Wellcome's medical diary and visiting list, 1909.

Contributors

Burroughs Wellcome and Company.

Publication/Creation

London : Burroughs Wellcome & Co., [1909]

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/w9xfhp53

License and attribution

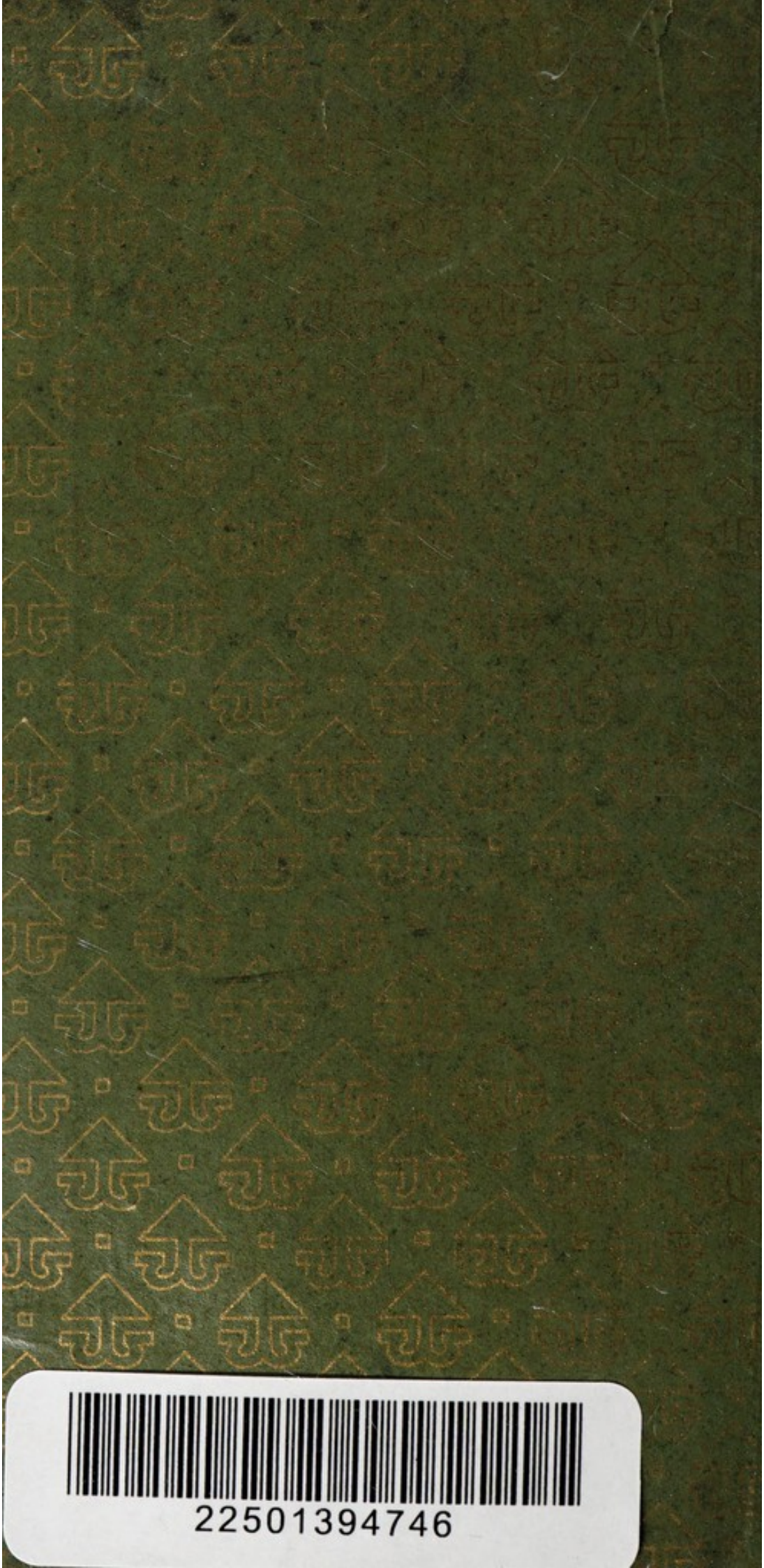
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

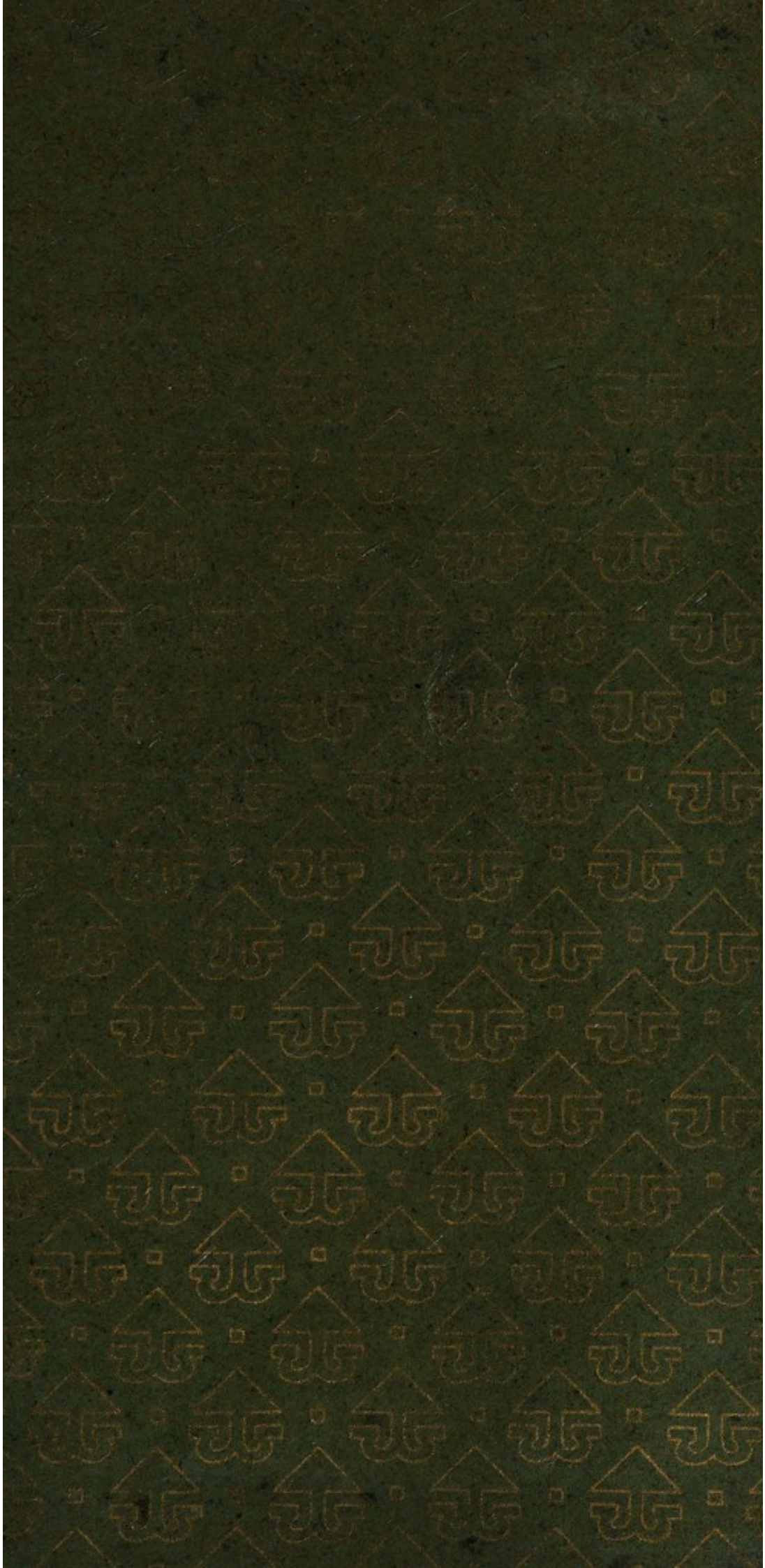
This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

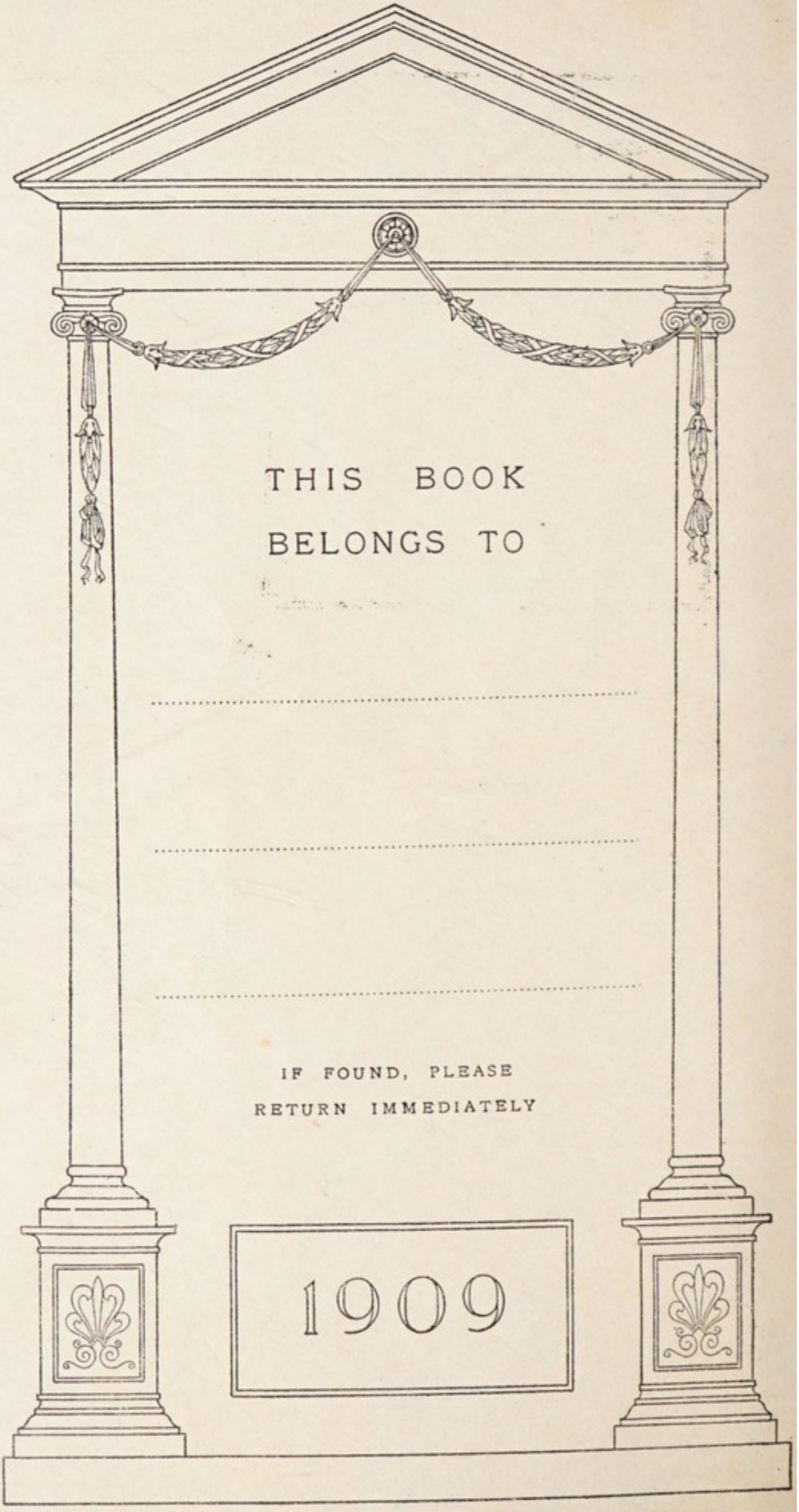
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

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

WELLCOME
COLLECTION
/384


22501394746





THIS BOOK
BELONGS TO

.....

.....

.....

IF FOUND, PLEASE
RETURN IMMEDIATELY

1909

WELLCOME COLLECTION

1384

SECTIONAL INDEX

	PAGE
Calendars	319
Diary Section Facing	320
Diet Tables	247
First-Aid	xiii-xvi
General Index	5
Index of Diseases and Treatment	179
Legal Information	259
Metric System	300
Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand	291
Obstetric Table	318
Poisoning : Symptoms and Treatment	231
Posological Tables	221
PRICE LIST	xl
Test Types	306
Therapeutic Notes	11
Urine Analysis	281
Utero-Gestation	316
'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS	xxi

Wellcome Library for the History and Understanding of Medicine

Greek Medicine

The gift of healing was regarded by the Greeks as a divine attribute. By all the legends was the medical art exalted.

Greek medicine was to a large extent founded upon the teaching of the priest-physicians of Egypt in the dim ages of the past.

Attaining to a higher point of culture, the Greeks found in medicine all the elements of a philosophy.

They elevated the crude treatment of the earlier ages to a scientific art, and regarded physicians as philosophers and artists.

Like unto other primitive races, the antient Greeks associated medicine closely with religion.

Moved by the lofty inspiration of human efforts for the relief of suffering and infirmity, they idealised some of their practitioners of healing as personal deities.

The earliest records of Hellenic life show that though the power of healing was attributed to many of their deities, it was believed to be possessed by Apollo, Artemis and Pallas Athene to a pre-eminent degree.

In post-Homeric times, Asklepios, who probably lived about the thirteenth century, B.C., became renowned for his special skill in healing. After his death he was elevated to the position of a deity, and his cult became the most important.

Asklepios, "Bearded son of a beardless sire," is said to have been the offspring of Coronis and Apollo. Tradition has it that the secrets of healing were imparted to him by Chiron the Centaur.

The temples devoted to his cult, called Asklepieia, were numerous and splendid, and were decorated with the finest productions of Greek art. The most famous of them all was at Epidaurus.

The treatment was carried out by the priest-physicians and their sacred serpents, and the ritual of the temples was both impressive and beautiful.

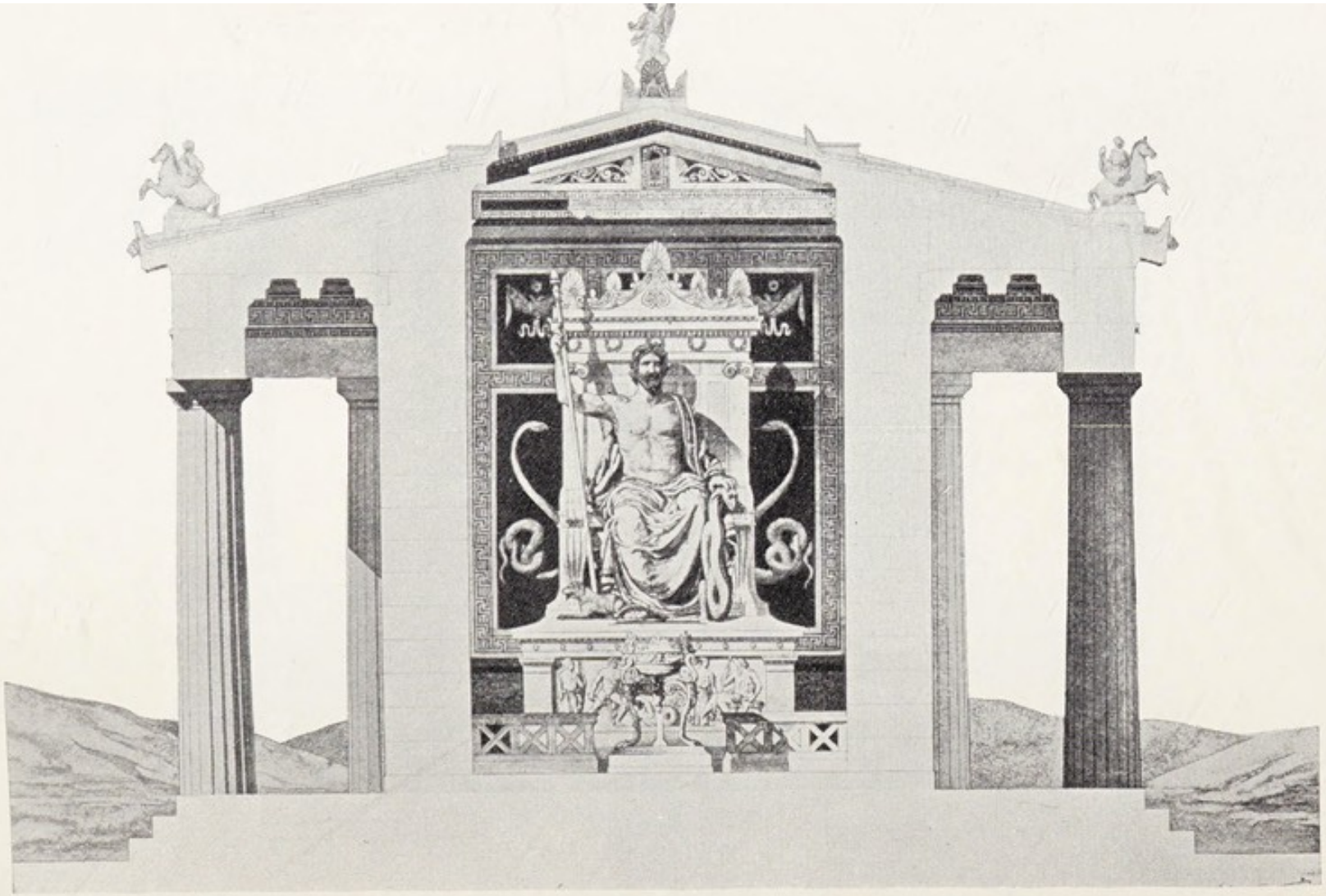
The Historical Exhibition of Medical, Chemical and Pharmaceutical Objects which I projected some time ago, is still in process of organisation.

Owing to the magnitude of the work involved in arranging, classifying, and obtaining loans of interest from all quarters of the globe, I regret I am still unable to announce a definite date for the opening of the Exhibition. It is my desire to make it as complete and comprehensive as possible, and to do this a considerable period of time is necessary. Meanwhile, I should greatly appreciate any information which may be forwarded to me in regard to medical traditions, references and illustrations of antient medical or surgical treatment, and also the offer of any loans of suitable objects. A syllabus of the Exhibition will be forwarded on request.

Henry S. Wellcome

Snow Hill Buildings
London (Eng.)

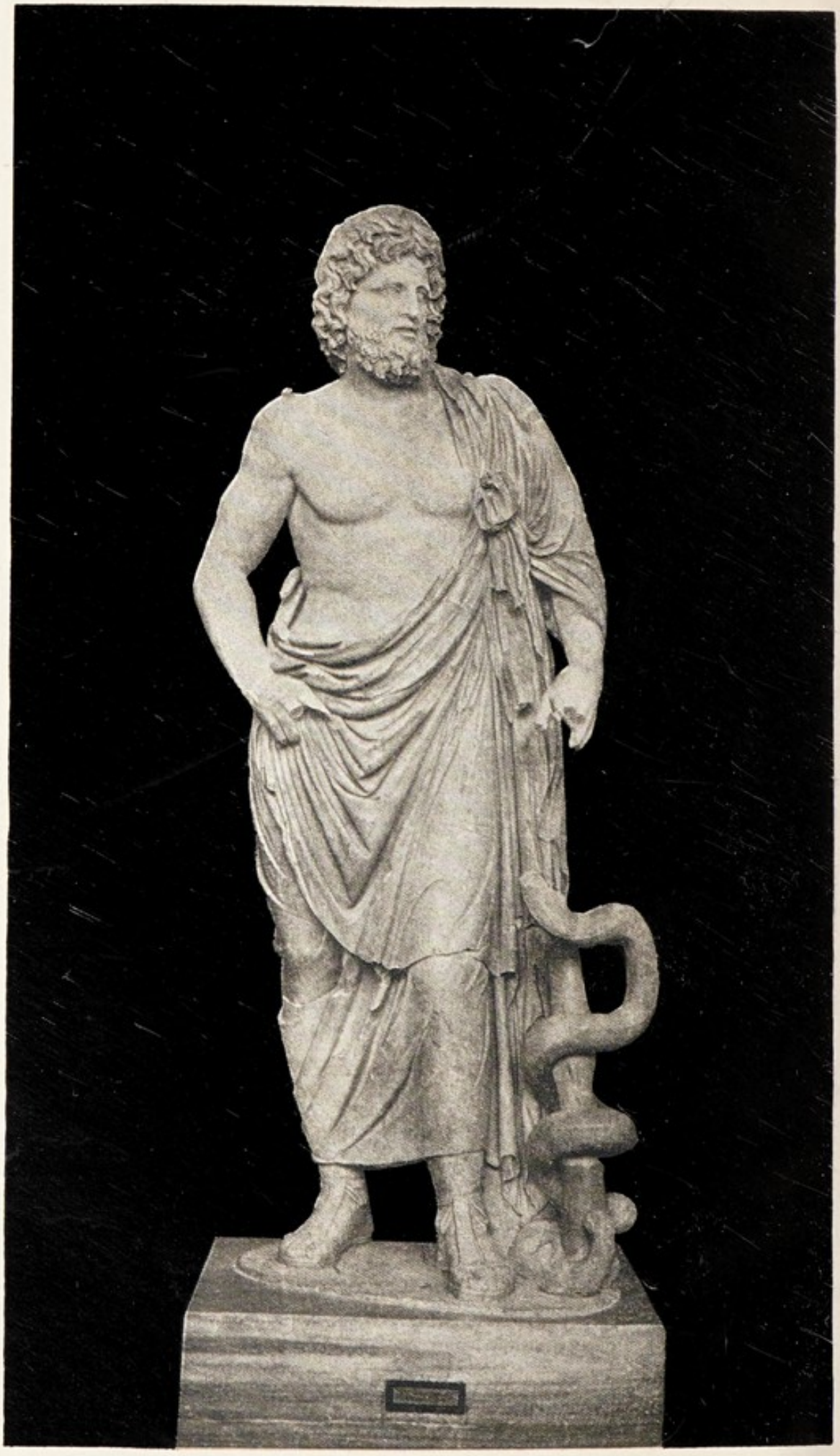
FACADE OF TEMPLE OF ASKLEPIOS—RESTORED. (Defrasse)



CHRYSELEPHANTINE FIGURE OF ASKLEPIOS WITHIN THE TEMPLE—RESTORED
(Defrasse)

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29009558



ASKLEPIOS
The antient Greek deity of healing

WELLCOME'S

MEDICAL DIARY

AND

VISITING LIST

[SOUTH AFRICAN EDITION]

1909

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

LONDON (ENG.)

Branches: NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN SHANGHAI

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

INDEX

PAGE

Accommodation, Methods of Paralysing 307
Accounts asked for or sent (*see Diary Section*)
Acetyl-salicylic Acid 11
Acid Neutralisation Table ... 313
Addresses, Nurses' (*see Diary Section*)
Addresses, Patients' and General (*see Diary Section*)
Air Space and Ventilation ... 279
'Alaxa' 12
Albuminuria, Diet in 247
Alcohol Percentage Table ... 246
Alkali Neutralisation Table... 313
Anæmia, Diet in 247
Anæsthesia, Local 17
Analysis of Drinking Water 289
Analysis of Sewage 288
Analysis of Urine 281
Analysts, Public 271
Animal Substances, Medicinal 17
Antidotes to Poisons 231
Army Medical Corps, Royal 272
Arylarsonates ... 92, 118, 150
Asylums, Medical Superintendents of 271
Attendants of Retreats, Medical 271

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand xix
Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Banting System, The 254
Baths in Common Use 280
Birth, Registration of 260
'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine... 30
Blood, Method of Staining ... 296
Burials, Law Relating to ... 262

Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate ... 35
Calcium Lactate 36
Calendars 319
Capsules, 'Tabloid' Brand... 162
Carbolised Tow, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)

PAGE

Cases, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands xvii
Cash Account (*see Diary Section*)
Certificates of Death 261
Certificates of Quality, Law Relating to 269
CHEMICALS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND xxi
Chemical Tests, Indicators for 288
Children, Feeding of 255
Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand 44
Concentrated Tinctures, 'Wellcome' Brand ... xxxvi
Constabulary Surgeons, Royal Irish 272
Constipation, Diet in 248
Contracts, Law Relating to 267
Cotton Wool, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Cremation, Regulations as to 262

'Dartring' Brand Products... 93
Death Certificates... 261
Death, Registration of... ... 261
Dentition Table 305
Depots for Fine Products of B. W. & Co.... 9
Diabetes, Diet in 249
Diarrhœa, Diet in 249
Diet Tables 247
Digestion of Foods, Time needed for 258
Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome' 140
Diseases and Treatment, Index of... 179
Diseases, Notifiable 274
Doses, Medicinal 221
Doses, Medicinal Hypodermic 229
Doses Proportionate to Age 230
Dressings, Surgical, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Drug Eruptions 246

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book

PAGE

Dying Declarations, Law Relating to 265
Dyspepsia, Diet in... 250

'Elixoid' Brand Products ... 55
Employers' Liability Act ... 274
'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories 56
Ergotoxine 58
'Ernutin'... 59
Ether, 'Wellcome' Brand ... 60
Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome' Brand 60
Evidence, Medical 263
Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand xxxii

Factory Acts, Certifying Surgeons under 270
Feeding of Infants and Children... 255
Fees in Metropolitan Police Cases 265
Female Pelvis, Measurements of 317
First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand xiii–xvi, l, li
Fœtal Head, Measurement of 316
Fœtal Heart Sounds 316
Fœtus, Weight and Measurement of, etc.... 316
Food, Effects of, on Digestive Glands 257
Foods, Percentage Composition of 258
Foods, Time needed for Digestion of... 258
Formates 63

Gauze, Plain or Medicated, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
General Medical Council ... 259
Gestation in Utero... 316
Glycerophosphates... 66
Gout, Diet in 251
Gravid Uterus, Positions and Measurements 317

Habitual Drunkards Act, The 267
Heights and Weights, Average 303
'Hemisine' 68
Hospital Appointments... ... 269
Hypodermic Medication ... 76
Hypodermic Posological Table 229

PAGE

Hypodermic Syringes and Cases (*see Price List Section*)

Income Tax 277
Incubation of Infectious Diseases 308
Index of Diary Section (*facing page* 320)
Index of Diseases and Treatment 179
Indicators for Chemical Tests 288
Inebriates Act, The 267
Infant Feeding 255
Infectious Diseases, Incubation and Quarantine 308
Infectious Diseases, Notifiable... 274
Infectious Diseases, Notification Act 261
Infectious Diseases, Prevention Act 261
Inquests 264
Inspectors of Seamen and Ships, Medical 272
Irish Medical Law 276

Juniper Oil 91

'Kepler' Brand Products 91, 98
'Kharsin'... 92

Lanoline, 'Dartring' Brand 93
Law Relating to Births... ... 260
Law Relating to Contracts... 267
Law Relating to Death Certificates 261
Law Relating to Dying Declarations 265
Law Relating to Lunacy Certificates 265
Law Relating to Operations 260
Law Relating to Poisons ... 260
Law Relating to Private Practice... 259
Law Relating to Public Appointments 269
Law Relating to Wills... ... 268
Laxative Fruit, 'Tabloid' Pastille 94
Legal Information, British ... 259
Legal Information, Irish ... 276
Legal Information, Scottish 275
Licences 277
Licences, Vivisection 274
Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book

PAGE

Lunacy Law 265
Lunacy List (*see Diary Section*)

Measures & Weights, Metric 300
Measurements of Human Organs 305
Medical Attendants of Retreats 271
Medical Corps, Royal Army 272
Medical Inspectors of Seamen and Ships 272
Medical Men, Registration of 259
Medical Officers of Health ... 271
Medical Officers, Poor Law... 269
Medical Officers, Royal Navy 272
Medical Superintendents of Asylums... 271
Medical Witnesses... 263
Medicated Dressings, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Memoranda (*see Diary Section*)
Metric System... 107
Metric Weights & Measures 300
Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' 291
Midwives Act, The... 273
Mistura Alba 108
Moon, Phases of the (*see head of Diary pages*)

Navy, Surgeons in Royal ... 272
Neutralisation Tables, Acid and Alkali 313
New Equipments, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands ... xvii
Non-Gravid Uterus, Measurements 317
Notifiable Diseases 274
Nurses' Addresses (*see Diary Section*)

Obesity, Diet in 251
Obstetric Engagements (*see Diary Section*)
Obstetric Table 318
'Opa' Liquid Dentifrice ... 114
Operations, Law Relating to 260
Ophthalmic Medication ... 114
Ophthalmic Test Types ... 306
Opsonic Index, Estimation of 297
Organo-Therapy (*see Animal Substances*) 17
'Orsudan'... 118

PAGE

Paralysing the Accommodation... 307
Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand ... 119
Patients certified under Lunacy Act (*see Diary Section*)
Pelvis, Measurement of Female 317
'Pepana' 121
Percentage Solution Tables 312
Photographic Chemicals, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Photographic Exposure Record, Wellcome's (*see Price List Section*)
Photographic Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Phthisis, Diet in 252
Poisoning: Symptoms and Treatment 231
Poisons, Law relating to ... 260
Police Fees, Metropolitan ... 265
Poor Law Medical Officers ... 269
Posological Table 221
Posological Table, Hypodermic 229
Postal Information... i
Pregnancy, Table of Duration of 318
Price List of B. W. & Co. Fine Products xl
Prison Surgeons 272
Public Appointments, Law Relating to 269
Public Health Act, 1907 ... 261
Pulse Rate Table 230
Pus, Method of Staining ... 296

Quarantine Table 308
Quarter Days (*see head of Diary pages*)

Radiography, Notes on ... 315
Registration of Birth 260
Registration of Death 261
Registration of Medical Men 259
Retreats, Medical Attendants of... 271
Rheumatism, Diet in Acute 253
Royal Army Medical Corps 272
Royal Irish Constabulary Surgeons 272
Royal Navy, Surgeons in ... 272

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book

PAGE

Salisbury System, The 253
Sandal Wood Oil 139
Sanitary Towels, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Scottish Medical Law 275
Seamen and Ships, Medical Inspectors of 272
Sera and Serum Therapy ... 140
Sewage and Sewage Effluents 288
Ship Surgeons 272
'Soamin' 150
'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case xix
'Soloid' Brand Chemicals for Analysis of Urine, Water and Sewage (*see Price List Section*)
'Soloid' Brand Indicators for Chemical Tests 288
'Soloid' Brand Products (*see Price List Section*)
'Soloid' Microscopic Stains... 291
Solubility of Chemicals Table 310
Solution Tables, Percentage 311
Staining, Microscopic ... 291, 294
Status of Medical Men... ... 259
Statute of Limitation ... 268, 276
Still-born Children, Law Relating to 262
Summary Reception Orders 266
Superintendents of Asylums... 271
Suppositories, 'Enule' Brand 56
Surgeons in the Territorial Force 272
Surgical Dressings, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Symptoms of Poisoning ... 231
Syringes, Hypodermic and Serum (*see Price List Section*)

'Tabloid' Brand Capsules... 162
'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products 77
'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products 114
'Tabloid' Brand Pastilles ... 119
'Tabloid' Brand Photographic Chemicals (*see Price List Section*)
'Tabloid' Brand Pleated Compressed Surgical Dressings (*see Price List Section*)

PAGE

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*see Price List Section*)
Telegraphic Code 149
Telegraphic Information (*see Postal*)
Territorial Force, Surgeons in the 272
Testimonials of Quality ... 269
Tests, Indicators for Chemical 288
Test Types, Ophthalmic ... 306
Therapeutic Notes... 11
Thermometric Scales 314
Tinctures, Concentrated, 'Wellcome' Brand ... xxxvi
Tinctures, 'Tabloid' Brand 163
Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Treatment of Diseases... ... 179
Treatment of Poisoning ... 231
Tuberculin 170
Typhoid Fever, Diet in... ... 253

Urgency Orders, Lunacy ... 266
Urine Analysis 281
Utero-Gestation 316
Uterus, Positions and Measurements of... 317

Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy 167
Vaccinations 270, 275, 277
Vaccination List (*see Diary Section*)
Vaccinators, Public 270
'Vana' Tonic Wine 173
Ventilation and Air Space ... 279
Vivisection Licences 274
Water Analysis 289
Weights & Heights, Average 303
Weights and Measurements of Human Fœtus 316
Weights and Measurements of Human Organs 305
Weights & Measures, Metric 300
'Wellcome' Brand Products xxi
West African Medical Staff 272
Wills, Law Relating to ... 268
Witnesses, Medical 263
Wool, Cotton, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand (*see Price List Section*)
Workmen's Compensation Act 273

'Xaxa' 175
'Xaxaquin' 176

Roman numerals indicate pages of the last section of the book

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

Chief Offices and Warehouses—

LONDON (ENG.)

