing 15 c.c.

Mucin (in *scales*)—

A compound substance consisting of protein and a carbohydrate, given internally in those conditions in which bismuth is usually prescribed. Bottles containing 1 oz.

'Nizin' *(Trade Mark)*—

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid. An antiseptic readily soluble in water, and, in the strengths recommended for use, is non-irritating and non-toxic. Bottles containing 1 oz., 4 oz., and 16 oz.

'Opa' Liquid Dentifrice *(formerly known as 'SALODENT')* *(Trade Mark)* Aromatic, antiseptic liquid dentifrice. Bottles containing 2 fl. oz. and 4 fl. oz. (with sprinklers).

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, as thin as notepaper, and contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis. They are supplied in tubes of 25 (except C, DD, E, FF, G, L, O, W, Y and Z, which contain 12). Exact doses

Ophthalmic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

PREPARATION			STRENGTH
'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—			
,,	T	Alum	gr. 1/250
,,	X	Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/600
,,	A	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/200
,,	B	Atropine Hydrobromide	gr. 1/200
		Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/200
,,	AA	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/50
,,	C	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/20
,,	BB	Dionin	0·0005 gm.
,,	FF	,, ...	0·005 gm.
		Eserine (*see Physostigmine*)	
,,	Y	Euphthalmine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/40
,,	Z	Fluoresceïn	gr. 1/250
,,	H	Homatropine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/400
,,	E	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/40
,,	O	Homatropine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/240
		Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/24
,,	W	Homatropine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/50
		Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/50
,,	U	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr. 1/600
,,	GG	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/2000
,,	F	,, ,, ...	gr. 1/600
,,	G	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/500
		Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/100
,,	K	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1/400
,,	M	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1/500
		Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/200
		Scopolamine (*see Hyoscine*)	
,,	L	Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1/30
,,	R	Zinc Sulphate	gr. 1/250
,,	DD	Zinc Sulphate	gr. 1/250
		Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. 1/20

Also various other Ophthalmic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'SOLOID' BRAND
(Ophthalmic)—

,, J Corrosive Sublimate *(Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.)* gr. 1/1000, tubes of 25

For other 'Soloid' Brand products suitable for Ophthalmic use, see pages 114-118.

Ophthalmic Veterinary Products, 'Soloid' Brand

(Full particulars sent on request)

'Paroleine' *(Trade Mark)* A perfectly stable, odourless, colourless and tasteless oil. It is a good solvent of many of the remedies employed in treating diseases of the nose and throat. Bottles containing 4 fl. oz. and 1 lb. (18 fl. oz.).

PASTILLES, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Pastilles ensure the gradual and prolonged application to the throat and mouth of medicaments, which are presented in a most pleasant condition ; they are also employed in certain cases to obtain the general effect of the drug. By their use, astringents, antiseptics, anæsthetics, expectorants and laxatives can be conveniently exhibited. The basis of the pastille is demulcent, increasing the efficacy of the active ingredients.

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, Ammonium Chloride and Licorice
Each contains ammonium chloride, gr. 1
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/10
,, Codeine, gr. 1/8

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, **Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound**

℞ Acidi Benzoici ... ... gr. 1/2
Codeinæ... ... ... gr. 1/10
Menthol... ... ... gr. 1/10
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ ... ... gr. 1/10
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/40
Gummi Rubri ... ... gr. 1/2
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ ... *q.s.*

,, Glycerin

,, Glycerin and Black Currant

,, Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant

Each contains tannin, gr. 1/2

,, Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant

Each contains tannin, gr. 1/2, and the equivalent of tincture of capsicum, min. 0·40, equal to capsicum, gr. 3/80.

,, **Laxative Fruit**

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5, pleasantly flavoured. The 'Tabloid' Pastille is extremely palatable, and facilitates the administration, to children and fastidious patients, of an efficient laxative.

,, Lemon Juice

,, Linseed, Licorice and Chlorodyne

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. 1/120

,, Menthol, gr. 1/8

,, Menthol and Eucalyptus

℞ Menthol... ... ... gr. 1/20
Olei Eucalypti... ... ... min. 1/2

,, Morphine and Ipecac

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/36
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ ... ... gr. 1/12

,, **Pectoral**

Contain ammoniated licorice, squill, tolu, senega, ipecac, wild cherry, etc.

,, Pine Tar Compound

,, 'Pinol,' min. 1

,, Red Gum and Cocaine

℞ Gummi Rubri ... ... gr. 1
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/20

,, Rhatany (Krameria), Menthol and Cocaine

℞ Extract Krameriæ ... ... gr. 2
Menthol... ... ... gr. 1/20
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/20

Also various other Pastilles issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'Phenofax' Brand Carbolic Acid Ointment

(Trade Mark) 'PHENOFAX' is an antiseptic sedative dressing which presents 4 per cent. of pure phenol in a bland basis, and is notable for its sedative effect on the skin and mucous surfaces. It disinfects, allays pain, and encourages granulation.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. This brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are much more convenient than ordinary chemicals; their superior quality and accurate weight ensure the best results. They entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities of chemicals and the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions. They enable the tourist to carry all the requisite materials for developing, fixing, etc., with convenience, comfort and safety. At home they save time and trouble.

Pure and reliable

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' Reducing Agent, and the 'Tabloid' Accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—

,, Amidol Developer
,, Edinol Developer
,, Eikonogen Developer
,, Glycin Developer
,, Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer
,, Metol Developer
,, Metol-Quinol Developer
,, Ortol Developer
,, Paramidophenol Developer
,, Pyro Developer

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

Developers—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)—

,, Pyro-Metol Developer *(Imperial Standard Formula)*

,, *Pyro-Soda Developer *(Ilford Formula)*

,, **'Rytol'** *(Trade Mark)* Universal Developer

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)— STRENGTH

,, *Alkali*—

'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate ... ... gr. 44

,, *Density Reducers*—

'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate ... gr. 11

'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide ... gr. 2

,, *Fixer*—

'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28·5 } Equals gr. 44 of crystals

,, *Hardening and Clearing*—

'Tabloid' Alum ... ... gr. 10

'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound
(Chrome alum, gr. 5; citric acid, gr. 5; and sodium sulphite, gr. 20)

,, *Hypo Eliminator*—

'Tabloid' Hypo Eliminator

,, *Intensifiers*—

'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier

'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite

,, *Preservatives*—

'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite ... gr. 10

'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5 Equals gr. 10 of crystals

* In ordering this special developer, it is always necessary to quote "Ilford formula."

Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand—*continued*

Accessories—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)— STRENGTH

,, *Restrainers*—

'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide ... gr. 1
'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide ... ... gr. 1
'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate ... ... gr. 1

,, *Sensitiser (for carbon tissue, etc.)*—

'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium Chromate ... ... gr. 24

Toners

'TABLOID' BRAND
(Photographic)—

,, Gold Chloride, gr. ½, with Borax, gr. 15 (B 1)
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15 (B 2)
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15 (B 3)
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15 (B 4)
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Formate Compound (B 5)
,, ,, ,, ,, Sulphocyanide Compound (B 6)
,, ,, ,, ,, Thiosulphate Compound *(Combined Bath for toning and fixing P.O.P.)* (B 10)

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths of 5 to 10 ounces or more. For convenience they may be ordered by their numbers, thus :—'Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 1, B 2, etc.

,, Bleaching Compound
,, Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound *(for toning Bromide Prints and Lantern Slides)*
,, Platinum Toning Compound *(for toning Matt P.O.P.)*
,, Sepia Toner *(for Bromide Prints and Lantern Slides)*
,, Sulphiding Compound

Also various other Photographic products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD AND DIARY, WELLCOME'S

The most useful pocket-book for the photographer. Contains ruled pages for recording exposures, a diary for the year, also numerous technical articles and tables, and an exposure calculator which tells the correct exposure under any circumstance by ONE turn of ONE scale, etc., etc.

UNITED STATES EDITION. Bound in red cloth.

Also issued:

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE AND TROPICAL EDITION, for all countries south of the Tropic of Cancer (about 20° N.). Bound in dark green cloth.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE EDITION, for Canada, Europe, and all countries in the Northern Hemisphere except United States of America. Bound in light green cloth.

Each Edition complete with wallet for proofs, etc., and pencil.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT, No. 905

TRADE MARK **'TABLOID'** BRAND

A complete and compact chemical outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide or gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P.O.P.

STANDARD CONTENTS:—

'Tabloid' Metol-Quinol Developer, to make 44 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Pyro Developer, to make 40 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Combined Toner and Fixer, to make 30 ounces of solution; 'Tabloid' Hypo; and 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1.

Measurements, 4 × 4 × 2⅛ in. In rex red, royal blue, imperial green or bright scarlet enamelled metal, or in black japanned metal.

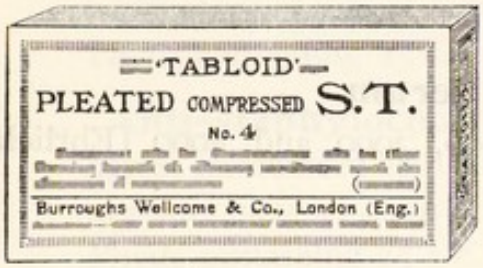
'Pinol' *(Distilled Essence of Pinus pumilio)*
(Trade Mark)

A valuable stimulant, disinfectant and antiseptic in respiratory affections. The 'Tabloid' Pastille *(see page* 106*)* affords a pleasant means of securing prolonged continuous local action.

In ½ oz. and 1 oz. bottles.

SANITARY TOWELS, PLEATED COMPRESSED, TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

'Tabloid' Pleated Compressed Sanitary Towels possess several points of superiority over ordinary sanitary towels. They are made of materials of exceptional quality specially adapted for the purpose. Their highly absorbent properties are particularly noteworthy. The delicate texture of the surface of these towels ensures perfect freedom from the slightest sense of discomfort in use. Owing to the extremely small space which they occupy, they are particularly convenient when travelling. Extreme compactness is secured by compression, and perfect cleanliness ensured by the method of packing.



'Tabloid' Pleated Sanitary Towel (No. 4) Half size

Five sizes are issued, each size in packages of 12

'Saxin,' (*see* 'Tabloid' 'Saxin,' *page* 146)
(Trade Mark)

SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

The high reputation which these sera have with the medical profession is constantly confirmed by the favourable reports received, and the accumulating evidence proves this high reputation to be deserved. Reputation

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand—*continued*

'Wellcome' Brand Sera are prepared under U.S.A. Government Licences, Nos. 18 and 20, in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories, Brockwell Hall, London, England, under conditions which fulfil every requirement of modern science and under the immediate supervision of specialists of long and varied experience. The sera are not sent out until they have successfully passed rigorous sterility and toxicity tests; they are then issued in hermetically-sealed phials of convenient sizes.

Tests

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as distributing agents, and will endeavour to despatch orders for these sera immediately on receipt of letter or telegram.

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

„ Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum

Phials containing 1000, 2000, 3000 and 4000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units.

High Potency:

Phials containing	1000	(Ehrlich-Behring)	units in	1 c.c.
„	2000	„	„	2 c.c.
„	3000	„	„	3 c.c.
„	4000	„	„	4 c.c.
„	5000	„	„	5 c.c.
„	6000	„	„	6 c.c.
„	8000	„	„	8 c.c.
„	10,000	„	„	10 c.c.

„ Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent: from horses immunised against cultures of streptococci coming in all from 60 sources, in the following diseases:—

ERYSIPELAS, SCARLET FEVER, PUERPERAL FEVER, RHEUMATIC FEVER, SEPTICÆMIA, ANGINA, PNEUMONIA, ULCERATIVE ENDOCARDITIS.

Phials containing 10 c.c., 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

„ Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas: from horses immunised against cultures from typical cases of erysipelas:—

Phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever:** from horses immunised against over 20 cultures of *Streptococcus* from cases of puerperal fever :—
Phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever:** from horses immunised against cultures from severe cases of acute rheumatism and of rheumatoid arthritis :—
Phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

„ **Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina:** from horses immunised against cultures from 9 severe (some fatal) cases of scarlet fever :—
Phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

„ **Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent:** from horses immunised against various cultures of *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus*, *albus*, *citreus* and *hæmorrhagicus* :—
Phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

„ **Anti-typhoid Serum:** from horses immunised against cultures of *Bacillus typhosus* from several cases of typhoid fever :—
Phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

Also various other Sera issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

Serum Syringes (B. W. & Co.) *(see page 96)*

'Soamin' (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)
(Trade Mark)

	DOSE
An organic preparation of low toxicity as compared with arsenious acid or the inorganic salts of arsenic. It contains 22·8 per cent. of arsenium (As), and is soluble in three parts of water at body temperature and in five parts at 60° F. Used in syphilis, malaria, kala-azar, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases. In 5 gramme and 30 gramme containers.	One to ten grains (or 0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.) by subcutaneous or, preferably, intramuscular injection

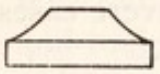
(*See also* 'Tabloid' 'Soamin,' *page* 146)

For full particulars, see 'Soamin' booklet

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'SOLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

The series of 'Soloid' Brand products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents and anæsthetics; also convenient means of preparing stains for microscopic work, and test solutions for water, sewage, or urine analysis. Their portability, accuracy in dosage, uniform activity and ready solubility render them far preferable to stock solutions.