London Telephone Number—"13300 CENTRAL" (six lines)
Address for Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—
"TABLOID, LONDON"
A B C *and* LIEBER'S *Telegraphic Codes used*

o o o

United States Branch—

45, LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Telephone Number—"1350 FRANKLIN"
Cables and Marconigrams—"TABLOID, NEW YORK"

o o o

Canadian Branch—

101-104, CORISTINE BUILDING
ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

G.P.O. Box—"73" *Telephone Number*—"93 MAIN"
Cable Address—"TABLOID, MONTREAL"

o o o

Australasian Branch—

481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

G.P.O. Box—"1446" *Telephone Number*—"2332"
Cable Address—"TABLOID, SYDNEY"

o o o

South African Branch—

5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN

G.P.O. Box—"1013" *Telephone Number*—"698"
Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, CAPE TOWN"

o o o

Chinese Branch—**SHANGHAI**

o o o

Italian Depot—**26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN**
Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, MILAN"

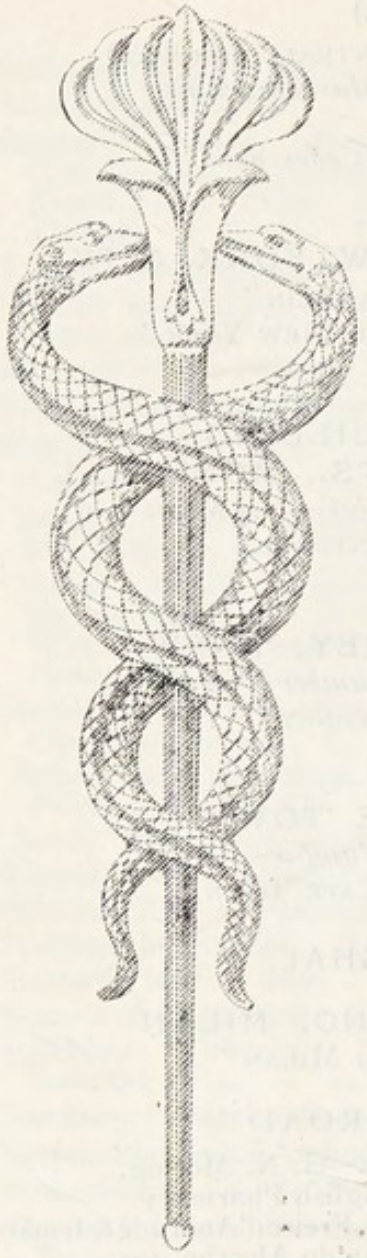
o o o

SPECIAL DEPOTS ABROAD

AMSTERDAM—H. Sanders, Ltd. Rokin, 8
ATHENS—G. Eleftheropoulos, 31, Rue du Stade
BARCELONA—V. Ferrer & Co. Calle del Comercio, 60-64
BASLE—Nadolny & Co, Spitalstrasse, 9
BERLIN—Linkenheil & Co. Genthinerstrasse, 19
BOMBAY—Thomson & Taylor
BRUSSELS—Ch. Delacre & Co. 50-52, Rue Coudenberg
BUENOS AIRES—Drogueria de la Estrella, Limtda., Defensa, Esqa. Alsina, 215; Diego Gibson, Defensa, 192
CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND PORT SAID—E. Del Mar
CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co.
COLOMBO—Cargills, Ltd.
COPENHAGEN—Alfred Benzon
GENEVA AND ZURICH—Uhlmann Eyraud
KHARTOUM—G. N. Morhig, The English Pharmacy
LISBON—F. Freire d'Andrade & Irmão, 123, Rua do Alecrim, 127
MADRID—Francisco Gayoso, Arenal 2
MANILA—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
MARSEILLES—Perrand & Co. The Anglo-American Pharmacy, Rue Noailles, 11
MEXICO CITY—Emilio Kentzler, Calle 1A, de San Francisco, 15
NICE—Reilly & Co., 8, Rue Niepce
PARIS—Scott & Co. 4, Rue Chauveau Lagarde
ST. PETERSBURG—Benno Liebenthal, Kuznietschny Per, 19
SIMLA—F. Bliss & Co.
STOCKHOLM—Apoteket Nordstjernans Droghandel
TEHERAN—E. Bonati, Pharmacie A. Schwerin
VIENNA—M. Kris, Brandstätte, 1
WARSAW—Benno Liebenthal, Aleje Jerozolimskie, 37

Leading pharmacies in all countries stock B. W. & Co. products

For Price List, see End Section, page xl



A SUGGESTION

In view of the many cases of substitution that have come under our notice, we suggest that physicians will secure an additional safeguard for their patients by specifying, when ordering our products, that they are to be dispensed in original bottles. When dispensing original packages, chemists rightly replace the maker's label by the physician's written directions.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

THERAPEUTIC NOTES

Acetanilide *(see Antifebrin, page 18)*

Acetyl-salicylic Acid

Anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic, prescribed in the conditions in which salicylic acid and the salicylates are commonly employed. 'TABLOID' 'XAXA' presents pure acetyl-salicylic acid, with no free salicylic acid. It is insoluble in the stomach, and causes no gastric irritation; it is absorbed gradually from the intestine. 'Xaxa' produces the therapeutic effects of salicylic acid and its salts after absorption, and does not appear to cause the depressant and toxic symptoms which may follow the administration of the latter. 'Xaxa' is prescribed in gout, rheumatism, glycosuria, headache and neuralgia, in chorea, pleurisy, and in eye diseases, in which its beneficial effect is generally attributed to its anti-rheumatic power. 'Xaxa' is also given to relieve the pains of tabes dorsalis and disseminated sclerosis, as well as that which follows abdominal operations, and it may be employed generally as an analgesic. In diabetes mellitus it lessens the sugar in the urine, and in some cases even causes its disappearance. When swallowed 'Tabloid' 'Xaxa' readily disintegrates. The usefulness of 'Xaxa' is in many cases enhanced by combination with phenacetin, Dover powder, or quinine. Ten to fifteen grains of 'Xaxa,' combined with ten to fifteen grains of Dover powder, taken at bedtime immediately on the appearance of the symptoms of a common cold, has marked power in checking its development, and the administration is not followed by the headache and nausea commonly experienced when Dover powder is taken alone. 'Xaxaquin' is the quinine salt of 'Xaxa.' *(See also 'Xaxa,' page 175; and 'Xaxaquin,' page 176)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five of the gr. 5 strength, or one to three of the 0·5 gramme strength, powdered, and swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains at intervals of one hour to one hour and a half, until three or four doses in all have been taken.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET PHENACETINI, āā gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

Acetyl-salicylic Acid (*continued*)

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP. āā gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with a little water. The full dose should never be taken except at bedtime, at the commencement of an acute catarrh.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Xaxa,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

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

Aconite

Aconite slows the action of the heart, reduces temperature, and acts as a diaphoretic, anodyne and sedative. It stimulates the terminations of sensory nerves, producing a prickling or tingling sensation. It is given in neuralgia, and in the early stages of catarrh. (*See also pages* xxxiv, xxxvi)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. ACONITI, min. ¼ [0·015 c.c.]; min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either of the lesser strengths, dissolved in a little water, every ten minutes until slowing of the pulse is observed; or one of the min. 5 strength every two, three, or four hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET CAMPHORÆ ET ACONITI (*See Quinine*) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Aconitine

The active principle of aconite, prescribed in neuralgia, asthma, rheumatism, gout and acute inflammations. (*See also page* xxvii)

'Tabloid' products are prepared from a pure salt of the alkaloid.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ACONITINÆ NITRATIS, gr. 1/640 [0·0001 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

'Alaxa' BRAND AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA

Presents in a pleasant, acceptable condition the tonic laxative properties of cascara sagrada, in combination with stomachic and carminative principles. Each fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B.P.

DOSE.—Half to two fluid drachms.

Aloes

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] *(Sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bed-time, repeated as may be necessary.

Aloes (*continued*)

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ (B.P. PILL), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

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

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

Aloin

Aloin is the active principle of aloes. *(See also page* xxvii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOINI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]
(Gr. ½ is sugar-coated) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Aloin is commonly prescribed in doses of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ several times daily; or in larger doses—up to two grains—before, with, or after the last meal of the day.

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

℞ Aloini, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food, or one to three at bedtime, in habitual constipation.

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

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Aloini,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Pulv. Saponis, āā gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Aloini, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ALOINI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Aloini, 0·005 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

The aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the iron.

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

Aloin *(continued)*

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

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·5 gramme
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Pulv. Capsici, 0·015 gramme
Aloini et Strychninæ et Acidi
Arseniosi, āā 0·002 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

Alum

An astringent used as a lotion, gargle or spray, as a mouth-wash, and as an eye application.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (T) ALUMINIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One applied to the surface of the conjunctiva in any case where the local application of alum is indicated.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an injection, one dissolved in one to three ounces of water; as an eye-wash, one in two ounces of warm (boiled) water; and as a gargle or mouth-wash, one in one ounce of water.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Aluminis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Aluminis, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]
Zinci Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a douche or injection, one to three of either of these products, dissolved in a pint of warm water.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Aluminis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one to about five ounces of water.

Ammonia, Aromatic

For use as "Smelling Salts."

Preparation

'VAPOROLE' AROMATIC AMMONIA [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The capsule to be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled.

(See 'Vaporole' Products, page 173)

Ammoniated Quinine *(see Quinine, page 131)*

Ammonium Bromide

A nerve sedative and indirect hypnotic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]; 0·5 gramme; and 1·0 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains (or 0·5 gramme to 2 grammes), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.

Ammonium Bromide (*continued*)

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

℞			
	Sodii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Strontii Bromidi,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ammonii Bromidi,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Sodii Arsenatis,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞		
	Potassii Bromidi,	0·4 gramme
	Sodii Bromidi,	0·4 gramme
	Ammonii Bromidi,	0·2 gramme
	Salis Effervescentis,	*q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Ammonium Carbonate

General stimulant; expectorant in small doses, emetic in doses of fifteen to thirty grains.

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CARBONATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, powdered and dissolved in a wineglassful of water, every two or three hours.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' (*see* '*Coffee-Mint*,' *page* 49)

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

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

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

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT (*Neutralising*) (*see Soda-Mint*, *page* 150)

Ammonium Chloride

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' AMMONII CHLORIDI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]; 0·25 gramme; and 0·5 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, thrice daily, after food; or (in catarrhal sore throat) allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth as often as may be necessary. The dose is from three to twenty grains (or 0·25 gramme to 1·5 grammes).

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

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

Ammonium Chloride (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammonium chloride, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (COMPOUND MENTHOL SNUFF, B. W. & Co.)

Ammonium Chloride Vapour

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

Ammonium Valerianate

Prescribed in hysteria and other neuroses when it is desired to combine a diffusible stimulant effect with the antispasmodic action of valerian.

Preparation

'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERIANATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains ammonium valerianate, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One half to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Amyl Nitrite

A powerful dilator of the peripheral vessels, employed in angina pectoris, in conditions due to heightened arterial tension,

Amyl Nitrite (*continued*)

in hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, in tetanus and neuralgia, in cocaine and strychnine poisoning, and to check excessive sweating.

Preparations

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

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

Anæsthesia (Local)

The hypodermic injection of solutions of cocaine, eucaine, morphine and sodium chloride in combination, is used to produce local anæsthesia for operations. The first injection is made over the centre of the proposed incision, and further punctures at the circumference to increase the anæsthetised area so far as may be necessary. The addition of 'Hemisine' aids the action of a local anæsthetic by causing constriction of the vessels—thus lessening hæmorrhage. The absorption of the drug into the general circulation is reduced to a minimum, so that toxic effects are less likely to be produced.

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 eucaine lactate, and 8 in 1000 sodium chloride.

(See also Cocaine, Eucaine and 'Hemisine')

Animal Substances (Medicinal)

[℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

Preparations

'TABLOID'	BONE MEDULLA	gr. 5
,,	CEREBRIN (Brain Substance)	gr. 5
,,	DIDYMIN (Testicular Substance)	gr. 5
,,	'MAMOS' (Mammary Gland)	gr. 5

Animal Substances (Medicinal) *(continued)*

'TABLOID' OX BILE (PURIFIED) ... ... gr. 4
" PIG BILE (PURIFIED) ... ... gr. 4
" PITUITARY GLAND ... ... gr. 2
" PROSTATE GLAND ... ... gr. 2½
" RESIDUUM RUBRUM ... ... gr. 5
" SPINAL CORD SUBSTANCE ... ... gr. 2½
" SPLEEN SUBSTANCE ... ... gr. 5
" SUPRA-RENAL GLAND ... ... gr. 5
" " " ... ... 0·3 gramme
" THYMUS GLAND ... ... gr. 5
" THYROID COLLOID ... ... gr. ½
" THYROID GLAND ... ... gr. ½
" " " ... ... gr. 1½
" " " ... ... gr. 2½
" " " ... ... gr. 5
" " " ... ... 0·1 gramme
" " " ... ... 0·3 gramme
" 'VARIUM' (Ovarian Substance) ... ... gr. 5
'ENULE' 'HEMISINE' ... ... 0·001 gramme
'HEMISINE' 1–1000
'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ... 0·0012 gramme and 0·005 gramme
'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' COMPOUND WITH EUCAINE,
No. 1 and No. 2 ... ... 5 c.c. and 10 c.c.
'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' AND COCAINE
'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' WITH ATROPINE SULPHATE
'TABLOID' 'HEMISINE' ... 0·0003 gramme and 0·001 gramme
'TABLOID' (OPHTHAL.) (CC) 'HEMISINE' ...0·0006 gramme
'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE' (1 in 1000) ... ... 0·5 c.c.

Antacid

(see Calcium Carbonate Compound; also 'Coffee-Mint'; Magnesium Carbonate Compound; Soda-Mint; Bismuth Salts; Potassium Bicarbonate; and Sodium Bicarbonate)

Antifebrin (Acetanilide)

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

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—The maximum official dose is three grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIFEBRINI, 0·25 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water.

Antifebrin should be used *with great caution.*

Antifebrin (Acetanilide) (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 1-1/5 [0·078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

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

Antimony, Tartarated

Diaphoretic, expectorant and alterative.

Preparations

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

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

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

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

Antipyrine (Phenazone)

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] *(Sugar-coated)*; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)* [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' ANTIPYRINI, 0·25 gramme; and 0·5 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the lesser strength, or one to two of the greater strength, swallowed with a little water.

It is often better to give small repeated doses than to give a full dose at once.

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

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

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

Anti-Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see page 140)*

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

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

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0·0043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·0065 gm.]; and 0·005 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

Argyrol

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

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

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGYROL, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5·45 [0·353 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One product of gr. 1 dissolved in 11 minims, or one of gr. 5·45 dissolved in one drachm, of distilled water, yields a ten per cent. solution.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (EE) ARGYROL, gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0·0027 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Arsenious Acid (Arsenic)

Nerve tonic, alterative and antiperiodic. Arsenic is used in malaria, trypanosomiasis, syphilis and anæmia, in which conditions the organic preparations are chiefly employed. It is also used in diabetes, chorea, senile heart and other nervous diseases; in chronic gastritis; and in psoriasis pemphigus, and

Arsenious Acid (Arsenic) (*continued*)

other skin disorders which have passed the acute stage. Combined with iron, it is prescribed in anæmia and chlorosis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI ARSENIOSI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; 0·001 gramme; 0·0025 gramme; and 0·005 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ (or 0·001 gramme to 0·005 gramme), swallowed with a little water. If local action on the stomach be desired, the drug should be taken before meals; if a general action, after meals.

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

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

(Sugar-coated)

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

'KHARSIN' (Powder) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three grains (0·065 gramme to 0·194 gramme), for oral administration; one to six grains (0·065 gramme to 0·389 gramme), dissolved in sterile water, for intramuscular injection.

'TABLOID' 'KHARSIN,' gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in water, for oral administration; one to six, dissolved in sterile water, for intramuscular injection.

(See also page 92)

'ORSUDAN' (Powder) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three grains (0·065 gramme to 0·194 gramme), for oral administration; one to six grains (0·065 gramme to 0·389 gramme), dissolved in sterile water, for intramuscular injection.

'TABLOID' 'ORSUDAN,' gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, dissolved in water, for oral administration; one to six, dissolved in sterile water, for intramuscular injection.

(See also page 118)

'SOAMIN' (Powder) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to ten grains (or 0·06 gramme to 0·6 gramme), administered as described under 'Tabloid' 'Soamin.'

'TABLOID' 'SOAMIN,' gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·3 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to ten of the gr. 1 strength, or one to two of the gr. 5 or the 0·3 gramme strength, dissolved in sterile water, for subcutaneous or, preferably, intramuscular injection, every alternate day, until a total of 100 grains or 6 grammes has been given.

(See also page 150)

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

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

(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

...ious Acid (Arsenic) (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, 0·001 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, 0·0005 gramme
Strychninæ, 0·0005 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·5 gramme
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Pulv. Capsici, 0·015 gramme
Aloini et Strychninæ et Acidi Arseniosi, āā 0·002 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

Arsenious Acid (Arsenic) (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Strychninæ, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]

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

'VAPOROLE' FERRI ET ARSEN. SOL. *(see pages 89 and 173)*

Arsenious Iodide

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

Preparation

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

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

Arylarsonates *(see 'Kharsin,' 'Orsudan' and 'Soamin')*

Asafetida

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

Preparations

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, when required.
In India, this formula is used in cases of cholera.

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

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

Asafetida (*continued*)

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

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

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

'Aspirin'

Anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic, prescribed in the conditions in which salicylic acid and the salicylates are commonly employed.

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'ASPIRIN,' gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five of the gr. 5 strength, or one to three of the 0·5 gramme strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains or one gramme may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains at intervals of one hour to one hour and a half, until three or four doses in all have been taken.

Astringent Mixture

Combines astringents, antispasmodics, aromatics and sedatives, representing the Board of Health formula; of value in dysentery, cholera and other affections where diarrhœa is present.

Preparation

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Conf. Aromat. P.B. 1885, gr. 4-1/2 [0·292 gm.]
Pulv. pro Mist. Cretæ, gr. 20 [1·296 gm.]
Tinct. Catechu, min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Tinct. Cardamomi Co., min. 9 [0·533 c.c.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 1-1/2 [0·089 c c.]
Ol. Cinnamomi, min. 1/8 [0·007 c.c.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and mixed with water, and repeated as may be necessary.

Atomisations

The application of curative agents by atomisation is carried out conveniently by means of the B. W. & Co. Naso-Pharyngeal Atomiser. *(See page* xl*)*

Atropine

Atropine lessens all the secretions of the body, except the urine. It dilates the pupil and paralyses accommodation, allowing refraction to be estimated. It paralyses the endings of the vagus in the heart, and is therefore often administered before chloroform anæsthesia, to check excessive inhibition of the heart. It antagonises the depressant effects of morphine on the respiratory centre. *(See also page* xxvii*)*

Preparations

For Internal Use

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

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

Atropine (*continued*)

For Hypodermic Use

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

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

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.], ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically; used in cases of inebriety.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0·00043 gm.], ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0·00081 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water, injected hypodermically; used in cases of inebriety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

For Ophthalmic Use

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

Used for rapid dilatation to prevent adhesion of the iris in cases of corneal ulcer.

Atropine (*continued*)

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

The cocaine increases the mydriatic effect of the atropine, and tends to prevent conjunctivitis.

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0·545 [0·0353 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0·272 [0·0177 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0706 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand

(*see page* xix)

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand

(*see Price List at end*)

Beef and Iron Wine, 'Bivo'

(*see page* 30)

Beef and Iron Wine, 'Bivo,' with Quinine

(*see 'Bivo,' page* 31)

Beef Juice, The Perfected (Wyeth)

A highly-concentrated nutrient, obtained by submitting choice lean beef to great pressure in the cold. The hæmoglobin is presented unaltered, and all the nutritive albuminous principles of beef are retained in a soluble form capable of ready assimilation. In nervous or muscular prostration, in pulmonary consumption, and during convalescence from severe illness, it is used as a restorative food. The Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice should never be mixed with hot fluid, as heat coagulates its valuable albuminous principles. It is pleasant to take, and its administration presents no difficulty. It is retained and assimilated when other foods are useless. When food may not be given by the mouth, this preparation can be administered per rectum.

DIRECTION.—Half to one teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of cold water, milk, or aerated water, repeated as may be necessary. During crises in illness, and in febrile diseases, fifteen to thirty minims, diluted with water, and given at intervals.

Belladonna

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

Belladonna *(continued)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'ENULE' EXT. BELLADONNÆ, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, containing morphine and belladonna, are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally, and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases, before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra causing pain or discomfort.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

Benzoic Acid

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

Benzoic Acid (*continued*)

Preparations

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

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

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

℞			
	Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0·0016 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0·0037 c.c.]
	Gummi Rubri,	*q.s.*	

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

Benzo-Naphthol

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

Preparation

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

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

Beta-Naphthol

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' BETA-NAPHTHOL, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 3 strength, or one to two of the 0·25 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, after food.

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

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

(Gelatin-coated)

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

Bile (*see Ox Bile, page* 118; *and Pig Bile, page* 124)

Bismuth

Astringent, sedative, antiseptic. (*See also page* xxvii)

Bismuth (*continued*)

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to three of the 0·5 gramme strength, powdered and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

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

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati,	gr. 3·1/2	[0·227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi,	gr. 2·1/2	[0·162 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to three of the 0·5 gramme strength, powdered and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Tabloid' Bismuth Salicylate is *physiologically pure*.

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

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

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

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

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

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

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, one to two of the gr. 10 strength, or one or more of the 0·5 gramme strength, powdered and taken in a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Bismuth subnitrate is used in large doses, with excellent effect, in gastric ulcer and in dysentery.

Bismuth (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,
Sodii Bicarbonatis, āā 0·25 gramme

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

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

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

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

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

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

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

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

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE

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

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

'PEPULE' ZYMINE COMP.

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

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

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine

Restorative and stimulant. A pure detannated wine is employed as the solvent for the iron salt, thus avoiding the precipitation of albuminous bodies, and to this solution the soluble and non-coagulable nitrogenous constituents of beef are added.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine *(continued)*

Either taken alone, or with other foods, it proves an excellent general tonic, improving the appetite and increasing strength in convalescence.

Each fluid ounce represents two ounces of lean beef and one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form.

DIRECTION.—From one teaspoonful for children to one tablespoonful for adults, twice or thrice daily.

'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine

A pleasant means of administering quinine and iron in combination with other restoratives.

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, and two-fifths of a grain of quinine sulphate.

DIRECTION.—One tablespoonful, or more, plain or diluted with water, twice or thrice daily.

Black Wash *(see Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, page 97)*

Blaud Pill *(see Iron, page 85)*

Blue Pill

Alterative, purgative *(see also Mercury, page 103)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI, P.B., gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B., gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Scillæ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Pulv. Digitalis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

Bone Medulla

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

Bone Medulla (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' MEDULLÆ CAPSULÆ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]
DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'VALULE' MEDULLÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]
Each represents gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] of fresh substance.
DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Borax

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' BORACIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]
DIRECTION.—For internal administration, one to four or more, twice or thrice daily, always after food. The initial dose should be small. Where a local effect is desired, 'Tabloid' Borax is preferable to a gargle, as it may be dissolved slowly in the mouth, a concentrated solution of the drug being thus brought into prolonged contact with the mucous membrane of the throat.

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

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP. (VOICE) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(See also Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal products, 'Soloid' Brand, page 112*)*

Boric Acid

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI BORICI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]
DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, three or four times daily, after food.

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

Boric Acid (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC GAUZE, 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED BORIC WOOL, 'TABLOID' BRAND

'Borofax' BRAND BORIC ACID OINTMENT

An antiseptic, emollient and sedative preparation, superior to the ointment or glycerin of boric acid. It contains 10 per cent. of boric acid. 'BOROFAX' is uniform in consistence and composition, and never becomes rancid. It prevents or relieves irritation of the skin and mucous membranes, such as may follow injury, infection, or exposure to wind and weather. As an antiseptic and stimulating dressing for ulcerated and abraded surfaces, it cleanses the part, encourages granulation, promotes healing and relieves pain. Applied to the fingers of the operator, it facilitates massage. 'Borofax' is an excellent antiseptic lubricant for obstetric forceps, catheters and other surgical instruments.

DIRECTION.—As a dressing, applied alone, or on lint; as a lubricant, smeared on the instrument.

Bromides

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

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate

This drug is prescribed in cases of migraine, tic douloureux, and headache due to eye-strain. Its usefulness is believed to

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate (*continued*)

be enhanced, especially in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, when given in combination with gelsemium or gelsemine hydrochloride.

Preparation

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

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

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

Caffeine

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' CAFFEINÆ CITRATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and 0·1 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 2 strength, or one to four of the 0·1 gramme strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary. The maximum official dose is ten grains (0·65 gramme).

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

Represents the effervescent caffeine citrate of the Pharmacopœia, and contains about two-and-a-half grains of caffeine citrate in each drachm.

DIRECTION.—One or two, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

℞ Phenacetini, 0·25 gramme
Caffeinæ, 0·05 gramme

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

Caffeine (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to four of either strength, repeated, if necessary, for the relief of pain. The full hypodermic dose is four grains (0·259 gramme).

Calcium Carbonate

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

Preparations

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

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Precipitati, gr. 3-1/2 [0·227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Confect. Aromat., P.B. 1885, gr. 4-1/2 [0·292 gm.]
Pulv. pro Mist. Cretæ, gr. 20 [1·296 gm.]
Tinct. Catechu, min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Tinct. Cardamomi Co., min. 9 [0·533 c.c.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 1-1/2 [0·089 c.c.]
Ol. Cinnamomi, min. 1/8 [0·007 c.c.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and mixed with water, and repeated as may be necessary.

Calcium Formate *(see Formates)*

Calcium Glycerophosphate *(see Glycerophosphates)*

Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate

Calcium iodo-ricinoleate is a new salt containing a large proportion of iodine. It is tasteless and odourless, and is not affected by the gastric juice. It produces no digestive disturbance, and is absorbed from the bowel without causing irritation.

Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate (*continued*)

Calcium iodo-ricinoleate possesses in a marked degree the valuable action of its components, and in syphilitic cases the results obtained compare favourably with those of treatment by the iodides. It has proved very successful in condylomata and other specific manifestations, whilst in stubborn cases of ulcers, including rodent ulcer, which resisted other treatment, it has been reported to produce a healthy granulating surface. Various affections of lymphatic glands and of the thyroid, have been favourably influenced by its administration.

Calcium iodo-ricinoleate is well tolerated by patients who cannot take potassium or sodium iodide.

Preparation

'TABLOID' CALCII IODO-RICINOLEATIS CAPSULÆ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, three or four times daily.

Calcium Lactate

Employed to increase blood coagulability, which has been shown to be deficient in urticaria and other affections. Calcium lactate is non-irritating, readily soluble and easily absorbed. Its administration has proved successful in urticaria, chilblains, certain forms of albuminuria and of headache, and in pneumonia, epilepsy and serum rashes.

It is also employed in aneurism and in various conditions of hæmorrhage, including the hæmorrhagic form of smallpox; as a preventive and curative in hæmophilia, in purpura, in uterine hæmorrhages, and preliminary to surgical procedure.

The administration should be continued for two to three days, then stopped for a like period, and again repeated.

Preparation

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

DIRECTION.—One or more, twice or thrice daily, for two or three days.

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

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

Preparations

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

(Sugar-coated)

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

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

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

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

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

Calomel

Alterative, cholagogue, purgative. The 'Tabloid' products are prepared with the pure sublimed mercurous chloride. *(See also page* XXX*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·005 gramme; 0·01 gramme; and 0·1 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The smaller doses as alteratives, the larger as purgatives. A small dose of calomel, say gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ or 0·005 gramme, repeated every half-hour or hour, is often found to have a more marked effect than one large dose. In certain conditions, especially following head injuries, doses of ten grains and more are given with great advantage. 'Tabloid' Calomel, gr. 5, is exceedingly useful in tropical countries, where large doses are more commonly used. It should be noted that children and infants tolerate comparatively large doses of calomel.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, after food. Used in pulmonary phthisis, and in lupus and other skin diseases.

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

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

Calomel (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

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

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

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

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

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

(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

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

(Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)

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

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

'SOLOID' LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(see page 97)

Camphor

Diaphoretic, mild expectorant, gastric stimulant, carminative, sexual and general sedative. *(See also page* xxxvi*)*

Preparations

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

(Gelatin-coated)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Camphor Monobromated

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

Preparations

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

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

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

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

Cannabine Tannate

Employed with hydrastine and ergotin in uterine hæmorrhages.

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cannabis Indica

Hypnotic, narcotic, analgesic; of value in migraine and neuralgia. *(See also pages* xxxii, xxxvi*)*

Preparation

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

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

The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically controlled* Ext. Cannabis Indicæ.

Capsicum

Stimulant of mucous membranes, stomachic and carminative, used in relaxed sore throat, and in anorexia, flatulence and spasm. *(See also pages* xxviii, xxxvi*)*

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in water, between or after meals. The maximum official dose is fifteen minims.

Capsicum (*continued*)

'TABLOID' FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. ¾ [0·044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{80}$ [0·00243 gm.]

Capsules (*see 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page* 162)

Carbolic Acid (Phenol)

Used locally as an antiseptic and anæsthetic for the mouth and throat; internally it is prescribed in flatulent distension, in typhoid fever, in diarrhœa, and in influenza. For the immediate preparation of antiseptic solutions, 'Soloid' Carbolic Acid is convenient.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) CAPSULÆ, gr. 1 [0·165 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL), ET ULMI FULVÆ (SLIPPERY ELM) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains carbolic acid, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

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

DIRECTION.—Twenty grains, dissolved in five ounces of (preferably soft) water, yield approximately a 1 per cent. solution. Five grains dissolved in five ounces, or twenty grains dissolved in a pint, of water, make a solution suitable for use as a mild disinfectant, or as an antiseptic spray for the mucous membranes of the mouth, nose and throat. Sixty grains, dissolved in 2¾ ounces of water, form a 1 in 20 solution. Care should be taken that solution be complete, and that no undissolved acid remain at the bottom of the vessel.

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

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

'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP. CAPSULÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Phenol,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Ol. Cajuputi,	min. 1	[0·059 c.c.]

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

'PHENOFAX' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT

'PHENOFAX' presents the valuable antiseptic, anæsthetic and healing properties of pure phenol (of which it contains four per cent.) in a combination specially convenient for application. 'Phenofax' is employed in skin diseases. It relieves itching, destroys infection, soothes the part and

Carbolic Acid (Phenol) (*continued*)

encourages its repair. It cleanses ulcerated and denuded surfaces, stimulates healthy growth and promotes recovery. Its antiseptic and anæsthetic powers are of value in many affections of mucous membranes, in which also its emollient nature is advantageous. 'Phenofax' is an excellent application for the hands, and for catheters and other surgical instruments, to lubricate and keep them sterile.

DIRECTION.—As a dressing, applied alone or on lint; as a lubricant, smeared on the hands or on instruments.

PLEATED COMPRESSED, CARBOLISED LINT, 'TABLOID' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Carlsbad Mineral Water Salt

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

Preparation

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

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

Cascara Sagrada

Cascara sagrada is probably the most valuable of all drugs in the treatment of habitual constipation. The dose should begin with two grains (or 0·15 gramme) of the extract, after food, once daily, and be increased, if necessary, until six grains (or 0·4 gramme) are taken thrice daily. This quantity should be maintained until the habit of regular action is established, when the dose should be gradually reduced, and at length discontinued. Concerning the quality of cascara sagrada, the renowned pharmacologist, Dr. Louis Planchon, states:—"There have been imported under the name of *Cascara Sagrada* the barks of several species or varieties of *Rhamnus*, the action and the composition of which may be extremely variable." Much of the bark imported is not cascara sagrada, but even when the genuine bark is employed the extract is sometimes rendered inert by the process of manufacture. Some of these defective preparations cause nausea, severe purging, and even bloody evacuations.

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

Cascara Sagrada (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*; 0·15 gramme and 0·25 gramme *(Sugar-coated)* [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Cascara sagrada is best taken in the way indicated above. The maximum official dose is eight grains (approximately 0·5 gramme).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

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

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(=20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, 0·025 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' QUININÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

'ALAXA' BRAND AROMATIC LIQUEUR OF CASCARA SAGRADA [B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains the equivalent of twenty-four minims of Liquid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, B.P.

DOSE.—Half to two fluid drachms.

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

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

DOSE.—Fifteen minims to one fluid drachm.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA *(see page 99)*

Castor Oil *(see 'Tabloid' Brand Capsules, page 162)*

Cathartic Compound

An excellent cholagogue and purgative combination.

Preparation

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

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

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

Cerebrin (Brain Substance)

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

Preparation

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

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

Cerium Oxalate

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

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium

(see Opium)

Charcoal

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' CARBONIS LIGNI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to six of the 0·25 gramme strength, swallowed dry or with a little water.

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

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

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

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

Chemical Food *(see Iron)*

Chinosol

Chinosol, a bactericide and antiseptic, is non-caustic, diffusible, non-hygroscopic, a powerful deodoriser, and non-poisonous in the quantities ordinarily employed. It does not coagulate albumin. For sterilising instruments it may be used in solutions of 1 in 1500. Internally it is prescribed in phthisis.

Preparations

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—A solution of 1 in 1000, made by dissolving gr. 8·75 in one pint of water, or gr. 1·75 in four ounces of water, is of suitable strength for general surgical work and midwifery.

Chloral Hydrate

Hypnotic and anodyne.

Preparations

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

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

'TABLOID' CHLORAL HYDRATIS, 0·25 gramme; and 1·0 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five of the lesser, or one of the greater, strength, as required, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water.

Chloralamide

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

Preparation

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

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

Chloroform

It is frequently maintained that one reason for the varying results obtained in anæsthesia is the difference in the chloroform employed, and that this is due either to the material used in its manufacture or to the method of preparation. It has been found that the small quantity of ethyl chloride often present in chloroform has a marked beneficial influence on its action as an

Chloroform (*continued*)

anæsthetic. 'Wellcome' Brand Chloroform is particularly characterised by containing a small but definite amount of ethyl chloride. In its production, great care is taken to ensure purity and freedom from irritating products of decomposition. These qualities have caused this brand of chloroform to be widely used. (*See also page* xxviii)

Preparation

CHLOROFORM, 'WELLCOME' BRAND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Cinchona

Tonic, anti-malarial, antipyretic and stomachic. 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture is especially useful in the equipment of expeditions, as it provides a convenient means of carrying an essential drug. (*See also pages* xxxiv, xxxvi)

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

℞	Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.),	gr. 1-1/5	[0·078 gm.]
	Camphoræ Monobromatæ,	gr. 1/5	[0·013 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
	Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]

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

Citric Acid

Used in scurvy, acute and chronic rheumatism, hepatic inactivity, catarrhal jaundice, and to decrease blood coagulability.

Preparation

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

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

Coca

Coca is a stimulant, tonic and restorative, which lessens tissue waste, and decreases fatigue in prolonged muscular exertion or mental effort. 'Tabloid' Kola Compound (*formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March'*) contains the active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. It allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain. Each 'Tabloid' product represents about ten grains of coca leaves. (*See also page* xxxiv)

Coca (*continued*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' KOLÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(Formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March')

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

Cocaine

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

Preparations

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP. (VOICE) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

℞	Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0·0016 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0·0037 c.c.]
	Gummi Rubri,	*q.s.*	

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0·0065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RED GUM AND COCAINE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

For External and Local Use

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five grains in one hundred minims, one grain in twenty minims, or half-grain in ten minims of water, form approximately a five per cent. solution.

Cocaine (*continued*)

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS [B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [B. W. & Co.]

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

For Ophthalmic Use

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva *(see page 114)*

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

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

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (AA) COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·013 gm.]; and (C) gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Local anæsthetic and slight mydriatic.

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

A prompt and not too persistent mydriatic and anæsthetic. It does not fully paralyse the ciliary muscle.

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

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

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

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

Cocaine (*continued*)

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

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

'SOLOID' ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 0·272 [0·0177 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0706 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0·545 [0·0353 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0706 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine hydrobromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr. 0·545 [0·0353 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0706 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine methylbromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

For Hypodermic Use

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

For Rectal Use

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

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, to relieve local pain or irritation. *(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)*

Codeine

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

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Cod Liver Oil

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

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

'Coffee-Mint'

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT,' while retaining the neutralising and diffusible stimulant properties of 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint, possesses a further range of usefulness. It relieves flatulence

'Coffee-Mint' (*continued*)

and acidity, and the insomnia and palpitation which frequently arise therefrom, and is prescribed in the nausea which often accompanies liver derangement. Owing to the presence of cerium oxalate, it is of special value in the treatment of the vomiting of pregnancy.

Preparation

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

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

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

Colchicum

Colchicum is employed in the treatment of gout, to relieve tension and pain. It may be combined with salicylic acid. In large doses it is a powerful stimulant of the liver and intestines. *(See also pages* xxxii, xxxiv, xxxvi*)*

Preparation

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

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

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

Colocynth

A drastic hydragogue cathartic, usually prescribed with other aperients. *(See also page* xxxiii*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Copper Sulphate

Crystals of copper sulphate are applied as a caustic to exuberant granulations. A lotion of one grain to the ounce of water is used in ophthalmia. Copper sulphate has been stated to purify water by destroying algæ and typhoid bacilli. Small doses are given by the mouth, or by rectal injection, in severe diarrhœa; larger doses are emetic. Copper sulphate is valuable in phosphorus poisoning.

Preparation

'SOLOID' CUPRI SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of water, as an eye-lotion; one dissolved in ten to fifty gallons of water, to destroy algæ or typhoid bacilli.

Corrosive Sublimate *(see Mercury Perchloride)*

Cotarnine Hydrochloride

Hæmostatic and uterine sedative, employed in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis. Contra-indicated in threatened abortion. *(See also page* xxviii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' COTARNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. ¾ [0·049 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

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

(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

Creta Præparata *(see Calcium Carbonate)*

Creosote

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

Preparation

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

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

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

Cubeb

Employed in bronchorrhœa, relaxed or inflamed throat, and pharyngeal catarrh; and as a diuretic, sedative and antiseptic in urinary disorders. *(See also page* xxxvi*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, three to six times daily.

Curare

Paralyses the peripheral terminations of motor nerves, and has been employed to control the spasms in hydrophobia, tetanus, and strychnine poisoning.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. CURARÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0·0054 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. The maximum hypodermic dose is gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

'Dartring' Preparations *(see 'Lanesine' and Lanoline, page* 93*)*

Dialysed Iron (Wyeth)

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

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

Didymin (Testicular Substance)

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

Preparation

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

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

Digitalin (Amorphous)

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

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary. It is stated on reliable authority that the dose to be given by the mouth at one administration is from gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, and that the total quantity given in twenty-four hours should not exceed gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.

Digitalin (Amorphous) (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

Digitalin (Crystalline)

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

Preparation

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

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

Digitalis

Digitalis increases the force and regularity, and lessens the rate, of the heart-beat. *(See also pages* xxxvi, xxxvii*)*

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One of the one-minim strength frequently, or one of the five-minim strength thrice daily. The 'Tabloid' product is prepared from *physiologically standardised* digitalis tincture.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

Dionin

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (BB) DIONIN, 0·0005 gramme; and (FF) 0·005 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome'

(see Sera and Serum-Therapy)

Donovan Solution *(see Arsenious Iodide)*

Dover Powder *(see Opium)*

Easton Syrup *(see Iron)*

Effervescent 'Tabloid' Products

[℠ B. W. & Co.]

Certain drugs appear to be best administered as effervescent draughts. The saline constituents assist the therapeutic action, whilst the carbonic acid promotes absorption. Ordinary granular effervescent preparations, however, are bulky and prone to deteriorate. 'TABLOID' EFFERVESCENT PRODUCTS are accurate in dosage, portable, convenient and compact, offering a relatively small surface for deterioration. In water they produce fresh effervescent draughts of the various drugs at the moment required. If the draught be required in full effervescence, the 'Tabloid' products may be powdered before adding the water.

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

'Tabloid' Brand Effervescent Products

'TABLOID' BRAND—

,, CAFFEINE CITRATE EFFERVESCENT, B.P., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.]
Each contains approximately gr. 2½ [0·15 gm. actually] of caffeine citrate.

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

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

,, LITHIUM CITRATE AND SODIUM SULPHATE, EFFERVESCENT

,, LITHIUM CITRATE AND UROTROPINE, EFFERVESCENT

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

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

,, MAGNESIUM SULPHATE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT

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

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

,, QUININE BISULPHATE AND POTASSIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT

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

* *See note on next page*

Effervescent 'Tabloid' Products (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BRAND—

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

,, SODIUM SULPHATE COMPOUND, EFFERVESCENT

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

,, THREE BROMIDES, EFFERVESCENT

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

Elaterin

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

Preparation

'TABLOID' ELATERINI, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DOSE.—One to four.

TRADE MARK 'Elixoid' BRAND Products [℠ B. W. & Co.]

These are fluid preparations of drugs, agreeably flavoured which will keep perfectly in any climate.

'Elixoid' Brand Products

'ELIXOID' BRAND—

,, AMMONIUM VALERIANATE *(see Ammonium Valerianate)*

,, FORMATES COMPOUND *(see Formates)*

,, GLYCEROPHOSPHATES *(see Glycerophosphates)*

,, PINE TAR COMPOUND *(see Pine Tar)*

Emetine Hydrobromide

This salt of the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha (not the mixed alkaloids formerly known as emetine) is expectorant and diaphoretic in small doses, and emetic in large doses. *(See also page* xxviii*)*

Preparation

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

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

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

Enemata, Nutrient

Nutrient enemata often cause rectal discomfort, for the mucous membrane becomes irritated and inflamed. Where continued rectal feeding is necessary, it is best to use the 'Enule' rectal

Enemata, Nutrient (*continued*)

suppositories of predigested foods. These preparations keep for an indefinite time in all climates. When the patient is unable to swallow, three to six ounces of warm water should be injected and retained occasionally, to combat the thirst common in cases requiring rectal feeding. The rectum may be emptied periodically by the use of a Glycerin 'Enule' Suppository.

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

The word 'ENULE' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and should always be specified when prescribing. These suppositories possess conspicuous advantages over those of the ordinary conical shape, which are difficult to introduce, and are sometimes even expelled. The 'Enule' Suppositories are encased in sheaths of pure tinfoil, easily stripped off at the moment of using. They contain accurate doses of pure drugs, and their active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass. 'Enule' Suppositories are easy to administer, cleanly and comfortable in use, and are retained with certainty. Before introduction, they preserve their shape and consistence, and are convenient to handle; in the rectum, the active constituents are liberated at the normal temperature, and produce a continuous uniform effect. The lower bowel should be emptied before the insertion of nutrient or medicated suppositories.

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

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

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories

'ENULE' BELLADONNA EXTRACT, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; and gr. 1
,, BISMUTH SUBGALLATE, gr. 10
,, COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
,, GALL AND OPIUM
,, GLYCERIN (ANHYDROUS), 95% (Adults)
,, ,, ,, ,, (Children)
,, 'HAZELINE' COMPOUND (containing 'Hazeline,' Extract of Hamamelis and Zinc Oxide)
,, 'HEMISINE,' 0·001 gramme. A preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland.
,, LEAD AND OPIUM

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories *(continued)*

'ENULE' MEAT (PREDIGESTED), (Adults)
,, ,, ,, (Children)
,, MILK (PREDIGESTED), (Adults)
,, ,, ,, (Children)
,, MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. ¼; gr. ½; and gr. 1
,, MORPHINE AND BELLADONNA
,, OPIUM EXTRACT, gr. 1
,, QUASSIN, AMORPHOUS, gr. ½
,, QUININE BISULPHATE, gr. 5
,, SANTONIN, gr. 3
,, SOAP COMPOUND

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

Ergot *(see also 'Ernutin')*

Many preparations of ergot are uncertain in action, and may be devoid of therapeutic effect. All products of ergot issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are prepared from physiologically tested ergot, which represents a definite uniform strength of the active therapeutic principles. Ergot is prescribed as a vaso-constrictor, ecbolic and uterine stimulant, employed in uterine hæmorrhage, and to promote contraction of the uterus, especially after delivery. It has also been used in internal hæmorrhages, in prostatitis, in shock, in exophthalmic goitre, and in chorea and other nervous affections. *(See also pages* xxviii, xxxiii, xxxiv*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI (EXT. ERGOTÆ, P.B.), gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme
(Sugar-coated) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 1 or gr. 2 strengths, or one to two of the gr. 3 or 0·25 gramme strengths, according to the indication of the case, repeated as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is eight grains (approximately 0·5 gramme).

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

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

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

Ergot (*continued*)

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

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

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

'VALOID' ERGOT [B. W. & Co.]

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

DOSE.—10 to 30 minims.

Ergotinine Citrate

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

Preparations

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

Ergotoxine

Ergotoxine is a new alkaloid of ergot, which has a marked effect in stimulating the uterus, and in raising blood-pressure by its vaso-motor action.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Ergotoxine presents this active principle as a soluble salt in a chemically pure condition. It is chiefly employed to prevent or check post-partum hæmorrhage.

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Ergotoxine (*continued*)

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

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

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

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

'Ernutin'

The characteristic effects on the blood-pressure and on the uterus which are desired when ergot is employed, are due to certain active principles. Many ergot preparations which contain little or none of these principles, give negative or even harmful results.

'ERNUTIN' products present the alkaloid ergotoxine, the active therapeutic principle of ergot, in a state of purity which hitherto has never been approached.

'Ernutin' is free from undesirable concomitants and produces the exact therapeutic effect. It is physiologically standardised by observation of its effects on the vaso-motor function of the sympathetic nervous system. 'Ernutin' products represent a uniform degree of activity. *(For full details, see special booklet on 'Ernutin')*

NOTE.—'Ernutin' preparations should be protected from light

Preparations

'ERNUTIN' (ORAL). In bottles of 1 oz. and 30 c.c.

DIRECTION.—For oral administration, the dose is thirty to sixty minims.

'ERNUTIN' (HYPODERMIC). In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 minims and 0·6 c.c. respectively, of physiologically standardised sterile solution.

DIRECTION.—For hypodermic or intramuscular injection, five to ten minims, or 0·3 to 0·6 c.c.

In parturition, it is recommended that 'Ernutin' be not administered till labour is completed.

Erythrol Tetranitrate (Tetranitrin)

This drug reduces blood-pressure, and is used in angina pectoris, arteriosclerosis, in cardiac pains and headache. It may be used in the class of cases in which trinitrin is prescribed; the action of the latter is more powerful, though less prolonged.

Preparations

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

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

Eserine *(see Physostigmine)*

Ether

Ether is employed as a local anæsthetic in cases of neuralgia and for minor operations; hypodermically or internally as a cardiac stimulant and antispasmodic in fainting, palpitation, heart failure and asthma; and by inhalation to produce general anæsthesia.

'Wellcome' Brand Ether is prepared specially for anæsthesia. It is thoroughly pure and reliable, conforms to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for *Æther purificatus*, and has a specific gravity of 0·720. The hermetically-sealed tubes in which it is issued are convenient and portable, preventing the escape of the volatile contents, and enabling the ether to be readily transferred to the graduated bottle ordinarily employed. *(See also page* xxviii*)*

Preparation

ETHER, 'WELLCOME' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Ethyl Chloride

Ethyl chloride is used as a spray to produce local anæsthesia. Recently it has been largely employed by inhalation to induce general anæsthesia. It is given alone when the anæsthesia required is of short duration; for longer periods, it is used in conjunction with other general anæsthetics. *(See also page* xxviii*)*

Preparation

ETHYL CHLORIDE, 'WELLCOME' BRAND [B. W. & Co.]

Eucaine

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

It has been found that the action of eucaine is enhanced by association with 'Hemisine.' Local anæsthesia by infiltration of the tissues of the part to be operated on, has been successfully obtained by means of a solution of one 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 1, in 100 c.c. (3-1/2 fl. oz.), or one No. 2 product in 10 c.c. (170 minims) of water. Of this solution,

Eucaine (*continued*)

5 to 50 c.c. (or more, if the field of operation be very large) are injected in successive portions so as to ensure thorough permeation of the whole area.

Preparations

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One grain in five minims or five grains in twenty-six minims of water form approximately a twenty per cent. solution.

'SOLOID' COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET EUCAINÆ LACTATIS [B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

℞ 'Hemisine,' 0·001 gramme
Sodii Chloridi, 0·8 gramme
Eucainæ Lactatis, 0·2 gramme

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

(One-tenth the strength of No. 1)

DIRECTION.—One of No. 1 dissolved in 100 c.c. (approximately 3½ fl. oz.), or one of No. 2 in 10 c.c. (approximately 170 minims), of water, yields a saline solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000, and eucaine lactate 2 in 1000, suitable for use as a local anæsthetic. Solutions should be freshly prepared.

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of sterile water, yields a solution containing 1 in 1000 eucaine lactate, and 8 in 1000 sodium chloride. For mode of administration, see *Anæsthesia, Local.*

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.)

'Eucalyptia' Compound *(see page 112)*

Eucalyptus Gum *(see Red Gum)*

Eucalyptus Oil

Respiratory disinfectant and deodorant. It is also employed as a stomachic and carminative, as a genito-urinary antiseptic, and for its antipyretic and antiperiodic effects.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Menthol, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti, min. 1/2 [0·03 c.c.]

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

A valuable hepatic stimulant. *(See also pages* xxviii, xxxiii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' EUONYMINI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

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

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

Euphthalmine Hydrochloride

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

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (Y) EUPHTHALMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

Euquinine

Euquinine is the ethyl carbonate of quinine. It is employed as an antiperiodic, antipyretic and analgesic. It is preferred by some to the salts of quinine in ordinary use, on account of the absence of bitter taste, and because it is said neither to derange digestion nor to induce toxic symptoms.

Preparation

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

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

Extracts 'Wellcome' Brand *(see pages* xxxii–xxxv*)*

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

Fehling's Sugar Test

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

Ferrum *(see Iron)*

Flax Lint *(see Price List at end)*

Fluoresceïn

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

Preparation

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (Z) FLUORESCEÏNÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

'Forced March' *(now known as Kola Compound. See Kola Nut)*

Formates

Formates are administered to produce a tonic and stimulating effect on nerve and muscle, and are also antiseptic and diuretic. They are employed in muscular fatigue, cardiac weakness and dilatation, in neurasthenia, and in diphtheria. In pneumonia and phthisis they stimulate the appetite and improve nutrition. Formates are given in gout and rheumatism, and are applied locally to improve the tone of the ocular muscles.

The 'Elixoid' product is a convenient and palatable means of administering the salts, and causes no gastric disturbance. *(See also page* xxx*)*

Preparation

'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains calcium formate, gr. 12 [0·778 gm.]; sodium formate, gr. 6 [0·389 gm.]; and magnesium formate, gr. 6 [0·389 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two fluid drachms, thrice daily, in water, after food.

Galbanum

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

Galbanum *(continued)*

Preparation

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

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

Galls *(see Tannic Acid)*

Gauze *(see Price List at end)*

Gelsemium

Gelsemium is used in neuralgia of the fifth nerve, and in spasmodic retention of urine. Gelsemine hydrochloride is used, especially in combination with butyl-chloral hydrate, in the treatment of neuralgia of the cranial nerves. *(See also pages* xxviii, xxxiv, xxxvii*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

Gentian

A bitter tonic and stomachic, commonly prescribed with sodium bicarbonate and rhubarb. *(See also pages* xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvii*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gentian (*continued*)

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

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

Ginger

An aromatic stimulant and carminative. (*See also page* xxxvii)

Preparations

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

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

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

Glycerin

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

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN AND BLACK CURRANT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. 3/4 [0·044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{80}$ [0·00243 gm.]

Glycerin (*continued*)

GLYCERIN 'ENULE' RECTAL SUPPOSITORY [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains 95 % of pure anhydrous glycerin. Issued in two sizes—for adults and for children.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* 56)

Glycerophosphates

Glycerophosphoric acid is a constituent of lecithin, the principal phosphoric element of food. Its salts are readily assimilable and are prescribed in phosphaturia, neurasthenia, diabetes, tuberculosis, general paralysis, melancholia and locomotor ataxia. Combined with digestives and tonics, as in 'Tabloid' Glycerophosphates Compound, they have been reported to produce marked improvement. (*See also pages* xxvii, xxix, xxxi)

Preparations

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

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

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (=Syrup of Glycerophosphates, dr. ½ [1·776 c.c.]; and 2 c.c.) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

These products contain calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium and iron glycerophosphates, pepsin, diastase and kola, with strychnine glycerophosphate, gr. 1/800 and 0·00009 gramme, respectively, and are equivalent to half a fluid drachm and 2 c.c. of syrup of glycerophosphates.

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, swallowed with water, with or after meals.

'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid ounce contains calcium glycerophosphate, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; sodium glycerophosphate, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; potassium glycerophosphate, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and magnesium glycerophosphate, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Gonococcus Vaccine (*see Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy, page* 167)

Gregory Powder (*see Rhubarb*)

Grey Powder (*see Mercury with Chalk*)

Guaiacol

Salts of guaiacol are preferred to creosote because they do not produce irritation or gastric discomfort. Guaiacol carbonate has been employed with success in chronic rheumatism and rheumatoid arthritis. Both the carbonate and camphorate are prescribed in pneumonia and phthisis, to act as antipyretics and respiratory antiseptics, as well as to improve the general condition. In typhoid fever, administration of guaiacol is by many considered the medicinal treatment of most value. (*See also page* xxviii)

Guaiacol *(continued)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUAIACOL CARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·3 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

Guaiacum

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

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hæmoglobin

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is said to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron. *(See also page* xxviii*)*

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN

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

These products contain Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand, a scale preparation readily soluble in water, made from fresh blood, and free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents. The hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

'Hazeline' BRAND HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA

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

Preparations

'HAZELINE' BRAND HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

'HAZELINE' CREAM [℞ B. W. & Co.]

An astringent, emollient and sedative ointment, combining the penetrating and softening qualities of 'Dartring' Lanoline with the therapeutic properties of 'Hazeline.' It allays irritation, relieves chafing and removes roughness of the skin, and is a valuable application in eczema, acne rosacea, and other skin affections. It is employed largely in the treatment of hæmorrhoids; for this purpose a special vulcanite nozzle is obtainable, which can be screwed on to the collapsible tube in which this product is supplied. *(See also note on 'Dartring' Lanoline, page 93)*

DIRECTION.—To be applied alone, or upon lint.

"'HAZELINE' SNOW" [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

DIRECTION.—To be applied alone, or upon lint.

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

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

This suppository is used in the treatment of hæmorrhoids.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

'Hemisine'

The active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland has been prepared of varying degrees of purity, and issued under various names. The first to isolate it were Abel and Crawford, of the Johns Hopkins University, who designated it Epinephrine. 'HEMISINE' is a brand name which denotes preparations of the active principle issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Hemisine' (*continued*)

'Hemisine' preparations are issued in both liquid and solid states, and are physiologically standardised, uniformly to represent the supreme activity of the medulla of the supra-renal gland. They are stable in all climates, and their therapeutic effect is precise and certain.

'Hemisine,' 1 in 1000 solution, is issued in amber-coloured stoppered bottles of 5 c.c. and 10 c.c., and, as a 'Vaporole' product, in hermetically-sealed ampoules of 0·5 c.c. This solution, the result of continued experiment and research, is unique in stability, in activity and in freedom from irritant properties, and supersedes those ready-made solutions of the supra-renal principle which hitherto have proved unsatisfactory.

'Hemisine,' 1 in 1000 solution, may be employed to obtain small quantities of sterile solution, though where such are required, the 'Vaporole' product, being *sterile*, is preferred. When employed undiluted, 'Hemisine' solution may be sterilised by boiling immediately before use. When dilution is required, the diluting fluid should be normal saline solution. A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0·23 gramme, is issued together with 'Hemisine,' 1 in 1000 solution, and affords a ready and convenient means of preparing normal saline. To obtain a sterile solution, the diluting fluid should be raised to the boiling point, the 'Hemisine' then added, and the boiling continued for two or three minutes.

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

When given in repeated doses, to produce a tonic effect on the circulation, 'Hemisine' is best administered by the mouth or the rectum. The usual dose by the mouth is 0·25 c.c. – 1·25 c.c. (5 – 20 min.) of the 1 in 1000 solution. Hypodermic injection should be reserved for the production of local anæmia by very dilute (*e.g.* 1 in 100,000) solutions. Stronger solutions, up to 1 in 1000, may be applied to a mucous membrane or a cut surface, to avert or to arrest bleeding.

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

'Hemisine' (*continued*)

and asthma. In severe post-partum hæmorrhage, 'Hemisine' is injected intramuscularly, in combination with an intra-uterine douche containing 'Hemisine.' Intra-uterine and vaginal douches or tampon applications with solutions of 1 in 10,000 are indicated in bleeding after curetting, and in cancer of the cervix uteri.

Only very dilute solutions should be injected hypodermically. If a small superficial vein be wounded, during subcutaneous administration, the introduction into the circulation of even a minim or less of a strong solution (1 in 1000) may produce the incomparably more rapid and powerful effect of intravenous injection. Moreover, the local anæmia resulting from hypodermic injection of 1 in 1000 solution is so intense that the tissues may be seriously injured.

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

In dental practice, application to the gums of a solution of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 5000 constricts the vessels and blanches the part. This strength may also be employed as a mouth-wash when the gum is inflamed or ulcerated, and in cases of bleeding after extraction. 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' and Cocaine is used to produce pressure anæsthesia.

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

'Hemisine' has been employed in glaucoma and trachoma. Strengths of 1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1000 are used in keratitis, episcleritis, and in eye operations. One 'Vaporole' 'Hemisine,' 0·5 c.c., diluted with 4·5 c.c. of sterile distilled water, yields an aseptic solution of 'Hemisine' 1 in 10,000, in quantity suitable for eye-work. This solution is notable for its freedom from irritant properties. Application to the eye is also obtained by the use of the 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product.

Solutions of 1 in 3000 to 1 in 1000 are injected into the urethra in stricture and enlarged prostate, to relieve congestion, and into the bladder in hæmorrhage from that organ. The serous effusions of pleurisy and hydrocele have been treated by injections, into the cavity, of 'Hemisine' 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000. In inflammation of the rectal mucous membrane, new growths, fistula, fissure, ulcer and hæmorrhoids, 'Enule' 'Hemisine' is employed. In cardiac syncope as in chloroform anæsthesia, intravenous injection of a solution of 'Hemisine' with atropine (prepared with one 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate) is recommended.

'Hemisine' (*continued*)

The injudicious administration of large doses of preparations of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland has in some instances been followed by remote toxic effects, the most easily recognised being glycosuria, associated with polyuria. This is a signal for reducing the dose. Continued excesssive administration leads to degenerative changes in the liver and kidneys, a result which has also been observed after a single excessive intravenous injection. Extensive atheromatous changes in the aorta, and degeneration of the heart muscle, have been produced experimentally on animals by intravenous injections.

It is therefore very desirable that the urine be examined daily when 'Hemisine' is being administered, and that intravenous and intramuscular injection be restricted to emergencies such as heart-failure and post-partum hæmorrhage, and to the safe doses mentioned above.

For full details, see special booklet on 'Hemisine'

Preparations

'HEMISINE' (1 in 1000), in bottles of 5 c.c. and 10 c.c. [M&B B. W. & Co.]

A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0·23 gramme, is included with the above products, for use as a diluting agent.

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000. For internal administration, 0·25 c.c. to 1·25 c.c. (min. 5 to min. 20) of the 1 in 1000 solution may be given twice or thrice daily.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'Hemisine' (*continued*)

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

℞	'Hemisine,'	0·001 gramme
	Sodii Chloridi,	0·8 gramme
	Eucainæ Lactatis,	0·2 gramme

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

(One-tenth the strength of No. 1)

DIRECTION.—One of No. 1 dissolved in 100 c.c. (approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces), or one of No. 2 dissolved in 10 c.c. (approximately 170 minims), of distilled water, gives a solution containing 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000, and eucaine lactate 2 in 1000, suitable for use as a local hæmostatic and anæsthetic.

'SOLOID' HEMISINE ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	'Hemisine,'	gr. 1/200 [0·00032 gm.]
	Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]

DIRECTION.—The dry product is employed in dental practice to produce pressure anæsthesia. Solutions may also be made.

'SOLOID' 'HEMISINE' ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS
For injection. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	'Hemisine,'	0·0002 gramme
	Atropinæ Sulphatis,	0·001 gramme

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

This product is for use in cases of emergency only.

'ENULE' 'HEMISINE,' 0·001 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated as may be necessary.

'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE' (1 in 1000) [℞ B. W. & Co.]
In ampoules of 0·5 c.c.

DIRECTION.—The strengths used vary from 1 in 100,000 to 1 in 1000.

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.)

Heroin

Heroin (diacetyl-morphine) is stated to possess the therapeutic properties of morphine, to be active in smaller doses, and not to cause constipation. It is employed chiefly to relieve bronchial irritation and cough; in respiratory diseases such as bronchitis, bronchial asthma, phthisis and pneumonia, its administration has proved satisfactory. As an anodyne, it is used in gynæcological practice.

Heroin (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0·0026 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·0065 gm.]; and 0·0025 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ or 0·0025 gramme strength, or one of the gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ strength, swallowed with water, and repeated as may be necessary. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·011 gm.) It is recommended that the initial doses should be small.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ [0·0026 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0·0054 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ (0·0026 gm.) to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·011 gm.)

Homatropine

Homatropine dilates the pupil more rapidly than atropine, and its action is less prolonged. The effect of the methylbromide has been stated to pass off more quickly than that of other salts. *(See also page* xxviii*)*

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One or more. The dose is from gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.

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

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

Dilates the pupil, and relieves pain.

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

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

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

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0·545 [0·0353 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

Homatropine (*continued*)

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 0·545 [0·0353 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0706 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine hydrobromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

'SOLOID' HOMATROPINÆ METHYLBROMIDI, gr. 0·545 [0·0353 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1·09 [0·0706 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one drachm of distilled water, yields a solution containing homatropine methylbromide one per cent. and cocaine hydrochloride two per cent.

Hydrargyri Subchloridum *(see Calomel)*

Hydrargyrum *(see Mercury)*

Hydrastine Hydrochloride

This astringent, useful in uterine hæmorrhages, is commonly employed in combination with ergotin, cannabine tannate and cotarnine hydrochloride. *(See also page* xxix*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (Scopolamine Hydrobromide)

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

Hyoscine Hydrobromide (*continued*)

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, repeated in twenty minutes, if necessary.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate

Has all the ordinary actions of atropine in increased degree, being nearly twice as powerful in producing mydriasis and checking secretions. It is also hypnotic and anti-spasmodic, useful in paralysis agitans, epilepsy, whooping cough and chorea. (*See also page* xxix)

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ [0·00081 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The official dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. Doses gradually increased to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ are used, but the greater doses should be given with extreme caution, and never until the lesser ones, given previously, have proved insufficient. These hypodermic 'Tabloid' products may be given by the mouth when required for long-continued regular administration, as in paralysis agitans.

Hyoscyamus

Used as a nerve sedative where opium is inadmissible, as an adjunct to purgative drugs, and in irritation of the urinary passages. (*See also pages* xxxiii, xxxv, xxxvii)

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. HYOSCYAMI, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

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

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

Hyoscyamus *(continued)*

'TABLOID' VEGETABLE LAXATIVE *(see page 173)*

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. *(see Podophyllin)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI ET COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI *(see Blue Pill)*

Hypodermic Medication

By the hypodermic method the physiological action of drugs is quickly obtained. When injected in solution, the active principles are rapidly absorbed, and the action is in many cases more reliable than when the drugs are introduced into the stomach. For these reasons hypodermic injection is adopted in emergencies, where it is of the highest importance that the drugs should be pure and reliable, of high accuracy of dosage, and ready for immediate use. The 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products possess all these qualities, and have none of the disadvantages of ready-made solutions, which may undergo rapid changes, and become septic and irritating.

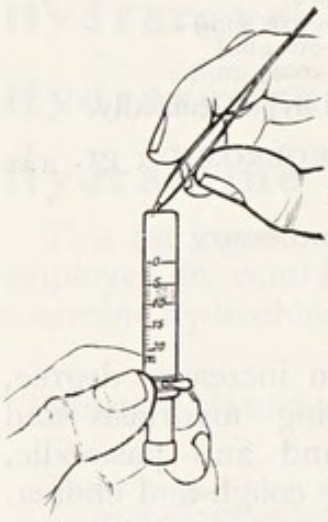


FIG. 1

'Tabloid' Hypodermic preparations remain unaltered for many years in any climate; and from them the desired dose may be prepared, at the moment required, in the following way: Draw about ten minims of sterile water into the syringe, remove the nozzle, and drop a Hypodermic 'Tabloid' product into the barrel (*fig.* 1). Replace the nozzle. Still holding the syringe nozzle upward, press home the piston sufficiently to expel all air, then, putting a finger (sterilised, or covered by a piece of sterile rubber or aseptic lint) on the nozzle, draw down the piston so as to create a partial vacuum within the barrel (*fig.* 2). Shake gently. Solution takes place almost immediately without the loss of a trace of the drug. The needle is then fitted into position on the nozzle, and the injection may be made (*fig.* 3). In cases where it is not convenient or possible to administer a hypodermic injection, any of the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products may be taken internally, and there is evidence that the prompt action of these preparations can be produced by placing them under the tongue, when they are rapidly absorbed.

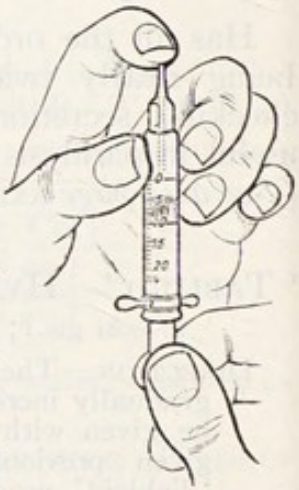


FIG. 2

FIG. 3

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products

[B. W. & Co.]

(In tubes of 20, except those marked by an asterisk, which are in tubes of 12)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

,, Aconitine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{640}$

,, *Anæsthetic Compounds *(see Anæsthesia, Local)*

,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ and 0·005 gramme

,, Apomorphine Hydrochloride and Strychnine Hydrochloride :—

* { Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$

,, Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ and 0·001 gramme

,, { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, { Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$
Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$

,, Caffeine Sodio-Salicylate, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ and *0·03 gramme

,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, 0·01 gramme, *0·015 gramme and *0·02 gramme

,, Codeine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

,, Cotarnine Hydrochloride, *gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

,, Curare, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$

,, Digitalin (amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Digitalin (crystalline), 0·0005 gramme

,, Digitalin and Strychnine Sulphate :—

{ Digitalin (amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and 0·0005 gramme

,, Ergotinine Citrate and Morphine Sulphate :—

* { Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$

,, Ergotinine Citrate and Strychnine Sulphate :—

* { Ergotinine Citrate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$

,, Ergotoxine, *gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, * { Ergotoxine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$

,, * { Ergotoxine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$

,, Eserine Salicylate (Physostigmine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

,, Eucaine Hydrochloride, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ and *gr. 1

,, Eucaine Lactate, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ and *gr. 1

,, Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{12}$

,, Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$

,, Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and *gr. $\frac{1}{75}$

,, Hyoscine Compound, A :—

* { Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

,, Hyoscine Compound, B:—
* { Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
  Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$
,, Hyoscyamine Sulphate, *gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ and *gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,, Mercury Perchloride (Hydrargyri Perchloridum), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ and 0·001 gramme
,, Mercury Succinimide, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
,, Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, 0·01 gramme, 0·015 gramme and 0·02 gramme
,, Morphine Hydrochloride and Atropine Sulphate:—
* { Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{70}$
,, Morphine Meconate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
,, Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, *gr. 1, 0·01 gramme, 0·015 gramme, 0·02 gramme, *0·03 gramme and *0·05 gramme
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{180}$
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
,,* { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
  Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, { Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
  Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
,, Morphine Tartrate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
,, Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{250}$
,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
,, Picrotoxin, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$
,, Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 0·01 gramme
,, Potassium Permanganate, *gr. 2
,, Quinine Bihydrochloride, *gr. 1, *gr. 3 and *gr. 5
,, Quinine Bisulphate, *gr. 5
,, Quinine Hydrobromide, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, *0·03 gramme, and *0·05 gramme
,, Sparteine Sulphate, *gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
,, Strophanthin, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$
,, Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$

'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic Products *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

,, Strychnine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, 0·0005 gramme and 0·001 gramme

,, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$

,, Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ and gr. $\frac{1}{250}$

The following fluid preparations, sterilised, for hypodermic use, are issued in hermetically-sealed phials :—

'Ernutin' (Hypodermic) *(see page 59)*

'Vaporole' 'Hemisine' (1 in 1000) *(see 'Hemisine')*

'Vaporole' Iron and Arsenic Solution *(see Sodium Arsenate)*

Hypodermic Syringes and Cases 'Tabloid' Brand *(see Price List at end)*

Hypophosphites

The hypophosphites, tonic and alterative, are indicated in phthisis, in the debility and anæmia of young children, and in exhaustion following over-work, child-bearing, lactation or wasting diseases. For patients suffering from various functional nerve disorders, who are ordered prolonged periods of travel, the hypophosphites, regularly taken, form one of the most important methods of treatment. In such cases, 'Tabloid' Hypophosphites Compound provides the best means of prescribing this medicine. *(See also pages* xxvii, xxix, xxxi*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ [0·097 gm.] (= Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$) [$\frac{314}{387}$ B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Each contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{128}$ of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half-a-drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

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

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] (= Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., dr. 1) [$\frac{314}{387}$ B. W. & Co.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

Each contains three grains of the combined hypophosphites of calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine, with gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to one drachm of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

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

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., 0·1 gramme

(Sugar-coated) [$\frac{314}{387}$ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron and quinine hypophosphites, with 0·0005 gm. of strychnine hypophosphite : equivalent to half-a-teaspoonful of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

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

Hypophosphites (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMP., 0·2 gramme
(*Sugar-coated*) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains 0·001 gm. of strychnine hypophosphite: equivalent to one teaspoonful of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

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

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr. 1 [3·55 c.c.]
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Syr. Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton), min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish), min. 30 [1·776 c.c.]
(*Sugar-coated*)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. Each contains strychnine gr. $\frac{1}{85}$.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*see page* 99)

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (*see page* 91)

Ichthyol

Local anodyne and bactericide. Used internally in skin diseases, in erysipelas, in phthisis, and in carcinoma and sarcoma.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ICHTHYOL, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.]; and 0·1 gramme
[℞ B. W. & Co.]
(*Coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar*)

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, thrice daily, after food.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE ICHTHYOL SOAP (*see page* 94)

Insufflations

By insufflation, drugs may be applied to parts not otherwise readily accessible.

Preparation

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.)

This snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common "cold," if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis, and in hay asthma. It contains menthol, ammonium chloride, bismuth oxychloride, 'Hemisine,' eucaine lactate ($\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), camphor and lycopodium. It is issued in miniature snuff-boxes, which may be carried in the pocket.

Iodic-Hydrarg. (*see Mercuric Potassium Iodide*)

Iodoform Wool and Gauze

(*see Price List at end*)

Ipecacuanha

Ipecacuanha is a diaphoretic and expectorant, and a gastric and hepatic stimulant. It is used in dysentery. Ipecacuanha, from which the nauseating principles have been removed, is stated to retain its anti-dysenteric properties. (*See also pages* XXIX, XXXV)

Ipecacuanha (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' VINI IPECACUANHÆ, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six. In bronchitis and asthma, one may be taken every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One every fifteen minutes until nausea arises, and then less frequently.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an expectorant, one, of either strength, thrice daily. As an emetic, one to three of the gr. 5 strength, or four to eight of the 0·25 gramme strength, taken in warm water, or one repeated every hour until nausea arises, and then every two hours.

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETINÂ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents five grains of ipecacuanha deprived of its emetic principles.

DIRECTION.—One, powdered, may be given in a little water every hour; or a larger dose (say three to six) less frequently.

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. (Dover Powder), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(The five-grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, or one to four of the 0·25 gramme strength, for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI C̄ CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken, three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be regularly taken for many months, as in syphilis.

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

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

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

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

℞ Acidi Benzoici,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
Codeinæ,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,	gr. 1/10	[0·0065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/40	[0·0016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/16	[0·0037 c.c.]
Gummi Rubri,	*q.s.*	

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

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C̄ SCILLÂ (B. P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

Ipecacuanha (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MORPHINE AND IPECACUANHA [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Iridin

Alterative, cathartic and diuretic. It is usually combined with other cathartics and cholagogues. *(See also page* xxix*)*

Preparations

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

℞	Iridini,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]

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

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

Iron

Hæmatinic, tonic, astringent, styptic. The action varies according to the preparation employed.

The most generally effective means of administering iron is 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill, in the production of which an important feature is introduced. B. W. & Co. are enabled to associate intimately the ingredients of this preparation without interaction occurring, so that ferrous sulphate and the alkaline carbonate remain as such in the 'Tabloid' product, but immediately it is placed in water ferrous carbonate is formed. By this method of manufacture, nascent ferrous carbonate is formed *in the stomach*. This alone is sufficient to account for the great superiority of the 'Tabloid' product over the ordinary oxidised preparations.

Another valuable preparation of iron is the old-fashioned "Chemical Food," now produced as a 'Tabloid' preparation, in two strengths.

The tendency to constipation, often present in anæmia, and which in some cases is increased by the administration of iron, may be met by the use of 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill and Aloin, or by 'Tabloid' Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada. *(See also page* xxix*)*

Iron (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET FERRI (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(Sugar-coated) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, after food or at bedtime, repeated as may be necessary.

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

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

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

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

℞ Ferri Hypophosphitis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/50 [0·0013 gm.]
Saccharini, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

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

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

'TABLOID' FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated); and 0·2 gramme *(Sugar-coated)*
[B. W. & Co.]