'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in bots. of	bots. of
,, Alum	gr. 10	—	100
,, Alum and Zinc Sulphate ...		25	—
℞ Aluminis ... ... gr. 15 Zinci Sulphatis ... gr. 15			
,, Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong		25	—
℞ Aluminis ... ... gr. 30 Zinci Sulphatis ... gr. 15			
,, Argyrol, tubes of 12	gr. 1	—	—
,, ,, tubes of 6	gr. 5·45	—	—
,, Atropine Sulphate, tubes of 6	gr. 0·545	—	—
,, Atropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6		—	—
℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. 0·272 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1·09			
,, Boric Acid *(scented with Otto of Rose)*	gr. 6	25	—
,, Boric Acid *(unscented)* ...	gr. 15	50	—
,, Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate *(scented with Otto of Rose)*		25	—
℞ Acidi Borici ... ... gr. 6 Zinci Sulphatis ... gr. 1/2			
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), tubes of 25	gr. 5	—	—
,, ,, ,, ,, 12	gr. 20	—	—
,, ,, ,, ,, 6	gr. 60	—	—

'Soloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, *with the exception of those put up in tubes only*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*		Issued in bots. of	bots. of
'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH		
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, tubes of 25	gr. 1/2	—	100
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1	25	100
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 5	25	—
,, Cocaine and Eucaine, of each	gr. 1/2	25	—
,, Copper Sulphate	gr. 1	—	100
,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.) *(Ophthalmic)*, tubes of 25 *(see page 105)*	gr. 1/1000	—	—
,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.)	gr. 1·75	—	100
,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.) ... ... One in 16 fluid ounces of water = 1 in 1000 solution.	gr. 7·3	25	100
,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.) ... ... One in 32 fluid ounces of water = 1 in 1000 solution.	gr. 14·6	—	100
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride ...	gr. 1	25	—
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 5	25	—
,, Eucaine Lactate	gr. 1	25	—
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 5	25	—
,, Homatropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6		—	—
℞ Homatropinæ Hydrobromidi	gr. 0·545		
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1·09		
,, Homatropine Hydrobromide, tubes of 6	gr. 0·545	—	—
,, Homatropine Methylbromide and Cocaine, tubes of 6 ...		—	—
℞ Homatropinæ Methylbromidi	gr. 0·545		
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1·09		
,, Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv. (*see* Corrosive Sublimate)			

'Soloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, *with the exception of those put up in tubes only*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in bots. of 25	Issued in bots. of 100
,, Lead and Opium		25	—
℞ Plumbi Acetatis ... gr. 8 Tinct. Opii ... min. 15 Each represents 1 ounce of the N.F. Lotio Plumbi et Opii.			
,, Lead Subacetate	gr. 11·5	25	—
One in 2½ oz. of distilled water yields a 1 per cent. solution, corresponding to Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.			
,, Mercurial Compound ...		25	—
One in 6 fluid drachms of distilled water yields a solution corresponding to Lotio Nigra, N.F.			
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*formerly known as* Iodic-Hydrarg.), tubes of 25 ...	gr. 1·75	—	100
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. 4·37	25	100
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. 7·3	25	100
One in 16 fluid ounces of water = 1 in 1000 solution (frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution)			
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. 8·75	25	100
,, Nasal, Alkaline Compound ...		—	100
℞ Boracis ... ... gr. 5 Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 5			
,, Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound		—	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5 Acidi Carbolici ... gr. 1/2 Boracis ... ... gr. 5			
,, Nasal, 'Eucalyptia' Compound		—	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 8 Boracis ... ... gr. 8 Sodii Benzoatis ... gr. 1/3 Sodii Salicylatis ... gr. 1/3 Eucalyptol ... min. 1/6 Thymol ... ... gr. 1/6 Menthol ... ... gr. 1/12 Ol. Gaultheriæ ... min. 1/12			

'Soloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, *with the exception of those put up in tubes only*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in bots. of	bots. of
,, Nasal, Phenol Compound ...		25	—
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr. 12		
Acidi Carbolici ...	gr. 1-1/2		
Sodii Chloridi ...	gr. 2		
,, Nasal, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound		—	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr. 5		
Boracis	gr. 5		
Sodii Chloridi ...	gr. 5		
,, Nasal, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated ...		—	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis	gr. 5		
Boracis	gr. 5		
Sodii Chloridi ...	gr. 5		
Sacchari Albi ...	gr. 5		
,, Naso-Pharyngeal Compound		25	100
℞ Sodii Chloridi ...	gr. 7		
Boracis	gr. 2-1/2		
Acidi Borici ...	gr. 3/4		
Sodii Benzoatis ...	gr. 1/2		
Menthol	gr. 1/50		
Thymol	gr. 1/100		
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi	gr. 1/6		
Ol. Gaultheriæ ...	min. 1/20		
,, 'Nizin' (*Trade Mark*) ...	gr. 2	—	100
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 20	25	—
A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid			
,, Paraform	gr. 5	—	100
,, Phenol (*see* Carbolic Acid)			
,, Potassium Permanganate ...	gr. 1	—	100
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 5	25	100
,, Potassium Permanganate and Alum		—	100
℞ Potassii Permanganatis	gr. 3		
Aluminis	gr. 5		
,, Saline Compound, tubes of 12		—	—
℞ Calcii Chloridi ...	gr. 7/10		
Potassii Chloridi ...	gr. 7/10		
Sodii Chloridi ...	gr. 31-1/2		
Sodii Bicarbonatis...	gr. 7/20		
Dextrosi	gr. 3-1/2		
Two in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water for intravenous injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)			

'Soloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, *with the exception of those put up in tubes only*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in bots. of	bots. of
,, Silver Nitrate	gr. 1	25	—
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 5	25	—
,, Sodium Bicarbonate	gr. 44	25	—
,, Sodium Carbonate	gr. 3·28	—	100
,, Sodium Chloride, tubes of 12 Two dissolved in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, for intravenous injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.) give a solution containing 0·9 per cent. of sodium chloride.	gr. 32	—	—
,, Sodium Chloride, tubes of 6 One in 16 fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, for intravenous injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)	gr. 64	—	—
,, Zinc Chloride	gr. 5	25	—
,, Zinc Permanganate	gr. 1/8	—	100
,, Zinc Sulphate	gr. 1	—	100
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 10	—	100
,, Zinc Sulphocarbolate (Phenol-sulphonate)	gr. 2	—	100
,, ,, ,, ...	gr. 10	—	100

Also a wide range of other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS FOR TESTING PURPOSES, etc.

For Urine Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in tubes of
,, Citric Acid	gr. 1	20
,, Fehling's Test, *for preparing Fehling's Solution*, cartons of 24		
,, Indigo Test for Sugar (Sodium Nitro-phenyl-propiolate)	gr. 1/4	20

'Soloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, *with the exception of those put up in tubes only*

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

'Soloid' Brand Products for Testing purposes, etc.—*continued*

For Urine Analysis—*continued*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH	Issued in tubes of
,, Picric Acid	gr. 1	20
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide	gr. 1	20
,, Salicyl-sulphonic Acid	gr. 2	16

For Water Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, Ammonium Chloride...	0·00016 gm.
,, Lead Acetate	0·0184 gm.
,, Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate	0·01 gm.
,, Oxalic Acid	0·1 gm.
,, Potassium Chromate...	0·0065 gm.
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide	0·013 gm.
,, Potassium Nitrate	0·00144 gm.
,, Potassium Permanganate	0·00395 gm.
,, Silver Nitrate...	0·0097 gm.
,, Soap	
,, Sodium Acid Sulphate	0·324 gm.
,, Zinc Dust	0·13 gm.
,, Zinc Sulphide	0·25 gm.

In packages of 25

,, Nessler's Solution, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules.

Boxes of 30 capsules, each containing ... 0·5 c.c.

,, 24 ,, ,, ... 2 c.c.

For Sewage Analysis

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, Oxalic Acid	0·0079 gm.
,, Potassium Permanganate	0·00395 gm.
,, Pyrogallic Acid	0·032 gm.
,, Sodium Hydroxide	0·13 gm.

In packages of 25

'Soloid' Brand Products for Testing Purposes, etc.—*continued*

Test Indicators

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, *Indigo-Carmine	
,, *Lacmoid	
,, *Methyl-Orange	
,, *Phenolphthalein	
,, *Rosolic Acid	
,, Starch	0·5 gm.

* One dissolved in 10 c.c. of solvent forms the Test Indicator.

In tubes of 10

Microscopic Stains

'SOLOID' BRAND—	STRENGTH
,, Bismarck Brown, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Borax Methylene Blue	
,, Ehrlich Triple Stain	
,, Eosin, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining with one solution)	0·038 gm.
,, Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain)	0·05 gm.
,, Fuchsine (Basic), pure	0·1 gm.
,, Gentian Violet, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Gram's Iodine Solution	15 c.c.
,, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)	
,, Hæmatoxylin, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Methylene Blue, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Methyl Violet, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder) ...	0·015 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Wright's Modification)	0·05 gm.
,, Sodium Carbonate	0·05 gm.
,, Thionin Blue, pure	0·1 gm.
,, Toison Blood Fluid	

In tubes of 6

Methyl Alcohol (pure), for use in microscopic staining; in hermetically-sealed glass phials, each containing 15 c.c.

Also a wide range of other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(Physiologically standardised in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.)

Prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopœia (Eighth Revision), from carefully selected strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(Physiologically standardised in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories.)

Prepared in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia, 1898, from carefully selected strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthus, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* 148)

Suppositories (*see* 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, *pages* 92–94 ; *and* 'Hazeline' Suppositories, *page* 95)

Surgical Dressings, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see pages* 89–91)

Syringes, Hypodermic and Serum (*see page* 96)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'TABLOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'Tabloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, with the exception of those put up in tubes only

Under the 'Tabloid' Brand is issued an immense variety of drugs and their combinations, all prepared from the purest ingredients, and divided into accurate doses with due regard to their therapeutic uses. They require no weighing or measuring, accurate doses can be immediately administered, and they keep unchanged in any climate. Owing to their extreme portability, supplies may be comfortably carried in the waistcoat pocket, and doses taken regularly whilst following the usual routine of social, professional, or commercial life. 'Tabloid' Brand products of unpleasant drugs are coated

Accurate dosage

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, while those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestines.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Acetanilide *(see* Antifebrin*)*			
,, Aconite, min 1/4 and min. 1	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, min. 5	1 to 3	36	100
Each represents Tincture of Aconite, min. 1/4, min. 1 and min. 5 respectively.			
,, Aloes and Iron	1 to 2	—	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
,, Aloes and Myrrh	1 to 2	—	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
,, Aloin, gr. 1/10	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 to 4	25	100
,, Aloin Compound	1 to 2 after meals, or 1 to 3 at bed-time	50	100
℞ Aloini ... ... gr. 1/5			
Strychninæ Sulphatis ... ... gr. 1/60			
Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8			
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/16			
,, Ammoniated Quinine ...	1	25	100
Each contains quinine sulphate and ammonium bicarbonate to correspond with one fluid drachm of the tincture.			
,, Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 3	—	100
,, Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3	1 to 3	—	100
,, Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3...	1 to 6	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5...	1 to 4	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1 to 2	—	100
,, Ammonium Chloride and Borax	1 as required	—	100
,, Ammonium Chloride and Licorice	1 as required	25	100
℞ Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 3			
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ ... gr. 2			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 *(in special cases)*	25	100
,, Antifebrin Compound ...	1	—	100
℞ Antifebrini (Acetanilidi) ... .. gr. 2 Camphoræ Monobromatæ ... ... gr. 1 Caffeinæ Citratis ... gr. 1			
,, Antimony and Potassium Tartrate (Tartar Emetic), gr. 1/50	1 to 3	100	—
,, Antipyrine (Phenazone), gr. 2-1/2	1 to 4 or more	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 4	25	100
,, Antipyrine Compound ...	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Antipyrini (Phenazoni) ... gr. 3 Caffeinæ ... ... gr. 1			
,, 'Aol' *(Trade Mark)*, a derivative of *Santalum album*, 0·3 gm., (Capsule), boxes of 50 ...	2 or more		
,, Apomorphine Compound ...	1 as required	25	100
℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/50 Ammonii Chloridi gr. 3 Ext. Glycyrrhizæ gr. 1-1/2			
,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/50	1 to 3 *(expectorant)*	50	—
,, Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, N.F., gr. 5 ...	2 to 4 or more	25	100
Each contains approximately:— Chalk, gr. 1; Opium, gr. 1/8, with aromatics.			
,, Arsenical Compound... ...	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/100 Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati gr. 1 Calcii Sulphidi ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Gentianæ ... gr. 2			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid), gr. 1/100	1 to 6	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/50	1 to 3	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/20	1	100	—
,, Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide, min. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
One represents min. 5 of Liq. Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi, containing Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides, gr. 1/22.			
,, Asafetida and Opium Compound	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Asafetidæ Camphoræ Pulv. Opii Pulv. Piperis Nigri āā gr. 1			
,, 'Aspirin,' gr. 5	1 to 5	25	100
,, Atropine Sulphate, gr. 1/100	1	50	—
,, Belladonna Extract, min. 1 ...	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, ,, min. 5 ...	1 to 3	48	100
Each represents Tincture of Belladonna, min. 1 and min. 5 respectively.			
,, Benzoic Acid, gr. 5	1 to 3	—	100
,, Benzo-Naphthol, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Beta-Naphthol, gr. 3... ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Beta-Naphthol Compound ...	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Beta-Naphthol ... gr. 1 Carbonis Ligni ... gr. 4 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ ... min. 1/2			
,, Bismuth with Ipecac and Opium Powder	1 to 6	—	100
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis ... gr. 2-1/2 Pulv. Ipecac. c̄ Opio ... gr. 2-1/2			
,, Bismuth and Soda	1 to 4 or more	—	100
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis... gr. 2-1/2 Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2-1/2			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bots. of	bots. of
,, Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda...	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis ... gr. 3 Pulv. Rhei ... ... gr. 1 Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2			
,, Bismuth Subsalicylate (*physiologically pure*), gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, Bismuth Subcarbonate, gr. 5	1 to 4	25	100
,, Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	25	100
,, Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Blaud Pill and Aloin	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) ... gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Aloini ... ... gr. 1/20			
,, Blaud Pill and Arsenic ...	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud) ... gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/64			
,, Blaud Pill and Cascara ...	1 increased to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud)... gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ ... gr. 1/2			
,, Blaud Pill Compound ...	1	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud)... gr. 10 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Pulv. Capsici ... gr. 1/4 Aloini ... ... gr. 1/30 Strychninæ ... ... gr. 1/30 Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/30			
,, Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud)... gr. 5 (= 20 % Ferri Carbonatis) Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/100 Strychninæ ... ... gr. 1/100			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Blue Pill, gr. 4 ... ... Each contains gr. 1-1/3 of pure Metallic Mercury.	1 to 2	25	100
,, Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound ... ... ℞ Pil. Hydrargyri ... gr. 2-1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2	—	100
,, Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus ... ... ℞ Pil. Hydrargyri ... gr. 2 Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, N.F. gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
,, Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis ℞ Pil. Hydrargyri ... gr. 1 Pulv. Scillæ ... gr. 1-1/2 Pulv. Digitalis ... gr. 1	1 to 2	—	100
,, Bone Medulla, gr. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50	1 or more	—	—
,, Borax (Sodium Borate), gr. 5	1 to 4 or more	25	100
,, Boric Acid, gr. 5	1 to 3	—	100
,, Bromides Compound (*see* Sodium Bromide Compound)			
,, Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine ... ... ℞ Butyl-Chloral Hydratis... gr. 3 Gelseminæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/200	1	—	100
,, Caffeine Compound (*see* Antipyrine Compound)			
,, Calcium Carbonate Compound ℞ Calcii Carb. Præcip. gr. 3-1/2 Mag. Carb. Pond. gr. 2-1/2 Bismuthi Carbonatis gr. 2	1 to 4 before meals, or 1 occasionally	25	100
,, Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, gr. 3, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ...	1 to 3	—	—
,, Calcium Lactate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	25	100
,, Calcium Sulphide, gr. 1/4 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/2 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 1 ...	1	—	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Calomel, gr. 1/10, gr. 1/6, gr. 1/4 and gr. 1/2	1	100	—
,, ,, gr. 1	1 to 5	—	100
,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 3	—	100
,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 2	—	100
,, ,, gr. 5	1	—	100
Prepared with pure sublimed English Mercurous Chloride.			
,, Calomel and Creosote ...	1 to 5	—	100
℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ... ... gr. 1/6 Creosoti ... ... min. 1			
,, Calomel and Jalap, N.F. ...	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ... ... gr. 1 Pulv. Jalapæ ... gr. 2			
,, Calomel and Piperine, of each gr. 1/2	1 repeated	—	100
,, Calomel, gr. 1/4, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 1	1 or more	25	100
,, Calomel, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2-1/2 ...	1 or more	25	100
,, Calomel, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	1 or more	25	100
,, Calomel Compound (*Plummer Pill*), gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ... ... gr. 1 Antimonii Sulphurati gr. 1 Guaiaci Resinæ ... gr. 2			
,, Camphorated Opium (Paregoric), min. 2	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5	1 frequently	48	100
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15	1 to 4	36	100
Each represents Camphorated Tincture of Opium (Paregoric), min. 2, min. 5 and min. 15 respectively.			
,, Cannabis Indica (*see* Indian Cannabis Extract)			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Capsicum, min. 1	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, min. 5	1 to 3 or more	—	100
Each represents Tincture of Capsicum, min. 1 and min. 5 respectively.			
,, Capsules— (*See* 'Aol,' *page* 123; Bone Medulla, *page* 126; Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, *page* 126; Carbolic Acid, *below*; Castor Oil, *page* 129; Juniper Oil, *page* 137; Phenol and Menthol Compound, *page* 142; Sandal Wood Oil, *page* 146; Terebene, *page* 149; Turpentine Oil, Rectified, *page* 150.)			
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1/4 (*for the throat*)	1 as required	25	100
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1/2 (*for the throat*)	1 as required	25	100
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1, (Capsule), boxes of 24 ...	1 to 3	—	—
,, Carbolic Acid, gr. 1/2, with Slippery Elm, bottles of 25 ...	1 occasionally	—	100
,, Carlsbad Salt, *Effervescent*, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25	1 or more as desired	—	—
,, Cascara Sagrada (Dry Extract), gr. 1	1 or more	25	100
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 4	25	100
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 as required	25	100
,, Cascara and Gentian Compound	1 to 3	25	100

℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ gr. 2
Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 1/5
Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/10
Ext. Gentianæ ... gr. 1
Capsicini ... ... gr. 1/10

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid'— — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Cascara Compound	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ gr. 1 Ext. Euonymi Sicci gr. 1/2 Iridini ... ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 1/16 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1/3			
,, Castor Oil, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50	1 or more	—	—
,, Cathartic Compound... ...	1 to 2	25	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. pills.			
,, Cerebrin, gr. 5	1 or more	—	100
,, Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Chalk, Aromatic Powder with Opium, N.F., gr. 5 ...	2 to 4 or more	25	100
Each contains approximately :— Chalk, gr. 1; Opium, gr. 1/8, with aromatics.			
,, Charcoal (Pure Willow), gr. 5, bottles of 40	1 or more as required	—	100
,, Chinosol, gr. 5	1	25	100
,, Chloralformamide (Chloralamide), gr. 5	3 to 6	—	100
,, Cinchona, min. 30	1 to 2	36	100
Each represents Tincture of Cinchona, min. 30.			
,, Citrated Caffeine, gr. 2 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Citric Acid, gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
Cocaine Hydrochloride (*see* 'Soloid' Brand products)			
,, Cocaine Co. (*see* Voice)			
,, Codeine, gr. 1/4	1 to 4 or more	25	100
,, ,, gr. 1/2	1 to 4	25	100
,, Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound	1 as required	25	100
℞ Acidi Benzoici ... gr. 1/2 Codeinæ ... ... gr. 1/10 Menthol ... ... gr. 1/10 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/10 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi ... gr. 1/40 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ min. 1/16 Gummi Rubri ... *q.s.*			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Codeine and Benzoic Acid Compound without Cocaine	1 as required	25	—
,, Codeine and Nux Vomica ...	1 to 2	25	—
℞ Codeinæ Phosphatis gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 1/4			
,, 'Coffee-Mint'	1 to 4 or more	25	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 3 Ammonii Bicarbonatis gr. 1/16 Ext. Coffeæ ... gr. 1/2 Cerii Oxalatis ... gr. 1/4 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ *q.s.*			
,, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus, N.F....	1 to 2	—	100
Each product equals one of the N.F. pills.			
,, Colocynth Compound, N.F.	1 to 2	—	100
Each product equals one of the N.F. pills.			
,, Cretæ Arom. c. Opio, Pulv. N.F., gr. 5	2 to 4 or more	25	100
Each contains approximately :— Chalk, gr. 1 ; Opium, gr. 1/8, with aromatics.			
,, Cubeb and Belladonna, *Effervescent*	1 as required	—	100
℞ Pulv. Cubebæ ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/20			
,, Cubeb Compound	1 as required	25	100
℞ Oleo-resinæ Cubebæ gr. 1/4 Ammonii Chloridi... gr. 1/2 Glycyrrhizini ... gr. 1/4			
,, Didymin (Testicular Substance), gr. 5	1 increased to 4	—	100
,, Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. 1/100	1 to 3	50	—
,, Digitalis, min. 1	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, min. 5	1	48	100
Each represents Tincture of Digitalis, min. 1 and min. 5 respectively.			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Donovan Solution (*see* Arsenous Iodide and Mercuric Iodide)			
,, Dover Powder (*see* Ipecac with Opium)			
,, Easton Syrup (*see* Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine)			
,, Effervescent Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see* under the name of each product)			
,, Elaterin, gr. 1/40	1 to 4	25	—
,, Ergot Extract (Ergotin), gr. 1	1 to 4 or more	—	100
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 4	—	100
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3	—	100
,, Ergot Extract and Strychnine ℞ Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ) gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/30	1 to 2	—	100
,, Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. 1/4, tubes of 25...	1 to 4	—	—
,, Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. 1/2	1 to 2	25	—
,, Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin), gr. 1	1	12	—
,, Euonymus Extract (Euonymin), gr. 1/8	1 to 4 or more	50	—
,, Euonymus Extract (Euonymin), gr. 1/2	1 to 4	50	—
,, Exalgin, gr. 2	1 to 2	—	100
,, Fellis Bovini Purificati, gr. 4	1 to 4	—	100
,, Fellis Porcini Purificati, gr. 4	1 to 4	—	100
,, Ferric Chloride, min. 10 ...	1	—	100
One represents the amount of Ferric Chloride in min. 10 of Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. It contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Ferric Chloride and Arsenic...	1	—	100
℞ Ferri Chloridi ... gr. 1-1/4 Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/30			
,, Ferruginous (*see* Blaud)			
,, Ferrum (*see* Iron)			
,, 'Forced March' (*see* Kola Compound)			
,, Galbanum Comp. (Asafetida Compound)	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Asafetidæ, Galbani, Myrrhæ, āā gr. 1-1/7			
,, Ginger, min. 5	1 to 4	48	100
,, ,, min. 10	1 to 2	—	100
Each represents Essence of Ginger (1 in 2), min. 5 and min. 10 respectively.			
,, Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. 1/2	1 to 8	25	100
Each contains calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and iron glycerophosphates, kola, pepsin and diastase, with gr. 1/800 of strychnine glycerophosphate, and is equivalent to 1/2 fluid drachm of syrup of glycerophosphates.			
,, Granulated Opium, min. 2 ...	1 or more	48	100
,, ,, ,, min. 5 ...	1 to 6	48	100
,, ,, ,, min. 10...	1 to 3	36	100
Each represents Tincture of Opium (Laudanum), min. 2, min. 5 and min. 10 respectively.			
,, Gregory Powder (*see* Rhubarb Compound Powder)			
,, Grey Powder, gr. 1/4, gr. 1/3 and gr. 1/2	1 repeated	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	1 to 5	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 3	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 2	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1	—	100
The 'Tabloid' products contain 38 per cent. of pure metallic mercury.			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Grey Powder with Ipecac and Opium Powder, of each gr. 1/2	1 to 5 or more	—	100
Each contains : — Mercury, gr. 1/5 ; Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/20.			
,, Grey Powder with Ipecac and Opium Powder, of each gr. 1	1 to 5	—	100
Each contains : — Mercury, gr. 2/5 ; Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/10.			
,, Grey Powder and Opium ...	1 to 5	—	100
℞ Hydrarg. c. Cretâ... gr. 1 Pulv. Opii ... ... gr. 1/6			
,, Grey Powder, gr. 1/2, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2-1/2	1 repeated	—	100
,, Grey Powder, gr. 1, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	1 to 5	25	100
,, Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine	1 to 3	—	100
℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ gr. 1-1/2 Extracti Opii ... gr. 1/6 Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 1-1/2			
,, Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5	1 to 2 increased	25	100
,, Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	25	100
,, Guaiac and Quinine Compound	1 to 4	—	100
℞ Guaiaci Resinæ ... gr. 2 Sulphuris ... ... gr. 2 Quininæ Salicylatis gr. 1/2			
,, Guaiac and Sulphur	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Guaiaci Resinæ ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcipitati gr. 3			
,, Guaiac Resin, gr. 5	1 to 3	25	100
,, Hæmoglobin, gr. 5	1 or more	—	100
,, Hydrarg. c. Cretâ. (*see* Grey Powder)			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Hydrarg. Iodid. Flav., gr. 1/8	1 to 4	25	100
,, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rubr., gr. 1/20	1	50	—
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 1/16	1	50	—
,, Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid., gr. 1/8	1 to 4 increased	50	—
,, Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/100	1 to 4 or more	100	—
,, Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi (Mercuric Chloride), gr. 1/16	1	100	—
,, Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv., gr. 1/32, et Potass. Iodid., gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2	—	100
,, Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv., gr. 1/16, et Potass. Iodid., gr. 5	1	—	100
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. (*see* Calomel)			
,, Hydrarg. Chlor. Mit. Comp. (Plummer Pill), gr. 4 ...	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis ... ... gr. 1 Antimonii Sulphurati gr. 1 Guaiaci Resinæ ... gr. 2			
,, Hydrastine Compound ...	1 to 3 repeated	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4 Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) gr. 1/2 Cannabinæ Tannatis gr. 1/2			
,, Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride ...	1 to 3 repeated	25	100
℞ Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4 Ext. Ergotæ (Ergotini) gr. 1/2 Cannabinæ Tannatis gr. 1/2 Cotarninæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/4			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. 1/4	1 to 4 repeated	—	100
,, Hydrated Chloral, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Hyoscyamus, min. 10 ... Each represents Tincture of Hyoscyamus, min. 10.	1 to 4 or more	36	100
,, Hypodermic Products *(see page 96)*			
,, Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 1-1/2 ... ... Contains gr. 1-1/2 of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine, with gr. 1/128 of strychnine hypophosphite.	1 to 2	25	100
,, Hypophosphites Compound, gr. 3 ... ... Contains gr. 1/64 of strychnine hypophosphite.	1	25	100
,, Ichthyol, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 4	25	100
,, Indian Cannabis Extract, min. 5 ... ... Each represents Tincture of Indian Cannabis, min. 5.	1 to 3	48	100
,, Ipecac Powder, gr. 1/10 ...	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	1 every hour	—	100
,, Ipecac Powder deprived of its emetic principles, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4 or more	—	100
,, Ipecac and Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, of each gr. 1/100	1 frequently	—	100
,, Ipecac, min. 5 .. ... Each represents Ipecac Wine, min. 5.	1 to 3 (*expectorant*)	50	100
,, Ipecac with Opium (Dover Powder), gr. 1/4 ... ... Each contains Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/40	1 frequently	100	—

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Ipecac with Opium (Dover Powder), gr. 5 ... ... Each contains Opium and Ipecac, of each gr. 1/2	1 to 3	25	100
,, Ipecac with Squill ... ... ℞ Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio gr. 2; Pulv. Scillæ ... ... gr. 2/3; Pulv. Ammoniaci ... gr. 2/3	1 to 2	—	100
,, Iridin Compound ... ... ℞ Iridini ... ... gr. 2; Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1/2; Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 1-1/2	1 to 2	25	100
,, Iron and Arsenic Compound ℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis gr. 2; Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1; Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/50; Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/50	1 to 3	—	100
,, Iron and Quinine Citrate, gr. 3 Each contains Quinine, approximately gr. 1/3	1 to 3	25	100
,, Iron and Strychnine Phosphates ... ... ℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis gr. 1; Strychninæ Phosphatis gr. 1/32	1	25	100
,, Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin ... ℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis gr. 3; Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/100; Digitalini (Amorph.) gr. 1/100	1 to 3	25	100
,, Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr. 5...	1 to 6	—	100
,, Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	1 to 2	25	100
,, Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine (*see* Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine)			
,, Iron Pill (*see* Blaud)			
,, Iron, Reduced (*see* Reduced Iron)			
,, Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3...	1	—	100
,, Iron Valerianate, gr. 1 ...	1 or more	—	100
,, Jalap, gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Juniper Oil, min. 3, (Capsule), boxes of 50	1	—	—
,, Kino Compound Powder, N.F., gr. 5 ... ... Each contains: Kino, gr. 3-3/4; Opium, gr. 1/4; and Cinnamon, gr. 1.	1 to 4	—	100
,, Kissingen Salt, N.F., *Effervescent*, Artificial, tubes of 25	1 or more as required	—	—
,, Kola Compound *(formerly known as* 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'*)*, bottles of 25 ... Containing the combined active principles of Kola Nut and Coca Leaves.	1 every hour, if required	—	100
,, Krameria and Cocaine ... ℞ Ext. Krameriæ ... gr. 1 Cocainæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/20	1 occasionally	25	100
,, Laxative Vegetable ... ... ℞ Ext. Colocynthidis Comp. ... ... gr. 1 Ext. Jalapæ ... gr. 1/2 Resinæ Podophylli gr. 1/4 Leptandrini... ... gr. 1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1/4 Ext. Taraxaci ... gr. 1/4 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ *q.s.*	1 to 3	25	100
,, Lead with Opium, gr. 2 ... Each product equals one of the N.F. Pills.	1	—	100
,, Lithium Benzoate Compound ℞ Lithii Benzoatis ... gr. 3 Sulphuris Præcipitati gr. 2 Quininæ Salicylatis gr. 1/3	1 to 4 or more	—	100
,, Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Lithium Citrate, gr. 5, *Effervescent*	1 to 2	25	100
,, Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25... ... ... ℞ Lithii Citratis ... gr. 5 Sodii Sulphatis ... gr. 30	1 to 2	—	—