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

Sugar-coated 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate keeps well in tropical climates, where the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

Iron (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Ferri et Strychninæ Phosphatum

[℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. 1/32 [0·002 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferri Perchloridi, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.]

[℞ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Ferri Perchloridi et Acidi Arseniosi

[℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]

Direction.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, or one swallowed whole with a large draught of water, with or after food.

Each of these two products represents the amount of ferric chloride in min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] of the official Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi, and contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

'Tabloid' Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton Syrup)

(Sugar-coated) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Easton Syrup is issued in two Imperial strengths, representing respectively half a fluid drachm and one fluid drachm of the Syrup of Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine of the British Pharmacopœia.

Direction.—One of the one-drachm strength, or one to two of the half-drachm strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton Syrup)

(Sugar-coated) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Easton Syrup is also issued in two metric strengths representing respectively 2 c.c. and 4 c.c. of the official syrup.

Direction.—One to two of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' products of Easton Syrup avoid the nauseous taste of the official preparation, and while the latter quickly becomes unsightly, darkening in colour through oxidation, and losing strength by precipitation, the 'Tabloid' preparation remains unimpaired even in hot climates.

'Tabloid' Ferri Redacti, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Reduced iron is practically without the astringent action of most preparations of iron. It is easily taken, well borne by the stomach, and readily assimilated. It is valuable in cases of chlorosis and anæmia associated with indigestion and constipation.

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

Iron (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Zinci Valerianatis et Ferri et Acidi Arseniosi [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferri Redacti Compositi [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞			
	Ferri Redacti,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0·015 c.c.]

Direction.—One to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Ferri Redacti et Rhei Compositi [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞			
	Ferri Redacti,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Pil. Rhei Comp.,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Olei Carui,	min. 1/4	[0·015 c.c.]

Direction.—One to two, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Reduced Iron Compound and 'Tabloid' Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound represent excellent combinations for the long-continued administration of iron, as in anæmia associated with constipation. The dose of reduced iron, nux vomica, hyoscyamus and caraway oil, is the same in each. To the second formula is added one grain of Pil. Rhei Comp. The patient should take the desired dose of the product containing the rhubarb until the action of the bowels becomes a little troublesome, when one of the formula without the rhubarb will take the place of one with it. The patient soon learns to regulate exactly the number of each formula to take daily according to the need for aperient help, whilst, whichever is taken, the dose of the essential drug for the relief of the anæmia remains the same. The patient should be told that the anæmia will probably not be benefited unless or until there is a regular, full, free, daily action of the bowels.

'Tabloid' Ferri Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

'Tabloid' Trium Valerianatum [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞			
	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Quininæ Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; gr. 8 [0·518 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme (=20 % Ferri Carbonatis)

(Sugar-coated) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

Iron (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Aloini [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Aloini, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Aloini [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Aloini, 0·005 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

The aloin corrects any tendency to constipation, and promotes the absorption of the iron.

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Arsen. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Arsen. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, 0·001 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Arsen. et Strych. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Arsen. et Strych. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Acidi Arseniosi, 0·0005 gramme
Strychninæ 0·0005 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Cascaræ Sagradæ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

Iron (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) et Cascaræ Sagradæ [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·25 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, 0·025 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) Comp. [B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'Tabloid' Ferrugin. (Blaud) Comp. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pil. Ferrugin. (Blaud), 0·5 gramme
(= 20% Ferri Carbonatis)
Pulv. Capsici, 0·015 gramme
Aloini et Strychninæ et
Acidi Arseniosi, āā 0·002 gramme
(Sugar-coated)

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

'Tabloid' Glycerophosphatum Comp. (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates, dr. ½ [1·776 c.c.]; and 2 c.c.) [B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

These products contain calcium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, and iron glycerophosphates, pepsin, diastase and kola, with strychnine glycerophosphate, gr. 1/800 and 0·00009 gramme, respectively, and are equivalent to half a fluid drachm (1·776 c.c.) and 2 c.c. of syrup of glycerophosphates.

Direction.—One to four, of either strength, swallowed with water, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Hypophosphitum Comp., gr. 1½ [0·097 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] (= Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., dr. ½ and dr. 1) *(Plain or sugar-coated)* [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. 1½, or gr. 3, of combined calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron, and quinine hypophosphites, with gr. $\frac{1}{128}$, or gr. $\frac{1}{64}$, of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

Direction.—One or two of the lesser strength, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'Tabloid' Hypophosphitum Comp., 0·1 gramme; and 0·2 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

Each contains calcium, potassium, sodium, manganese, iron, and quinine hypophosphites, with 0·0005 gm. or 0·001 gm. of strychnine hypophosphite, and is equivalent to half or one teaspoonful of standard compound syrup of hypophosphites.

Direction.—One to two of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with a wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Iron (*continued*)

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM QUININÂ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
(Sugar-coated) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

This preparation contains 15 per cent. of quinine, corresponding to about gr. ½ [0·029 gm. actually] in each three-grain product, and gr. ¾ [0·049 gm.] in each five-grain product.

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM STRYCHNINÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] *(Sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains strychnine, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

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

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Aloini,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Pulv. Saponis, āā gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

'TABLOID' PHOSPHATUM COMP. (= Chemical Food, dr. ½ [1·776 c.c.]; and dr. 1 [3·55 c.c.]) [℞ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

'Tabloid' Chemical Food contains definite proportions of the combined phosphates of calcium, potassium, sodium and iron, equivalent to half a fluid drachm, or one fluid drachm, of standard compound syrup of phosphates. These preparations form a convenient means for the administration of Parrish syrup to children, and are very useful as a general tonic.

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

'TABLOID' SYRUPORUM TRIUM, dr. 1 [3·55 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Syr. Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton), min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Hypophosphitum Comp., min. 15 [0·888 c.c.]
Syr. Phosphatum Comp. (Parrish), min. 30 [1·776 c.c.]
(Sugar-coated)

Each contains strychnine, gr. 1/85 (0·00076 gm.)

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

Iron (*continued*)

'TABLOID' TONIC COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Pyrophosphatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

'SOLOID' FERRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

This product contains a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in sufficient water to produce 40 minims (2·368 c.c.), forms a solution equivalent to the official Liq. Ferri Perchloridi.

'VAPOROLE' FERRI ET ARSEN. SOL. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis, 0·05 gramme
Sodii Arsenatis, 0·002 gramme
Aquam, ad 1 c.c.

In hermetically-sealed phials, containing one c.c. of sterile solution suitable for hypodermic injection. Employed in malaria, in trypanosomiasis, in severe forms of anæmia and other diseases of the blood, and in various conditions of malnutrition.

DIRECTION.—The contents of one to three phials to be injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Other Preparations which contain Iron:—

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

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily.

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to one tablespoonful, twice or thrice daily,

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. ¼; and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is stated to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

In this combination, the hæmoglobin is presented in a condition which ensures its rapid assimilation without disturbance of digestion.

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4.

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

Other Preparations which contain Iron (*continued*)

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Easton)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; quinine phosphate, gr. $\frac{3}{8}$; and strychnine phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

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

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; and potassium phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

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

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

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

LIQUOR FERRI DIALYSATUS (Wyeth)

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

Jalap

A hydragogue cathartic, especially used in dropsy. (*See also pages* xxxiii, xxxvii)

Preparations

'TABLOID' JALAPÆ, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{\text{B. W. \& Co.}}{\text{dol}}$]

DIRECTION.—One frequently, or a larger number as a purgative. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI ET JALAPÆ [$\frac{\text{B. W. \& Co.}}{\text{dol}}$]

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Jalapæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

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

'TABLOID' CATHARTIC. COMP. (*see Cathartic Compound*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. (*Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser. See Quinine*)

'TABLOID' VEGETABLE LAXATIVE (*see page* 173)

Juniper Oil

Carminative, expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic. It is employed in bronchitis with viscid secretion, and as a respiratory disinfectant, but is chiefly prescribed in diseases of the genito-urinary tract. It may be given to assist the removal of dropsical effusions, and to correct the action of drastic purgatives.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI JUNIPERI CAPSULÆ, min. 3 [0·178 c.c.]
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

'Kepler' Malt Extract *(see Malt Extract, 'Kepler')*

'Kepler' Solution and its Combinations

'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT presents the finest cod liver oil so incorporated in 'Kepler' Malt Extract that easy assimilation is ensured. It is so palatable that even fastidious patients and children take it readily. The dose should be small at first, and only gradually increased. The value of 'Kepler' Solution is quickly shown by the patient's increase in strength and weight.

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls twice or thrice daily, after food, taken alone, or spread on bread, or mixed with a little milk or water.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. ½; and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

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

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains calcium hypophosphite, gr. 4; potassium hypophosphite, gr. 2; and sodium hypophosphite, gr. 2.

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

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

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

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

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

'Kharsin'

'KHARSIN' (Sodium 3-methyl-4-aminophenylarsonate) is an organic preparation of relatively slight toxic action, containing 23·7 per cent. of arsenium (As). It is soluble in two-and-a-half times its weight of water. Used in syphilis, malaria, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases.

Preparations

'KHARSIN' (Powder), in 5 gramme and 30 gramme containers [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to ten grains (or 0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.), administered as described under 'Tabloid' 'Kharsin.'

'TABLOID' 'KHARSIN,' gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to ten, dissolved in sterile water, for subcutaneous or, preferably, intramuscular injection, every alternate day until a total of 100 grains has been given.

Kino

Astringent. Used in diarrhœa.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., P.B., gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

Kissingen Mineral Water Salt

This salt, now prepared as an effervescent 'Tabloid' product, is gently aperient, and is used in chronic internal congestions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' KISSINGEN SALT (Effervescent, Artificial) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of hot water, represents an equal quantity of Kissingen water in all its essential constituents.

Kola Nut

The therapeutic value of the kola nut is chiefly due to caffeine, of which it contains from 2 to 2½ per cent. 'Tabloid' Kola Compound *(formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March')*, extensively used by travellers, explorers and military men when taking long journeys under trying conditions, contains the combined active principles of kola nut and coca leaves. It allays thirst and hunger, and sustains strength under mental or physical strain, without subsequent depression.

Preparations

'TABLOID' KOLÆ COMP. *(formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March')* [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

Krameria (Rhatany)

Used in relaxed and irritable conditions of the pharnyx. *(See also page* xxxvii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

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

"L.G.B."—'Soloid' *(see Mercury Perchloride)*

Lactose *(see Milk Sugar)*

'Lanesine' *('Dartring' Brand)*

For counteracting insect stings. A small quantity should be thoroughly rubbed into the wound and the surrounding skin.

Lanoline *('Dartring' Brand)*

'DARTRING' LANOLINE is a preparation of the purified fat of lambs' wool, and is of similar composition to the fat of the human skin and of the hair glands. It is suitable for application in all the exanthemata, and is by far the best basis for ointments, being readily absorbed, free from irritating qualities, and allowing the incorporation of water and aqueous solutions of salts. The Brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.

Preparations

'HAZELINE' CREAM

An astringent, emollient and sedative ointment, combining the soothing, penetrating qualities of 'Dartring' Lanoline with the valuable therapeutic properties of 'Hazeline.' *(See note on 'Hazeline' Preparations, page* 68*)*

'DARTRING' TOILET LANOLINE

'Dartring' Toilet Lanoline is an excellent application in cases of roughness, redness or abrasion of the skin or mucous membranes, and for cuts and burns.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE COLD CREAM

'DARTRING' LANOLINE OINTMENT BASE (Hydrous or Anhydrous)

'DARTRING' LANOLINE POMADE

'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET POWDER

'DARTRING' LANOLINE TOILET SOAP

A pure soap, carefully super-fatted with 'Dartring' Lanoline. It is the best for habitual use by children, and patients with sensitive skins.

Lanoline ***('Dartring' Brand)*** *(continued)*

'DARTRING' LANOLINE ICHTHYOL SOAP

Useful in acne, eczema, lupus and cheloid; and to surgeons and physicians for keeping the hands soft and smooth.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE PINE TAR SOAP

'DARTRING' LANOLINE SHAVING SOAP

Laxative Fruit

The unpleasant odour and taste of many purgatives render their administration a matter of considerable difficulty, more especially with children. 'Tabloid' Pastille Laxative Fruit is palatable and pleasantly flavoured, and in the mouth is as acceptable as a sweetmeat. It acts with certainty, and causes neither griping nor other discomfort.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured.

Laxative Vegetable *(see Vegetable Laxative)*

Lead Acetate

Astringent, sedative; used internally in hæmoptysis, diarrhœa and dysentery; externally as a lotion in gonorrhœa, and generally as a sedative application.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 20 [1·184 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, as required.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

Lead Subacetate

Used as an astringent and sedative external application. With 'Soloid' Lead Subacetate, solutions of the basic lead acetate (not the normal lead acetate) can be prepared. Dilute solutions are employed in ophthalmia, and in granular conjunctivitis. They should not be used in ulceration or sloughing of the cornea.

Lead Subacetate (*continued*)

Preparation

'SOLOID' PLUMBI SUBACETATIS, gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in five ounces of distilled water, yields a solution containing about the same quantity of lead subacetate as an equal volume of the official Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus. This is a convenient method of preparing Goulard water.

Lemon Juice

Locally, stimulates secretion of saliva and relieves thirst. When swallowed, is diuretic and antiscorbutic, being stated to be more efficacious than citric acid.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Linseed

Demulcent and sedative.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0·00054 gm.]

Lint *(see Price List at end)*

Liquorice

Used for masking the taste of nauseous drugs, and as a demulcent, especially to the bronchial mucous membrane. *(See also page* xxxiii*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.), gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]; and 2·0 gramme
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

Liquorice (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Lithium

Anti-lithic, anti-rheumatic. By adding 'Tabloid' effervescent lithium products to plain water, an effervescing lithia water of known strength is immediately prepared. *(See also page* xxx*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

'TABLOID' LITHII CARBONATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and 0·15 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, or powdered and dissolved in aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme, EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, of either strength, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, in half to one tumblerful of water. Each 'Tabloid' product consists of sixty grains of the official preparation, representing about three grains of lithium citrate.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Citratis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis, gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET UROTROPINÆ EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Citratis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Urotropinæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One or more, powdered, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and taken during effervescence.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT AND LITHIUM CITRATE (Effervescent, Artificial) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains one grain of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Livingstone Rouser *(now known as Quinine and Rhubarb Compound. See Quinine)*

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra

This is used as an external application for chancre, condylomata and other syphilitic ulcerations, also as a gargle and mouth-wash in leukoplakia and specific throat conditions.

Preparation

'Soloid' Black Mercurial Lotion [B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, in one fluid ounce of distilled water, yields a solution corresponding to Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra, P.B.

Magnesium

Magnesium salts differ considerably in their action. Magnesium carbonate is used to neutralise an excess of acid in the stomach, and as a laxative. The citrate is gently purgative, and free from the bitter taste of the other magnesium salts. The formate and the glycerophosphate are employed as tonics. The sulphite is used internally in diphtheria and other febrile diseases, and locally as a gargle. Magnesium sulphate, an efficient purge, is also commonly given in frequent small doses for biliousness. The flatulent distension occasionally following the use of the magnesium salts may be prevented by the addition of a carminative, as provided in 'Tabloid' Magnesium Sulphate Comp. (Effervescent), and 'Tabloid' Mistura Alba. Magnesium sulphate and sodium sulphate are the principal ingredients in most of the natural aperient mineral waters. *(See also page* xxx*)*

Preparations

'Tabloid' Calcii Carbonatis Comp. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Calcii Carbonatis Præcipitati, gr. 3-1/2 [0·227 gm.]
Magnesii Carbonatis Ponderosi, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Bismuthi Carbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

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

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

'Tabloid' Rhei et Sodii Bicarbonatis et Magnesii Carbonatis [B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals *(see Rhubarb)*.

'Tabloid' Magnesii Carbonatis Comp. [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Carbonatis gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Potassii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sodii Chloridi, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

Direction.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

Magnesium (*continued*)

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CITRATIS (VERÆ) EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three (according to the age and condition of the patient), in half a tumblerful of water, as a mild and agreeable effervescing laxative.

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in half a tumblerful of water, preferably an hour before breakfast. The aperient effect is increased if hot water be used, and if the draught be slowly sipped. Each represents thirty grains of magnesium sulphate.

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

℞	Magnesii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0·972 gm.]
	Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0·972 gm.]
	Magnesii Carbonatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Liq. Zingiberis,	min. 3½	[0·208 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, in half a tumblerful of hot or cold water.

'TABLOID' MISTURÆ ALBÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Magnesii Sulphatis,	gr. 15	[0·972 gm.]
	Magnesii Carb. Pond.	gr. 2·1/2	[0·162 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/32	[0·002 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to eight, powdered, and mixed with water, as required.

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

This preparation is used to secure the local action of the drug on the throat in diphtheria.

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently.

'TABLOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM COMP. (= Syrup of Glycerophosphates, dr. ½ [1·776 c.c.]; and 2 c.c.)

(Sugar-coated) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' FORMATUM COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT provides in a concentrated, palatable and digestible form those constituents essential for replacing tissue waste, and its use is indicated in many conditions in which assimilation and nutrition are impaired.

It is prepared from the finest winter-malted barley, a cereal of great nitrogenous value. It contains the true malt diastatic ferment, and is rich in maltose, phosphates and albuminoids. Its diastase is a powerful aid to the digestion of starchy foods, is less readily destroyed by heat than is animal diastase, and is active at a temperature ten degrees higher than that which destroys the power of the salivary ferment.

Consumptive patients and members of strumous or phthisical families who exhibit a tendency to lose flesh, or who lack appetite and the power to digest ordinary foods, derive the greatest

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations (*continued*)

benefit from the regular administration of moderate doses of 'Kepler' Malt Extract or 'Kepler' Solution of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract. These preparations are of value as galactogogues.

In gastric ulcer and gastric catarrh, in infantile diarrhœa and the dyspepsia and diarrhœa of phthisis, 'Kepler' Malt Extract may be given with advantage in small frequent doses, either plain, or with peptonised milk. Children who are thin, pale, and below the normal weight, rapidly improve under its continued administration. It may be spread on bread like honey, or may be used instead of sugar to sweeten puddings for dyspeptic patients.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls may be given alone, with farinaceous food (*e.g.* added to porridge), or in aerated waters as a beverage, or with milk. It should not be mixed with food in process of cooking, but added only when the food is cool enough for use.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH BEEF AND IRON

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CASCARA SAGRADA

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

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH CHEMICAL FOOD (Phosphates Compound)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. 2; calcium phosphate, gr. 3; sodium phosphate, gr. ¼; and potassium phosphate, gr. ¼.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HÆMOGLOBIN

Hæmoglobin, the natural iron constituent of the blood, is stated to be absorbed more easily than any other preparation of iron.

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

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, either alone or mixed with water or milk, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES

Each fluid ounce contains calcium hypophosphite, gr. 8; potassium hypophosphite, gr. 4; and sodium hypophosphite, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Malt Extract ('Kepler') and its Combinations *(continued)*

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON

Each fluid ounce contains soluble iron pyrophosphate, gr. 4

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON AND QUININE CITRATE

Each fluid ounce contains iron and quinine citrate, gr. 7½.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls twice or thrice daily with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON IODIDE

Each fluid ounce contains iron iodide, gr. 2.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE (Easton)

Each fluid ounce contains iron phosphate, gr. ½; quinine phosphate, gr. ⅜; and strychnine phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin, gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN

Each fluid ounce contains pure pepsin and pure pancreatin, of each gr. 4.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$.

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION OF COD LIVER OIL IN MALT EXTRACT, AND ITS COMBINATIONS *(see page 91)*

Mammary Gland

Mammary Gland preparations are used to cause contraction of the uterus, and are also employed in cases of uterine hæmorrhage and discharge. Its administration has been suggested in deficient lactation, in atrophy of the breasts, and in ovarian and tubal disease.

Preparation

'TABLOID' 'MAMOS,' gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{M}{M}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

Manganese

Recent researches show that manganese is of value in anæmia, and debilitated conditions associated therewith. The particular combination in which the manganese is employed appears, however, to exercise an important influence upon the result. Manganese dioxide is insoluble in water, and only very slightly soluble in dilute acids. Two soluble compounds of manganese and iron are now prepared, which are of great value in the treatment of anæmia in cases in which iron alone has failed. *(See also page xxx)*

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to five if necessary, swallowed whole, with a full draught of water, thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM QUININÂ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

(Sugar-coated) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

This preparation contains 15 per cent. of quinine, corresponding to about gr. ½ (0·029 gm. actually) in each three-grain product, and gr. ¾ (0·049 gm.) in each five-grain product.

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS (Solubilis) CUM STRYCHNINÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

Each contains strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]

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

'TABLOID' MANGANESII ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS (Solubilis), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the three-grain strength, or one to two of the five-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Meat *(See Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)*

Medicated Lint *(see Price List at end)*

Medicated Wool *(see Price List at end)*

Medicine Chests and Cases
(see Price List at end)

Medulla *(see Bone Medulla, page 31)*

Menthol

Internally, menthol acts as a diffusible stimulant, and relieves dyspepsia. Externally, it is a non-poisonous anæsthetic and antiseptic, and is used for local application in neuralgia. In combination with other agents, it is used as a snuff in the early stages of ordinary catarrh. 'Tabloid' Menthol Compound is administered internally in general catarrh; or it may be sucked for the relief of catarrh of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat. 'Tabloid' Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; 'Tabloid' Pastille Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; and 'Tabloid' Pastille Menthol and Eucalyptus are specially adapted for gradual solution in the mouth. Dissolved in 'Paroleine' it forms a useful solution for a nose and throat spray.

Preparations

'TABLOID' MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in the mouth, as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is two grains.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Menthol,	gr. 1/20	[0·0032 gm.]
	Ol. Eucalypti,	min. 1/2	[0·03 c.c.]

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

℞	Menthol,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Saccharini,	gr. 1/6	[0·011 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, sucked, or swallowed with a little water, for the relief of acid dyspepsia. Dissolved slowly in the mouth, this product forms a local sedative and anæsthetic application for the throat.

'TABLOID' PHENOL ET MENTHOL COMP. CAPSULÆ [℠ B.W.& Co.]

℞	Phenol,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Ol. Cajuputi,	min. 1	[0·059 c.c.]

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

INSUFFLATIO MENTHOL COMP. (Compound Menthol Snuff, B. W. & Co.)

Contains menthol, ammonium chloride, bismuth oxychloride, 'Hemisine,' eucaine lactate ($\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.), camphor and lycopodium.

The snuff is useful in the early stages of catarrh, and appears to arrest a common "cold," if used at the outset. It is also employed in chronic atrophic rhinitis, and in hay asthma.

Menthol (*continued*)

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

Mercury

The action of mercury differs widely according to the preparation employed. Its chief uses are as an alterative and anti-syphilitic, as a cholagogue and purgative, as an antiphlogistic, and as an antiseptic and bactericide. *(See also page* XXX*)*

Preparations

MERCURY IODIDE—GREEN (Hydrargyri Iodidum Viride; Proto-iodide of Mercury; Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI VIRIDIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The dose is gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1.

Potassium iodide should not be administered with mercurous iodide, because of the formation of irritant mercuric iodide which takes place when these substances are mixed in the presence of moisture.

MERCURY IODIDE—RED (Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum; Biniodide of Mercury; Mercuric Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI RUBRI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0·004 gm.]; and 0·01 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. *(See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide)*

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

Each contains arsenious iodide and mercuric iodide, of each gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0·003 gm.], and represents min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] of Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi, P.B.

DIRECTION.—One to four, dissolved in a wineglassful of water.

MERCURY IODIDE—YELLOW (Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum; Pure Mercurous Iodide)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI IODIDI FLAVI, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]; and 0·025 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

It is well known that the colour of ordinary green mercurous iodide is due to an admixture of metallic mercury (in uncertain proportion) with the true yellow mercurous iodide; and that, consequently, such a preparation is somewhat variable in its therapeutic action. 'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Iodidi Flavi is a pure mercurous iodide, and a definite chemical salt. It must not be confounded with the yellow physical modification of mercuric

Mercury (*continued*)

iodide, which is unstable and readily changes back to the red. It contains no free mercury, and experience has shown that it is sufficiently stable if ordinary care be taken for its preservation. Therapeutic trials, which have been extended over several years, have likewise demonstrated its efficiency and reliability.

DIRECTION.—One, increased if necessary, of the gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ strength, or one of the 0·025 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

MERCURY OXYCYANIDE

For External Use

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI OXYCYANIDI, 0·1 gramme; 0·25 gramme; and 0·5 gramme [$\frac{BW}{Co}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the 0·5 gramme strength, two of the 0·25 gramme strength, or five of the 0·1 gramme strength, in 500 c.c. (17½ fl. oz.) of water, make a solution of 1 in 1000.

MERCURY PERCHLORIDE (Hydrargyri Perchloridum; Mercury Bichloride; Mercuric Chloride; Corrosive Sublimate)

For Internal Use

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0·004 gm.] [$\frac{BW}{Co}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—'Tabloid' Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, is used in morning diarrhœa, and in the diarrhœa excited by food. It should be taken after each meal, with a little water. The dose of gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ (equivalent to one drachm of the Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, P.B.) is that commonly used in the continued treatment of syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 0·01 gramme [$\frac{BW}{Co}$ B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0·002 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] [$\frac{BW}{Co}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0·004 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{BW}{Co}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

(See also Mercuric Potassium Iodide)

For Hypodermic Use

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·0022 gm.]; and 0·001 gramme [$\frac{BW}{Co}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—A solution of one to two of the gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ or of the 0·001 gramme strength, or of one of the gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ strength, injected hypodermically, the needle being plunged deeply into the gluteal muscle. The hypodermic dose is gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{300}$.

Mercury (*continued*)

For External Use

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 1·75 [0·113 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in four ounces of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 8·75 [0·567 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one pint of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 0·5 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in 500 c.c. (17½ fl. oz.) of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, 1 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in 1000 c.c. of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. 17·5 [1·134 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one quart of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000.

'SOLOID' "L. G. B." [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in one pint of water, makes a solution of corrosive sublimate, the strength of which is 1 in 1000, recommended for disinfecting purposes in the L. G. B. Memorandum (1892).

'SOLOID' OPHTHAL. (J) HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·000065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, in five minims of water (yielding a solution approximating to 1 in 5000), makes an efficient antiseptic for use in conjunctivitis, ophthalmia, iritis, inflammation of the lachrymal duct, granular lids, and ulcers of the cornea.

MERCURY PILL *(see Blue Pill)*

MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE *(formerly known as* IODIC-HYDRARG.)

Forms a convenient means of using the powerful antiseptic properties of mercury biniodide in solution. Used for all the purposes for which corrosive sublimate would be employed, it is less toxic, yet possesses greater germicidal powers. Mercuric potassium iodide does not corrode plated instruments unless used in a stronger solution than 1 in 2000; it neither roughens nor irritates the skin. *(See also page* xxx*)*

'SOLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. 1·75 [0·113 gm.]; gr. 4·37 [0·283 gm.]; gr. 8·75 [0·567 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Gr. 8·75 in one pint, gr. 4·37 in half a pint, gr. 1·75 in four ounces, or 0·5 gm. in 500 c.c. (17½ fl. oz.), of water, make a solution the strength of which is 1 in 1000. A strength of 1 in 1000 of water may be used for washing wounds, and 1 in 2000 to 1 in 5000 for disinfecting and preparing instruments, for disinfecting hands, and for vaginal douches. One in 500 of rectified or methylated spirit may be used for disinfecting the skin previous to operation.

The colour of 'Soloid' Mercuric Potassium Iodide is due to a harmless ingredient added as a safeguard against errors. This preparation, when dissolved, forms what is frequently known as Mercury Biniodide Solution.

Mercury (*continued*)

'TABLOID' MERCURIC POTASSIUM IODIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

MERCURY SUBCHLORIDE *(see Calomel)*

MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE

Used for intramuscular injections in syphilis. It is freely soluble in water, does not coagulate albumin, and is less liable than other preparations of mercury to cause local irritation.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ [0·013 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected deeply into the muscles in the gluteal region.

MERCURY WITH CHALK (Grey Powder)

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from gr. 1/4 to gr. 5, the smaller dose being given at frequent intervals.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, 0·05 gramme; and 0·15 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the greater strength, or frequent doses of the lesser strength, after food or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Hydrargyri cum Cretâ, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Extracti Opii, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Quininæ Sulphatis, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, swallowed with water.

Methylene Blue

Used in cancer, Bright's disease, remittent fevers, rheumatoid arthritis, hysteria, diphtheria, cystitis and gonorrhœa.

Preparation

'TABLOID' METHYLENE BLUE, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

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

Metric System

A series of products of metric strengths is now issued under the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands; and, in view of the increasing prominence now being given to the metric system, it is believed that the medical profession will accord these products a favourable reception.

Microscopic Stains, 'Soloid' Brand

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has been a source of trouble in microscopic work. By means of 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains fresh solutions can readily be prepared as required. *(See pages 291–299)*

Milk, 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of

(see Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)

Milk Sugar (Lactose)

Milk sugar is a valuable non-fermenting nutrient. It is largely employed also as a vehicle for the administration of medicaments in minute doses. 'Tabloid' Milk Sugar is adapted for saturation with tinctures, etc.

Preparation

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

May be used for saturating with any liquid medicament, as desired.

Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

A course of mineral water treatment, either in England or abroad, has many and obvious advantages, but it is not always practicable. The 'Tabloid' Artificial Mineral Water Salts contain in small bulk the essential constituents of the natural waters whose names they bear. By their compactness and portability they render possible a continuous course of mineral water treatment under conditions otherwise impossible. One 'Tabloid' product in a stated quantity of water represents an equal volume of the Carlsbad, Vichy, or other natural water prescribed. The use of hot water probably increases the efficiency of the salt.

Mineral Water Salts, Effervescent (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Brand Mineral Water Salts
(Effervescent, Artificial)

'Tabloid' Brand—

,, Artificial Carlsbad Salt (*see page* 41)
,, Artificial Kissingen Salt (*see page* 92)
,, Artificial Seltzer Salt (*see page* 140)
,, Artificial Vichy Salt (*see page* 174)
,, Artificial Vichy and Lithium Salts (*see page* 174)

Mistura Alba

'Tabloid' Mistura Alba affords a ready and convenient means of prescribing an efficient saline aperient. (*See also Magnesium*)

Preparation

'Tabloid' Misturæ Albæ [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Magnesii Sulphatis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]
Magnesii Carb. Pond., gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, min. 1/32 [0·002 c.c.]

Direction.—One to eight, powdered, and mixed with water, as required.

Morphine

Anodyne, hypnotic, diaphoretic; employed to lessen pain and to produce sleep. The principal salts are the acetate, hydrochloride, meconate, sulphate and tartrate. Morphine diminishes secretion and peristalsis; it acts more quickly than opium, is more certain in its action as an anodyne and soporific, and is specially suitable for subcutaneous injection. Administered as an 'Enule' rectal suppository, morphine is rapidly absorbed. The suppository is believed to be the best form for the administration of morphine in delirium tremens. Morphine should not be used in inflammatory conditions of the bronchi, in congestion of the brain, in advanced kidney disease, or for young children, except with great caution. (*See also page* xxx)

Preparations

MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE

'Tabloid' Pastille Morphine and Ipecacuanha [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/36 [0·0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]

'Tabloid' Pastille Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. 1/120 [0·00054 gm.]

'Tabloid' Hypod. Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; 0·01 gramme; 0·015 gramme; and 0·02 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Morphine (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/70 [0·0009 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

'ENULE' MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; and gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'Enule' Rectal Suppositories containing morphine and belladonna are sedative and anodyne. They relieve the pain following defæcation in fissure of the anus, in irritable conditions of the rectum generally, and in cancer of the lower bowel. They are used in urethral cases before or after catheterisation, in prostatitis, in cystitis, and in conditions of the deep urethra associated with pain or discomfort.

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

MORPHINE MECONATE

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ MECONATIS, gr. ⅛ [0·008 gm.]; gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]; gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; and gr. ⅓ [0·022 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

MORPHINE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]; gr. ⅛ [0·008 gm.]; gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; 0·005 gramme; and 0·01 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water. The maximum dose is gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]

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

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

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

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

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/40 [0·0016 gm.]
Emetinæ Hydrobromidi, gr. 1/80 [0·0008 gm.]

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

Morphine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ [0·0054 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; 0·01 gramme; 0·015 gramme; 0·02 gramme; 0·03 gramme; and 0·05 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' HYPOD. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

The following table shows at a glance the dose of each drug in the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic combinations of morphine sulphate and atropine sulphate. The atropine prevents constipation and nausea, and increases the sedative action of the morphine:—

Morphine Sulphate, gr.	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
with							
Atropine Sulphate, gr.	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{1}{180}$	$\frac{1}{150}$	$\frac{1}{120}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{100}$

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

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

This product is useful in phthisis, with cough and heart-failure; in some cases of hæmorrhage; before an anæsthetic for operation; and after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distension.

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

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

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

Morphine (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

MORPHINE TARTRATE

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

Mucin

Mucin is a compound substance consisting of a protein and a carbohydrate. It is the principal constituent of mucus, and is widely distributed in the body. It is used as a topical application in such conditions of the mucous membrane as occur in atrophic rhinitis and pharyngitis, in which it may be painted freely over the affected surfaces. It is given internally in those conditions in which bismuth is usually prescribed, and probably acts as a protective coating to the irritated gastric membrane. It is used in flatulent dyspepsia with constipation, and in gastric ulcer.

Preparation

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

℞ Mucini, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—Two, swallowed with a little water, before and after each meal.

Myrrh

A stomachic, carminative, emmenagogue and expectorant, used in amenorrhœa and chronic bronchitis. It is given also with purgatives to prevent griping.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ALOES ET MYRRHÆ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] (*Plain or sugar-coated*) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' NUCIS VOMICÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP., P.B. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products 'Soloid' Brand

Preparations

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

℞	Boracis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]

Direction.—One, powdered and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a non-irritant, antiseptic alkaline spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

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

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Acidi Carbolici,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Boracis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]

Direction.—One, powdered and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

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

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 8	[0·518 gm.]
	Boracis,	gr. 8	[0·518 gm.]
	Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/3	[0·022 gm.]
	Sodii Salicylatis,	gr. 1/3	[0·022 gm.]
	Eucalyptol,	min. 1/6	[0·01 c.c.]
	Thymol,	gr. 1/6	[0·011 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/12	[0·0054 gm.]
	Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/12	[0·005 c.c.]

Direction.—One, powdered and dissolved in two to three ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

'Soloid' (Nasal) Phenol Compound [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 12	[0·778 gm.]
	Acidi Carbolici,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

Direction.—One, powdered and dissolved in about eight ounces of warm water, is used in ozæna, tonsillitis, diphtheria and specific fevers; for cleansing the nose in cases of paralysis of the muscles of deglutition; and as a mouth-wash in cleft palate.

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

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Boracis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]

Direction.—One, powdered and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

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

℞	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0.324 gm.]
	Boracis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sacchari Albi,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]

Direction.—One, powdered and dissolved in two ounces of warm water, forms a spray or douche for the nose, throat or mouth.

Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand *(continued)*

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

℞ Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 7	[0·454 gm.]
Boracis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]
Acidi Borici,	gr. 3/4	[0·049 gm.]
Sodii Benzoatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
Menthol,	gr. 1/50	[0·0013 gm.]
Thymol,	gr. 1/100	[0·00065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi,	gr. 1/6	[0·011 gm.]
Ol. Gaultheriæ,	min. 1/20	[0·003 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, powdered and dissolved in one to three ounces of tepid water, forms a solution of suitable strength for sniffing up the nostrils, or for use as a gargle or spray. The cocaine renders it specially useful in irritable conditions of the nose and throat. It has been reported that two in half-a-pint of water have been used with extremely satisfactory results as a lotion for conjunctivitis.