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25	1 or more	—	—
℞ Lithii Citratis ... gr. 5 Urotropinæ ... gr. 3 Salis Effervescentis *q.s.*			
,, Lithium Citrate Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	1 to 2	—	—
Each contains about gr. 3 of Lithium Citrate.			
,, Livingstone Rouser (*see* Quinine and Rhubarb Compound)			
,, Magnesium Carbonate Compound	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Magnesii Carb. ... gr. 2 Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 2 Potass. Bicarbonatis gr. 2 Sodii Chloridi ... gr. 3			
,, Magnesium Citrate (*True*), Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	1 to 3	—	—
,, Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	1 to 4	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Magnesium Sulphate.			
,, Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 25	1 to 4	—	—
℞ Magnesii Sulphatis gr. 15 Sodii Sulphatis ... gr. 15 Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 5 Liq. Zingiberis, N.F. min. 3-1/2			
,, Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5 ...	1 frequently	—	100
,, 'Mamos' *(Trade Mark) (formerly known as* 'Tabloid' Mammary Gland*)*, gr. 5 ...	1 increased	—	100
,, Manganese and Iron Citrate *(soluble)*, gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100
,, Manganese and Iron Citrate *(soluble)*, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine *(soluble)*, gr. 3 Each contains Quinine, approximately gr. 1/2.	1 to 3	25	—
,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine *(soluble)*, gr. 5 Each contains Quinine, gr. 3/4.	1 to 2	25	—
,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine *(soluble)*, gr. 1... ... ... Each contains Strychnine, gr. 1/100.	1 to 3	25	100
,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate *(soluble)*, gr. 3 ...	1 to 3	25	100
,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate *(soluble)*, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	25	100
,, Manganese Citrate *(soluble)*, gr. 3...	1 to 3	25	—
,, Manganese Citrate *(soluble)*, gr. 5...	1 to 2	25	—
,, Manganese Dioxide, gr. 2 ...	1 to 5	25	100
,, Menthol, gr. 1/4, bottles of 40	1 repeated	—	100
,, Menthol Compound ... ... ℞ Menthol ... ... gr. 1/2 Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 3 Saccharini ... ... gr. 1/6	1 to 4	—	100
,, Mercurous Chloride (*see* Calomel)			
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide, gr. 1/6	1	—	100
,, Mercury Green Iodide (*see* Hydrarg. Iod. Vir.)			
,, Mercury Perchloride (*see* Hydrarg. Chlor. Corrosiv.)			
,, Mercury Red Iodide (*see* Hydrarg. Iod. Rubr.)			
,, Mercury with Chalk, and combinations (*see* Grey Powder and combinations)			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Mercury Yellow Iodide (*see* Hydrarg. Iod. Flav.)			
,, Methylene Blue, 0·15 gm. ...	1 to 2	25	—
,, Milk Sugar, gr. 3		—	100
,, Mineral Water Salts, *Effervescent* (*see* Carlsbad, Kissingen, Seltzer and Vichy)			
,, Mistura Alba	1 to 8	—	100
℞ Magnesii Carb. Pond. gr. 2-1/2 Magnesii Sulphatis gr. 15 Ol. Menthæ Pip. min. 1/32			
,, Morphine and Emetine, bottles of 50	1	—	—
℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. 1/40 Emetinæ Hydrobrom. gr. 1/80			
,, Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna	1 as required	25	100
℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis gr. 1/12 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/60 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/20			
,, Morphine Sulphate, gr. 1/20	1 to 4 or more	50	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/8	1 to 4	50	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/4	1 to 2	50	—
,, Mucin Compound	2 or more	25	100
℞ Mucini ... ... gr. 5 Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 5			
Nasal (*see* 'Soloid' Brand Products, *page* 116)			
,, Nitroglycerin (*see* Trinitrin)			
,, Nux Vomica Compound ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ Aloini Ferri Sulphatis Pulv. Myrrhæ Pulv. Saponis āā gr. 1/2			
,, Nux Vomica, min. 1 ...	1 frequently	100	—
,, ,, ,, min. 5 ...	1 to 3	48	100
,, Nux Vomica, min. 10 ...	1	36	100
Each represents Tincture of Nux Vomica, min. 1, min. 5 and min. 10 respectively.			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Ophthalmic Products *(see page 103)*			
,, Opium, gr. ½	1 to 4	—	100
,, ,, gr. 1	1 to 2	—	100
,, Opium (Laudanum) (*see* Granulated Opium)			
,, Ovarian Substance (*see* 'Varium')			
,, Ox Bile, Purified, gr. 4 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, Papain, gr. 2	1 to 4	25	100
,, Paregoric (*see* Camphorated Opium)			
,, Pastilles *(see page 105)*			
,, Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2 ...	1 to 4	25	—
,, 'Pepana' *(Trade Mark)* ... (Gastro-enteric digestive)	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini ... ... gr. 1 Pancreatini ... ... gr. 1 Calcii Lactophosphatis gr. 1			
,, Pepsin and Strychnine ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini ... ... gr. 2 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/100			
,, Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini ... ... gr. 2 Bismuthi Subcarbonatis gr. 2 Carbonis Ligni ... gr. 2			
,, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Pepsini ... ... gr. 2 Bismuthi Subcarbonatis gr. 3 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/100			
,, Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4 or more	—	100
,, Phenacetin, gr. 1	1 to 4 or more	25	100
,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Phenacetin and Quinine Compound	1 to 3	—	100
℞ Phenacetini ... gr. 3 Quininæ Hydrobromidi gr. 1/2 Caffeinæ ... ... gr. 2/3			
,, Phenacetin Compound ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Phenacetini ... gr. 4 Caffeinæ ... ... gr. 1			
,, Phenazone (*see* Antipyrine)			
,, Phenol and Menthol Compound, (Capsule), boxes of 25	1 as required	—	—
℞ Phenol ... ... gr. 1/4 Menthol ... ... gr. 1/2 Ol. Cajuputi ... min. 1			
,, Phenyl Salicylate (*see* Salol)			
,, Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, dr. 1/2 ...	1 to 2	25	100
,, Phosphates of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine dr. 1 ...	1	25	100
Present, in a soluble condition, the amount of iron (ferric state), quinine and strychnine contained in corresponding doses of the Syrup.			
,, Photographic *(see pages 107-110)*			
,, Pig Bile, Purified, gr. 4 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. 1/10	1 to 5	25	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/4 ...	1 to 2	25	—
,, Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25	1 to 2	—	—
,, Piperazine, gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 12	1 to 2	—	—
,, Pituitary Gland, gr. 2 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Plummer Pill (*see* Calomel)			
,, Podophyllin, gr. 1/4	1 to 4	100	—
,, Podophyllin and Euonymin ...	1 to 2	—	100
℞ Resinæ Podophylli gr. 1/4 Ext. Euonymi Sicci. gr. 1			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Podophyllin Compound ...	1 to 3	—	100
℞ Resinæ Podophylli gr. 1/6 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 2-1/2 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1-1/4			
,, Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	1 to 6	40	100
,, Potassium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Potassium Chlorate, gr. 5 ... Also in white-metal boxes containing 40 and 100	1 as required	40	100
,, Potassium Chlorate and Borax Also in white-metal boxes containing 40 and 100	1 as required	40	100
,, Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co. (*see* Voice)			
,, Potassium Iodide, gr. 1 ...	1 frequently (*expectorant*)	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3 ...	1 to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, Potassium Nitrate (Sal Prunella), gr. 5...	1 to 4	—	100
,, Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	1 to 3	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1	—	100
,, Prostate Gland, gr. 2-1/2 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Quinine, Ammoniated (*see* Ammoniated Quinine)			
,, Quinine, Arsenic and Strychnine	1	—	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/20 Strychninæ ... ... gr. 1/30			
,, Quinine and Camphor ...	1 every hour	25	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Camphoræ ... ... gr. 1/5			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ Tabloid — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Quinine and Rhubarb Compound (*well known for many years as* 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Pulv. Jalapæ ... gr. 1-1/2 Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. 1 Pulv. Rhei ... ... gr. 1-1/2 Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1			
,, Quinine and Strychnine ...	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Strychninæ Sulphatis gr. 1/60			
,, Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. 1/4 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8 Camphoræ ... ... gr. 1/4			
,, Quinine Bihydrochloride, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	1	25	100
,, Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 1/2 ...	1 or more	50	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 1 ...	1 or more	36	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 2 ...	1 to 5	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3 ...	1 to 3	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 4 ...	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...	1	25	100
,, Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25	1 to 2, repeated as necessary	—	—
℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Potassii Citratis ... gr. 15			
,, Quinine Compound	1 every hour	25	100
℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum gr. 1 Acetanilidi ... ... gr. 1-1/5 Camphoræ Monobromatæ gr. 1/5 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. 1/8 Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ gr. 1/4			
,, Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 1	1 or more	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 5	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	100
,, Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	1 or more	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 5	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 3	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 4	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 2	25	100
,, Quinine Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 1 ...	1 to 6	25	100
,, Quinine Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 3 ...	1 to 2	25	100
,, Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4 and gr. 5 are supplied in packages of the same size as Quinine Bisulphate.			
,, Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2 ...	1 to 2	—	100
,, Red Gum	1 occasionally	25	100
,, Reduced Iron, gr. 2	1 to 3	—	100
,, Reduced Iron Compound ...	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Reducti ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 1/2 Olei Cari ... ... min. 1/4			
,, Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Ferri Reducti ... gr. 2 Ext. Hyoscyami ... gr. 1 Ext. Nucis Vomicæ gr. 1/2 Pil. Rhei Comp. ... gr. 1 Olei Cari ... ... min. 1/4			
,, Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5 ...	1 to 4	—	100
,, Resorcin, gr. 3	1 to 2	—	100
,, Rhubarb, gr. 3	1 to 4 or more	25	100
,, Rhubarb and Soda	1 to 5	25	100
℞ Pulv. Rhei ... ... gr. 3 Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 1-1/2 Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1/2			
,, Rhubarb Compound Pill ...	1 to 2	25	100
Each product equals one of the U.S.P. Pills.			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Rhubarb Compound Powder (Gregory Powder), gr. 5 ... Each contains: Rhubarb, gr. 1-1/4; Magnesium Oxide, gr. 3-1/4, and Ginger, gr. 1/2.	1 to 4 or more	25	100
,, Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia ℞ Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1; Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. 1-1/2; Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 2; Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1/2	1 to 5	25	100
,, Saccharin, gr. 1/2		100 & 200	—
,, Salicin, gr. 5	1 to 4	25	100
,, Salicylic Acid (*physiologically pure*), gr. 3	1 to 4 or more	—	100
,, Salicylic Acid (*physiologically pure*), gr. 5	1 to 4	—	100
,, Salol (Phenyl Salicylate), gr. 5	1 to 3	25	100
,, Sandal Wood Oil, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 25 ...	1 to 3 or more	—	—
,, Sandal Wood Oil, min. 10, (Capsule), boxes of 20 ...	1 to 2	—	—
,, Santonin, gr. 1/2	1 to 4 or more	50	—
,, ,, gr. 1	1 to 4 or more	50	100
,, ,, gr. 2	1 to 3	50	—
,, ,, gr. 3	1 to 2	50	—
,, Santonin and Calomel ... ℞ Santonini ... ... gr. 1; Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis gr. 1	1 to 3	25	100
,, 'Saxin' (*Trade Mark*), gr. 1/4		100 & 200	—
,, Seltzer Salt, *Effervescent*, Artificial, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more, as desired	—	—
,, Slippery Elm, gr. 5, bottles of 25	1 or more	—	100
,, 'Soamin' (*Trade Mark*) (Sodium Para-aminophenyl-arsonate), gr. 1	1 to 10 hypodermically	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	1 to 2 hypodermically	25	—

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Soda-Mint *(Neutralising)* ...	1 to 4 or more	30	100
℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis... gr. 4 Ammon. Bicarb. ... gr. 1/12 Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ *q.s.* Possesses the advantage over the N.F. product in being made with Oil of Peppermint in place of Oil of Spearmint.			
,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	40	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10...	1 to 3	40	100
,, Sodium Borate (*see* Borax)			
,, Sodium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 10 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Sodium Bromide Compound	1 to 6	—	100
℞ Sodii Bromidi ... gr. 2 Strontii Bromidi ... gr. 2 Ammonii Bromidi... gr. 1 Sodii Arsenatis Exsicc. gr. 1/60			
,, Sodium Citrate, gr. 2 ...	for milk modification	—	100
,, Sodium Phenolsulphonate (*see* Sodium Sulphocarbolate)			
,, Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25	1 or more	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Phosphate.			
,, Sodium Salicylate *(natural)*, gr. 3	1 to 6 or more	25	—
,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 6	25	—
,, Sodium Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 3 ...	1 to 6 or more	25	100
,, Sodium Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	25	100
,, Sodium Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25... ...	1 or more	—	—
,, Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate, of each gr. 5	1 to 6	25	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent, tubes of 20 ...	1 to 2	—	—
℞ Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 30 Potassii Bitartratis gr. 10 Potassii Bicarb. gr. 2-1/2 Ess. Zingiberis ... *q.s.* Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*			
,, Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25 ...	1 or more	—	—
Each represents gr. 30 of Sodium Sulphate			
,, Sodium Sulphocarbolate (Phenolsulphonate), gr. 5	1 to 3	—	100
,, Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25	1	—	—
,, Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2-1/2	1 or more	—	100
,, Spleen Substance, gr. 5 ...	1 or more	—	100
,, Strontium Bromide, gr. 5 ...	1 to 6	—	100
,, Strophanthus, min. 5 ...	1 repeated as necessary	50	100
Each represents Tincture of Strophanthus, min 5.			
,, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. 1/60	1 to 4	50	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/30	1 to 2	50	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/20	1	50	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/15	1	50	—
,, Sugar of Milk, gr. 3		—	100
,, Sulphonal, gr. 5	1 to 6	25	100
,, Sulphur Compound	1 to 4 or more	25	100
℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati gr. 5 Potassii Bitartratis ... gr. 1			
,, Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5 ...	1 to 3	—	100
,, Tannin, gr. 2-1/2	1 to 2	—	100
,, Tar, gr. 1	1 frequently	50	100
,, Tar and Codeine	1 to 4	25	100
℞ Picis Liquidæ ... gr. 1 Codeinæ ... ... gr. 1/8			
,, Tartarated Antimony (*see* Antimony and Potassium Tartrate)			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*		Issued in	
'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	oval bots. of	bots. of
,, Tea *(see page 151)*			
,, Terebene, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50	1 to 3	—	—
,, Tetranitrin (*see* Erythrol Tetranitrate)			
,, Thirst Quencher ... ... Containing Tartaric Acid and Sodium Bicarbonate, flavoured with Lemon and 'Saxin.'	1 to 2 or more as desired	25	100
,, Three Bromides Effervescent, tubes of 25	1 to 2	—	—
℞ Potassii Bromidi ... 0·4 gm. Sodii Bromidi ... 0·4 gm. Ammonii Bromidi ... 0·2 gm. Salis Effervescentis ... *q.s.*			
,, Three Valerianates	1	—	100
℞ Quininæ Valerianatis ... gr. 1 Ferri Valerianatis ... gr. 1 Zinci Valerianatis ... gr. 1			
,, Thymol, gr. 1	1 to 2	25	—
,, ,, gr. 2	1	25	—
,, ,, gr. 5	Used in special cases	—	100
,, Thymus Gland, gr. 5 ...	1 to 5	—	100
,, Thyroid Colloid, gr. 1/2 ...	1 or more	—	100
,, Thyroid Gland, gr. 1/2 ...	1 or more	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 1-1/2 ...	1 or more	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 2-1/2 ...	1 or more	—	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	1	—	100
,, Tonic Compound	1 to 3	25	100
℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis... gr. 2 Quininæ Bisulphatis gr. 1 Strychninæ Sulphatis... gr. 1/100			
,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. 1/200	1 or more	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/100	1 to 2	25	100
,, ,, ,, gr. 1/50	1	25	100

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Trinitrin Compound	1 to 2	25	100
℞ Trinitrini ... ... gr. 1/100 Capsicini ... . gr. 1/200 Menthol ... ... gr. 1/100			
,, Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min. 10, (Capsule), boxes of 20 ...	1 or more	—	—
,, Urotropine, gr. 3	1 to 5	25	100
,, ,, gr. 5	1 to 3	25	100
,, 'Varium' (*Trade Mark*) (*formerly known as* 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5...	1 to 2 or more	—	100
,, Vegetable Laxative (*see* Laxative Vegetable)			
,, Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2...	1 to 5	—	100
,, Vichy Salt, *Effervescent*, Artificial, N.F., tubes of 25 ...	1 or more, as desired	—	—
,, Vichy Salt, *Effervescent*, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate, N.F., tubes of 25	1 or more, as desired	—	—
In addition to the essential constituents of Vichy Water, each contains Lithium Citrate, gr. $2\frac{1}{4}$.			
,, Voice (Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co.) ...	1 as required	25	80
Also in white metal boxes containing 25 and 80			
,, Zinc Oxide, gr. 2	1 to 5	—	100
,, Zinc Valerianate, gr. 2 ...	1	—	100
,, Zinc Valerianate Compound...	1	—	100
℞ Zinci Valerianatis ... gr. 1 Pulv. Rhei ... gr. 1 Ext. Belladonnæ ... gr. 1/8 Pulv. Zingiberis ... gr. 1			

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ *'Tabloid* — — —

'Tabloid' Brand Products—*continued*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	DOSE	Issued in oval bots. of	Issued in bots. of
,, Zinc Valerianate and Asafetida Compound	1	—	100
℞ Zinci Valerianatis ... gr. 1 Asafetidæ ... ... gr. 1 Myrrhæ ... ... gr. 1/2			
,, Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic	1	—	100
℞ Zinci Valerianatis ... gr. 2 Ferri Reducti ... gr. 1 Acidi Arsenosi ... gr. 1/60 Ext. Gentianæ ... gr. 1			
,, Zingib. (*see* Ginger)			

'Tabloid' Brand Products are also issued in bottles of 500, with the exception of those put up in tubes only

Also a wide range of other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Brand Tea provides the most convenient, portable and effective means of quickly preparing tea of uniform strength. It is the most suitable tea for travellers, sportsmen, cyclists, pleasure parties, etc. A tin of 'Tabloid' Tea and a bottle of 'Tabloid' 'Saxin' for sweetening the infusion may be conveniently carried in the waistcoat pocket.