Nitroglycerin *(see Trinitrin)*

'Nizin'

'NIZIN,' a zinc salt of sulphanilic acid, is an antiseptic readily soluble in water, and, in the strength of the solution in which it is recommended for use, is non-irritating and non-toxic.

Solutions of strengths two to six grains to the ounce have proved very successful as injections in acute gonorrhœa; weaker solutions are employed in gonorrhœal ophthalmia, conjunctivitis and other eye affections.

Preparations

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 20 [1·296 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a urethral or vaginal injection, and as a local application, one to three of the gr. 2 or gr. 20 strength, in one ounce or ten ounces respectively of water; as an eye-lotion, gr. 2 in two ounces of water.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN,' 0·15 gramme; and 1 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a urethral or vaginal injection and as a local application, one to three of the 0·15 gm. strength in 30 c.c., or one of the 1 gm. strength in 200 c.c., of water; as an eye-lotion, one of the 0·15 gm. strength in 60 c.c. of water.

Nutritive Suppositories *(see Enemata, Nutrient; and 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)*

Nux Vomica

A cardiac and general tonic. It increases appetite and acts as a laxative. *(See also pages* xxxiii, xxxv*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. NUCIS VOMICÆ, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to fifteen minims, according to the action needed.

Nux Vomica (*continued*)

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

℞ Ext. Nucis Vomicæ,
Aloini,
Ferri Sulphatis,
Pulv. Myrrhæ,
Pulv. Saponis, āā gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, increased if necessary to three, regularly, for the relief of chronic constipation, half an hour before or after the last meal of the day.

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

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

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

In this formula, the nux vomica is used to prevent the constipation which occasionally follows the continued use of codeine in diabetes mellitus.

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

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

Oil of Juniper *(see Juniper Oil)*

Oil of Sandal Wood *(see Sandal Wood Oil)*

'Opa' LIQUID DENTIFRICE *(formerly known as 'SALODENT')* [℔ B. W. & Co.]

An aromatic antiseptic liquid, containing salol, eugenol, 'Pinol' and other active agents. An efficient and valuable dentifrice, and a pleasant and stimulating mouth-wash. 'OPA' Liquid Dentifrice destroys septic matter, and restores and preserves the natural whiteness of the teeth; it does not injure the structure of the teeth or gums, nor does it affect the delicacy of the sense of taste.

DIRECTION.—As a dentifrice, a few drops are sprinkled on the tooth brush; as a mouth-wash, a few drops are diluted with a wineglassful of tepid water.

Ophthalmic Medication

'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Ophthalmic products are convenient and reliable. All mydriatics, myotics, antiseptics and anæsthetics commonly used in ophthalmic practice may be obtained as 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' preparations. With the 'Soloid' products, suitable quantities of fresh active solutions of desired strength are readily made. The 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are convenient for direct application to the eye. The patient should be requested to look towards the nose while the minute disc is placed in the outer corner of the eye. Complete solution will take place in 30 seconds. Another method is to draw down the lower eyelid, place the product on the conjunctiva, and hold down the lid for 30 seconds, after which time solution will have taken place, and the lid may be released.

'Tabloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products

[℠ B. W. & Co.]

['TABLOID' Ophthalmic products are supplied in tubes of 25, with the exception of letters C, CC, DD, E, FF, G, L, O, W, Y and Z, which are in tubes of 12. In prescribing or ordering, it is sufficient to quote the letter: for instance—" 'Tabloid' Ophthal. 'A' (B. W. & Co.)"]

T Alum, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
EE Argyrol, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0·0027 gm.]
X Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]
A Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
B Atropine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
AA Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]
C Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]
BB Dionin, 0·0005 gramme
FF Dionin, 0·005 gramme
Y Euphthalmine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.]
Z Fluoresceïn, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
CC 'Hemisine,' 0·0006 gramme (approx. gr. 1/100)
H Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.]
E Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ [0·0016 gm.]
O Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ [0·00027 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ [0·0027 gm.]
W Homatropine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]
U Hyoscine Hydrobromide, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]
GG Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0·000032 gm.]
F Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.]
G Physostigmine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.]
Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]
K Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.]
M Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]
L Tropacocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]
R Zinc Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
DD Zinc Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.]
Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]

'Soloid' Brand Ophthalmic Products

[℠ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' products enable fresh, active solutions to be prepared quickly and easily. Ready-made solutions are apt to decompose and may become inactive or irritating.

For 'Soloid' products suitable for ophthalmic use, *see* argyrol, atropine, boric acid, cocaine, copper sulphate, eucaine, homatropine, lead subacetate, mercury perchloride, 'Nizin,' protargol, silver nitrate, and zinc sulphate.

Opium

Opium is anodyne and narcotic, and tends to cause constipation in large doses. It must be given only with great care to young children, in bronchitis with free secretion, in kidney failure, and in brain congestion. *(See also pages* xxxiv, xxxv, xxxvii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPII, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and 0·025 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. ½ or of the 0·025 gramme strength, for repeated administration; for a single dose, one to two grains, or two to five of the 0·025 gramme strength.

'TABLOID' TINCT. OPII, P.B., min. 2 [0·118 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Two to fifteen minims for repeated administration; for a single dose, twenty to thirty minims.

'TABLOID' TINCT. OPII (1 in 10), 0·2 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents opium, 0·02 gramme.

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with water.

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

'TABLOID' ASTRINGENT MIXTURE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
	Extracti Opii,	gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET PULV. OPII, gr. ⅙ [0·011 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP., āā gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; and āā gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five in one dose; or one may be taken three, four, or five times daily. The Dover powder prevents the diarrhœa which occasionally arises when grey powder has to be taken regularly for many months, as in syphilis.

'TABLOID' PULV. IPECACUANHÆ COMP. (Dover Powder), gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

(The five-grain strength is issued plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three of the five-grain strength, or one to four of the 0·25 gramme strength, for an adult. The quarter-grain strength is intended for children.

Opium (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PLUMBI CUM OPIO (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, every two, three, or four hours, or until the symptoms have abated.

'TABLOID' PULV. KINO COMP., P.B., gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' TINCT. CAMPHORÆ COMP., min. 2 [0·118 c.c.]; min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 15 [0·888 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]
(Gelatin-coated)

DIRECTION.—The maximum official dose is one drachm. The smaller doses may be taken at frequent intervals.

'ENULE' EXT. OPII, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] of opium extract, and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] of tannic acid, equivalent to gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] of galls.

'ENULE' PLUMBI ET OPII [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Opii, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

(See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page 56)

'SOLOID' PLUMBI ET OPII [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Plumbi Acetatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Tinct. Opii, min. 20 [1·184 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, in hot water, to make a sedative anodyne lotion of the required strength. The lotion should always be shaken before use.

The following table gives the equivalent of OPIUM contained in each 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid,' or 'Enule' product :—

		Of Opium
'TABLOID'	ASAFETIDÆ ET OPII COMP., gr. 4 ...	gr. 1
,,	ASTRINGENT MIXTURE	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$
,,	BISMUTHI ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., gr. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
,,	CRETÆ AROMATICÆ CUM OPIO, gr. 5 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. ½	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. 1	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET PULV. OPII	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$
,,	HYDRARG. CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
,,	OPII, gr. ½	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
,,	,, gr. 1	gr. 1
,,	PIL. IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLÂ, gr. 4 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$
,,	PIL. PLUMBI CUM OPIO, gr. 4	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
,,	PULV. IPECAC. COMP. gr. ¼	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$
,,	,, ,, ,, gr. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
,,	,, ,, ,, 0·25 gramme	...0·025 gm.

Opium (*continued*)

	Of Opium
'Tabloid' Pulv. Kino Comp., gr. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
,, Tinct. Camphoræ Comp., min. 2 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{48}$
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15 ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
,, Tinct. Opii, min. 2	gr. $\frac{2}{15}$
,, ,, ,, min. 5	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
,, ,, ,, min. 10	gr. $\frac{2}{3}$
,, ,, ,, 0·2 gramme	0·02 gm.
'Soloid' Plumbi et Opii	gr. $1\frac{1}{3}$
'Enule' Ext. Opii, gr. 1	gr. 2
'Enule' Gallæ et Opii	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
'Enule' Plumbi et Opii	gr. 1

'Orsudan'

'Orsudan' (Sodium 3-methyl-4-acetylaminophenylarsonate) is an organic preparation of relatively slight toxic action, containing 25·4 per cent. of arsenium (As). It is anhydrous and soluble in three times its weight of water. Used in syphilis, malaria, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases.

Preparations

'Orsudan' (Powder), in 5 gramme and 30 gramme containers [B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to ten grains (or 0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.), administered as described under 'Tabloid' 'Orsudan.'

'Tabloid' 'Orsudan,' gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to ten, dissolved in sterile water, for subcutaneous or, preferably, intramuscular injection, every alternate day until a total of 100 grains has been given.

Ovarian Substance

Used in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa, in the nervous symptoms of the menopause, and after removal of the ovaries. Good results have followed its administration in hæmophilia.

Preparation

'Tabloid' 'Varium' (*formerly known as* 'Tabloid' Ovarian Substance), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to two, gradually increased to four or five, twice or thrice daily, preferably after food.

Ox Bile (Purified)

Ox bile aids the absorption of fats, and quickens peristaltic action. It is useful in catarrhal jaundice, in biliary fistula, and in dyspepsia associated with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'Tabloid' Fellis Bovini Purificati, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] (*Keratin-coated*) [B. W. & Co.]

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

Pancreatin *(see 'Tabloid' 'Pepana,' and Malt Extract 'Kepler' and its combinations)*

Papain

A vegetable ferment which has solvent action on albumins. It forms only in small amounts true peptones such as are obtained after digesting proteids with pepsin or pancreatin.

Preparation

'TABLOID' PAPAIN, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

Paraform

A polymer of formic aldehyde, also known as *triformal*. It possesses valuable disinfecting properties. It is sometimes used in surgery, but chiefly for purposes of fumigation. 'Soloid' Paraform should be volatilised on a dish by means of a spirit-lamp, and the disinfected space left undisturbed for at least twelve hours. Paraform is also used in dentistry, as a filling and as a dressing for root canals.

Preparation

'SOLOID' PARAFORM, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—For disinfecting, volatilise one for every thirty cubic feet of space.

'Paroleine'

A pure, neutral, colourless, tasteless and odourless liquid paraffin, employed as a solvent and vehicle for essential oils and other remedies prescribed for application, in the form of spray, to the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, by means of the B. W. & Co. Naso-pharyngeal Atomisers. Solutions of menthol, 'Pinol,' 'Eucalyptia,' iodoform, carbolic acid and camphor in 'Paroleine' are employed in inflammatory and catarrhal conditions of the nose and throat. 'Paroleine' is also used for lubricating catheters and other instruments, and as a skin emollient. Alkaloids such as cocaine (not the salts) may be dissolved in a small quantity of oleic acid, and mixed with 'Paroleine' to the desired dilution.

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand

'Tabloid' Pastilles dissolve slowly and uniformly, so ensuring the prolonged local application to the mouth and throat of medicaments presented in a most pleasant condition, whilst they may also be employed, in suitable cases, to obtain a general action. The demulcent basis of the pastille increases the efficacy of the active ingredients.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE AND LIQUORICE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammonium chloride, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE CODEINE, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannin, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. $\frac{4}{4}$ [0·044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. $\frac{3}{80}$ [0·00243 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured. A palatable and efficient laxative.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LEMON JUICE [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LINSEED, LIQUORICE AND CHLORODYNE [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains morphine hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ [0·00054 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MENTHOL AND EUCALYPTUS [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Menthol, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Ol. Eucalypti, min. 1/2 [0·03 c.c.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE MORPHINE AND IPECACUANHA [B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/36 [0·0018 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [B. W. & Co.]

Each contains ammoniated liquorice, squill, tolu, senega, ipecacuanha, wild cherry, etc.

A palatable product, affording a pleasant and convenient means of exhibiting demulcents, sedatives and expectorants in catarrhal and respiratory affections.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

Presents in an acceptable condition the active principles of pure fragrant pine tar, in combination with other antiseptics, disinfectants and stimulating expectorants.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE 'PINOL,' min. 1 [0·059 c.c.] [B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RED GUM AND COCAINE [B. W. & Co.]

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

Pastilles, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RHATANY (KRAMERIA), MENTHOL AND COCAINE [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ext. Krameriæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Menthol, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Pelletierine Tannate

Pelletierine, prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark, is used for tapeworm. *(See also page* xxxi*)*

Preparation

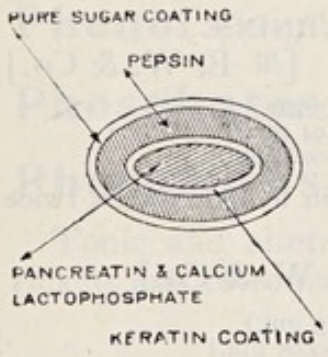
'TABLOID' PELLETIERINÆ TANNATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four for an adult, fasting. The dose should be followed in two hours by one ounce of castor oil.

'Pepana'—GASTRO-ENTERIC DIGESTIVE

(formerly issued under the title PEPTONIC*)*

There are many cases in which the pancreatic as well as the gastric digestion is impaired. If pepsin or pancreatin alone be given, the trouble is only partially relieved, both ferments being required. It is inadvisable to administer them mixed, as, in order to obtain the full action of the pancreatin (which acts only in alkaline media), it must escape the acid juices of gastric digestion. This consideration has been carefully regarded in the preparation of 'TABLOID' 'PEPANA.' When this is administered, the external sugar-coating dissolves in the stomach, thus exposing the pepsin, whilst the pancreatin, being enclosed in a keratin-coating insoluble in acid media, remains unaffected until it meets the alkaline intestinal secretion, in which the keratin dissolves, and the pancreatin is liberated.



Preparation

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Pepsini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Pancreatini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Calcii Lactophosphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

Pepsin

Pepsin, the active principle of the gastric juice, is used as an aid to weak digestive power, whether in constitutional debility, in convalescence, or in old age.

Preparations

PEPSIN–'FAIRCHILD.' In powder or scales.

DIRECTION.—Five to ten grains, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One or more, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food. The maximum official dose is ten grains.

Pepsin (*continued*)

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE

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

(Sugar-coated)

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

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET ZYMINE

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
'Zymine,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

'TABLOID' 'PEPANA' [℔ B. W. & Co.]

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

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PEPSIN AND PANCREATIN [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Phenacetin

Largely prescribed, alone and with caffeine, in headache, neuralgia (especially of the fifth nerve), in the pains of progressive nervous diseases, in the early stages of influenza, and in acute articular rheumatism.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PHENACETINI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·25 gramme; and 0·5 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the gr. 5 or 0·25 gramme strength, or one of the 0·5 gramme strength, powdered, and taken, for preference, in a hot fluid, and repeated if necessary. The one-grain strength is convenient in prescribing for children.

Phenacetin (*continued*)

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

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

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

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

℞ Phenacetini, 0·25 gramme
Caffeinæ, 0·05 gramme

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

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

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

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

Phenazone *(see Antipyrine)*

'Phenofax' BRAND CARBOLIC ACID OINTMENT

Presents four per cent. of pure phenol in a soothing and emollient combination. *(See also Carbolic Acid)*

Phenol *(see Carbolic Acid)*

Phosphates Compound *(see Iron)*

Phosphorus

Tonic and alterative; and useful in bone diseases, especially rickets and osteomalacia.

Preparations

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

'KEPLER' SOLUTION WITH PHOSPHORUS

Each fluid ounce contains phosphorus, gr. 1/64 [0·001 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One teaspoonful to two dessertspoonfuls, twice or thrice daily, with or immediately after food.

Photographic Chemicals *(see Price List at end)*

Physostigmine (Eserine)

Physostigmine exerts a powerful myotic action, the maximum contraction being attained in about twenty minutes. The effect usually passes off in one to two hours. In continuous use, the myotic effect becomes more prolonged as time goes on. In glaucoma, physostigmine diminishes tension and its consequent pain. It is used in mydriasis, in some forms of corneal ulcer, in paralysis of accommodation, in perforating keratitis (when the ulcer is marginal), and in paralysis of the iris and ciliary muscle, *e.g.* after diphtheria. In painful diseases of the eye, and in

Physostigmine (Eserine) (*continued*)

photophobia, it is used to diminish the entrance of light; for such purposes the combination with tropacocaine provides additional anodyne power. It is sometimes administered concurrently with atropine to control the powerful effect of that drug. *(See also page* xxxi*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (GG) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ [0·000032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (F) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00011 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·00013 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Picric Acid *(see Urine Analysis, page* 281*)*

Picrotoxin

Used in epilepsy and chronic alcoholism, and in the night-sweats of phthisis. In phthisis, it should be given for three or four nights, discontinued for a night or two, and then resumed.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PICROTOXINI, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, injected at bedtime. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{160}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$. Picrotoxin is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

Pig Bile (Purified)

Pig bile contains more equally balanced proportions of the salts of sodium and potassium, and more closely resembles human bile, than does ox bile. Administered internally, bile aids the absorption of fat, and increases peristaltic action. It is used in catarrhal jaundice, in biliary fistula, and in dyspepsia with constipation and flatus.

Preparation

'TABLOID' FELLIS PORCINI PURIFICATI, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] *(Keratin-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

Pilocarpine

Pilocarpine increases the secretion of the salivary glands, produces profuse sweating, increases secretion from the nasal and bronchial mucous membranes, and promotes the flow of urine and of gastric juice. Locally, it stimulates the third nerve in the eye,

Pilocarpine (*continued*)

and so causes contraction of the pupil, spasm of accommodation, and indistinct vision. Its effects are rapidly developed; recovery commences in about one hour and a half, and is generally complete in twenty-four hours. As a myotic, it is less irritating than physostigmine, though less powerful. Its action is antagonised by atropine. It is used as a diaphoretic in bronchial catarrh, and in uræmic convulsions. The drug must be used with caution, as it is a depressant of the heart. Externally it is frequently prescribed in lotions for the hair.

It has recently been shown that the galenical preparations of jaborandi (*e.g.* Ext. Jaborandi, P.B.), vary considerably in their physiological effect, some specimens examined being practically inert. It has further been proved that the full physiological effect of jaborandi is produced by pilocarpine, and that the salts of this alkaloid should be used in preference to any preparation of the leaves. *(See also pages* xxxi*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ [0·016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more. A small dose may be repeated frequently, or a large dose given in one administration, according to the indication of the case. The maximum official dose is gr. 1/2.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ [0·0065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ [0·011 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ [0·022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ [0·032 gm.]; and 0·01 gramme [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, repeated after an interval, if necessary.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (K) PILOCARPINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·00016 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

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

This combination is employed for the absorption of opacities and inflammatory products. The presence of the cocaine prevents the pain sometimes caused by pilocarpine.

Pine Tar

Expectorant and stimulating disinfectant. Used alone or combined with demulcents, sedatives and expectorants, in chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa, and to allay pulmonary irritation.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PICIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, sucked when the cough is troublesome.

Pine Tar (*continued*)

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

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

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

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PINE TAR COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

A pleasantly flavoured product, each fluid drachm of which contains tar, balsam of tolu, and 'Pinol,' with terpene hydrate, gr. ½; tincture of Virginian prune, min. 1½; and liquid extract of ipecacuanha, min. ½.

DOSE.—Half to two fluid drachms.

'Pinol'

'PINOL,' the distilled essence of *Pinus Pumilio*, is a valuable stimulant, disinfectant and antiseptic in respiratory affections. The 'Tabloid' Pastille affords a pleasant means of securing prolonged continuous local action. *(See also Price List at end)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE 'PINOL,' min. 1 [0·059 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'ELIXOID' PICIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DOSE.—Half to two fluid drachms.

Piperazine

Said to be a stronger solvent of uric acid than any salt of lithium. As it is found in some cases to act as a depressant, doses should at first be small, and only gradually increased.

Preparations

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Piperine

The crystallised alkaloid of *Piper nigrum*, employed in dyspepsia and flatulence as a stomachic and carminative. It is also prescribed as a genito-urinary disinfectant and stimulant, and has been recommended in the treatment of hæmorrhoids. *(See also page* xxxi*)*

Preparation

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

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

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with water.

Pituitary Gland

An extract of the infundibular substance of the gland produces a powerful and lasting rise of blood-pressure. It slows and strengthens the heart-beat, causes profuse secretion of urine and contraction of the uterus. It has been recommended as a substitute for digitalis. It is employed in acromegaly, in which the pituitary gland is usually found diseased.

Preparation

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

DIRECTION.—One to two, gradually increased if necessary, three or four times daily, preferably after food.

Plummer Pill *(see Calomel)*

Podophyllin *(Podophylli Resina)*

Cholagogue and purgative. Large doses are said to be less effective than small repeated doses. *(See also page* xxxi*)*

Preparations

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

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

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

℞ Podophylli Resinæ, gr. 1/6 [0·011 gm.]
Pil. Rhei Comp., gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis, gr. 1-1/4 [0·081 gm.]
(Gelatin-coated)

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

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

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

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

'TABLOID' VEGETABLE LAXATIVE *(see page* 173*)*

Potassium Bicarbonate

Used in acute rheumatism (generally in combination with sodium salicylate), acute and chronic gout, acid dyspepsia and various conditions associated with the uric acid diathesis. It renders the urine alkaline.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·3 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

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

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

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Potassium Bicarbonate *(continued)*

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS *(see Sodium Sulphate)*

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. *(see Magnesium Carbonate)*

Potassium Bromide

Nerve sedative and hypnotic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]; 0·5 gramme; and 1·0 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains (or 0·5 gm. to 2 gm.), dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme
Sodii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme
Ammonii Bromidi, 0·2 gramme
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Potassium Chlorate

Valued for its local action in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in pharyngitis. Combined with borax, or with borax and cocaine, it is used in catarrhal conditions of the throat with hoarseness and free secretion of mucus. Internally, it has been given in gastric ulcer, to patients liable to miscarriage, and as a galactagogue. The 'Tabloid' preparations, slowly sucked, are more efficacious than gargles or throat paints, as, owing to the slowness of their solution in the mouth, the ingredients are retained in contact with the mucous membrane.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, slowly dissolved in the mouth, whenever necessary.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, sucked frequently, in catarrhal sore throat or any relaxed or inflamed condition of the mucous membrane.

'TABLOID' POTASSII CHLORATIS ET BORACIS ET COCAINÆ COMP. (Voice) [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains borax, boric acid, benzoic acid, cocaine hydrochloride and potassium chlorate, flavoured with otto of rose.

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

Potassium Citrate

Potassium citrate is used as a febrifuge, diaphoretic and refrigerant, as an alkaline diuretic, and in nocturnal incontinence due to acid concentrated urine.

Potassium Citrate *(continued)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful or more of water.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS ET POTASSII CITRATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

Potassium Glycerophosphate *(see Glycerophosphates)*

Potassium Iodide

Used in syphilis, rheumatism and chronic poisoning by lead or mercury, and, in small doses, as a saline expectorant in bronchial catarrh and asthma.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the three-grain strength, or one to four of the five-grain strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water or milk, after food. The one-grain strength is prepared with a considerable addition of a palatable vehicle, so that it may be dissolved in the mouth.

'TABLOID' POTASSII IODIDI, 0·1 gramme; and 0·5 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of the lesser, or one to two, or more, of the greater strength, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{3\cdot2}$ [0·002 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ [0·004 gm.], ET POTASSII IODIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Potassium Nitrate

Diaphoretic and diuretic. Used in catarrhal sore throat, and contained in many preparations for inhalation in asthma.

Preparation

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

DIRECTION.—One to four, powdered and dissolved in a large wineglassful of water; or one may be slowly sucked occasionally.

Potassium Permanganate

Antiseptic, deodorant and disinfectant; used in amenorrhœa, as an antidote in morphine and opium poisoning, and locally in snake-bite.

Preparations

'TABLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW}}{\text{Co}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three grains, dissolved in water, after food, followed by at least half a tumblerful of water. Potassium permanganate should never be swallowed in the solid form, but always in solution. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate is readily soluble in water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW}}{\text{Co}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved in a little water, and injected, in opium or morphine poisoning, or locally in snake-bite.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW}}{\text{Co}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Used for the immediate preparation of antiseptic and disinfectant solutions. One of the one-grain strength, dissolved in two to four ounces of water, or one of the five-grain strength, dissolved in ten to twenty ounces of water, may be used as an injection or gargle. For the latter purpose, however, it has the disadvantage of staining the teeth and lips.

'SOLOID' POTASSII PERMANGANATIS ET ALUMINIS [$\frac{\text{BW}}{\text{Co}}$ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Permanganatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Aluminis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]

DIRECTION.—As a lotion or injection, in the strength of one to about five ounces of water.

Protargol

A proteid compound containing 8·3 per cent. of silver. It is freely soluble in water, is not precipitated by solutions of albumin or of sodium chloride, is neutral in reaction, and causes little or no irritation, and no pain when applied to mucous membranes. It is of value in acute gonorrhœa, in chronic posterior urethritis, in ophthalmia neonatorum, and in gonorrhœal ophthalmia generally. Solutions of ½ to 2 per cent. are usually employed. Stronger solutions—10 per cent. and even more—are also used.

Preparations

'SOLOID' PROTARGOL, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 4 [0·259 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW}}{\text{Co}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Four grains, in one ounce of water, make approximately a 1 per cent. solution.

Quassin

The bitter principle of quassia wood, valuable in the treatment of thread-worms. *(See also page* xxxv*)*

'ENULE' QUASSIN AMORPH., gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [$\frac{\text{BW}}{\text{Co}}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, administered on each of twelve successive nights.

Quinine

Antimalarial, antipyretic, tonic, stomachic and antiseptic. 'Tabloid' products of quinine are readily soluble, even when there is considerable derangement of the digestive organs. *(See also page* xxxi*)*

Preparations

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

℞ Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Antifebrini (Acetanilidi, P.B.), gr. 1-1/5 [0·078 gm.]
Camphoræ Monobromatæ, gr. 1/5 [0·013 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/8 [0·008 gm.]
Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of common "cold" and catarrh.

QUININE BIHYDROCHLORIDE (Quinine Acid Hydrochloride)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or two of the lesser, or one of the greater strength, swallowed with water.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BIHYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five grains, repeated when necessary.

QUININE BISULPHATE (Quinine Soluble Sulphate)

'ENULE' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The rectal administration of quinine is of great value in cases of malaria associated with gastritis, for it is found that quinine thus administered is often well borne, even when it cannot be taken by the mouth. One 'Enule' suppository may be given every three, four, or six hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·1 gramme; 0·25 gramme *(Plain or sugar-coated)*; gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme *(Plain only)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain as a tonic, to ten grains as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. Much larger doses are advised by certain authorities, and are taken for the prevention, or in the treatment, of malaria. It is not uncommon for twenty to sixty grains to be taken when an attack threatens, or begins; and it is said that no bad effects follow such doses so long as the lower bowel is frequently emptied.

In hot climates, a loss of weight is caused by evaporation of the water of crystallisation, so that a five-grain product may weigh only four to four-and-a-half grains.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ BISULPHATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

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

Quinine (*continued*)

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

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Camphoræ gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Tinct. Aconiti, min. 1 [0·059 c.c.]

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

'Tabloid' Quininæ Bisulphatis et Potassii Citratis Effervescentis [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Potassii Citratis, gr. 15 [0·972 gm.]

Direction.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in one to two large wineglassfuls of water, twice or thrice daily.

'Tabloid' Quininæ et Strychninæ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

Direction.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Tabloid' Quininæ et Acidi Arsen. et Strychninæ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]
Strychninæ, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]

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

'Tabloid' Quininæ et Rhei Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

(Well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)

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

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

'Tabloid' Ferri et Arsen. Comp. *(see Iron)*

'Tabloid' Quininæ et Camphoræ [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Tonic Comp. *(see Iron)*

QUININE CITRATE

'Tabloid' Ferri et Quininæ Citratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; *(Plain or sugar-coated)*; and 0·2 gramme *(Sugar-coated)* [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to three, of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

Whereas 'Tabloid' Iron and Quinine Citrate *(sugar-coated)* keeps well in tropical climates, the ordinary preparation in scales cannot be used on account of its instability.

'Tabloid' Manganesii et Ferri Citratis (Solubilis) cum Quininâ *(see Manganese)*

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE

This salt of quinine is specially suitable for administration to patients who are subject to quinism.

Quinine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*; 0·1 gramme; and 0·25 gramme *(Sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains, as an antiperiodic and antipyretic.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; 0·03 gramme; and 0·05 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, hypodermically, repeated when necessary. Quinine hydrobromide is more readily soluble in warm water than in cold.

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

QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE

'TABLOID QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)*; 0·1 gramme; 0·25 gramme *(Sugar-coated)*; and 0·5 gramme *(Plain only)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The full dose is ten grains.

In cases of malaria associated with hæmoglobenuria (blackwater fever), the hydrochloride is preferable to the other salts.

QUININE PHOSPHATE

'TABLOID' FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININÂ ET STRYCHNINÂ (= Easton Syrup), dr. ½ [1·776 c.c.]; dr. 1 [3·552 c.c.]; 2 c.c.; and 4 c.c. *(Sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the dr. ½ or of the 2 c.c. strength, or one of the dr. 1 or of the 4 c.c. strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

QUININE SALICYLATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the one-grain strength, or one to two of the three-grain strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals.

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

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

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

'TABLOID' LITHII BENZOATIS COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Lithii Benzoatis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Sulphuris Præcipitati,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Quininæ Salicylatis,	gr. 1/3	[0·022 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

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

Quinine *(continued)*

QUININE SULPHATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose ranges from one grain, as a tonic, to ten grains or more, as an antiperiodic and antipyretic.

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

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

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET BELLADONNÆ ET CAMPHORÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
	Camphoræ,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One every hour, in the early stages of catarrh.

'TABLOID' FERRI CITRATIS COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ferri et Ammonii Citratis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ ET OPII ET QUININÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Hydrargyri cum Cretâ,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
	Extracti Opii,	gr. 1/6	[0·011 gm.]
	Quininæ Sulphatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, and repeated according to the indications of the case.

'TABLOID' TINCTURÆ WARBURGI, min. 30 [1·776 c.c.]; and dr. 2 [7·1 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'BIVO' BEEF AND IRON WINE WITH QUININE

Each fluid ounce contains the equivalent of one grain of metallic iron in a readily assimilable form, and two-fifths of a grain of quinine sulphate.

QUININE VALERIANATE

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and 0·1 gramme *(Sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of either strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Quininæ Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

Quinine *(continued)*

'XAXAQUIN' (QUININE ACETYL-SALICYLATE)

'TABLOID' 'XAXAQUIN,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of either strength, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Xaxa,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Red Gum

Red gum, an exudation from the Australian *Eucalyptus rostrata*, is used in the relaxed throat of ordinary catarrh.

Preparations

'TABLOID' GUMMI RUBRI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, when required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI BENZOICI COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE BENZOIC ACID COMP. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE RED GUM AND COCAINE [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Gummi Rubri, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Cocainæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

Residuum Rubrum

The dried residue of ox blood is used in anæmia, osteo-arthritis and scurvy.

Preparation

'TABLOID' RESIDUI RUBRI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, thrice daily, swallowed with a little water, after food. The dose should be rapidly increased until four are taken thrice daily.

Rhatany *(see Krameria)*

Rhubarb

A purgative, cholagogue, and hepatic stimulant, with subsequent astringent action. *(See also pages* xxxiv, xxxvii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' RHEI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; 0·25 gramme; and 0·5 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more (according to the action required), swallowed with water, after food. The official dose is three to ten grains for repeated administration; and fifteen to thirty grains for a single administration.

Rhubarb *(continued)*

'TABLOID' EXTRACTI RHEI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with water, after food.

This product is prepared with Extract of Rhubarb, 'Wellcome' Brand, which is of exceptional purity and activity. It is especially useful for children, in the indigestion due to errors of diet, and in the diarrhœa caused by undigested food. In such cases its purgative and after-astringent actions are of value.

'TABLOID' PIL. RHEI COMP., P.B., gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' PULV. RHEI COMP. (Gregory Powder), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(Plain or sugar-coated)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more. The official dose is twenty to sixty grains; the lesser dose may be taken regularly before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
	Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Pulv. Rhei,	0·2 gramme
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	0·1 gramme
	Pulv. Zingiberis,	0·03 gramme

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 1-1/2	[0·097 gm.]
	Magnesii Carbonatis Pond.,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Inf. Gentianæ Comp.,	fl. dr. 2	[7·1 c.c.]
	Inf. Rhei,	fl. dr. 1	[3·55 c.c.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	min. 1/6	[0·01 c.c.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET RHEI COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Pil. Hydrargyri, P.B.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]
	Pil. Rhei Comp., P.B.,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, at bedtime, as a laxative or mild purgative.

Rhubarb *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Bismuthi Subnitratis,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' PODOPHYLLINI COMP. *(see Podophyllin)*

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET RHEI COMP. *(well known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser. See Quinine)*

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Saccharin

A sweetening agent which passes through the system unchanged. It is used where sugar is contra-indicated. 'Saxin,' the purest and most powerful sweetening agent known, is, however, often preferred. 'Saxin' is about 600 times sweeter than sugar *(see page 140)*

Preparation

'TABLOID' SACCHARINI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Salicin

Analgesic, anti-rheumatic and antipyretic. It is stated to be of value in the treatment of psoriasis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SALICINI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four of the gr. 5 strength, or one to five of the 0·25 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

Salicylic Acid

Antiseptic and antipyretic. Externally, it is an excellent adjunct to dusting powders, and is used for application to painful joints in acute rheumatism; in various skin troubles, such as eczema and seborrhœa; in cancerous ulcerations; and (well-diluted) as an application to tender or perspiring feet. Internally, it is used in acute rheumatism, in malaria, and (taken during meals) in fermentative dyspepsia with acidity and flatulence. The salicylic acid used in 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI SALICYLICI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four or more of the gr. 3 or gr. 5 strength, or one to two of the 0·5 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, with or after food. The maximum official dose is twenty grains.

'TABLOID' COLCHICI COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Saline Solutions

Transfusion of blood from arm to arm in cholera, collapse from hæmorrhage, and other conditions, has now commonly been superseded by the intravenous injection, at blood-heat, of sterile water containing salts of sodium or potassium to prevent coagulation. The procedure consists in the injection, by a simple infusion apparatus, of water (previously boiled) at a temperature of 100° F., containing sodium chloride, or the salts of sodium, potassium and calcium combined, as in the formulæ given below.

The saline solution may be injected into the rectum by the aid of a funnel attached to an india-rubber tube fitted with a rectal enema nozzle. Continuous rectal infusions of large quantities of normal saline, with the patient propped up almost into a sitting position, has become a recognised treatment for diffuse peritonitis; and in hæmorrhage in typhoid fever, marked benefit has followed the repeated rectal injection of saline solutions. The 'Soloid' preparations afford a convenient means of making saline solutions.

Preparations

'Soloid' Sodii Chloridi, gr. 40 [2·592 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—Two, dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

'Soloid' Sodii Chloridi, gr. 80 [5·184 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, dissolved in one pint of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

'Soloid' Sodii Chloridi, 0·23 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One, dissolved in 25 c.c. of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

(See also 'Hemisine, pages 69 to 71)

'Soloid' Sal. Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Calcii Chloridi,	gr. 7/10 [0·045 gm.]
	Potassii Chloridi,	gr. 7/10 [0·045 gm.]
	Sodii Chloridi,	gr. 31-1/2 [2·04 gm.]
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 7/20 [0·023 gm.]
	Dextrosi,	gr. 3-1/2 [0·227 gm.]