In enamelled tins containing 100 and 200.

'Tabloid' Brand Tea, Special Blend, exceptional quality—

In enamelled tins containing 100 and 200.

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)—	DOSE
1, 2 and 16 fl. oz. bottles	5 to 15 min.

Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand (*see* Analysis Cases, *page* 81)

Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see page* 111)

Pharmacopœial preparations are U.S.P. unless otherwise stated

Write the Brand in full, thus: ℞ 'Tabloid' — — —

TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VALOID' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'VALOID' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, 4 fl. oz. bottles	10 to 60 min.
,, Ergot, 4 fl. oz. bottles	10 to 30 min.

The strength of each 'Valoid' preparation is indicated on the label

Various other products are also issued under this brand

TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VALULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'VALULE' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Bone Medulla, gr. 5, bottles of 100 ...	1 or more

(*See also* 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, *page* 126)

Various other products are also issued under this brand

'VANA' *(Trade Mark)* **Tonic Wine**—	DOSE
In bottles of 16 fl. oz.	Half a wineglassful

TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'VAPOROLE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—	DOSE
,, Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 and min. 5 (glass capsules), boxes of 12	1 (by inhalation)
,, Aromatic Ammonia (glass capsules), boxes of 12. *(For use as Smelling Salts)* ...	1 (by inhalation)

'Vaporole' Brand Products—*continued*

'VAPOROLE' BRAND— DOSE

,, Calomel, 0·05 gm., sterile suspension in a neutral fatty basis, with creosote and camphor, boxes of 10 ... ... 1 (by injection)

,, Grey Oil, sterile suspension of 0·1 gm. of Hg in a neutral fatty basis, boxes of 10... 1 (by injection)

,, Iron and Arsenic Solution, Sterilised, boxes of 10 ... ... 1 to 3 (by injection)

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis ... 0·05 gm.
Sodii Arsenatis Exsicc. ... 0·002 gm.
Aquam ... ... ad 1 c.c.

Various other products are also issued under this brand

'Vereker' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler

Delivers neutral fumes of ammonium chloride.

Water Analysis, A Simple Method of,

By J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., etc.

This standard text-book affords all the information necessary to enable those with only a small knowledge of analysis to perform a chemical examination of a sample of drinking-water by means of 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Cases. A chapter on the examination of sewage effluents is included.

Water Analysis Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page 82)*

'Wellcome' Brand Products *(see page 155)*

Verbal Instructions are not safe. To prevent fraud, it is best to write prescriptions for original bottles. . .

Trade 'WELLCOME' Mark

BRAND

CHEMICALS

were awarded

A GRAND PRIZE

at the

International Exposition

St. Louis, 1904

A GRAND PRIZE

at the

International Exhibition

Liége, 1905

A GRAND PRIZE

at the

International Exhibition

Milan, 1906

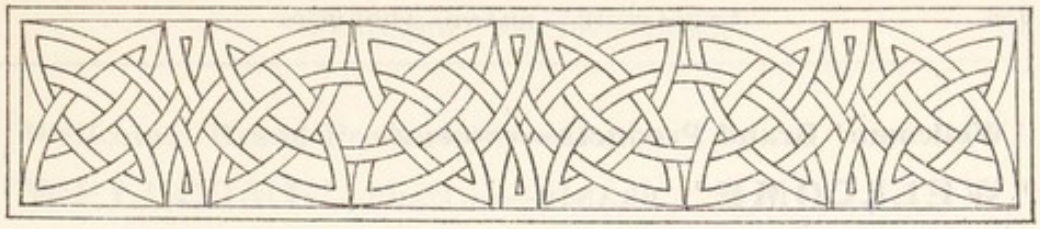
AND

A GRAND PRIZE

at the

Franco-British Exhibition

London, 1908



TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'WELLCOME' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To ensure the supply of these pure and reliable preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering.

The purity and reliability of drugs are matters of the utmost importance to prescriber, dispenser and patient alike, and every opportunity should therefore be taken to ensure the supply of those chemicals which are known to be thoroughly genuine and trustworthy.

Purity and reliability

In order that goods answering to this description in the highest sense may be at the disposal of the profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. manufacture and issue a series of fine chemicals, alkaloids, etc., under the distinctive title of the 'Wellcome' Brand.

The recognised doses of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals are indicated on the labels, and in the body of this booklet, in terms of both the Imperial and Metric systems. The limits of dosage given are approximately the same in each system, but exact equivalence has not been attempted, since no useful object would be served, and awkward and confusing figures would result.

Doses in Imperial and Metric weights

The new soluble Bismuth Salts and the soluble Iron Arsenate are the outcome of investigations conducted in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, and mark a great advance in the preparation of scale salts. Particular attention has also been devoted to the manufacture of fine alkaloids, and the standards of purity adopted are higher in many instances than those of the United States Pharmacopœia.

Recent additions

'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform embodies the results of the most recent researches, and provides an anæsthetic of the highest attainable degree of purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition.

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Aconitine, U.S.P.

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum napellus*, free from pseudaconitine and japaconitine, and from the non-toxic aconine and benzaconine. As aconitine is such a powerful poison, it should be prescribed and dispensed with the utmost caution.

DOSE—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0·0001 gm. to 0·00016 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·00015 gm. (gr. 1/400)
Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Aconitine Hydrobromide

The most suitable salt of aconitine for therapeutic use, being readily soluble in water, perfectly stable, and of uniform composition. The remarks as to purity and dosage of the alkaloid apply to this salt also.

DOSE—gr. 1/640 to gr. 1/400 (0·0001 gm. to 0·00016 gm.)
Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Aloin, U.S.P.

This is barbaloin, and is free from resin. It is lighter in colour and affords a clearer solution than the usual commercial article.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·065 gm. (gr. 1)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Aloin, Crystal

This is barbaloin in well-defined crystals, and is free from resin.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 2 (0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Bismuth and Iron Citrate *(Soluble)*

This salt is in the form of yellowish-green scales, readily soluble in water. The Bismuth and Iron Citrates are combined in this preparation so as to represent as nearly as possible equal parts by weight of their respective anhydrous salts.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0·3 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Bismuth and Lithium Citrate *(Soluble)*

This new combination is in the form of handsome, colourless scales, readily soluble in water, and can be used when the therapeutic effects of lithium in conjunction with those of bismuth are desired. It contains in combination an amount of lithium corresponding to 25–30 per cent. of its weight of anhydrous Lithium Citrate.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Bismuth Citrate

This salt is free from the very common contamination of nitrate, and affords a clear solution with Ammonia. By the official test it yields 56 to 58 per cent. of bismuth oxide.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·125 gm. (gr. 2)

Issued in bottles of oz. 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Bismuth Citrate *(Soluble)*

This is a stable and soluble scale salt, which is very freely soluble in water, and yields a bright solution. It possesses the great advantage over the usual forms of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate in being stable. It does not become insoluble on keeping. It is incompatible with acid liquids.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Calcium Glycerophosphate

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Calcium Hypophosphite, U.S.P.

Special attention is invited to this salt and to its property of dissolving readily in water to form a

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

perfectly clear solution. It conforms strictly in all respects to the U.S.P. requirements.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·5 gm. (gr. 7-1/2)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Chloroform, U.S.P.

Prepared specially for anæsthesia, and marking an important advance in its unvarying reliability. The result of the most recent researches is embodied in this product, which provides an anæsthetic of the highest quality, free from irritating products of decomposition.

DOSE—min. 1 to min. 5 (gtt. 1 to gtt. 5)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·3 c.c. (min. 5)

Issued in bottles of oz. 2 (57 *gm.*), 1/4 *lb.* (113 *gm.*), 1/2 *lb.* (227 *gm.*) *and* 1 *lb.* (454 *gm.*); 100 *gm.*, 500 *gm.*, *and* 1000 *gm.*; *and in hermetically-sealed tubes of* 1/4 *lb.*, 30 *c.c.* (*approx.* 1 *fl. oz.*) *and* 60 *c.c.* (*approx.* 2 *fl. oz.*)

,, Emetine *(Pure Alkaloid)*

This is the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha, and not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as emetine.

DOSE—As an expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.)
As an emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0·01 gm. to 0·02 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 *gm.*) *and bottles of gr.* 60 (3·9 *gm.*)

,, Emetine Hydrobromide

The most suitable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.

DOSE—As an expectorant, gr. 1/200 to gr. 1/50 (0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.)
As an emetic, gr. 1/6 to gr. 1/3 (0·01 gm. to 0·02 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 *gm.*) *and bottles of gr.* 60 (3·9 *gm.*)

,, Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum Hydrochloricum Cryst. Ger.)

A salt of the crystallisable alkaloid of *Gelsemium nitidum.*

DOSE—gr. 1/120 to gr. 1/30 (0·0005 gm. to 0·002 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*) *and gr.* 15 (1 *gm.*)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Homatropine, Pure

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Homatropine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

Recent research on the synthetic tropeïnes in the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories has enabled this salt of homatropine (mandelyltropeïne) to be presented in an exceptionally pure form. The importance of this high degree of purity is best realised when the use of the minute dose of the drug as a mydriatic is considered.

DOSE—gr. 1/80 to gr. 1/20 (0·0008 gm. to 0·003 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·0005 gm. (gr. 1/128)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Homatropine Methylbromide

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Hydrastine *(Pure Alkaloid)*, U.S.P.

The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·010 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 *gm.*) *and bottles of oz.* 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Hydrastine Hydrochloride

This salt of the pure white alkaloid is readily soluble in water.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 *gm.*) *and bottles of oz.* 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

This substance is an oxidation product of the alkaloid hydrastine, and is free from those other bases which are generally associated with it in its production.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1/2 (0·015 gm. to 0·03 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·030 gm. (gr. 1/2)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*) *and* 1 *gramme*

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Iron Arsenate *(Soluble)*

This product is in handsome green scales, and contains an amount of arsenic equivalent to 34–35 per cent. of anhydrous ferric arsenate. It may conveniently be used for the preparation of a solution similar to the Syrup of Arsenate of Iron of the National Formulary.

DOSE—gr. 1/16 to gr. 1/4 (0·004 gm. to 0·015 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Iron Glycerophosphate

Handsome scales, readily soluble in warm water.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 6 (0·2 gm. to 0·4 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Iron Hypophosphite *(Soluble)*

This preparation is in handsome greenish scales, and is distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by its ready solubility in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of iron.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 5 (0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Iron Phosphate *(Soluble)*

This is a soluble ferric phosphate, in the form of bright green scales, and corresponds to the preparation recognised by the United States Pharmacopœia.

DOSE—gr. 5 to gr. 10 (0·3 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·25 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Magnesium Glycerophosphate

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate *(Soluble)*

This is a scale salt, readily soluble in water. It

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*), *oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*) *and oz.* 16 (454 *gm.*)

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic *(Soluble)*

This preparation contains 0·5 per cent. of arsenious anhydride, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate *(Soluble)*.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine *(Soluble)*

This preparation contains 15 per cent. of quinine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate *(Soluble)*.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine *(Soluble)*

This preparation contains 1 per cent. of strychnine, but is otherwise identical with Manganese and Iron Citrate *(Soluble)*.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Manganese and Iron Phosphate *(Soluble)*

This scale salt dissolves readily in warm water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*), *oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*) *and oz.* 16 (454 *gm.*)

,, Manganese Citrate *(Soluble)*

This preparation is in the form of handsome, nearly colourless scales, which are readily soluble in water. It

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.

DOSE—gr. 3 to gr. 10 (0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Mercurous Chloride, U.S.P. (Calomel)

This drug is of uniform physical character, being prepared by sublimation. It is free from mercuric chloride and other contaminations, and therefore exhibits the desired uniformity of action. Guaranteed English manufacture.

DOSE—gr. 1/2 to gr. 5 (0·03 gm. to 0·3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 4 (113 *gm.*), *oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*) *and oz.* 16 (454 *gm.*)

,, Physostigmine *(Pure Alkaloid)*

Issued in tubes of gr. 2 (0·13 *gm.*) *and gr.* 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Physostigmine Hydrobromide (Eserine Hydrobromide)

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0·001 gm. to 0·003 gm.)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*) *and gr.* 15 (1 *gm.*)

,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0·001 gm. to 0·003 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Issued in tubes of gr. 5 (0·3 *gm.*) *and gr.* 15 (1 *gm.*)

,, Physostigmine Sulphate (Eserine Sulphate), U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1/60 to gr. 1/20 (0·001 gm. to 0·003 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·001 gm. (gr. 1/64)

Issued in tubes of gr. 2 (0·13 *gm.*) *and gr.* 5 (0·3 *gm.*)

,, Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

The 'Wellcome' Brand salts of pilocarpine are free from the less active isopilocarpine and the inactive pilocarpidine. Their purity is guaranteed by their respective melting points, which are indicated on each package.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0·003 gm. to 0·03 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·010 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 *gm.*); *and in bottles of gr.* 60 (3·9 *gm.*), *oz.* 1/2 (14 *gm.*) *and oz.* 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, U.S.P.

This salt of pilocarpine is stable, and is the one best adapted for general use.

DOSE—gr. 1/20 to gr. 1/2 (0·003 gm. to 0·03 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·010 gm. (gr. 1/5)

Issued in tubes of gr. 15 (1 *gm.*); *and in bottles of gr.* 60 (3·9 *gm.*), *oz.* 1/2 (14 *gm.*) *and oz.* 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Podophyllin (Resina Podophylli, U.S.P.)

Prepared strictly in accordance with the official method, from a carefully-selected drug.

DOSE—gr. 1/4 to gr. 1 (0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—{ Purgative, 0·015 gm. (gr. 1/4)
{ Laxative, 0·005 gm. (gr. 1/10)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*), *oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*) *and oz.* 8 (227 *gm.*)

,, Potassium Glycerophosphate

A syrupy liquid containing 50 per cent. of anhydrous potassium glycerophosphate.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 5 (0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride)

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Bisulphate, U.S.P.

This salt, being readily soluble in water (1 in 10), is more convenient for many purposes than the insoluble official sulphate.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·250 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Hydrobromide, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·250 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Hydrochloride, U.S.P.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·250 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Products—*continued*

'WELLCOME' BRAND—

,, Quinine Hypophosphite

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 3 (0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Phosphate

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Salicylate, U.S.P.

Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.

DOSE—gr. 2 to gr. 6 (0·13 gm. to 0·4 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·250 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Sulphate

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, but is identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·250 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1 (28·3 *gm.*) *and oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*); *also in tins of oz.* 25 (709 *gm.*) *and oz.* 100 (2835 *gm.*)

,, Quinine Sulphate *(Large Flake)*, U.S.P.

This is the official salt in the usual bulky form of light feathery crystals. We recommend in preference the compact crystals, which occupy one-third the space, as being more portable and convenient.

When ordering Quinine Sulphate, please indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

DOSE—gr. 1 to gr. 10 (0·06 gm. to 0·65 gm.)
U.S.P. AVERAGE DOSE—0·250 gm. (gr. 4)

Issued in bottles of oz. 1/4 (7 *gm.*), *oz.* 1/2 (14 *gm.*) *and oz.* 1 (28·3 *gm.*); *and in tins of oz.* 4 (113 *gm.*); *also in tins of oz.* 25 (709 *gm.*) *and oz.* 100 (2835 *gm.*)

For prices, see separate list

TRADE 'ALAXA' MARK

Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada

'ALAXA' aromatic liqueur presents a *fluid* cascara of marked therapeutic efficiency. It is the result of specialised study and research, and embodies the nearest approach to the isolation of the pure active principle of cascara sagrada yet obtained.

Greatly reduced

One fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Fluidextract of Cascara Sagrada, U.S.P.

'ALAXA' aromatic liqueur presents in a pleasant and acceptable condition the tonic laxative properties of true cascara bark. It reinforces digestion, ensures normal activity, and renders unnecessary the use of after-dinner pills or digestive aids.

Its palatability and gentle laxative action render it ideal in the treatment of the constipation of pregnancy, and commend it in cases where the digestive system lacks tone, and especially for administration to the aged and feeble.

In constipation during pregnancy

'ALAXA' aromatic liqueur is perfectly stable, and neither ferments nor deposits on keeping.

Supplied in bottles of 4 fluid ounces

(See also page 87)

TRADE MARK

'WELLCOME' BRAND CHLOROFORM

The variability of the results obtained in the administration of chloroform as an anæsthetic, is in many cases ascribed to the materials used or to the methods adopted in manufacture.

'WELLCOME' Brand CHLOROFORM has been introduced to overcome this variability. It is constant in composition and uniform in results. Its use removes the source of many accidents which have hitherto been regarded as grave objections to the employment of chloroform as an anæsthetic. 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform is also particularly characterised by containing that amount, small yet definite, of ethyl chloride which clinical experience has proved to be so beneficial in the initial stages of the induction of chloroform anæsthesia.

Constant and uniform

'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform in ½-lb. dropping-bottle. Height of bottle, 5 in.

In the production of 'WELLCOME' Brand CHLOROFORM the greatest care is taken to ensure the highest attainable degree of purity. It is characterised by freedom from chlorine, hydrochloric acid, carbonyl chloride (phosgene), and other products of decomposition, which irritate the respiratory tract and often cause dangerous cardiac depression.

'WELLCOME' Brand CHLOROFORM tubes have now been fitted with a specially-designed dropping apparatus. This consists of a glass tube, drawn out to a capillary hermetically-sealed point, bent over, and so constructed that it can be broken off by exerting the slightest pressure of the thumb-nail placed under the bent point (*see illustration*). The tubes, after fracture, can then be used as drop-bottles. The orifice can be effectually closed and protected, after use, by placing over it a cork or some such protective covering.

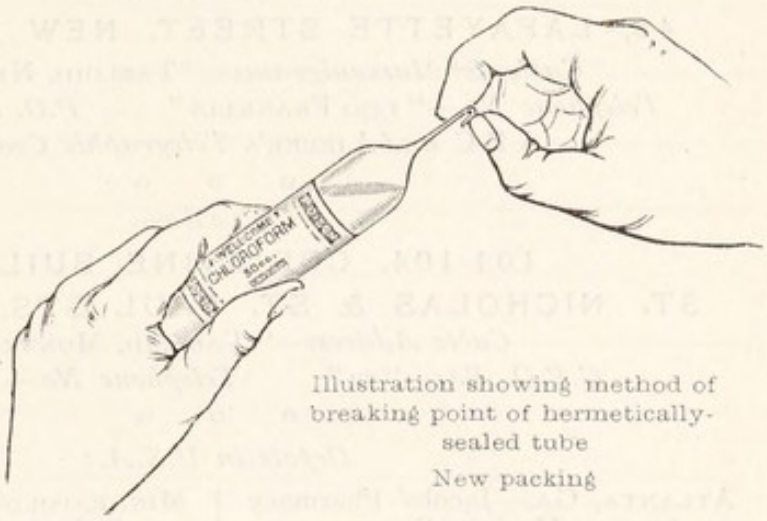


Illustration showing method of breaking point of hermetically-sealed tube

New packing

Drop-tubes

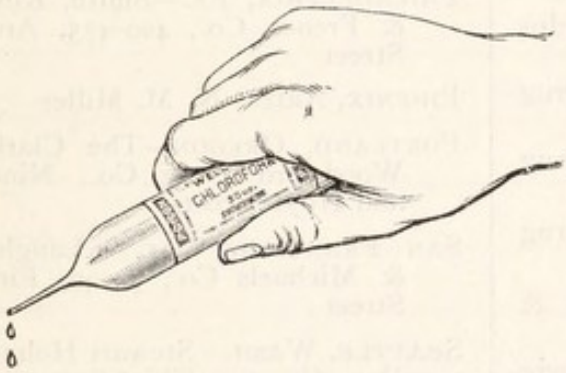


Illustration showing tube in use in place of a dropping-bottle

'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform conforms to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopœia.

(See also p. 158; and 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

Branches:

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN SHANGHAI

o o o

Offices and Warehouses:

United States—

45, LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Cables & Marconigrams—"TABLOID, NEW YORK"

Telephone No.—"1350 FRANKLIN" *P.O. Box No.*—"132"

A B C *and* LIEBER'S *Telegraphic Codes used*

o o o

Canada—

101-104, CORISTINE BUILDING

ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

Cable Address—"TABLOID, MONTREAL"

G.P.O. Box—"73" *Telephone No.*—"MAIN 93"

o o o

Depots in U.S.A.:

ATLANTA, GA.—Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., 10, Marietta Street

BOSTON, MASS.—Eastern Drug Co., 8–20, Fulton Street

CHICAGO, ILL.—E. H. Buehler, 134, Lake Street

DALLAS, TEXAS—J. W. Crowdus Drug Co.

DULUTH, MINN.—Leithhead Drug Co.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Houston Drug Co., 102, Travis Street

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Kiefer Drug Co.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Faxon & Gallagher

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Brunswig Drug Co. (late F. W. Braun & Co.), 501, N. Main Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Robinson-Pettet Co., 528–532, West Main Street

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Kennedy, Andrews Drug Co.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Finlay, Dicks & Co., Magazine and Common Streets

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Smith, Kline & French Co., 429–435, Arch Street

PHŒNIX, ARIZ.—N. M. Miller

PORTLAND, OREGON—The Clarke Woodward Drug Co., Ninth and Hoyt Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Langley & Michaels Co., 34–40, First Street

SEATTLE, WASH.—Stewart Holmes Drug Co., 209, Third Street

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Fourth and Clark Streets

TUCSON, ARIZ.—F. Fleishman

Retail Depots in Atlantic City:

H. H. DEAKYNE, 1601, Pacific Avenue

GALBREATH'S PHARMACY, 1501, Pacific Avenue

LAWRENCE'S CASINO PHARMACY, 1721, Boardwalk

F. H. BRENNAN, 1501 Boardwalk

W. JACKSON, cor. Delaware & Pacific Avenues

J. S. INGRAM, 1408, Atlantic Avenue

COWPERWAITE'S PHARMACY, 1614 Atlantic Avenue

C. E. KEELER, 1905 Boardwalk

A. M. WRIGHT, 1001, Atlantic Avenue

G. L. MALIN, 1306, Atlantic Avenue

COTTON'S PHARMACY, 1701, Atlantic Avenue

H. C. ALBERT, 1006, Pacific Avenue

H. A. NOLTE, 1300, Pacific Avenue

R. C. LANG, 1409, Boardwalk

B. W. & Co. Products may be obtained of all Pharmacists

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA

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MEMORANDA

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

FOR

Automobilists, Aeronauts, Yachtsmen, Sportsmen, Travellers, Tourists, etc.

Compact outfits of bandages and first-aid accessories, etc., suitable for patients' use when travelling.

Cases and contents are of the B. W. & Co. sterling quality

No. 702. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Royal Blue enamelled leather)—closed
Measurements, $7 \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in.

NO. 702. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as Smelling Salts, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, tourniquet, gutta-percha tissue, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc., and eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled leather.

No. 702. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green enamelled leather)—open

(See also page 85)

No. 707. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as Smelling Salts, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc., and six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal.

No. 707. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Rex Red enamelled metal)
Measurements, 6½ × 3¼ × 2 in.

No. 712. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as Smelling Salts, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc., and six tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal.

No. 712. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green enamelled metal)
Measurements, 6½ × 4¼ × 2 in.

(See also page 84)

The medicinal contents of these cases are selected in view of nergency requirements, but, if desired, they can be fitted with Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products selected by the rchaser's physician, so that a prescribed course of treatment ay be continued whilst travelling.

NO. 715. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID

No. 715. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Black japanned metal)
Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic mmonia, for use as Smelling Salts, 'Borofax,' Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, tta-percha tissue, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc., and eight bes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled metal, or in minised or black japanned metal.

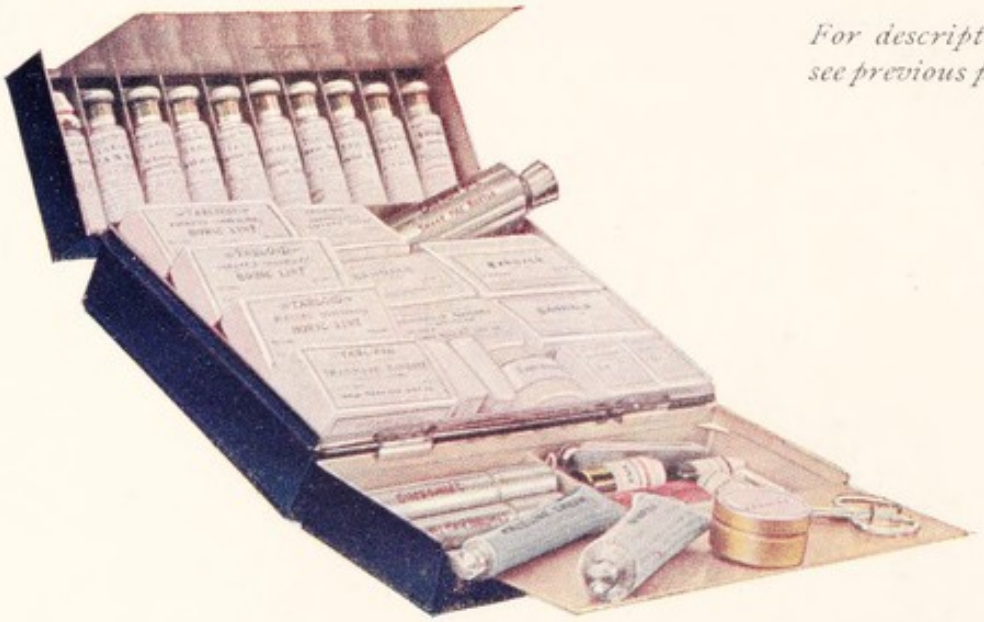
NO. 723. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic mmonia, for use as Smelling Salts, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal latile, Carron Oil, lancet, tourniquet, gutta-percha tissue, plaster, otective skin, pins, scissors, etc., and nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and bloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled metal, or in minised metal. *(See illustration overleaf)*

(See also page 85)

For description, see previous page



No. 723 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Royal Blue enamelled metal)
Measurements, 8 × 5½ × 2¾ in.

No. 905. Tabloid Brand Photographic Outfit

No. 905. 'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit
(Bright Scarlet enamelled metal)
Measurements, 4 × 4 × 2⅛ in.

A complete compact chemical outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide or gaslight papers, and for toning and fixing P.O.P.

Contents make over one-and-a-half gallons of solution.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue, Imperial Green or Bright Scarlet enamelled metal, or in black japanned metal.

This Outfit is especially convenient for physicians and surgeons. It enables them to keep in small bulk, and ready for immediate use, reliable chemicals suitable for developing clinical photographs or radiographs.

(See also page 110)

TRADE **'SOAMIN'** MARK

(Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)

An important Arylarsonate for use in the treatment of syphilis, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases

'SOAMIN' is an important arylarsonate—organic arsenical salt of the aromatic series—which is the result of researches and investigations by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. It is stable, uniform in action, and is of low toxicity as compared with arsenious acid or the inorganic salts of arsenic. 'SOAMIN' contains 22·8 per cent. of arsenium (As), and is soluble in five parts of water at 60° F., and in three parts at body temperature, giving a neutral solution which can be sterilised.

Height of bottle, 3 in.

Clinical reports obtained in a series of cases of syphilis efficiently demonstrate that 'SOAMIN' may be considered a specific. In most cases complete disappearance of the symptoms resulted, and there was marked increase in weight, with improvement in general health.

Clinical results

'SOAMIN' should be administered by subcutaneous or, preferably, by intramuscular injection.