Direction.—Two, dissolved in sixteen fluid ounces of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

'Soloid' Sal. Comp. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Calcii Chloridi,	0·05 gramme
	Potassii Chloridi,	0·05 gramme
	Sodii Bicarbonatis,	0·025 gramme
	Sodii Chloridi,	2·25 gramme
	Dextrosi,	0·25 gramme

Direction.—One, dissolved in 250 c.c. of boiled (sterile) water, to make a saline solution for intravenous or rectal injection at 100° F. (37·8° C.)

'Salodent' (*see* 'Opa' Liquid Dentifrice)

Salol

Used in rheumatism; as an intestinal antiseptic in dysentery, cholera and typhoid; and in septic condition of the urinary tract.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SALOL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three of the gr. 5 strength, or one to two of the 0·5 gramme strength, powdered and taken in milk or water. The maximum official dose is fifteen grains.

Sandal Wood Oil

A valuable stimulating expectorant, disinfectant and diuretic, excreted by the lungs and kidneys. It relieves the cough of chronic bronchitis, and is largely employed in gonorrhœa, to disinfect the urine and to allay irritation of the bladder and urethra; it is also prescribed in chronic cystitis.

The 'Tabloid' products, which contain the pure oil, obviate the nauseous taste of fluid preparations, and prevent eructation, pain in the back and other discomforts which may follow the administration of impure sandal wood oil.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OLEI SANTALI CAPSULÆ, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the min. 5, or one to three of the min. 10, strength, swallowed with water, thrice daily, after food.

Sanitary Towels *(see Price List at end)*

Santonin

Anthelmintic for the *Ascaris lumbricoides*. It has also been employed in the treatment of sprue.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SANTONINI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and 0·025 gramme
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The dose for children is half a grain to three grains, or one to six of the 0·025 gramme strength, followed by castor oil or other purgative. Some children, however, are very susceptible to the action of santonin, and a full dose should never be given at first.

'TABLOID' SANTONINI ET HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Santonini, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three. Some children are exceedingly susceptible to the action of santonin, so that the lesser dose should always be given at first. The administration of calomel combined with santonin usually renders the subsequent use of castor oil unnecessary.

'ENULE' SANTONINI, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted at bedtime, and a dose of castor oil given in the morning.

'Saxin'

A sweetening agent far more powerful and more delicate in flavour than saccharin, and about 600 times sweeter than sugar. It undergoes no change in the system, and is therefore used in the dietary of patients suffering from gout, glycosuria, diabetes and obesity.

Preparation

'SAXIN' (COMPRESSED), gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more may be used in place of as many lumps of sugar, for sweetening tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide

(see Hyoscine Hydrobromide)

Seltzer Mineral Water Salt

The waters from the Selters (Nassau) springs are used for their refrigerant, tonic, diuretic and aperient properties. The 'Tabloid' product contains the essential constituents of Seltzer mineral water in correct proportions.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SELTZER SALT (Effervescent, Artificial) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, form an agreeable and slightly alkaline draught.

Senna

A gentle and pleasant laxative, especially suitable in pregnancy and for children.

Preparations

'TABLOID' PASTILLE LAXATIVE FRUIT [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains extract of senna fruit, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], pleasantly flavoured.

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (Compound Liquorice Powder, B. P.), gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]; and 2·0 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, of either strength, swallowed with a little water.

Sera and Serum-Therapy

The therapeutic use of the serum of animals immunised against bacteria and bacterial products has largely increased during recent years. In the case of diphtheria, reports prove that the antitoxin treatment has very markedly reduced the percentage mortality. Whether the expectation that similar results will follow the application of serum therapeutics to other diseases will be realised, it is not possible at present to say.

The English statistics on the subject, with reference to diphtheria, compiled by the medical officers of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, are of great value, and from them may be gathered the following figures. In 1894, only a few cases

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

were treated with antitoxin. In 1895, 61·8 per cent., and in 1896, 71·3 per cent., of the total cases were treated with antitoxin, it not having been employed in moribund or hopeless cases, nor in those which were doubtful in nature or so mild as not to require any specific treatment. The accompanying table shows clearly a regular percentage decrease in mortality *pari passu* with a regular increase in the percentage of cases treated with antitoxin :—

Year	Cases of Diphtheria treated in the hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board	
	Antitoxin-treated cases, per cent. of all cases	Mortality, per cent. of all cases
1888-1895	...	28·5
1894	...	29·6
1895	61·8	22·5
1896	71·3	20·8
1897	80·2	17·5
1898	81·4	15·5
1899	87·8	14·0 (not quite)
1900	88·4	12·2
1901	86·5	11·1
1902	88·0 (not quite)	11·0
1903	89·2	9·69
1904	85·5	10·0
1905	88·4	8·2
1906	84·0	8·99
1907	91·2	9·6

Experiments on animals have shown that the amount of antitoxin which is necessary to save life increases at a rapidly accelerating rate, according to the length of time which elapses between the injection of the diphtheria virus and the administration of the curative serum ; and this is amply confirmed by the results of treatment in hospitals. Thus Wernicke and Behring, having determined the amount of antitoxic serum necessary to save from death a guinea pig which had immediately before been injected subcutaneously with a lethal dose of diphtheria toxin, found that ten times this amount was required to effect a cure if its administration were deferred until eight hours after the injection of the toxin, whilst twenty-four hours afterwards fifty times the initial quantity was necessary.

Apart from the production of serum rashes, etc. *(see page* 146*)*, the only limit to the administration of antitoxin is the bulk of the fluid in which it is contained. Therefore a large dose should be given at the earliest possible moment whenever there is reason to suspect diphtheria ; and in cases which progress unfavourably, the treatment may be REPEATED IN ABOUT SIX HOURS, giving at least double the initial dose. Far less, however, is to be expected from repeated injections at

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

intervals than from one strong dose given at the outset of the attack. **In no case should either the initial administration of antitoxin, or the repetition of the dose, be delayed until the result of a bacteriological examination has been made known.**

Dose.—The dose for a case of moderate severity should be not less than 2000 units, and in severe cases 4000 units at least should be given at once; and many experienced observers recommend even twice this amount or more for the initial injection. These doses should be given IRRESPECTIVE OF AGE, because diphtheria is very fatal to young children. If any difference were to be made, adults would have the smaller doses, as the prognosis in diphtheria improves with the age of the patient.

In hospital practice, other rules of dosage apply, owing to the fact that many cases are received into hospital in which the disease has reached an advanced stage. Such patients receive antitoxin for the first time on the fifth or sixth day or even later, and are at once injected with two to four times 4000 units.

As a prophylactic, 1000 units may be administered to the rest of the family whereof one member has been attacked with diphtheria. It must be borne in mind, however, that the prophylactic action gives only a temporary protection against attack to the person so treated, the protection thus conferred lasting probably about three weeks at the most. It should be carefully noted that when once a phial is opened it is highly undesirable, owing to the risk of contamination, to reserve a portion of the contents for a future occasion. It should all be used on one or more patients.

All the diphtheria antitoxic serum prepared at the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories is issued in hermetically-sealed phials, which contain an amount of antitoxin sufficiently in excess of that stated on the label to compensate for any deterioration in strength that may take place up to the date indicated on the label.

Whenever the serum has been tested at the end of this period, the excess has been sufficient to warrant the belief that even at the end of two years the unit value of the serum would have been at least equal to that stated on the label.

It should be particularly noted that these re-tests have been made not on sera kept under special conditions, but on specimens kept at ordinary temperatures without the special precautions which a careful chemist would adopt. Official tests for military authorities, of 'Wellcome' Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, have been carried out at the conjoint laboratories of the Royal College of Physicians and Royal College of Surgeons, London (Eng.), and at other laboratories. Samples of serum kept in a home hospital, and also specimens which had made

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

two voyages to India, on examination at the end of fourteen months showed no reduction in the stated unit value.

The antitoxin unit is adjusted, from time to time, to the German standard (Ehrlich-Behring unit), both directly by comparison with the current German standard antitoxin, and indirectly by means of a carefully preserved standard dry serum, the unit value of which was originally fixed by the German standard. The latter operation is carried out regularly at intervals of one month.

Anti-tetanus Serum.—This serum, like anti-diphtheria serum, is antitoxic in its action. Although it may be stated that some cases of tetanus have, without doubt, been distinctly benefited by the administration of this remedy, in many others the serum has failed. A consideration of the nature of the disease shows why this is so, and why, even more than in diphtheria, it is necessary to commence the treatment at the earliest possible moment. Several cases are recorded in which repeated subdural injections have proved efficacious in apparently hopeless conditions. On the whole this serum has been of more use as a prophylactic than as a curative agent.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent.—Judging by the published accounts which have appeared from time to time, the administration of this serum has been followed by very beneficial results in many instances. In particular, it has been found useful in puerperal fever, erysipelas, and severe cases of septic scarlet fever. Recently rectal administration of this serum has been stated to produce most beneficial effects in gonorrhœal rheumatism and purpura hæmorrhagica. As in the case of diphtheria, evidence is accumulating to show that the administration of large doses in an early stage of the disease is necessary for the best results. Gordon's method of classification of the streptococci in accordance with their habit of growth in culture media, containing various sugars, has made it possible to obtain a polyvalent serum on much more scientific principles than hitherto.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever.—Prepared by means of streptococci obtained from severe and fatal cases of puerperal fever. Bacteriological diagnosis is important in these cases, because fatal puerperal fever may be associated with infection by the *B. Coli communis*.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas.—Prepared from cultures of three cases of erysipelas.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlet Fever.—Although the causal organism of scarlet fever has not yet been determined, streptococci have been isolated from the nose, throat, ear, etc., of cases of scarlatina, and it is certain that these organisms are powerful agents in producing the worst symptoms

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

of septic scarlatina. This serum is prepared from strains of streptococci found in toxic and septic cases of scarlet fever; it has been found of very great value in severe cases, and has saved patients when the symptoms pointed to a fatal issue.

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatism.—The researches of Poynton, Paine and others have demonstrated the presence in rheumatic lesions, and in the blood of rheumatic cases, of a coccus, which has been called the micrococcus rheumaticus. This serum is obtained from cultures of cocci from several cases of acute rheumatism.

Anti-colon bacillus Serum.—This is the serum of horses immunised against many strains of *B. Coli* obtained from severe and fatal cases of peritonitis and puerperal fever. It has been reported to have therapeutic value in both these conditions.

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent.—This is prepared from fifteen strains of staphylococcus albus, aureus, citreus and hæmorrhagicus, all obtained from pus.

Anti-gonococcus Serum.—This is prepared from strains of gonococci obtained from cases of urethritis and gonorrhœal conjunctivitis. The serum is especially indicated in generalised gonorrhœal infections, such as gonorrhœal rheumatism or endocarditis.

Anti-meningococcus Serum.—This is obtained from various strains of the diplococcus intracellularis meningitidis of Weichselbaum. Sufficient clinical reports are not yet available to determine the curative value of this serum.

Anti-dysentery Serum.—This is prepared by injecting horses with killed cultures of Shiga's, Flexner's, and Kruse's Bacilli, six strains being used. It is useful in bacillary dysentery.

Anti-typhoid Serum.—In addition to the ordinary anti-typhoid serum prepared by inoculating horses with typhoid bacilli, a serum has also been obtained by immunising horses against the typhoid endotoxin. The latter serum is much superior in its antitoxic power to the ordinary serum.

Anti-venom Serum.—This serum is standardised against the venom of the cobra and Russel viper (Daboia), and is the result of immunisation of horses against these and representatives of other genera, including Krait (Bungarus) and sea-snake (Enhydrina). The serum should be injected in large quantity not later than three or four hours after the bite. A case reported in the *Lancet*, illustrates the efficacy of fresh anti-venom serum even after the appearance of general symptoms, and in the absence of any local treatment except that of sucking the wound. The serum was injected into each flank about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours after the bite.

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

The following notes embodying extracts from the *Lancet* of February 6, 1904, will be of interest:—

The local treatment of snake-bite is very important, and depends upon the fact that it is possible, after even half an hour or more from the time of the bite, that a considerable portion of the venom may be unabsorbed at the site of the injection, and so may still be destroyed by suitable means.

The first thing to do in every case where the position of the bite makes it possible, is to place a ligature (rope, cord, or handkerchief) round the limb between the wound made by the fangs of the snake, and the body, and wash the wound thoroughly, encouraging it to bleed.

The wound should then at once be bathed with a fresh solution of chlorinated lime (1-60 in distilled water), or with a 1 per cent. solution of gold chloride, with the object of destroying *in situ* any venom which may remain unabsorbed (Calmette, Institut Pasteur de Lille). Or a small incision may be made through the wound, and pure crystals of potassium permanganate, moistened with a little water, rubbed into it (Capt. L. Rogers, I.M.S., quoting Brunton, Fayrer and others).

The successful carrying-out of either of these procedures depends upon an intelligent appreciation of the exact position of the poison, which may be indicated by a local extravasation of blood-stained serum.

The following important considerations should be especially noted:—

Anti-venom serum should be kept in a cool dark place.

In severe cases, and in others where some time (two or three hours) has elapsed after the bite, the serum should, if possible, be injected intravenously.

The dose should be large (50 c.c. to 100 c.c.), whether injected subcutaneously or intravenously.

The snake-bite should be very carefully cleansed and disinfected before injecting the serum.

"Artificial respiration may . . . . be of great value while medical aid or anti-venom serum is being sent for. . . ."

Normal Serum.—Normal horse serum has been found useful by some observers in various conditions such as anæmia, hæmophilia, gastric and duodenal ulcer, and tuberculous hæmoptysis. In cases of simple anæmia it has been stated to produce a rapid rise of hæmoglobin and corpuscles. It has also been found useful when applied locally as a dressing to ulcers and suppurating wounds.

Dosage of Sera.—The dosage of anti-diphtheritic serum has already been considered *(see page 142)*. With other antitoxic sera and with bactericidal sera in general, authorities agree that early administration of large doses is

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

necessary for the best results. It is maintained that the disappointing results of treatment with different sera, reported by some, may in many cases be explained by the dosage employed, generally 10 c.c. It is probable that in most instances 25 c.c. should be regarded as the minimum dose of any serum in the subjoined list, other than diphtheria antitoxin, whilst 50 c.c. to 100 c.c. are more likely to produce greater benefit.

Prevention of Serum Rashes, etc.—In some cases the administration of sera produces skin rashes (often urticarial in nature), pruritus, joint pains and other undesirable effects. Such may follow the use of normal horse serum, and cannot therefore be attributed to the antitoxic or bactericidal elements of an anti-serum.

Recent research has shown that these complications are intimately related to a condition of reduced coagulability of the blood, and the administration of calcium salts, which increase the coagulation power, has proved successful in preventing and relieving the condition. For this purpose calcium lactate is eminently suitable. It is a non-irritating and readily soluble salt which is easily absorbed without causing gastric derangement. 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr. 5, affords a ready and convenient means of administering the pure salt. Before the first injection of a serum, 1 to 3 or more 'Tabloid' products should be given with water, after food. This may be repeated twice or thrice daily for two or three days, after which the administration should be stopped for a like period. Should the administration of serum be continued, 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate may be again prescribed.

If administration by the mouth be difficult, *e.g.* in diphtheria, the 'Tabloid' products may be dissolved in water and given by rectal injection.

It has also been found recently, as a result of animal experiment and clinical observation, that an injection of serum produces a condition of "Supersensitiveness" to further injections of horse serum, which commences about ten days after the first injection and lasts for some time—even for years. On the other hand, if a second injection be given within a week of the first, the tendency is rather to produce immunity against the toxic effects of the serum. It is therefore recommended that when a second injection of serum is administered, for any reason, it should be given within a few days of the first, and similarly for subsequent injections. If an interval of ten days, or longer, is allowed to elapse between the injections, an urticaria and constitutional symptoms of severe type may be produced. It is also desirable that enquiries should be made into the previous history of the patient as regards serum injection.—*(cf. Journal of Hygiene, Vol. 7, page 607, July 1907.)*

It seems probable that a considerable mitigation of the inconvenient symptoms which are liable to follow the use of serum will be

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

rendered possible in the case of diphtheria antitoxic serum, by the methods of fractionation and purification of the antitoxic globulins which are coming into use. Not only by this treatment are those proteins of serum removed, which though devoid of antitoxic value play a large part in the production of the unpleasant after-effects, but a greatly increased concentration of the antitoxic element is rendered possible.

Rectal Administration of Serum.—The results of the rectal administration of anti-streptococcus serum, polyvalent, compare favourably with those obtained by hypodermic injection. The dose per rectum of the polyvalent or of any other serum may be given alone, or may be diluted with normal saline solution, which is conveniently made with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride. A rectal enema syringe may be employed, or a glass syringe to the nozzle of which has been attached an ordinary Jacques catheter. The injection should be made slowly.

Good results have also been obtained by the oral administration of sera, according to some observers.

Antitoxic and other Sera

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the antitoxic and other sera prepared at the WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London, S.E. All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices:—SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON; orders for the UNITED STATES should be sent to 45, LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY; for CANADA to 101–104, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL; for AUSTRALASIA to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N.S.W.; and for SOUTH AFRICA to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN.

TRADE MARK **'WELLCOME'** BRAND—

,, DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIC SERUM

(In hermetically-sealed phials)

HIKOZ	.....In phials containing		1000	(Ehrlich-Behring)	units		
HIKUN	.....	,,	,,	2000	,,	,,	,,
HILAK	.....	,,	,,	3000	,,	,,	,,
HILEV	.....	,,	,,	4000	,,	,,	,,

,, HIGH POTENCY—

HILIF	.....In phials containing		1000	(Ehrlich-Behring)	units	in	1 c.c.
HILOP	.....	,,	,,	2000	,,	,,	,, 2 c.c.
HILUH	.....	,,	,,	3000	,,	,,	,, 3 c.c.
HIMAN	.....	,,	,,	4000	,,	,,	,, 4 c.c.
HIMEB	.....	,,	,,	5000	,,	,,	,, 5 c.c.
HIMOG	.....	,,	,,	6000	,,	,,	,, 6 c.c.
HINAD	.....	,,	,,	8000	,,	,,	,, 8 c.c.
HIPEZ	.....	,,	,,	10,000	,,	,,	,, 10 c.c.

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

TRADE MARK **'WELLCOME' BRAND—**

HIPIM ,, ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c., 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HIPOB ,, ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, ERYSIPELAS—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HIRAZ ,, ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PUERPERAL FEVER—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HIREX ,, ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, PYOGENES—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HIRID ,, ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, RHEUMATIC FEVER—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HIROS ,, ANTI-STREPTOCOCCUS SERUM, SCARLATINA—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HISEW ,, ANTI-STAPHYLOCOCCUS SERUM, POLYVALENT—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HISIT ,, ANTI-GONOCOCCUS SERUM—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HISUK ,, ANTI-MENINGOCOCCUS SERUM—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HIRUB ,, ANTI-COLON BACILLUS SERUM—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HITAX ,, ANTI-DYSENTERY SERUM—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HITET ,, ANTI-VENOM SERUM—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

JOVOF ,, ANTI-TYPHOID SERUM—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 25 c.c. and 50 c.c.

HITUL ,, NORMAL HORSE SERUM, NO. 1—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c. and 25 c.c.

Sera and Serum-Therapy *(continued)*

IVAT ANTI-TETANUS SERUM, LIQUID—
In hermetically-sealed phials containing 10 c.c.

IVOD ANTI-TETANUS SERUM, DRIED—
In tubes containing the equivalent of 10 c.c. of liquid serum.

When therapeutic sera are ordered by telegram, it is often undesirable to use the words "Diphtheria," etc. A telegraphic and cable code for ordering sera has therefore been adopted. It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS. The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the serum they indicate. The TERMINATIONS are given below and indicate quantities and sizes.

EXAMPLES:—

Send six phials of 'Wellcome' Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, each containing 5000 units in 5 c.c. = *HIMEBASEDO*

Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Anti-venom Serum, each containing 25 c.c. = *FIVE HITETENOBA*

TERMINATIONS

	One	Three	Six	1 doz.
Regular size	*ARYCE*	*ASATA*	*ASEDO*	*ASEZA*
10 c.c.	*ENEWE*	*ENEYU*	*ENEZA*	*ENGRA*
25 c.c.	*ENOBA*	*ENOGU*	*ENRIO*	*ENTAO*
50 c.c.	*ENYHA*	*ENYMO*	*EPAVA*	*EPESO*

Use CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission

Arrangements are made at the London Offices for the immediate despatch of telegraphic orders for sera received between the hours of 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on week-days, and 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. on Sundays and Bank Holidays.

Silver Nitrate

Used in general surgery, and for urethral and ophthalmic purposes.

Preparations

'SOLOID' ARGENTI NITRATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [$\frac{1}{65}$ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—In ulcers of the cornea, a strength of from 2 to 10 grains to the ounce is employed. In acute ophthalmia, a few drops of a solution of 1 or 2 grains to the ounce may be used twice or thrice daily. For washing out the bladder, a strength of 1 grain to one pint is used, gradually increased if it be well borne. 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate should be dissolved in warm distilled water, which has been previously boiled and allowed to cool. If ordinary tap-water be used, much of the silver may be precipitated.

Slippery Elm *(Ulmus Fulva)*

Mucilage of slippery elm is largely used as a demulcent and sedative astringent. Alone, or combined with phenol, it is employed locally in pharyngitis and other throat affections, and internally in diarrhœa and dysentery. The mucilage is also stated to have a nutritive value.

Slippery Elm (*continued*)

Preparations

'TABLOID' ULMI FULVÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents gr. 5 (0·324 gm.) of mucilage of slippery elm.

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one, swallowed whole with water, as required.

'TABLOID' ACIDI CARBOLICI (PHENOL) ET ULMI FULVÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains carbolic acid, gr. ½ (0·032 gm.)

DIRECTION.—One, slowly dissolved in the mouth; or one to two, swallowed whole with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Smelling Salts (*see Ammonia, Aromatic, page* 14)

Soap (Curd)

Preparation

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP. [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Saponis Animalis, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

(*See note on 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* 56)

'Soamin'

'SOAMIN' (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate) is an organic preparation of relatively slight toxic action, containing 22·8 per cent. of arsenium (As). It is soluble in five parts of water. Used in syphilis, malaria, trypanosomiasis and other protozoal diseases.

Preparations

'SOAMIN' (Powder) [℞ B. W. & Co.]

In 5 gramme and 30 gramme containers.

DIRECTION.—One to ten grains (or 0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.), administered as described under 'Tabloid' 'Soamin.'

'TABLOID' SOAMIN,' gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·3 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to ten of the gr. 1 strength, or one to two of the gr. 5 or the 0·3 gramme strength, dissolved in sterile water, for subcutaneous or, preferably, intramuscular injection, every alternate day, until a total of 100 grains or 6 grammes has been given.

Soda-Mint (Neutralising)

Exhilarant and diffusible stimulant. 'Tabloid' Soda-Mint forms an active and agreeable neutralising agent in dyspeptic acidity, flatulence and nausea. It is extensively employed in cases of insomnia due to acid dyspepsia. Especial care should be taken, in prescribing this 'Tabloid' product, to guard against the substitution of crude imitations, which sometimes cause great nausea.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT *(Neutralising)* [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

Sodium Arsenate

Employed internally and hypodermically, alone or combined with iron, in malaria, in trypanosomiasis, in severe forms of anæmia and other diseases of the blood, and in various conditions of malnutrition. For asthma it may be given by inhalation, the patient smoking cigarettes made from bibulous paper saturated with a solution of the drug.

Preparation

'VAPOROLE' FERRI ET ARSEN. SOL. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Citratis Viridis, 0·05 gramme
Sodii Arsenatis, 0·002 gramme
Aquam, ad 1 c.c.

In hermetically-sealed phials, containing 1 c.c. of sterile solution suitable for hypodermic injection.

DIRECTION.—The contents of one to three phials, injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

Sodium Bicarbonate

Stomachic and antacid.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; gr. 10 [0·648 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals, according to the condition to be treated. The maximum official dose is thirty grains (approximately 2 grammes).

'TABLOID' SODA-MINT *(Neutralising)* [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with, or taken dissolved in, a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' 'COFFEE-MINT' [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Ammonii Bicarbonatis, gr. 1/16 [0·004 gm.]
Ext. Coffeæ, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]
Cerii Oxalatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, or one dissolved slowly in the mouth from time to time.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2-1/2 [0·162 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis,
Sodii Bicarbonatis, āā 0·25 gramme

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

This combination acts powerfully in gastric catarrh following the abuse of alcohol.

Sodium Bicarbonate (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BISMUTHI SUBNITRATIS ET RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals (*see Rhubarb*).

'TABLOID' RHEI ET SODII BICARBONATIS ET MAGNESII CARBONATIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, before or after meals (*see Rhubarb*).

'TABLOID' RHEI ET GENTIANÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between meals (*see Gentian*).

'TABLOID' GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMP. (MIST. GENTIANÆ ALKALINA) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, between or after meals *(see Gentian)*.

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] *(see Mercury)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETÂ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(see Mercury)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] *(see Calomel)*

'TABLOID' HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.], ET SODII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] *(see Calomel)*

'TABLOID' MENTHOL COMP. *(see Menthol)*

'TABLOID' MAGNESII CARBONATIS COMP. *(see Magnesium)*
(See also Nasal and Naso-Pharyngeal Products, 'Soloid' Brand)

Sodium Bromide

In cases of epilepsy, in which the bromides have to be administered regularly, the salts of strontium, sodium and ammonium are found less depressant and irritating than the potassium salt.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Five to thirty grains, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime.

Sodium Bromide (*continued*)

'TABLOID' BROMID. COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sodii Bromidi, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Strontii Bromidi, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ammonii Bromidi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Sodii Arsenatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food or at bedtime. The dose of sodium arsenate allows of thirty grains of the mixed bromides being given.

'TABLOID' TRI-BROMID. EFFERVESC. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Potassii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme
Sodii Bromidi, 0·4 gramme
Ammonii Bromidi, 0·2 gramme
Salis Effervescentis, *q.s.*

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered, and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, after food.

Sodium Chloride (*see Saline Solutions, page* 138; *and Nasal Products, page* 112)

Sodium Citrate

Febrifuge, diaphoretic, refrigerant and alkaline diuretic. For these purposes, however, the potassium salt is generally preferred. Milk treated with sodium citrate forms in the stomach a light, flocculent, finely-divided curd which is easily digested. In cases of vomiting, diarrhœa, griping, wasting, and rickets in children, and in neurasthenia, pneumonia, phthisis and other diseases in adults, milk treated by this method is well borne and easily assimilated. It is also administered during the weaning period.

The exact quantity of sodium citrate is most readily provided by prescribing the 'Tabloid' product.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII CITRATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in a little water, and added to each ounce of milk.

Sodium Formate (*see Formates, and page* xxxii)

Sodium Glycerophosphate

(*see Glycerophosphates, and page* xxxii)

Sodium Phosphate

A gentle, pleasant purgative, useful for children.

Preparation

'TABLOID' SODII PHOSPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, P.B., gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a purgative, two to four, in half a tumblerful of water; as a hepatic stimulant for children, one or more. As an alterative, one may be taken regularly, dissolved in a tumblerful of water.

Sodium Salicylate

Used in acute rheumatism, and in various troubles of the gouty and rheumatic diatheses; in cases of fermentative dyspepsia, as a liver stimulant; and, in full doses, in the glycosuria of gouty

Sodium Salicylate (*continued*)

origin. Combined administration with an alkali such as potassium bicarbonate is found to increase the anti-rheumatic action, to prevent gastric irritation and vomiting, and to promote toleration of the salicylate. The sodium salicylate used for 'Tabloid' products is physiologically pure. *(See also page* xxxii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of the gr. 3 or gr. 5 strength, or one to four of the 0·5 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is thirty grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS NATURALIS, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum dose is thirty grains.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, or more, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' SODII SALICYLATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.], ET POTASSII BICARBONATIS, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Sulphate

Excites peristaltic action in the stomach and intestines, is a purgative and hepatic stimulant, and is of great value in the treatment of mucous ulceration.

Preparations

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS, gr. 60 [3·89 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. As a simple purgative, the dose may be increased to three or four.

'TABLOID' SODII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati,	gr. 30	[1·944 gm.]
	Potassii Tartratis Acidi,	gr. 10	[0·648 gm.]
	Potassii Bicarbonatis,	gr. 2-1/2	[0·162 gm.]
	Ess. Zingiberis,	*q.s.*	
	Salis Effervescentis,	*q.s.*	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET SODII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENTIS [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Sodii Sulphatis,	gr. 30	[1·944 gm.]
	Salis Effervescentis	*q.s.*	

DIRECTION.—One to two, powdered and added to half a tumblerful of water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sodium Sulphate *(continued)*

'TABLOID' MAGNESII SULPHATIS COMP. EFFERVESCENTIS *(see Magnesium)*

'ENULE' SAPONIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Saponis Animalis, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]
Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati, gr. 7 [0·454 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, for the relief of constipation.

Sodium Sulphocarbolate *(see Sulphocarbolates)*

TRADE MARK 'Soloid' BRAND Products [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' Brand products provide portable and reliable antiseptics, astringents and anæsthetics; also convenient and accurate stains for microscopic work, and test solutions for water, sewage and urine analysis.

TRADE MARK

Solutions for surgical or medicinal purposes are best prepared immediately before use. 'Soloid' products can be safely and easily carried in the pocket, and need only be dissolved in the requisite quantity of water according to the strength desired. Such solutions are more active and reliable than those which have, by keeping, been exposed to the risk of contamination or deterioration.

The word 'Soloid' is a trade mark or brand indicating that these products are issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To avoid substitution, and to ensure the supply of pure and reliable products, 'Soloid' brand should always be specified when ordering.

A percentage table showing the quantity of water required to make solutions of different percentage strengths from the 'Soloid' products will be found on *page* 312. Further details of 'Soloid' products will be found under the note on each drug, in its alphabetical position in the THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

A list of 'Soloid' Brand products will be found in the Price List at the end of this book.

Sparteine Sulphate

Is said to be a cardiac tonic and diuretic with action comparable to that of digitalis. It slows and weakens the heart, but may cause a slight rise of blood-pressure by vaso-constriction. *(See also page* xxxii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. SPARTEINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, hypodermically, repeated if necessary.

Squill

Employed as a heart-tonic and a diuretic in cardiac dropsy, and as a stimulating expectorant in chronic bronchitis. In large doses squill causes vomiting and purging. Squill causes more marked vaso-constriction, and therefore greater rise of blood-pressure, than digitalis. *(See also pages* xxxvi, xxxvii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' IPECACUANHÆ C. SCILLÂ (B.P. Pill), gr. 4 [0·259 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as required.

'TABLOID' PIL. HYDRARGYRI ET SCILLÆ ET DIGITALIS
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE PECTORAL [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Strontium Bromide

Used in gastric catarrh, nervous vomiting and epilepsy.

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRONTII BROMIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime.

'TABLOID' BROMID. COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six, dissolved in a large wineglassful of water, after food, or at bedtime. (*See also Sodium Bromide*)

Strophanthus

A cardiac stimulant and diuretic, allied to digitalis in its effect on the heart. Strophanthus does not constrict blood vessels so markedly as digitalis, and there is not the same danger of cumulation. *(See also page* xxxvii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCT. STROPHANTHI, P.B., min. 5 [0·296 c.c.]
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' TINCT. STROPHANTHI (1 in 10), 0·1 gramme
[℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each represents strophanthus seeds, 0·01 gramme.

DIRECTION.—One to three, repeated as may be necessary.

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.)

(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)

Prepared in accordance with the 1898 British Pharmacopœia, from carefully-selected strophanthus seeds.

Strophanthin

The active principle of strophanthus. Used when it is desired to obtain the effect of the drug as rapidly as possible.

Preparation

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STROPHANTHINI, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.]
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, as may be necessary. The dose ranges from gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.

Strychnine

Strychnine sulphate, a vaso-motor stimulant, is one of the most efficient general tonics for the aged, especially in cases of threatened heart-failure. It is given hypodermically in cardiac syncope. Strychnine nitrate is used in the treatment of the morphine or bromide habit, in alcoholism, and also, hypodermically, for snake-bite. *(See also page* xxxii*)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ [0·00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ [0·0043 gm.]; and 0·001 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more of the lesser strengths, or one of the gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ strength, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

'TABLOID' ERGOTINI ET STRYCHNINÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotini (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/30 [0·0022 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, as may be necessary.

'TABLOID' FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ferri Phosphatis Solubilis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Phosphatis, gr. 1/32 [0·002 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water.

'TABLOID' MORPHINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/12 [0·0054 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with a little water in the early stages of catarrh; a second in one hour, a third in two hours, and a fourth in three hours.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ [0·0022 gm.]
[℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The maximum official dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

Strychnine (*continued*)

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ NITRATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ [0·0043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·0065 gm.]; 0·0005 gramme; and 0·001 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The usual maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{1500}$ [0·00043 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00108 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·0013 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ [0·0016 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·0022 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the required strength, hypodermically, repeated as may be necessary. The usual maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{15}$.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/200 [0·00032 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Atropinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/150 [0·00043 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/80 [0·00081 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. DIGITALINI ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Digitalini, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTININÆ CITRATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotininæ Citratis gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, repeated if necessary.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. ERGOTOXINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Ergotoxinæ, gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/20 [0·0032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically or intramuscularly.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ SULPHATIS [℔ B. W & Co.]

℞ Morphinæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.]
Strychninæ Sulphatis, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in water, and injected hypodermically, as may be necessary.

This product is useful in phthisis with cough and heart-failure; in some cases of hæmorrhage; before an anæsthetic for operation; and after abdominal operation, for the relief of pain and distension.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI ET STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
Strychninæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in warm water, and injected hypodermically to produce emesis. The strychnine prevents the prostration which occasionally follows the use of apomorphine.

Strychnine (*continued*)

Strychnine, in the quantities indicated, is also contained in the following B. W. & Co. preparations:—

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT WITH IRON, QUININE & STRYCHNINE (Malted Easton Syrup), in each fluid ounce, Strychnine Phosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0·001 gm.]

'TABLOID' ALOINI COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{600}$ [0·00108 gm.]

,, EASTON SYRUP (= min. 30), Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0·001 gm.]

,, EASTON SYRUP (= min. 60), Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ [0·002 gm.]

,, EASTON SYRUP (= 2 c.c.), Strychnine, 0·00114 gramme

,, EASTON SYRUP (= 4 c.c.), Strychnine, 0·00228 gramme

,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) ET ARSEN. ET STRYCH., Strychnine, 0·0005 gramme

,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·0022 gm.

,, FERRUGIN. (BLAUD) COMP., Strychnine, 0·002 gramme

,, FERRI ET ARSEN. COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·0013 gm.]

,, GLYCEROPHOSPH. COMP. (= Syrup, min. 30), Strychnine Glycerophosphate, gr. $\frac{1}{8000}$ [0·00008 gm.]

,, GLYCEROPHOSPH. COMP. (= Syrup, 2 c.c.), Strychnine Glycerophosphate, 0·00009 gramme

,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (= Syrup, min. 30), Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{1250}$ [0·0005 gm.]

,, HYPOPHOSPH. COMP., gr. 3 (= Syrup, min. 60), Strychnine Hypophosphite, gr. $\frac{1}{64}$ [0·001 gm.]

,, MANGANESII ET FERRI CITRATIS C̄ STRYCHNINÂ gr. 1, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, QUININÆ ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI ET STRYCHNINÆ, Strychnine. gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·0022 gm.]