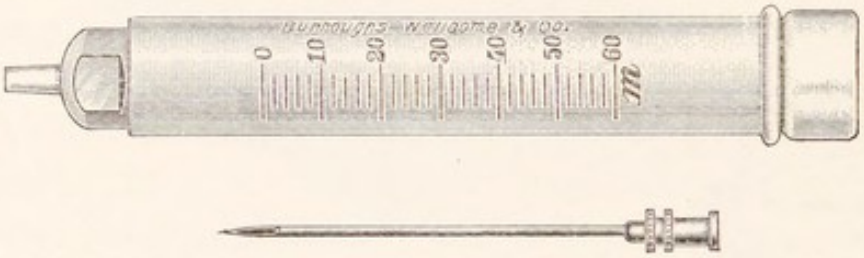
'Soamin' is issued in 5 *gramme and* 30 *gramme containers, and as 'Tabloid' products, gr.* 1 *and gr.* 5.

For full particulars, see special 'Soamin' booklet

(See also Formulary)

THE B. W. & CO. ALL-GLASS ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

Simple in design, accurate in construction, and is readily rendered aseptic. Barrel, piston and nozzle consist entirely of glass. No leather, rubber, or other objectionable packing is used. Perfect

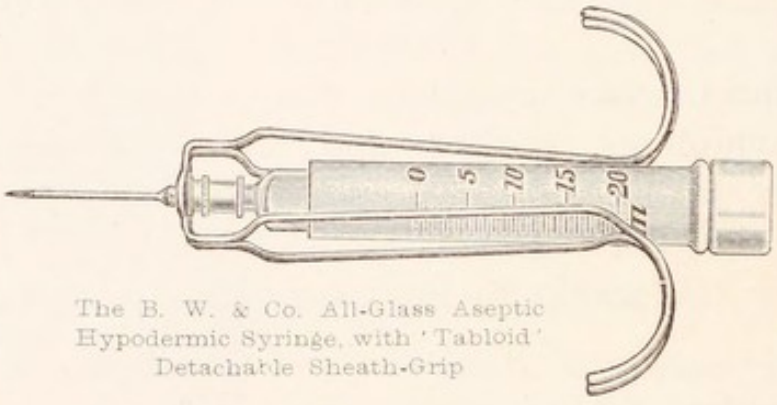


The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, Min. 60, with intramuscular needle

The correct syringe for intramuscular treatment with 'Soamin'

adjustment of the working parts is obtained by faultless grinding. All the essential parts are instantly detachable for sterilisation.

THE B. W. & CO. ALL-GLASS ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGE is issued in five sizes:— Min. 15; Min. 20; Min. 40; Min. 60; and 1 c.c. A 'Tabloid' Detachable Sheath-Grip is also issued for use with the min. 15; min. 20; and 1 c.c. sizes.



The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, with 'Tabloid' Detachable Sheath-Grip

(See also page 96)

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

HYPODERMIC MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE

gr. 1/5 (0·013 gm.), No. 98

'TABLOID' HYPODERMIC MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE has recently been used with remarkable results in the treatment of tuberculosis.*

The results obtained are summarised as follows:—

"First—We have shown the almost immediate improvement in the general condition of the patient following the administration of mercury; the slowing of the pulse, the reduction of temperature and the gain in weight.

"Second—We have conclusively demonstrated that it will cure extremely advanced tubercular ulceration of the larynx and pharynx in a remarkably short period of time.

"Third—We have shown that it produces marked improvement in advanced pulmonary lesions, and that it also has a decided beneficial action on the tubercular glands."

The non-irritating nature of the solution precludes abscess formation. Over 1100 injections have been given without a single abscess being noted.

'Tabloid' Hypod. Mercury Succinimide presents the salt in a pure, highly soluble and active condition, in accurately-divided doses, convenient for use.

A special Outfit is issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. for Mercury Succinimide Treatment.

* "The Treatment of Tuberculosis by the Administration of Mercury," by Barton Lisle Wright, Surgeon U.S. Navy, Washington Government Printing Office, 1908; and *New York Medical Journal*, August 29, 1908.

For further particulars, see special circular, "The Mercurial Treatment of Tuberculosis."

(See also page 99)

ERGOTOXINE AND 'ERNUTIN' PRODUCTS

(Trade Mark)

THE alkaloid ERGOTOXINE, the active therapeutic principle of Ergot, can be obtained in a state of chemical purity from its phosphate, which is a crystalline salt having a definite melting point (*Journ. Chem. Soc.*, 1907, **91**, 337; and *Chemist and Druggist* [*Lond.*], Jan. 30, 1909, p. 150).

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Ergotoxine presents the alkaloid as a soluble salt in a chemically pure condition and in accurate and convenient doses. It is also issued in combination with Morphine and with Strychnine.

Height of bottle, 3¼ in.

'ERNUTIN' Products present Ergotoxine in a state of purity which hitherto has never been approached.

'ERNUTIN' is Ergot—minus its uncertainties of constitution; it is constant in strength and activity; and is used for precisely the same purposes as Ergot. Its action is not restrained, hindered or complicated by useless constituents as in Ergot, and is, therefore, more **certain, constant and reliable.**

'ERNUTIN,' administered after normal confinements, prevents or arrests hæmorrhage, promptly produces a firm contraction of the uterus, improves the tone of the uterine muscle and assists involution. In the treatment of post-partum hæmorrhage the superiority of 'ERNUTIN' over Ergot is specially marked.

(See also pages 94 and 98)

TRADE MARK

'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT is prepared from the finest winter-malted barley. It contains the true malt diastatic ferment, and is rich in maltose, phosphates and albuminoids.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract) is a molecular incorporation of the finest cod liver oil with 'KEPLER' Malt Extract.

Greatly reduced

The ideal fat food

It is the ideal fat food and is highly palatable and digestible. As a galactogogue it is invaluable.

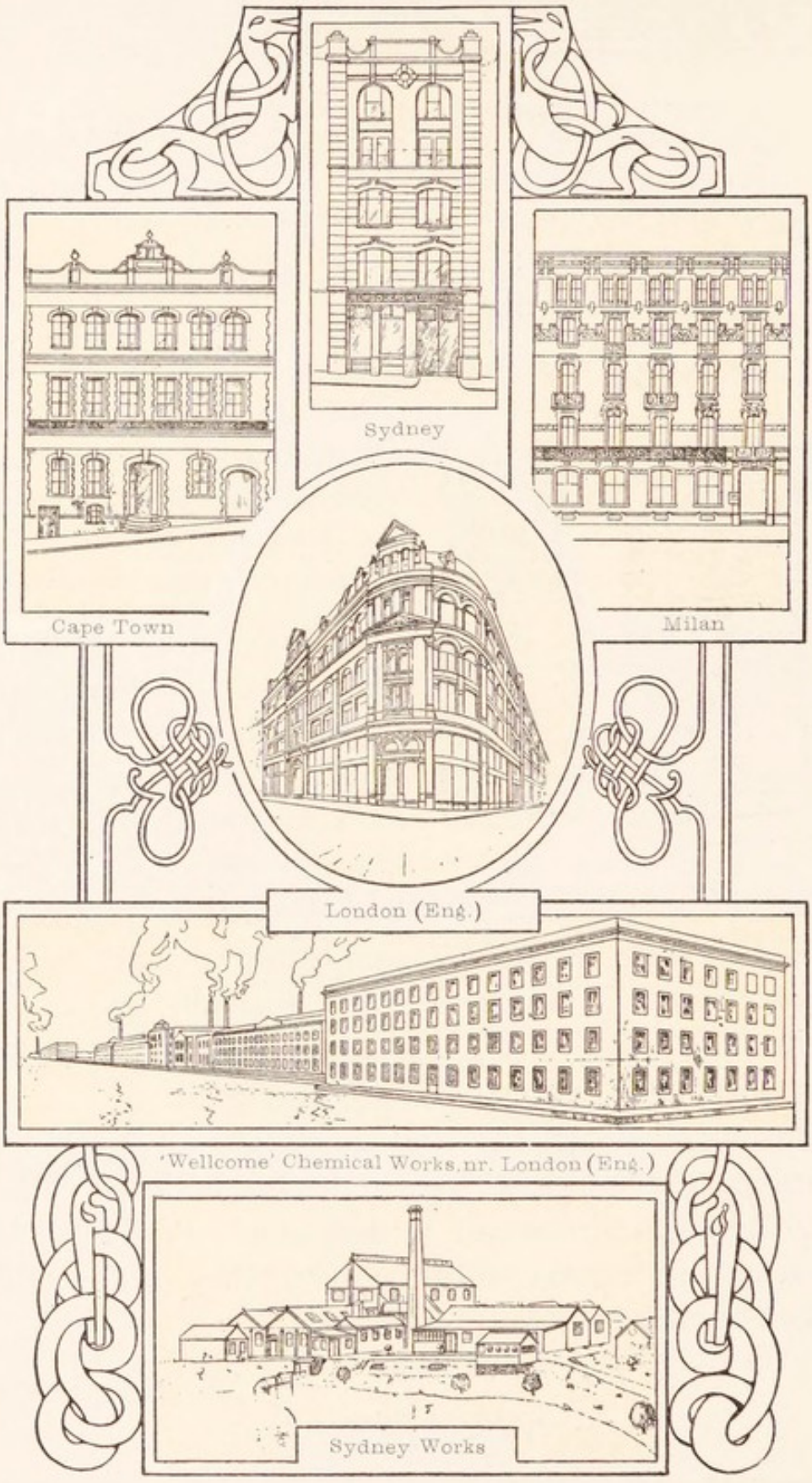
'KEPLER' Malt Products combine tonic, alterative and digestive properties. They present a stable, well-balanced and highly-concentrated food, and are especially suitable for use when the functions of digestion and absorption are impaired.

Highly-concentrated food

Consumptive patients and members of phthisical families derive great benefit from moderate doses regularly administered. 'KEPLER' Products are pleasant in aroma and flavour; they are readily taken by children and invalids.

Supplied in bottles of two sizes

See also page 101



BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S OFFICES, WAREHOUSES WORKS AND DEPOTS IN ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA SOUTH AFRICA AND ITALY

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

WERE AWARDED

THREE GRAND PRIZES

AND

THREE GOLD MEDALS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS, 1904

SIX GRAND PRIZES

THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR

AND

THREE GOLD MEDALS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LIÉGE, 1905

THREE GRAND PRIZES

THREE DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR

AND

ONE GOLD MEDAL

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT MILAN, 1906

SEVEN GRAND PRIZES

ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

AND

TWO GOLD MEDALS

AT THE

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908

MAKING IN ALL MORE THAN

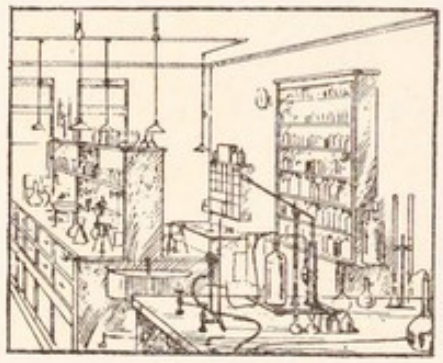
220 HIGHEST AWARDS

CONFERRED UPON THE FIRM FOR THE

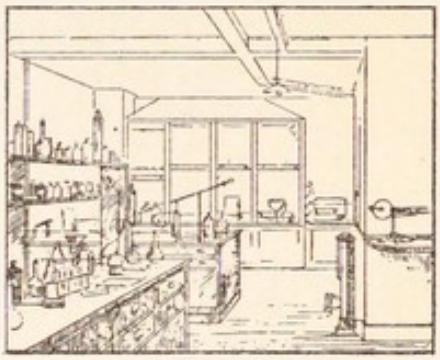
SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE

OF THEIR PRODUCTS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITIONS

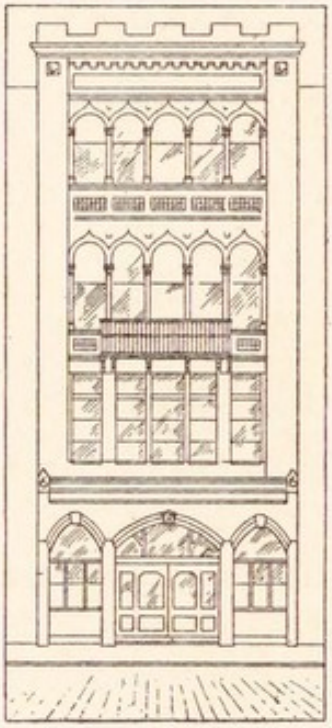
OF THE WORLD



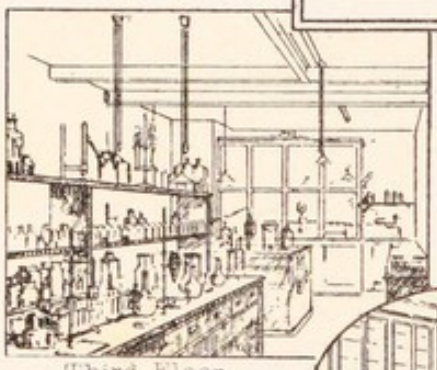
First Floor



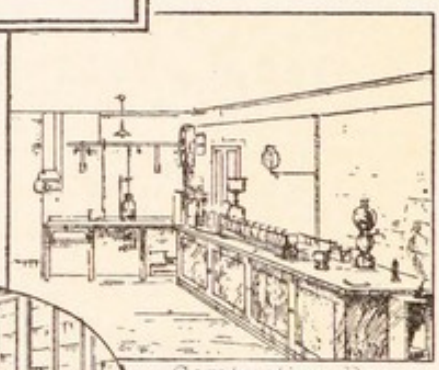
Second Floor



Exterior



Third Floor



Combustion Room

Library

WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
KING STREET, LONDON (ENGLAND)

This PRIVATE INSTITUTION is absolutely separate from the business of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., and is under separate and distinct direction, although in this Institution a large amount of important scientific work is carried out for the firm.

THE

WELLCOME CHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

WERE AWARDED

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AND

THREE GOLD MEDALS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS, 1904

ONE GRAND PRIZE

ONE DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

AND

TWO GOLD MEDALS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LIÉGE, 1905

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT MILAN, 1906

TWO GRAND PRIZES

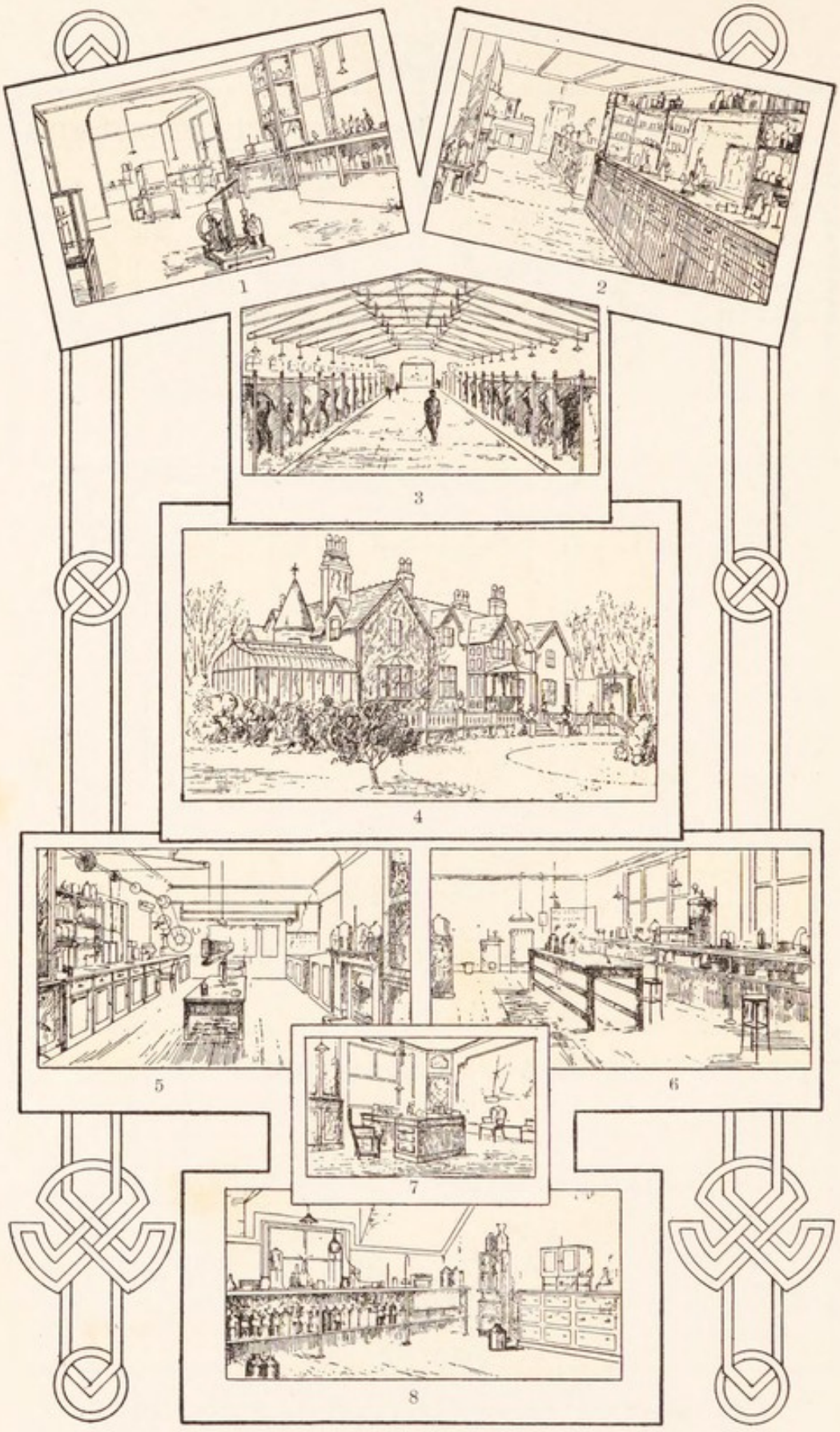
AT THE

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908

FOR

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACOGNOSTICAL RESEARCH

ETC., ETC.



1—Bacteriological and Pathological Laboratories. 2—Laboratory for Physiological and Bacteriological Chemistry 3—One of the Stables. 4—General View. 5—Physiological Laboratory. 6—Laboratory for preparing nutrient media. 7—Secretary's Office. 8—Serum Laboratory.

WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
HERNE HILL, LONDON (ENGLAND)

This PRIVATE INSTITUTION is absolutely separate from the business of BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., and is under separate and distinct direction, although in this Institution a large amount of important scientific work is carried out for the firm.

THE

WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES

WERE AWARDED

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AND

ONE GOLD MEDAL

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT ST. LOUIS, 1904

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AND

TWO GOLD MEDALS

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT LIÉGE, 1905

ONE GRAND PRIZE

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT MILAN, 1906

TWO GRAND PRIZES

AT THE

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1908

FOR

PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PREPARATIONS

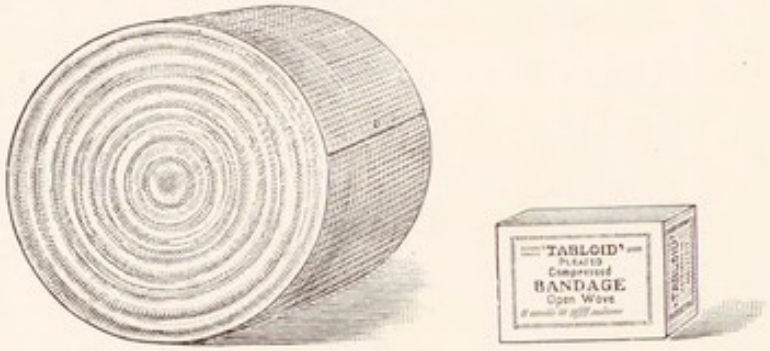
ETC., ETC.

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED BANDAGES AND DRESSINGS

Compressed Bandages and Dressings were originated and introduced by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The introduction of 'TABLOID' Pleated Compressed Bandages and Dressings marks an important advance in the preparation of surgical accessories.



Graphic representation showing relative bulk of an ordinary and a 'Tabloid' Bandage, each 6 yds. × 2½ in. One-half actual size

The important advantages of the 'TABLOID' products may be thus summarised:—

1. Only materials of exceptional quality are used in their manufacture, and their general excellence commends them to critical users.

2. They occupy the smallest possible space and yet can be unfolded as easily as those previously in use.

3. They are kept free from all risk of contamination.

4. The antiseptic dressings are evenly charged with medicament.

5. By reason of their extreme compactness they are ideal in emergencies when travelling.

A further important advance, original with B. W. & Co., is the issue of these 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings—*sterilised.*

(See also page 89)

Wellcome Library
for the History
and Understanding
of Medicine

THE

Trade Marks

'Tabloid'
AND
'Soloid'

} Invented by B. W. & Co.

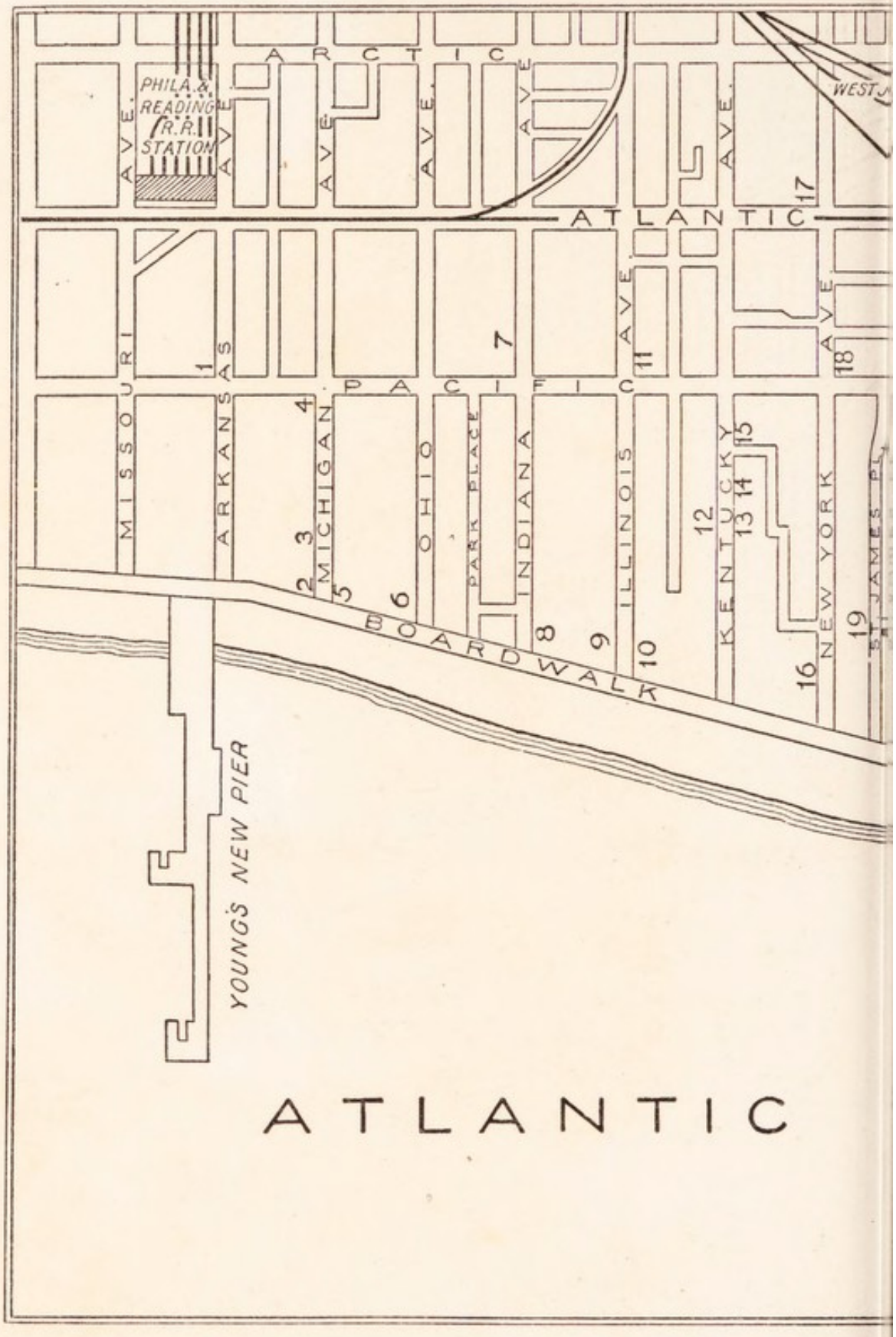
Are B. W. & Co. Hall Marks

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

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

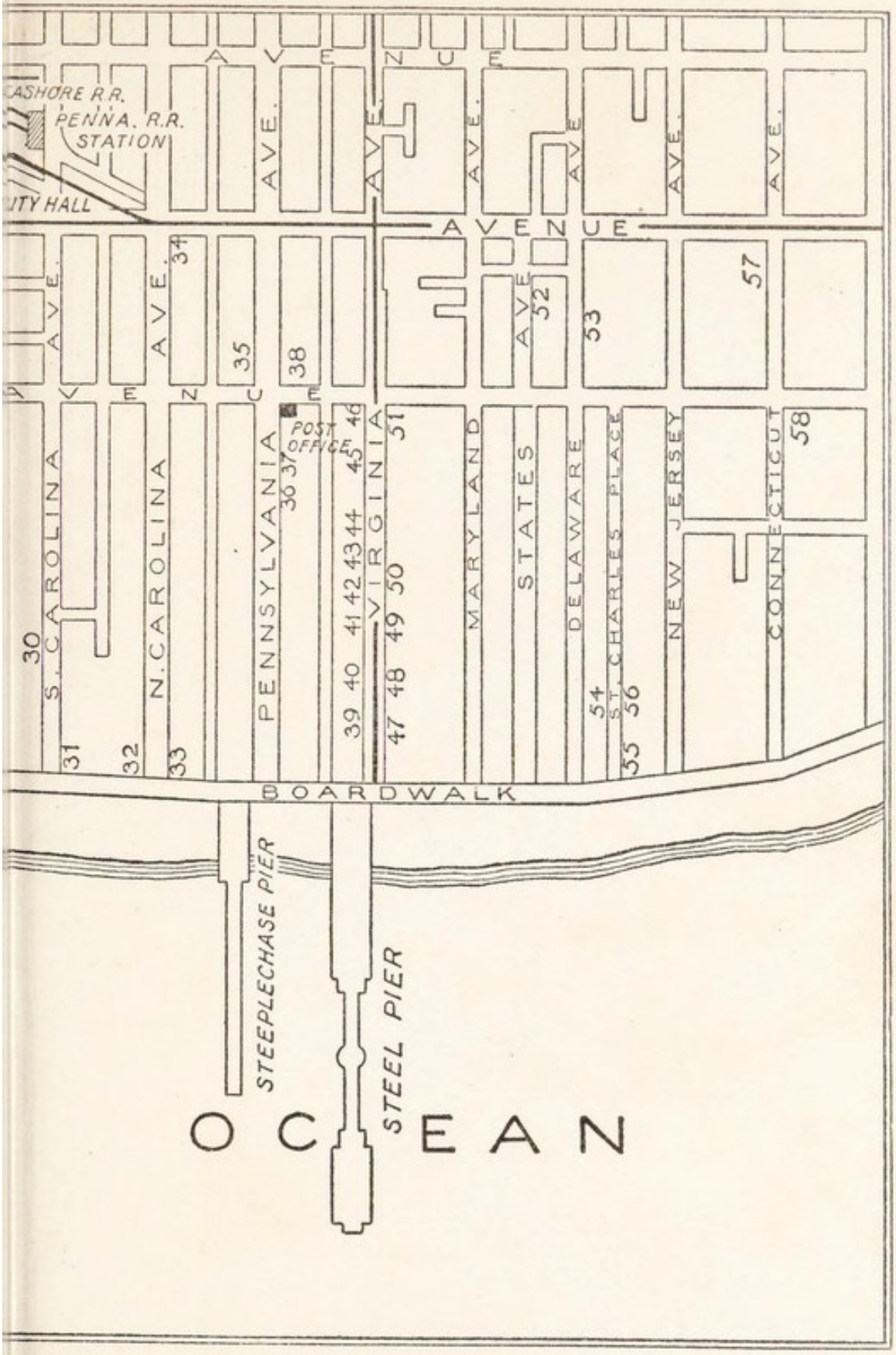
They *stand* for

24 CARAT products



PLAN OF CENTRAL PORT

Acme Hotel	14	Continental Hotel	29	Howard H	
Albemarle Hotel	46	Cosmos Hall Hotel	53	Iroquois H	
Baptist Church	35	Dennis Hotel	5	Islesworth	
Berkshire Inn	50	Edison Hotel	4	Jackson H	
Bingham Hotel	18	Elberon Hotel	28	Louvan H	
Borton Hotel	27	Fredonia Hotel	23	Majestic H	
Bothwell Hotel	40	Greater Pittsburgh		Malatesta	
Brighton Hotel	8	Hotel	26	Marlborou	
Buckingham Hotel	45	Haddon Hall Hotel	33	Hotel	
Chalfonte Hotel	32	Hanlon Hotel	52	Monticello	
Channell-Osborne Hotel	1	Holmhurst Hotel	36	Netherlan	
Clabby's Hotel	20	Hortense Hotel	7	New Belm	



ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

. 25	New Chatham Hotel .	37	Shelburne Hotel . .	2
. 30	New Roman Hotel .	56	Shoreham Hotel . .	44
. 47	Osborne-Abbey Hotel .	11	Sothern Hotel . .	41
. 39	Pennhurst Hotel . .	3	Stickney Hotel . .	12
. 24	Phillips House Hotel .	57	Traymore Hotel . .	9
. 49	Ponce de Leon Hotel .	48	Victoria Hotel . .	51
. 34	Presbyterian Church .	38	Warwick Hotel . .	31
im	Raleigh Hotel . .	54	Wenz Hotel . . .	17
. 6	Ralston Hotel . .	19	Westminster Hotel .	15
. 13	Raymond Hotel . .	42	Westmont Hotel . .	58
. 16	St. Charles Hotel .	55	Windsor Hotel . .	10
. 43	St. James' Hotel . .	21	Young's Hotel . .	22