,, TONIC COMP., Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ [0·00065 gm.]

,, SYRUPORUM TRIUM, Strychnine, gr. $\frac{1}{875}$ [0·00076 gm.]

Sulphocarbolates

Sodium sulphocarbolate is employed internally in tonsillitis, flatulent dyspepsia, phthisis and pneumonia, and as an intestinal antiseptic. The zinc salt is used only as an antiseptic lotion, especially for injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Sodii Sulphocarbolatis, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
[℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to three, dissolved in a little water, thrice daily, after food.

'Soloid' Zinci Sulphocarbolatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—For an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains dissolved in each ounce of water.

Sulphonal

A valuable hypnotic. Ten to thirty grains produce sound sleep, lasting several hours, without subsequent headache or constipation.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Sulphonal, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·25 gramme; and 1·0 gramme [℔ B. W. & Co.]

Direction.—One to six of the gr. 5 or 0·25 gramme strength, or one to two of the 1·0 gramme strength. The maximum official dose is thirty grains. 'Tabloid' Sulphonal should be powdered, and taken in a warm or hot liquid about four hours before bedtime.

Sulphur

Used in lithæmia, gout and rheumatoid arthritis, and as an alterative and mild laxative. Sulphur and guaiacum are prescribed for the fibrous rheumatism, associated with constipation, of old people.

Preparations

'Tabloid' Sulphuris Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]
Potassii Tartratis Acidi, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]

Direction.—One to four or more, swallowed with a little water, as a laxative.

'Tabloid' Lithii Benzoatis Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Lithii Benzoatis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/3 [0·022 gm.]
(Plain or sugar-coated)

Direction.—One or more, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Tabloid' Guaiaci et Sulphuris [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Sulphuris Præcipitati, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]

Direction.—One to four, thrice daily, after food. They may be swallowed whole, or powdered and taken in milk or water.

'Tabloid' Guaiaci et Quininæ Comp. [℔ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Guaiaci Resinæ, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Sulphuris, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Quininæ Salicylatis, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

Direction.—One to four, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Sulphur (*continued*)

'TABLOID' PULV. GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMP. (Compound Liquorice Powder, B.P.), gr. 30 [1·944 gm.]; and 2·0 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water, as a gentle aperient.

Suppositories *(see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories)*

Supra-renal Gland

Intravenous injection of extracts of supra-renal gland substance produces the same effects on the heart and circulation as result when 'Hemisine' is employed. 'Hemisine' is a preparation of the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland, and laboratory experience tends to show that this is the only active principle the gland contains. Nevertheless, clinically, preparations of the whole substance of the gland may meet other indications. Supra-renal gland is administered in Addison's disease, goitre, anæmia and neurasthenia. 'Tabloid' Supra-renal Gland presents the complete activity of the fresh gland substance. *(See also 'Hemisine,' page 68)*

Preparations

'TABLOID' SUPRA-RENAL GLAND, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·3 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of either strength, gradually increased, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Syringes *(see Price List at end)*

TRADE MARK 'Tabloid' BRAND Products [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are now so universally recognised, contain only the finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, are readily carried, and keep well in any climate. They are made under the supervision of specially trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. In the making of each 'Tabloid' product, consideration is given to the purposes for which the contained drugs are used. Thus 'Tabloid' preparations for general therapeutic effect are made so as to disintegrate immediately, whilst those intended to exercise a local action (as upon the throat) are so prepared that they dissolve slowly and secure the prolonged application of a suitable solution of their constituents. 'Tabloid' Pastilles provide throat medicaments in a pleasant form, and allow the continuous suffusion of the mucous membrane with a solution of uniform strength. 'Tabloid' preparations of unpleasant drugs are coated with a thin film of white sugar, readily soluble in the stomach, whilst those intended to act after leaving the stomach are coated with keratin, soluble only in the alkaline secretions of the intestine.

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

The admitted superiority of 'Tabloid' Brand products is maintained only by unremitting care and attention to minute details. They have been often imitated, but in no case has their combined perfection of ingredients, manufacture, dosage, and therapeutic activity been approached.

In these imitations and counterfeit preparations, there lies an obvious danger to the physician's reputation and to the patient's health. The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., and to ensure the supply of genuine preparations, this brand should always be specified when ordering or prescribing. Medical men are requested to report any cases of substitution.

The list of 'Tabloid' products contains many combinations of therapeutic agents as well as simple drugs. Other combinations which may be demanded by the circumstances of particular cases can be effected by prescribing two or more different 'Tabloid' preparations at a dose. In exceptional cases, when it is required to administer more than three or four 'Tabloid' products in one dose, many physicians direct their patients to powder them and make into a draught with water.

A list of 'Tabloid' Brand Products will be found in the Price List at the end of this book.

(*See also* 'TABLOID' BRAND HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND CAPSULES, 'TABLOID' BRAND OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND PASTILLES, 'TABLOID' BRAND PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS, 'TABLOID' BRAND TINCTURES, 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS, *and* 'SOLOID' BRAND CHEMICALS FOR TESTING PURPOSES)

'Tabloid' Brand Capsules

The following 'Tabloid' products consist of pure drugs enclosed in thin gelatin envelopes. In this way the unpleasant taste of the fluid preparation is obviated :—

'TABLOID' BONE MEDULLA, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CALCIUM IODO-RICINOLEATE, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CARBOLIC ACID, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' CASTOR OIL, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' JUNIPER OIL, min. 3 [0·178 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' PHENOL AND MENTHOL COMPOUND [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains Phenol, gr. ¼ ; Menthol, gr. ½ ; and Oil of Cajuput, min. 1

'TABLOID' SANDAL WOOD OIL, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] ; and min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' TEREBENE, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

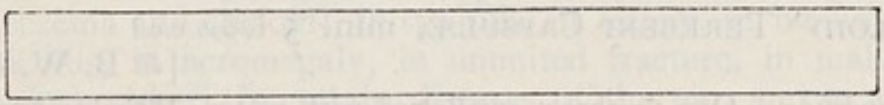
'TABLOID' TURPENTINE OIL RECTIFIED, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)

'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'Tabloid' Tinctures correspond in active principles to freshly-prepared fluid tinctures of full strength. Whereas the fluid tinctures deteriorate with age, 'Tabloid' Tinctures have been proved to be stable under the most trying climatic conditions. They do not vary in strength by decomposition or precipitation, nor by evaporation of the usual alcoholic menstruum. They are readily carried, are easy and pleasant to take, and produce prompt and certain effects. The great economy in space, which

Size of one product of 'Tabloid' Cinchona Tincture, min. 30



Length of 30 min. tube of same diameter as 'Tabloid' product

is a special recommendation in providing medicine for travellers, will be apparent on reference to the accompanying diagram.

The *Lancet*, reporting on the 'Tabloid' Tinctures supplied to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition—which, for more than three years, were constantly exposed to the influence of the hottest and most humid atmosphere in the world—said, "They have perfectly preserved their efficacy."

Tannic Acid

Astringent and styptic.

Preparations

'TABLOID' ACIDI TANNICI, gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, repeated as required. They should be swallowed with a little water, before or between meals, unless the effect be desired on the mucous membrane of the mouth or throat, when they may be slowly sucked, or powdered and applied locally.

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN AND BLACK CURRANT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannic acid, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.]

'TABLOID' PASTILLE GLYCERIN, TANNIN, CAPSICUM AND BLACK CURRANT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains tannic acid, gr. 1/2 [0·032 gm.], and the equivalent of Tinct. Capsici, P.B., min. 3/4 [0·044 c.c.], equal to Pulv. Capsici, gr. 3/80 [0·00243 gm.]

'ENULE' GALLÆ ET OPII [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains opium extract, gr. 1/4 [0·016 gm.], and tannic acid, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.], equivalent to gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] of galls.

This product is employed in hæmorrhoids, rectal ulcer, fissure, congestion of the mucosa, and rectal discharges.

DIRECTION.—One, inserted into the rectum, and repeated as may be necessary.

Tar *(see Pine Tar)*

Tartaric Acid

Refrigerant, laxative and diuretic; used with sodium bicarbonate for effervescing draughts.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THIRST QUENCHER [℠ B. W. & Co.]

This product is composed of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate, agreeably flavoured.

DIRECTION.—One or more, dissolved slowly in the mouth as required.

Terebene

Used internally or by inhalation, in chronic bronchitis, catarrh and other pulmonary conditions, to assist the expectoration of viscid phlegm, and as a respiratory sedative.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TEREBENI CAPSULÆ, min. 5 [0·296 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with water, three or four times daily, after food, or one, swallowed with water, every two or three hours.

TEREBENE, PURE (B. W. & Co.)

DIRECTION.—The dose for internal administration is five to fifteen minims, but the lesser dose, repeated at intervals of two to three hours, is usually ordered.

Test Chemicals *(see 'Soloid' Brand Products in Price List at end)*

Tetranitrin *(see Erythrol Tetranitrate)*

Three Bromides Effervescent *(see Ammonium Bromide)*

Three Syrups *(see Iron)*

Thymol

Prescribed internally in the treatment of intestinal parasites. It is used extensively among the coolies in tropical countries for ankylostomiasis, thirty grains being given, after a purgative, three times daily for one or two days, and repeated at intervals of a week. It should be followed by a purgative (not castor oil). No alcohol, ether, or other solvent of thymol should be given concurrently, lest toxic effects be produced. It is a favourite ingredient in spray solutions for nasal purposes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYMOL, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, according to the indication of the case. The maximum dose usually given is two grains.

'SOLOID' NASAL, 'EUCALYPTIA' COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' NASO-PHARYNGEAL COMPOUND [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Thymus Gland

Used in Graves' disease, in leucocythæmia, chlorosis and anæmia, in hæmatemesis and hæmophilia, and in obesity.

Preparation

'TABLOID' THYMUS GLAND, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, gradually increased to five, may be given thrice daily, preferably after food.

Thyroid Gland

Thyroid gland substance has proved of great value in myxœdema, in cretinism, in obesity, and in puerperal eclampsia—in which it is given both during the attack and in the course of subsequent pregnancies as a preventive. Its administration has proved useful in simple goitre, in certain skin diseases (psoriasis, lupus, eczema and cheloid), in syphilis, in tetany, in hæmophilia, in torticollis, in acromegaly, in ununited fracture, in malignant disease, in beri-beri, in certain diseases of the ear, and in uterine disorders to arrest hæmorrhage. It has also been given in mental affections, to aid the development of backward children, and in the treatment of warts. 'Tabloid' Thyroid Gland represents the complete activity of the normal thyroid. Patients vary widely in their susceptibility to the action of thyroid gland.

Preparations

'TABLOID' THYROID GLAND, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.]; gr. 1½ [0·097 gm.] gr. 2½ [0·162 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·1 gramme; and 0·3 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—Small doses should be given at first. A convenient method in commencing treatment is to order a one-and-a-half grain (or 0·1 gramme) 'Tabloid' product after each meal and at bedtime. The dose may be increased by adding one or more each day until, say, six grains (or one of the 0·3 gramme strength) are taken four times daily. If any symptoms of thyroidism be developed, the dose should remain stationary for a few days, when it may be increased again. The dose may be increased more rapidly if the patient be instructed to lie down for ten minutes after administration. Some patients tolerate the administration better if the daily quantity required be given in one dose at bedtime.

'TABLOID' THYROID COLLOID, gr. ½ [0·032 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One after food, gradually increased.

Tinctures *(see 'Tabloid' Brand Tinctures, page 163; and also page xxxvi)*

Tonic Compound *(see Iron)*

Tow, Carbolised *(see Price List at end)*

Towels, Sanitary *(see Price List at end)*

Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)

Nitroglycerin dilates blood vessels, lowers arterial pressure and quickens the pulse. Its action is allied to that of amyl nitrite,

Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin) (*continued*)

but develops more slowly and lasts longer. It is used in conditions of heightened arterial tension, in angina pectoris, aortic valvular disease, hæmoptysis, menorrhagia and other hæmorrhages, asthma, sea-sickness and nephritis.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ [0·00032 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ [0·0013 gm.]; and 0·0005 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One of the gr. $\frac{1}{200}$, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, or 0·0005 gramme strength, or a small piece of the gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ strength, may be taken occasionally, as necessity arises. During anginal attacks, one of the gr. $\frac{1}{50}$, or two of the gr. $\frac{1}{100}$, should be quickly chewed and swallowed. In general, gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ may be given every hour, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ every two hours, or gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ every three hours.

'TABLOID' TRINITRINI COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Trinitrini,	gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]
	Capsicini,	gr. 1/200 [0·00032 gm.]
	Menthol,	gr. 1/100 [0·00065 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to two, slowly sucked to avert expected spasm, or swallowed at once to relieve pain during an attack.

'TABLOID' HYPOD. TRINITRINI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.]; and gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, of either strength, hypodermically, repeated if, and when, necessary. The maximum dose is gr. $\frac{1}{50}$.

Trional

The action of trional resembles that of sulphonal, but it is more prompt, sleep usually being produced in about thirty minutes.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TRIONAL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·25 gramme; and 1·0 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to six of the gr. 5 or 0·25 gramme strength, or one to two of the 1·0 gramme strength, swallowed with a little water, about half an hour before sleep is desired.

When trional is being administered for any length of time, its use should be occasionally interrupted to allow of elimination.

Tropacocaine Hydrochloride

Tropacocaine produces local anæsthesia, with little or no action on the pupil. Its effect is more rapid and more transitory than that of cocaine.

Preparations

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (L) TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ [0·0022 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (G) PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ [0·00013 gm.], ET TROPACOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ [0·00065 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

This combination is used to relieve the pain of distension, and to contract the pupil. All 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products dissolve immediately they are placed upon the conjunctiva.

Tuberculin *(see under Vaccines)*

Turpentine

Counter-irritant and antiseptic externally. Internally it is carminative, purging and anthelmintic.

Preparation

'TABLOID' OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATI CAPSULÆ, min. 10 [0·592 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily.

Urotropine

A powerful genito-urinary antiseptic and a reliable diuretic. Urotropine restores the normal acid reaction to alkaline urine, and causes the disappearance of pus, micro-organisms such as the typhoid bacillus, and other abnormal constituents. It is given for the relief of gravel, and has proved of value in gall stones.

Preparations

'TABLOID' UROTROPINÆ, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, or more, according to the indications of the case, dissolved in ten ounces of plain or aerated water, twice or thrice daily. The daily dose may be thirty grains (or 2 grammes).

'TABLOID' LITHII CITRATIS ET UROTROPINÆ EFFERVESCENTIS [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Lithii Citratis,	gr. 5	[0·324 gm.]
	Urotropinæ,	gr. 3	[0·194 gm.]
	Salis Effervescentis,	*q.s.*	

DIRECTION.—One or more, powdered, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, and taken during effervescence.

Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy

This method of treatment has become increasingly prominent, and a great number of diseases have been treated by vaccines with varying success, but on the whole the results have been decidedly favourable to the further continuance of this mode of treatment.

A bacterial vaccine is a sterilised, standardised emulsion of a micro-organism. It is made by scraping the film of a recent agar culture into a one per cent. saline solution, sterilising at 60° C. and subsequently standardising to a given number of micro-organisms per c.c.

The vaccines are injected subcutaneously, and are supposed to act by producing an active immunity against the corresponding living organisms. Wright's work on opsonins has given a considerable stimulus to vaccine therapy.

It is well known that the introduction of a certain species of bacterium into the blood of an individual results in the production of various specific anti-bacterial substances. These substances

Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy (*continued*)

have been named according to their mode of action on the bacteria, thus agglutinins causing clumping and agglutination into masses; bacteriolysins causing solution and destruction of the bacteria. Denys and Leclef first showed that there was also present in an immune serum a specific substance which made the corresponding organism sensitive to phagocytosis. Wright further investigated this property of the blood and named the specific anti-bacterial substance producing this effect Opsonin—(*Opsōno*—I prepare food for).

By an adaptation of a technique first devised by Leishman for determining the phagocytic activity of the leucocytes, Wright has been able to estimate the amount of opsonin in the blood of an infected individual, as compared with that in a normal individual. This he calls the opsonic index. (For mode of determining the opsonic index, *see page* 297).

Wright holds that by estimating the opsonic content of the blood from time to time in a case of bacterial infection, the progress of immunisation can be gauged with a certain degree of accuracy, and the natural development of immunity can be helped on by administering appropriate doses of vaccines at suitable intervals. The injection of a vaccine causes first a slight diminution in the opsonic index (negative phase) owing to the using up of some of the opsonin present to cope with the inoculum. This is followed by a rise in the opsonic index (positive phase) when the specific opsonin is regenerated in excess, and thereby immunity is increased. The natural cure of any bacterial disease, according to Wright, consists of a series of auto-inoculations and immunising responses, the inoculum being derived from the focus of infection present in the body consisting of the bacteria or their products. Each successive immunising response leaves the body more resistant than before, and finally complete immunity is produced. In some cases, owing either to inherent weakness of the machinery of immunisation, or to excessive outpouring of bacilli and their toxins from a large focus of infection, the immunising mechanism fails, and then the bacilli multiply in the body. In other cases of chronic localised infections there is little outpouring of bacilli and their products, so that the immunising response is insufficient, and the lesion tends to persist. In such cases appropriate doses of vaccine at well-timed intervals will stimulate the production of protective substances, and bring about a cure. Thus vaccines are found to be most useful in chronic localised infections such as acne, furunculosis, lupus, gleet, etc., the appropriate vaccine being of course used in each case.

Many cases are quite unsuitable for vaccine therapy, and considerable harm may be done by their indiscriminate use. Other modes of treatment—medicinal and surgical—must go hand in hand with this method. Chronic cases of phthisis with small lesions may be treated by graduated exercises. These, by

Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy (*continued*)

producing auto-inoculations from the patient's own focus of disease having the same effect as injections of tuberculin. In febrile cases of phthisis the auto-inoculations are already excessive, and further introduction of vaccines might prove harmful. Rest in bed has been found clinically the best method of treatment, and this is explained by Wright's theory as due to the lessening of the auto-inoculations.

Whilst recognising that Wright's theory has been responsible for the renewed activity of vaccine therapy, it must be confessed that his method of treatment, controlled by opsonic index estimations, has been found difficult to carry out in practice. In the first place, the technique is so complicated, that even in expert hands the margin of error must be considerable, and secondly, the index is subject to such frequent variations, owing to spontaneous auto-inoculations, that it is doubtful whether even daily estimations afford a reliable guide. There has been, therefore, a growing tendency to dispense with opsonic index estimations in practice, and to rely on clinical symptoms as a guide to the dosage and frequency of inoculations. In some cases it may be safe to adopt routine methods: as for instance, in acne, doses of 100–1000 millions of staphylococci may be given every 10 days, and stock vaccines may be used. In other cases, the effect of each dose of vaccine must be carefully noted, and the treatment must proceed with great caution. It is also found better, in many instances, to prepare the vaccine from the micro-organism isolated from the patient.

The method of treatment is still on its trial, and though a large number of cures have been obtained by Wright's method when all other modes of treatment have failed, much more extended trial is necessary before the final verdict can be given as to its utility.

Clinical reports show that vaccines have been used with good results in the following conditions:—

1. Staphylococcus Infections.—Acne, furunculosis, boils, sycosis, carbuncles, etc.
2. Tubercle Bacillus Infections.—Lupus, adenitis, early phthisis, genito-urinary affections, eye affections.
3. Bacillus Coli Infections.—Cystitis, ureteritis and pyelitis.
4. Gonococcus Infections.—Gleet, prostatitis, gonorrhœal rheumatism.
5. Streptococcus Infections.—Abscesses, septicæmia and endocarditis.

Other diseases such as pneumonia, meningitis, dysentery, Malta fever, etc., have been treated by vaccines with more or less success, but in these cases the clinical results have not been so good as in the foregoing.

Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy (*continued*)

The following table gives the doses and frequency of administration of the vaccines commonly employed :—

Vaccine	Doses	Frequency of inoculation
Staphylococcus Vaccine ...	500–1000 millions ...	Every ten days
Streptococcus Vaccine ..	20–60 ,, ..	Weekly and every two or three weeks
Tuberculin	1/10,000–1/2000 mgm. ...	Every ten days
Gonococcus Vaccine ...	250–1000 millions ...	Every ten days
Bacillus Coli Vaccine ...	5–15 millions	Every 2, 5 or 10 days

Gonococcus Vaccine.—This vaccine may be used in the chronic and later stages of gonorrhœa, in gonorrhœal prostatitis and gleet, and also in gonorrhœal rheumatism.

The initial dose is usually 0·25 c.c., equivalent to 250,000,000 organisms. Subsequent dosage is regulated by the constitutional effect.

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus.—This contains only the Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, and is employed in the treatment of acne. The dose usually employed is similar to that in the case of Staphylococcus vaccine.

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed.—This contains Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, albus and citreus. The vaccine may be employed in various staphylococcic infections such as acne, furunculosis, carbuncle, sycosis and localised abscesses. The initial dose is usually 0·5 c.c., equivalent to 500,000,000 organisms.

Tuberculin.—It has been stated that a vaccine consisting of dead tubercle bacilli is unsuitable for injection, as it produces abscesses. Koch's Tuberculin T.R., which is principally used, is a preparation obtained from the bacilli by their repeated disintegration and extraction with water. The strength of this preparation is 2 mgms. of solid bacterial substance in 1 c.c. of emulsion. Another form of tuberculin used is Koch's Bacillen-emulsion. This consists of an emulsion of dried and powdered tubercle bacilli in distilled water, and 50 per cent. glycerin. It contains 5 mgms. of solid substance in 1 c.c. of emulsion. Tuberculins have also been prepared from tubercle bacilli of bovine origin, and are given in those cases where there is reason to believe in a bovine source of infection. (*See also the Tuberculin diagnosis reactions, page* 298)

Typhoid Vaccine.—This is only to be used as a prophylactic, and not in the treatment of typhoid fever. To secure immunisation, two doses are given. The first dose consists of 0·5 c.c. of vaccine, equivalent to 500,000,000 bacteria. The second, given ten days later, is 1 c.c., equivalent to 1,000,000,000 bacteria. After the first, and to a much smaller degree after the

Vaccines and Vaccine Therapy (*continued*)

second, inoculation, local and constitutional symptoms may occur. The local symptoms present at the site of injection are redness, swelling, pain and tenderness. These are probably in part due to the action of the vaccine in diminishing blood coagulability, and may be to some extent mitigated by administering six to eight 'Tabloid' Calcium Lactate, gr. 5. The constitutional symptoms are malaise, nausea, loss of appetite, headache, and feverishness. They usually disappear within 36 hours.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. act as the distributing agents for the vaccines and antitoxic and other sera prepared at the WELLCOME PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES, Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, London, S.E. All home orders should be addressed to the Head Offices, SNOW HILL BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.; orders for CANADA should be sent to 101–104, CORISTINE BUILDING, ST. NICHOLAS AND ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL; for AUSTRALASIA to 481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY; for SOUTH AFRICA to 5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN.

A telegraphic and cable code for ordering Vaccines has been adopted. It consists of Roots and Terminations. The Roots appear opposite the Vaccine they indicate. The Terminations indicate quantities.

TRADE MARK **'WELLCOME'** BRAND—

,, GONOCOCCUS VACCINE—

JUNAR .....0·5 c.c., containing 500,000,000 gonococci
JUNOS .....1 c.c. ,, 1,000,000,000 ,,
JUNUL .....2 c.c. ,, 2,000,000,000 ,,

,, STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE, AUREUS—

JUGAS .....0·5 c.c., containing 500,000,000 staphylococci
JUGER .....1 c.c. ,, 1,000,000,000 ,,
JUGIM .....2 c.c. ,, 2,000,000,000 ,,

,, STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINE, MIXED—

JOWOZ .....0·5 c.c., containing 500,000,000 staphylococci
JOYAF .....1 c.c. ,, 1,000,000,000 ,,
JOYUS .....2 c.c. ,, 2,000,000,000 ,,

,, TYPHOID VACCINE—

JOZEK .....0·5 c.c. containing 500,000,000 of *Bacillus typhosus*
JOZOB .....1 c.c. ,, 1,000,000,000 ,, ,, ,,

HIWEF ,, MALLEIN—for the diagnosis of Glanders. In hermetically-sealed phials containing 1 c.c. (sufficient for one injection).

TERMINATIONS

One	Three	Six	1 Doz.
ARYCE	*ASATA*	*ASEDO*	*ASEZA*

EXAMPLE:—

Send six phials of 0·5 c.c. Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed ('Wellcome') = *JOWOZASEDO*

Use CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission

Valerianates

Valuable in spasmodic affections, in hysteria, and in functional nervous troubles generally. Quinine valerianate is prescribed in cases of irritability associated with chorea; its combination with the valerianates of iron and zinc affords a useful tonic and nerve sedative. Zinc valerianate is given with iron and arsenic in the treatment of hysteria in young anæmic women, and in the neuroses associated with chlorosis. Ammonium valerianate combines a diffusible stimulant effect with the therapeutic action of valerian.

Preparations

'TABLOID' FERRI VALERIANATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One or more, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' QUININÆ VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and 0·1 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Quininæ Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Asafetidæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Valerianates (*continued*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI, ARSENIOSI [SEE LIST B. W. & Co.]

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 2	[0·13 gm.]
	Ferri Redacti,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Acidi Arseniosi,	gr. 1/60	[0·00108 gm.]
	Ext. Gentianæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'ELIXOID' AMMONII VALERIANATIS [SEE LIST B. W. & Co.]

Each fluid drachm contains ammonium valerianate, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to four fluid drachms, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'Vana' Tonic Wine

Presents calcium glycerophosphate and the alkaloids of cinchona bark in a pure sound wine of excellent quality. Its antiperiodic, antipyretic and tonic properties are valuable in malaria and other fevers, and it may be taken with ease when quinine cannot be tolerated.

'VANA' promotes appetite and digestion, and exerts a marked restorative and nutritive effect in convalescence, general debility, malnutrition, neurasthenia and nervous breakdown.

Each fluid ounce contains calcium glycerophosphate, gr. 1, and cinchona alkaloids, gr. 1/5.

DIRECTION.—Half a wineglassful, three to four times daily, before or after food.

'Varium' *(see Ovarian Substance)*

TRADE MARK 'Vaporole' Brand Products [SEE LIST B. W. & Co.]

'VAPOROLE' products contain fluid medicaments suitable for inhalation, injection, etc. Those products which are intended for inhalation are issued in thin glass capsules enclosed in silken sacs.

'Vaporole' Brand Products

'VAPOROLE' AMYL NITRITE, min. 3 [0·178 c.c.]; and min. 5 [0·295 c.c.] *(see page 16)*

,, AROMATIC AMMONIA, for use as "Smelling Salts" *(see page 14)*

,, 'HEMISINE' (1 in 1000) *(see page 68)*

,, IRON AND ARSENIC SOLUTION *(see page 89)*

Vegetable Laxative

This combination of vegetable drugs forms an excellent laxative or purgative, according to the dose ordered. In habitual constipation, one, twice or thrice daily, secures a regular free action; as an occasional purge, three may be taken at bedtime.

Vegetable Laxative (*continued*)

Preparation

'TABLOID' VEGETABLE LAXATIVE [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞	Ext. Colocynthidis Comp.,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Jalapæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Podophylli Resinæ,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Leptandrini,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]
	Ext. Hyoscyami Viridis,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Ext. Taraxaci,	gr. 1/4	[0·016 gm.]
	Ol. Menthæ Piperitæ,	*q.s.*	

(Plain or sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, at bedtime, as a purgative, or one after food, twice or thrice daily, in chronic constipation.

Veronal

Hypnotic and sedative, stated not to depress the pulse, nor to irritate the stomach, and therefore recommended in cardiac cases in preference to chloral preparations. It has been successful in the troublesome insomnia of morphinism, neurasthenia and slight mental excitement, in doses of five grains to one gramme. Larger doses have been employed in sleeplessness with marked cerebral disturbance, as in acute mania and alcoholism. Instances have been recorded of giddiness and want of muscular co-ordination after its administration, so that only the smaller doses should be used until the reaction of the individual has been ascertained.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VERONAL, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; 0·5 gramme; and 1·0 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of the gr. 5 or 0·5 gramme strength, or one of the 1·0 gramme strength, swallowed with water, or powdered and taken in a little water or milk, about half an hour before sleep is desired.

Vichy Mineral Water Salt

Vichy supplies a carbonated alkaline water, prescribed in kidney disease and diabetes, in gouty conditions, and as a tonic in chronic affections of abdominal viscera and of joints. Combined with lithium citrate it is used as an antilithic. The 'Tabloid' effervescent preparation forms a ready and convenient means of prescribing this well-known water.

Preparations

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT (Effervescent, Artificial) [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in two ounces of water, represents an equal quantity of Vichy water (Grand Grille Spring) in all its essential constituents.

'TABLOID' VICHY SALT (Artificial) AND LITHIUM CITRATE, EFFERVESCENT [℠ B. W. & Co.]

Each contains one grain of lithium citrate in addition to the essential constituents of Vichy water.

DIRECTION.—One to four may be taken, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water.

Warburg Tincture

Used in the treatment of fevers associated with extreme exhaustion. The direction given below is that usually adopted in tropical countries, where it is largely used.

Preparations

'TABLOID' TINCTURÆ WARBURGI, min. 30 [1·775 c.c.]; and dr. 2 [7·1 c.c.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—The bowels having been freely opened, from four to eight of the min. 30, or one to two of the dr. 2, strength, may be given with a little brandy and water. At the end of three hours the dose may be repeated.

Wool *(see Price List at end)*

'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid)

'XAXA' presents pure acetyl-salicylic acid, with no free salicylic acid. 'Tabloid' 'Xaxa' is largely prescribed as an anti-rheumatic, antipyretic and analgesic which produces the therapeutic effect of salicylic acid and its salts, without the same risk of unpleasant and toxic symptoms. 'Xaxa' is insoluble in the stomach, and causes no gastric disturbance. It disintegrates easily and is absorbed from the intestine. The therapeutic effect of 'Xaxa,' especially in influenza and other febrile affections, and in painful conditions, is enhanced by combination with phenacetin and with Dover powder. 'Xaxaquin,' the quinine salt of 'Xaxa,' combines the action of 'Xaxa' with the powerful antiseptic, anti-malarial and antipyretic properties of quinine. *(See also Acetyl-salicylic Acid; and 'Xaxaquin')*

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), gr. 5 [0·324 gm.]; and 0·5 gramme [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five of the gr. 5, or one to three of the 0·5 gramme, strength, swallowed with water, twice or thrice daily, after food. For the relief of pain, fifteen grains, or one gramme, may be prescribed as a first dose, with further doses, if necessary, of ten grains, or 0·5 gramme, at intervals of one hour to one hour and a half, until three or four doses in all have been taken.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET PHENACETINI, āā gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET PULV. IPECAC. COMP., āā gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ [0·162 gm.] [℠ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to four, swallowed with a little water.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Xaxa,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'Xaxaquin'

'XAXAQUIN,' the quinine salt of 'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), possesses marked antiseptic, anti-malarial and antipyretic power. It combines the specific properties of quinine and of the salicylates, without the disadvantages of the latter. 'Xaxaquin' is prescribed alone, or with 'Xaxa,' as a preventive and in the early stages of catarrh and influenza, and is beneficial in tonsillitis, neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, malaria and other fevers. 'Xaxaquin' may be given in all conditions where salicylates or quinine cannot be tolerated owing to idiosyncrasy. *(See also 'Xaxa')*

Preparations

'TABLOID' 'XAXAQUIN' (Quinine acetyl-salicylate), gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]; and 0·25 gramme [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to two of either strength, swallowed with a little water, after food.

'TABLOID' 'XAXA' ET 'XAXAQUIN' [℞ B. W. & Co.]

℞ 'Xaxa,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
'Xaxaquin,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, after food.

Zinc

The salts of zinc are, in general, astringent, tonic and emetic, The chloride is used externally only, and is caustic. The oxide is used internally in hysteria, nervous headache and debility, in phthisis to reduce the night-sweats, in bronchitis to lessen secretion, and generally as a nerve tonic. Externally, it is used as a powder to wounds, and is applied with calomel to syphilitic sores and ulcerations. The permanganate is employed as a disinfectant and astringent. The sulphate is astringent and emetic. It is one of the most commonly employed external applications to wounds, to stimulate growth of epithelium over a granulating surface, and is used, in weak solutions, on accessible mucous membranes. The sulphocarbolate is employed as an antiseptic injection. The valerianate possesses antispasmodic properties, and is used in diabetes insipidus, in neuralgia, in epilepsy, and in nervous affections associated with chlorosis. *(See also 'Nizin,' page 113)*

Preparations

ZINC CHLORIDE

'SOLOID' ZINCI CHLORIDI, gr. 5 [0·324 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

Prepared with a small quantity of ammonium chloride as a vehicle.

DIRECTION.—Dissolve one in two or more ounces of water, as an eye-wash, according to the strength required. In highly-inflamed conditions of the uretha, the hourly use of a very dilute injection, made by dissolving 'Soloid' Zinc Chloride, gr. 5, in two pints of well-boiled water, has been advised. For application as a paint in granular pharyngitis, it is used in solutions as strong as thirty grains to the ounce.

ZINC OXIDE

'TABLOID' ZINCI OXIDI, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.] [℞ B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One to five, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Zinc (*continued*)

ZINC PERMANGANATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI PERMANGANATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ [0·008 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One in one ounce of water is a successful injection in gonorrhœa. This strength may also be employed as a mouth-wash, as a gargle for sore throat, and for syringing the nostrils in chronic rhinitis.

ZINC SULPHATE

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (R) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, placed in the eye, in acute or chronic ophthalmia.

'TABLOID' OPHTHAL. (DD) ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ [0·00026 gm.], ET COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ [0·0032 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHATIS, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As a vaginal or urethral injection, one to five grains in five ounces of water. As a mouth-wash or gargle, gr. 10, in a pint of water. As a collyrium, gr. 1, in one ounce of rose water.

'SOLOID' ACIDI BORICI ET ZINCI SULPHATIS [B. W. & Co.]

(Scented with Otto of Rose)

℞	Acidi Borici,	gr. 6	[0·389 gm.]
	Zinci Sulphatis,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

DIRECTION.—One, dissolved in one ounce of warm water, to make a lotion or injection.

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI SULPHATIS *(see Alum, page 14)*

'SOLOID' ALUMINIS ET ZINCI COMP. (FORT.) *(see Alum, page 14)*

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE

'SOLOID' ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]; and gr. 10 [0·648 gm.] [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—As an injection in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa, one to two grains may be dissolved in each ounce of water.

ZINC VALERIANATE

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]

(Sugar-coated) [B. W. & Co.]

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Pulv. Rhei,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. 1/8	[0·008 gm.]
	Pulv. Zingiberis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET ASAFETIDÆ COMP. [B. W. & Co.]

℞	Zinci Valerianatis,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Asafetidæ,	gr. 1	[0·065 gm.]
	Myrrhæ,	gr. 1/2	[0·032 gm.]

(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

Zinc (*continued*)

'TABLOID' ZINCI VALERIANATIS ET FERRI ET ACIDI ARSENIOSI [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Ferri Redacti, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Acidi Arseniosi, gr. 1/60 [0·00108 gm.]
Ext. Gentianæ, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'TABLOID' TRIUM VALERIANATUM [℠ B. W. & Co.]

℞ Zinci Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Quininæ Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
Ferri Valerianatis, gr. 1 [0·065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One, swallowed whole, with a little water, twice or thrice daily, after food.

'NIZIN'—A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid *(see page 113)*

Zingiber *(see Ginger)*

'Zymine' ('Fairchild')

'ZYMINE' is a pure extract of the pancreas, and presents all its principles in such activity that their presence and their properties can readily be demonstrated. It is not an artificial compound, but contains the ferments as they are naturally associated, free from all added substances.

Preparations

'ZYMINE' (Ext. Pancreatis)

DIRECTION.—One to six grains, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'ZYMINE' PEPTONISING TUBES

'PEPULE' ZYMINE, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.] *(Sugar-coated)*

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

'PEPULE' ZYMINE COMP.

℞ 'Zymine,' gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ, gr. 1/10 [0·0065 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, immediately after food.

It is reported that 'Pepule' Zymine Compound, taken *one hour before* embarkation, ensures freedom from sea-sickness even in rough Channel crossings.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI ET ZYMINE

℞ Pepsini, gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
'Zymine,' gr. 1-1/2 [0·097 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to three, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, before or after food.

'PEPULE' PEPSINI ET ZYMINE

℞ Pepsini, gr. 2 [0·13 gm.]
'Zymine,' gr. 3 [0·194 gm.]
(Sugar-coated)

DIRECTION.—One to two, swallowed with a little water, twice or thrice daily, with or after food.

INDEX OF DISEASES AND TREATMENT

Abscess

INTERNALLY—

Aperients.
*Aconite. *Calcium Sulphide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
'Kepler' Solution.

LOCALLY—

Belladonna ointment.
†Eucaine or †Cocaine.
†'Hemisine' and Eucaine.
Cocaine ointment, 5% to 10%
Morphine Oleate. Iodine.
Ether spray. Fomentations.
†Carbolic Acid, min. 5 to 10 of 2% solution into gland threatening suppuration.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Acne

Treat any indigestion, and insist on regular exercise, free bowel action and simple diet, with little or no meat.
Turkish baths.

INTERNALLY—

*Calcium Sulphide.
*Arsenious Acid. Phosphorus.
*Arsenical Compound.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Saline aperients.

LOCALLY—

Steam, wash with ‡Lanoline Ichthyol soap, and rub with a fairly rough towel. If inflamed, foment only. Empty ducts with acne extractor.
Inunction with 'Hazeline' Cream.

Acne—(*continued*)

LOCALLY—(*continued*)

Ointments (made with ‡Lanoline) of Ichthyol, Sulphur, Zinc Oxide or Mercury; or Glycerin of Borax.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus, 'Wellcome.'

Acromegaly

*Pituitary Gland.
*Thyroid Gland.

Addison's Disease

Attention to general health.
Glycerin (in full doses).
*Tonic Compound. *'Hemisine.'
*Nux Vomica. *Strychnine.
*Supra-renal Gland.

Ague

*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Warburg Tincture.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Euquinine. *Opium.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Comp.
*Sodium Nitrite. *Pilocarpine.
*Potassium Iodide.
*'Aspirin.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Blaud Pill. *Salicylic Acid.
Quinine 'Enule' Suppository.

Albuminuria

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)
Treat the primary cause. When deficient coagulability of blood, give *Calcium Lactate.
(See Heart, Bright's Disease, etc.)

---

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* † *'Soloid'*

Alcoholism

Prohibit alcohol absolutely and order abundant food.
Hot air baths, with massage.
Hot water baths, with massage.

Acute Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh—

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel, followed by Saline.
*Bismuth and Soda.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Atropine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Chronic Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh—

Vegetable Bitters.
Mineral Acids.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Nux Vomica. *Capsicum.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
Lavage.

For the Nervous System—

INTERNALLY—

§Atropine and Strychnine.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Quinine.
*Nux Vomica. *Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Atropine.
§Strychnine Sulphate.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Hyoscyamine. §Hyoscine.
§Picrotoxin.

For the Heart—

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Strychnine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine Sulphate.
§Sparteine Sulphate.

For Delirium Tremens—

Light diet at first (*e.g.* Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice), followed as soon as possible by solid food.

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Digitalis in full doses.

Alcoholism (*continued*)

For Delirium Tremens (continued)—

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Apomorphine.
§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Morphine.

To relieve craving—

*Zinc Oxide. Cocaine.
*Capsicum Tincture.
Cold water, sipped.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine and Strychnine.

Alopecia

INTERNALLY—

*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.

If of syphilitic origin—

*Potassium Iodide. *Mercury.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potass. Iodid. *Mercuric Potassium Iodide. *Yellow Iodide of Mercury.

LOCALLY—

Massage of scalp.
Ammonia. Turpentine.
Cantharides. Acetic Acid.
'Hazeline' Cream.
†Corrosive Sublimate.
Eau de Cologne. Pilocarpine.
'Paroleine.' Glycerin.
Chrysarobin, gr. 30 to gr. 60, in ‡ Lanoline, 1 oz.

Amenorrhœa

Treat the cause—(*e.g.* often dependent on anæmia). Mustard sitz bath.
*Asafetida Compound.
*Blaud Pill. *Aloes and Myrrh.
*Blaud Pill and Aloin.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
Aloes and Asafetida. Apiol.
*Nux Vomica Compound.
*Manganese Dioxide.
*Manganese and Iron.
*Potassium Permanganate.

Anæmia

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Anæmia (*continued*)

Primary—

INTERNALLY—
Aperients.
*Blaud Pill. *Aloin Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Aloin.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Reduced Iron Compound.
*Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound.
*Manganese and Iron Citrate
*Manganese and Iron Phosphate.
*Arsenious Acid.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Thymus Gland. *Three Syrups.
*'Hemisine.'
*Bone Medulla.
'Kepler' Malt Extract with Hæmoglobin.
*Residuum Rubrum.
Dialysed Iron, Wyeth.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
*Beta-Naphthol.
*Glycerophosphates.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

HYPODERMICALLY—
*'Soamin.'
'Vaporole' Iron and Arsenic.
Normal Horse Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Secondary—

Treat the cause; hæmorrhage; leucorrhœa; cachexiæ of cancer, syphilis, malaria; tubercle; lead, mercury or arsenic poisoning; chronic constipation.

Aneurism

Rest; restrict diet and liquid.

INTERNALLY—
*Aconite. *Potassium Iodide.
*Nux Vomica. *Morphine.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.

LOCALLY—
Acupuncture. Electropuncture.
†Iron Perchloride Injection.
Gelatin injection.
Proximal pressure.
Proximal or distal ligature.
Excision in some cases.

Angina Pectoris

INTERNALLY—
*Aconite (between attacks).
*Arsenious Acid. *Antipyrine.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.

Angina Pectoris (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—(*continued*)
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
*Chloral Hydrate. Chloroform, 'Wellcome.' *Potassium Bromide. Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether).
*Sodium Nitrite.
*Potassium Iodide.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Aphthæ

See to teeth, and correct diet.

INTERNALLY—
Mineral Acids. *Grey Powder.
*Quinine. *Gregory Powder.

LOCALLY—
*Borax. Glycerin of Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
†Copper Sulphate. †Alum.

Apoplexy

INTERNALLY—
*Aconite. *Potassium Iodide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Elaterin. Croton oil.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Atropine, if respiration fail.
§Strychnine.

LOCALLY—
Leeches. Venesection.
Ice to head (kept high).
Mustard to feet (kept low).

Appendicitis

Absolute rest. Ice. Leeches. Operation.

INTERNALLY—
*Magnesium Sulphate. *Mistura Alba.
*Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.

BY RECTUM—
Turpentine enemata.
Castor oil enemata.
Soap and water enemata.
'Enule' Soap Compound.

Ascites *(see Dropsy)*

Asthma

Avoid exciting causes; places, foods or occupations likely to induce attack. Treat pulmonary, cardiac, gastro-intestinal, renal and other disorders, including any abnormal conditions of the nose or throat.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*

Asthma (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—

*Supra-renal Gland. *Aconite.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Ipecacuanha.
*Trinitrin Compound.
*'Hemisine.'
*Potassium Bromide.
*Potassium Iodide. *Belladonna.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
Coffee. Green Tea. Alcohol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine Sulphate.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Apomorphine. §Hyoscyamine.
§Morphine. §Aconitine Nitrate.

FUMES OR VAPOURS—

Potassium Nitrate papers.
Stramonium leaves. Digitalis.
Lobelia, Belladonna, Tobacco, and Cubeb in various combinations, as powders or cigarettes or smoked in a pipe.

INHALATIONS—

Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler). Menthol.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.' Oxygen.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Spray of †'Hemisine' solution.

Bed Sores

Relieve pressure by turning the patient, or by water-bed or cushion, and felt plaster
Wash the place with 'Hazeline' or spirit and water; dry, and dust with Starch, Zinc Oxide, or †Boric Acid powder.
Treat slough with antiseptic lotion or Charcoal poultice.
Keep surface aseptic with Boric Acid or Bismuth.
Stimulate with 'Hazeline,' Benzoin Compound Tincture, Balsam of Peru, †Silver Nitrate, Glycerin of Borax, or Glycerin of Tannic Acid

Beri-beri

Guard against heart failure.
Keep patient quiet. Give cardiac stimulants. If much fluid in pleuræ (or pericardium) withdraw it. Give food in small quantities at frequent intervals; meat, fresh vegetables or fruits (avoid bulky foods).
Move patient as soon as possible to non-infected place.

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis Tincture.
*Strophanthus Tincture.
*Sparteine Sulphate.
*Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

INHALATIONS—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Ammonia. Oxygen.

DURING CONVALESCENCE—

*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.

Biliousness

Examine eyes separately for astigmatism or other error of refraction—a frequent cause of so-called "biliousness." Examine urine for albumin.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill. *Rhubarb.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*'Coffee-Mint.' *Podophyllin.
*Cascara Compound. *Euonymin.
*Podophyllin and Euonymin.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba. *Nux Vomica.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Aconite.
*Laxative Vegetable.
*Mercury Perchloride.
Nitro-hydrochloric Acid.
*Ammonium Chloride.

Bites and Stings

LOCALLY—

Remove the sting. 'Lanesine.'
*Ammonium Carbonate.
'Hazeline.' †Lead Subacetate.
†Carbolic Acid. Alcohol.
Menthol in spirit. Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
†Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Snake-Bite

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Carbonate. Alcohol.
*Atropine. *Belladonna. Ether.

Bites and Stings (*continued*)

Snake-Bite (*continued*)—

LOCALLY—

Ligature the part above the bite, incise margins of the wound, suck the wound, and rub in powdered †Potassium Permanganate.

Inject §Potassium Permanganate solution or †Sodium Chloride solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine Sulphate or Nitrate.

HYPODERMICALLY OR INTRAVENOUSLY—

Anti-Venom Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Blackwater Fever

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Hydrochloride.
*Euquinine.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Mercury Perchloride.

BY RECTUM—

Quinine 'Enule' suppositories.

Blepharitis

Examine eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction.

INTERNALLY—

*Chemical Food. *Easton Syrup.
*Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

LOCALLY—

†Boric Acid, warm lotion.
†Silver Nitrate.
†Zinc Sulphate.
†'Nizin.'
†Copper Sulphate.
Mercurial ointments.

Boils

Examine urine for sugar.
Remove any pressure or irritation, as from edge of collar or cuff.

INTERNALLY—

Mineral Acids. *Easton Syrup.
*Sodium Salicylate. *'Aspirin.'
*Arsenious Acid. *Quinine.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Calcium Sulphide.
*'Xaxa.' *'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

Boils (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Nuclein.

LOCALLY—

Fomentations. Poultices.
Belladonna. Opium. Collodion.
†Carbolic Acid injection (1 in 4).

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Breath, Fœtor of

Examine nose, teeth, tonsils and fauces. Treat dyspepsia, constipation, fœtid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, gangrene, fœtid cavity, fœtid empyema.

INTERNALLY—

*Terebene. Musk.
'Pepule' Pepsin. Creosote.
*Bismuth Salicylate. *Salol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.

LOCALLY—

To nose (*see Ozæna*)
To mouth.

Washes or sprays of *Potassium Chlorate and Borax, †Potassium Permanganate, †Carbolic Acid, †Boric Acid, Camphor or †Nasal Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.

¶'Pinol.'
¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.

INHALATIONS—

Eucalyptus oil ('Eucalyptia').
'Pinol.' *Menthol. *Thymol.
Iodine Tincture. Creosote.
*Carbolic Acid.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Bright's Disease

(*See Diet Tables and General Directions*)

Acute

"Imperial" drink:—

Cream of Tartar, one drachm; juice of half a lemon; water, one pint.

*Potassium Nitrate. *Digitalis.
*Tartarated Antimony. *Jalap.
*Pilocarpine Nitrate. *Elaterin.
*Grey Powder. *Strophanthus.

Bright's Disease (*continued*)

Acute (*continued*)—

*Cathartic Compound.
*Calomel and Salines.
*Caffeine Citrate.
*Methylene Blue.

Subacute or Chronic

Serpentary. Buchu.
*Caffeine Citrate. Scoparius.
*Sparteine Sulphate. *Squill.
*Pilocarpine. *Strychnine.

Uræmia

Hot baths, vapour baths, wet pack, dry and wet cupping.

INTERNALLY—

*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Jalap. *Calomel and Salines.
*Elaterin. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Caffeine Citrate.

LOCALLY—

Cupping. Leeches. Bleeding.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Pilocarpine Nitrate.
§Digitalin. §Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Oxygen.

BY RECTUM OR INTRAVENOUSLY—

†Saline Solutions.

Bronchitis

Acute—

Hot foot-bath, hot bath, warm drinks and light food, including Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill. *Calomel.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Potassium Nitrate. Ether.
*Ipecacuanha. *Antimony.
*Dover Powder. *Strychnine.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
Senega. Serpentary. *Squill.
*Heroin.

LOCALLY—

Mustard poultice. Cupping.
Turpentine liniment.

Bronchitis (*continued*)

Acute (*continued*)—

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

INHALATIONS—

Warm moist air.
Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').

Chronic—

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill. *Calomel.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
Senega. Creosote.
*Terebene.
*Digitalis. *Ipecacuanha.
*Caffeine. *Ammonium Chloride.
*¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. *Tar and Codeine.
†Codeine. *Sandal Wood Oil.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Asafetida Compound.
*Heroin.
*MentholCompound. *¶Menthol.
¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶'Pinol.' ††¶PineTar Compound.
*Ipecacuanha with Squill. *Tar.
*Potassium Iodide. *Zinc Oxide.
*Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
'Kepler' Solution.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine Sulphate.

INHALATIONS—

Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).
Terebene [B. W. & Co.].
Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Bronchorrhœa

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Ammonium Chloride. *Tar.
*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. *Tar and Codeine.
*Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶'Pinol.' ††¶PineTarCompound.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
¶ '*Tabloid*' *Pastille*
†† '*Elixoid*'

Bronchorrhœa (*continued*)

INHALATIONS—

Terebene [B. W. & Co.].
Creosote.
Compound Tincture of Benzoin.

Bruises

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' Tincture of Arnica.
Alcohol lotion.
†Lead Subacetate lotion.
†Lead and Opium lotion.

Burns and Scalds

INTERNALLY—

Stimulants (during shock).
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.

LOCALLY—

Carron oil.
Carbolic oil (1 in 20) and Lime water, equal parts.
Picric Acid.
Sodium Bicarbonate lotion.
Zinc Oxide with Starch.
'Borofax.'
Boric Acid in ‡ Lanoline.
Zinc Oxide in ‡ Lanoline.
Toilet ‡ Lanoline.
'Hazeline.' Ichthyol ointment.
Continuous bath (if very severe).

Calculi

Biliary—

Prevention.

Regular diet and exercise.
Abundant fluid.

*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *'Aspirin.'
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
*Kissingen Salt, Effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Mucin Compound.
*Urotropine. *Iridin.
Olive oil.

Calculi (*continued*)

Biliary (*continued*)—

During attack.

INTERNALLY—

*Belladonna. *Morphine.
*Chloral Hydrate. *'Aspirin.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*Sodium Bicarbonate in abundant warm water.
Turpentine and Ether, 'Wellcome' (equal parts).

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—

†Saline injections.

Renal—

Copious draughts of alkaline waters. No stimulants.
Light diet.
Uric Acid } *Calculi*—
Oxalic Acid }
*Potassium Citrate in large doses for patients passing bloody urine with much uric acid.
*Piperazine. *Urotropine.
Phosphatic Calculi—
Mineral Acids. *Benzoic Acid.

Cancer—

INTERNALLY—

*Methylene Blue. *Ichthyol.
*Opium. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Foods and Tonics.

LOCALLY—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Corrosive Sublimate.
Menthol in Olive oil.
†'Hemisine.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

Coley's Fluid.
§Morphine and Atropine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—

†Boric Acid (warm enema in cancer of rectum).
'Enule' Belladonna.
'Enule' Morphine.
'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Cancrum Oris

Generous diet. Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Iron and Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Quinine. 'Kepler' preparations.

BY RECTUM—

Meat or Milk 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories.

LOCALLY—

Removal of gangrenous parts.
Fuming Nitric Acid.
Actual Cautery.

Carbuncle

Examine carefully for cause.
Examine urine for sugar.
Remove pressure and friction.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Bismuth Salicylate. *Salol.
*Morphine. *Calcium Sulphide.

LOCALLY—

†Carbolic Acid injection (1 to 3 of Glycerin).
†Boric Acid fomentations.
Collodion. Belladonna.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus, 'Wellcome'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed, 'Wellcome.'

Catarrh (COMMON "COLD")

(If frequently "catching cold," carefully examine nose for enlarged turbinate bones or sensitive spots; throat for enlarged tonsils or adenoid growths; and chest.)
Hot Baths. Turkish Baths.

INTERNALLY—

*'Aspirin.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa and 'Xaxaquin.'
*Dover Powder. *Aconite.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Potassium Iodide.
*Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna. *Antifebrin.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

Catarrh (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Ammonium Chloride.
¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
*Ammoniated Quinine.
¶Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine and Camphor.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor.
¶Menthol.
*Menthol Compound.
¶Menthol and Eucalyptus.
¶Pectoral.
††¶Pine Tar Compound.
¶'Pinol.'
¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
*Potassium Nitrate.
*Cubeb Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.

After early stages—

*Quinine. *Easton Syrup.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.

INSUFFLATION—

Compound Menthol Snuff [B. W. & Co.]

NOSE SPRAYS—

†Nasal, 'Eucalyptia' Compound.
†Naso-pharyngeal Compound.
†'Hemisine.'

APPLICATION TO NOSTRILS—

'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.

Catarrhal Sore Throat

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Belladonna.
*Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna.
*Potassium Nitrate. *Blue Pill.
*Calomel. *Arsenious Acid.
*Sodium Salicylate. 'Hazeline.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.

TO BE SUCKED—

*Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Menthol Compound. *Red Gum.
¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
*Potassium Chloride.
*Potassium Chloride, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Ammonium Chloride.

Catarrhal Sore Throat (*continued*)

To be Sucked (*continued*)—

*¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant.
*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Krameria, Menthol and Cocaine.
¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
¶Pectoral. *Slippery Elm.
¶Pine Tar Compound. ¶'Pinol.'
*Carbolic Acid and Slippery Elm.

Throat Paints—

Glycerin of Borax or Tannin.
Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
Balsam of Peru or Tolu.

Inhalations—

Terebene [B. W. & Co.]
Compound Tincture of Benzoin.
Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).

Gargles—

'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.
†Naso-pharyngeal Compound
†'Hemisine.'
†Alum and Zinc Compound.
†Boric Acid. †Zinc Sulphate.
†Zinc Permanganate.

Sprays—

'Hazeline.' 'Paroleine.'
†'Hemisine.'
†Naso-pharyngeal Compound.

Chapped Skin

Locally—

'Hazeline' Cream.
"'Hazeline' Snow."
'Borofax.' 'Phenofax.'
Glycerin. Glycerin of Starch.
Toilet ‡Lanoline. Collodion.
Boric Acid in ‡Lanoline.
Zinc Oxide in ‡Lanoline.
Compound Tincture of Benzoin in Glycerin (1 in 4).
†Lead and Opium lotion.

Chigger

Thoroughly cleanse house. Sprinkle insect powder, disinfect room with carbolic, paraform, etc. Forbid walking barefoot. Hot baths. Dislodge chigger insects. Envelop entire limb in moist dressings until the punctures have healed.

Chilblains

Internally—

*Thyroid Gland.
*Supra-renal Gland.
*Calcium Lactate.

Locally—

Warmth; dry friction.
Exercise. Electric foot bath.
If unbroken, paint with—
Iodine. Opium Tincture.
Cajuput Oil and Menthol.
Capsicum Tincture.
Ichthyol ointment.
Belladonna Liniment.
Collodion and Cocaine.
If broken, apply—
†Boric Acid in ‡Lanoline.
Balsam of Peru. Collodion.
Opium Tincture
"'Hazeline' Snow."

Chlorosis (*see Anæmia*)

Cholera

Abundant fluid. Stimulants. Hot soups, broths. If food vomited, give more immediately.

Internally—

Castor oil and *Opium.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid and *Opium. *Astringent Mixture.
*Calomel. *Cannabis Indica.
*Beta-Naphthol. *Morphine.
*Salol. *Asafetida and Opium.
*Camphor. Stimulants.
Hoffman's Anodyne (Compound Spirit of Ether).

Locally—

Mustard or Capsicum plasters to abdomen.
Linseed poultices to abdomen.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* ¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*
† *'Soloid'*

Cholera (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine and Strychnine.
Anti-cholera Vaccine.

BY RECTUM—
†Saline injections.

Chordee

INTERNALLY—
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
*Aconite. *Tartarated Antimony.
*Belladonna. *Dover Powder.
*Potassium Bromide. *Camphor.

LOCALLY—
Glycerin of Belladonna.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride (per urethram).
§Morphine (hypodermically in perinæum).

BY RECTUM—
'Enule' Morphine.
'Enule' Belladonna.
'Enule' Morphine and Belladonna.

Chorea

In severe cases rest in bed, and isolation from friends.
Examine for errors of refraction, adenoid growths, enlarged tonsils, worms, hæmorrhoids, or other peripheral irritation.
Generous diet.
*Arsenious Acid in full doses.
*Ergot. 'Ernutin.'
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Aspirin.'
*Blaud Pill. *Strychnine Sulphate.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Quinine Valerianate. *Cerebrin.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Zinc Oxide.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
††Formates.
*Trional. *Sulphonal.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

If with Rheumatic fever—
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'

Chorea (*continued*)

*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.'
*Potassium Iodide.

Cirrhosis

Correct diet. Regulate alcohol.
*Calomel.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodoform.
*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent.
*Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.
*Elaterin.
*Jalap.

Colic (*see also Calculi*)

Renal—

Hot bath; fomentations with Turpentine and Opium.
*Belladonna. *Opium.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

Hepatic—

*Morphine. *Belladonna.
*Chloral Hydrate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
Leeches to liver.

Intestinal—

Recurrent attacks of colic may be due to lead poisoning, or local disease, *e.g.* gastric ulcer or appendicitis.
Careful diet.
Castor oil and *Opium.
*Calomel and Salines.
*Morphine. *Belladonna.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

LOCALLY—
Fomentations. Anodynes.
Turpentine stupes. Poultices.

INHALATIONS—
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Collapse (or Fainting)

Keep the head low.
Apply cold water to the face.

INTERNALLY—
Alcohol. Sal Volatile.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Strychnine.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia.

Condylomata

Insist on extreme cleanliness.

INTERNALLY—

*Mercury. *Potassium Iodide.
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potass. Iodid.
*Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*'Soamin.' *'Kharsin.' *'Orsudan.'

LOCALLY—

†Carbolic Acid lotion.
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
†Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion.
Calomel and Zinc Powder.
Mercurial ointment.

Conjunctivitis

Examine the eyes separately for, and correct, any error of refraction.

LOCALLY—

Blister behind the ear. Leeches to the temple. Compresses, hot or cold. Calomel powder. Oleates of Mercury and Morphine outside the eyelid in palpebral conjunctivitis.
‖Alum. ‖'Hemisine.'
Castor oil, dropped in.
Lotion of †Alum, †Argyrol, †'Nizin,' †Boric Acid, †Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †Protargol, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Lead Subacetate, or †'Hemisine'; or, for pain, of †Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Constipation

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Regular habit.
Morning cold bath.
Exercise. Abdominal massage.

INTERNALLY—

Cold water on rising, or tumbler of hot water sipped whilst dressing. Tumbler of hot water at bedtime.
Plenty of fluid (most important).
Coarse bread. Porridge.
Fruit. Vegetables.
*Vegetable Laxative. *Aloin.
¶Laxative Fruit. 'Alaxa.'
*Cascara Sagrada. *Blue Pill.

Constipation—(*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*Cascara and Gentian Compound.
*Cascara Compound. *Calomel.
*Aloin Compound. *Nux Vomica.
*Nux Vomica Compound.
*Sulphur Compound.
*Iridin Compound. *Strychnine.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Rhubarb Compound Powder.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
*Cathartic Compound.
*Ox Bile. *Pig Bile.
*Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Belladonna Tincture.
*Magnesium Citrate (True), Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent
*Mistura Alba.
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Glycerin. Enemata.
'Enule' Soap Compound.

Convulsions in Children

Treat the exciting cause: *e.g.* teething, gastro-intestinal disturbance, worms, constipation, rickets, onset of acute disease, whooping cough, brain lesions, meningitis, injuries.
Hot baths, with ice to head.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Belladonna.

INHALATION—

Chloroform ('Wellcome').

Cornea (INFLAMMATION OF)

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide. *Mercury.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potass. Iodid.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi.

LOCALLY—

†‖Atropine. †‖Cocaine.
‖Physostigmine. ‖Pilocarpine.
Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment. Calomel Powder.
‖Fluoresceïn (for diagnosis).

Corns

LOCALLY—
Well-fitting boots.
Corn plasters.
Soak in hot water, or in lotion of †Sodium Carbonate, and afterwards scrape.
Apply Collodion, Salicylic Acid and Cannabis Indica combined.
If inflamed, rest and poultice.
Acetic Acid. Chromic Acid.
Iodine. †Silver Nitrate.

Cough

Treat any cause of irritation in the ear (*e.g.* wax), in the pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, lung, pleura, or stomach. In violent paroxysmal cough, think of foreign body in larynx, and of whooping cough.

INTERNALLY—
*Potassium Bromide. *¶Codeine.
*¶Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Belladonna.
*Dover Powder. *Tar & Codeine.
*Camphor Compound Tincture.
*Ipecacuanha and Squill.
¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶Pectoral.
††¶Pine Tar Compound.
¶'Pinol.'
*Cubeb Compound. *Opium.
*Cubeb and Belladonna. *Tar.
*¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice. Creosote.
Syrup of Tolu. ¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.

INHALATION—
Iodine. Creosote.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').
'Pinol.'

Cramp

If recurrent, examine urine for albumin or sugar; diet carefully, and empty bowel.

INTERNALLY—
*Morphine. Chlorodyne.
*Ginger Tincture. *Soda-Mint.
*Belladonna Tincture.

LOCALLY—
Belladonna. Opium.
Hot Bath.

Craw-Craw

Freely soak affected parts in hot water.
Prick pustules and remove crusts of those which have ruptured.
Scrape indolent ulcers or apply blistering fluid, dust with boric acid or iodoform, cover with dry cotton wool, and bandage firmly. Change dressings once or twice weekly.

Cretinism (Sporadic)

*Thyroid Gland.

Croup

Spasmodic

Often associated with rickets.
Treat catarrh if present.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate.
*Ipecacuanha Wine.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

INHALATION—
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'

False *(see Laryngitis)*

Membranous *(see Diphtheria)*

Cystitis

Rest in bed. Simple diet.
Abundant bland fluid.
Treat the cause, *e.g.* gonorrhœa, stricture, enlarged prostate, calculus, gout.
Examine for residual urine.

INTERNALLY—
*Sodium Salicylate. *Boric Acid.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Aspirin.'
*¶Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Dover Powder. *Belladonna.
*Urotropine. *Salol. Buchu.
*Sandal Wood Oil.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Hyoscyamus Tincture.
Liquor Potassæ.
*Methylene Blue.

LOCALLY—
Wash bladder out with warm solution of †Argyrol, †Boric Acid. †'Hemisine' †'Nizin,' †Silver Nitrate, †Protargol, †Potassium Permanganate, *Salicylic Acid, *Quinine Bisulphate, or weak alkaline or acid solutions, according to the reaction of urine.

Cystitis (*continued*)

By Rectum—

Morphine and Belladonna 'Enule' suppositories.
Hyoscyamus suppositories.
Opium and hot water enemata.

Debility (without obvious cause)

Fresh air, rest, change of air; cold or tepid morning bath with skin friction.
*Strychnine. Mineral acids.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Quinine. *Nux Vomica.
*Easton Syrup. *Blaud Pill.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada. *Manganese and Iron.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
††Formates.
*Three Syrups.
††*Glycerophosphates.
Dialysed Iron, Wyeth.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine.
'Kepler' preparations.

Delirium (in Fevers)

Cold baths and sponging.
Ice cap to head.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Bromides Compound. *Opium.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Phenacetin.
*Tartarated Antimony.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Antifebrin.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.

Delirium Tremens

(See Alcoholism)

Dengue

Isolate patient. Keep in bed.

Internally—

*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Belladonna Tincture.

Externally—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.' Belladonna or Camphor Liniment. Wrap painful parts in cotton wool.

Dengue (*continued*)

Hypodermically—

§Hyoscine Compound (A or B according to requirement).

***During Convalescence*—**

*Easton Syrup. *Quinine.
††*Glycerophosphates.
††Formates.
*Sodium Salicylate. *'Xaxa.'
Good food. Change of air.

Diabetes Insipidus

Dry diet.
*Atropine. *Ergotin.
'Ernutin.' *Opium.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Belladonna.
††Formates.
*Potassium Bromide. ¶Glycerin.

Diabetes Mellitus

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Levulose instead of sugar.
*Codeine. *Opium. ¶Glycerin.
*Codeine and Nux Vomica.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate. *'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid). *'Aspirin.'
††Formates. *Strychnine.
*Sodium Bicarbonate in large doses.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Arsenious Acid with *Lithium Carbonate. *Antipyrine.

***In coma*—**

*Sodium Bicarbonate in large doses.
§Pilocarpine Nitrate.
Intravenous or rectal injection of 'Soloid' saline solutions.
Oxygen inhalation.

Diarrhœa

(See Diet Tables, Infant Feeding and General Directions)

May be due to stricture of bowel, or to impaction of fæces, or to rectal carcinoma, or ulceration. In acute or summer diarrhœa, large frequent loose motions generally due to improper food, or to

Diarrhœa (*continued*)

fermentation of undigested food in the intestines. In the case of children, examine feeding bottle, and, if necessary, add *Sodium Citrate to the milk.

Purgatives—

*Calomel. *Blue Pill. Castor Oil.
*Rhubarb.

Astringents—

*Astringent Mixture.
*Kino Compound Powder.
*Aromatic Chalk Powder.
*Tannic Acid. Lime Water.
†Copper Sulphate.
'Hazeline.'
Aromatic Sulphuric Acid.
Logwood decoction. Catechu.
*Opium. *Lead with Opium.
*Bismuth.

Intestinal Antiseptics—

*Grey Powder. *Carbolic Acid.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Salol.
*Bismuth Subgallate.
*Bismuth Salicylate.
*Beta-Naphthol.
*Benzo-Naphthol.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

Sedatives—

*Dover Powder. *Bismuth.
*Ipecacuanha.
*Bismuth and Dover Powder.
Starch and Opium Enemata.
Bismuth Subgallate or Morphine 'Enule' suppositories.

Chronic—

Find cause. Examine rectum.
*Bismuth Subnitrate.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Aromatic Chalk and Opium.

Diphtheria

INTERNALLY—

*Iron Perchloride with *Potassium Chlorate. *Nux Vomica.
*Magnesium Sulphite.
*Caffeine Citrate.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*Methylene Blue.

SPRAYS—

Glycerin of Carbolic Acid.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate.
†Nasal, Phenol Compound.

Diphtheria (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—

Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, 'Wellcome' immediately.

If paralysis—

Rest in bed, liberal diet; feed with nasal or stomach tube.
*Nux Vomica. *Strychnine.
*Blaud Pill. *Quinine.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
Massage. Electricity.

Dropsy

Treat the cause; renal, cardiac, hepatic, cachectic, anæmic.

INTERNALLY—

*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Elaterin. Scoparius. Squill.
*Sparteine Sulphate. *Jalap.
*Potassium Citrate.
*Calomel and Colocynth Compound.
*Colocynth Compound.
*Reduced Iron. *Blue Pill.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Pilocarpine. §Digitalin.

Dysentery

Rest in bed. Careful diet.

INTERNALLY—

Stimulants.
*Magnesium Sulphate or *Mistura Alba, in early stages, in full doses.
*De-emetised Ipecacuanha Powder, preceded by *Opium.
*Dover Powder. *Salol.
*Bismuth and Dover Powder.
*Lead with Opium.
*Astringent Mixture.
*Mercury Perchloride, in small doses frequently.
*Bismuth Subnitrate. 'Hazeline.'
Intestinal disinfectants (*see Diarrhœa*).
*Ammonium Chloride. Cinnamon.

BY RECTUM—

Morphine 'Enule' suppositories.
Enemata of warm water with astringents:—†Alum, †Copper Sulphate, †'Hemisine,' †Silver Nitrate, †Zinc Sulphate, †Lead Acetate and Opium, or †Lead Subacetate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-dysentery Serum, 'Wellcome.'
Dysentery Vaccine.

Dysmenorrhœa

Rest. Hot mustard hip bath.
Stupes with turpentine.

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland.
*Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
*Aconite. Apiol. *Camphor.
*Morphine. *Dover Powder.
*Belladonna. *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*Potassium Bromide.
*Antifebrin.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Iron Preparations.
*'Varium.'
*Viburnum Prunifolium Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
'Ernutin.'
§Morphine.
§Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

Dyspepsia

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Acute—

Rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Soda water. Ice. Glycerin.
Castor oil and *Opium.
*Bismuth. *Mucin Compound.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill.
*MagnesiumSulphateCompound, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
*Opium.
*Menthol. *Menthol Compound.
Warm water or emetics.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.

LOCALLY—

Mustard poultices.
Fomentations.

Chronic—

Diluted mineral acids.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
*Pepsin, Bismuth & Strychnine.
*Pepsin, Bismuth & Charcoal.
*'Pepana.' *Ginger.
*Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
*Carbolic Acid. *Capsicum.
*Rhubarb and Gentian.
*Rhubarb and Soda.

Dyspepsia—(*continued*)

Chronic (*continued*)—

Cardamoms. Chloroform,
'Wellcome.' *Soda-Mint.
*Nux Vomica.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Benzo-Naphthol. *Chinosol.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Bismuth Subnitrate.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.

Ear-ache

Examine carefully ear, mouth, teeth, throat and nose. Wash mouth, and gargle throat frequently with hot water.

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Belladonna.
*Dover Powder. *'Aspirin.'
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill.
Castor Oil or Black Draught.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.

LOCALLY—

Hot fomentations (Poppy heads, Chamomiles, etc.).
Irrigation with hot †Saline Solution.
Blister behind ear.
Leeches behind ear.
Oil and Opium in meatus.
Menthol solution.

Eclampsia (PUERPERAL)

INTERNALLY—

Purgatives. *Morphine.
*Thyroid Gland.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
*Thyroid Gland (under the mammæ).

BY RECTUM—

†Saline injections.
*PotassiumBromide and *Chloral Hydrate, of each one drachm, in starch water.
*Thyroid Gland.

EXTERNALLY—

Venesection. Hot wet pack.

* '*Tabloid*' § '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
† '*Soloid*'

Eclampsia (Puerperal) (*continued*)

Inhalations—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.' Oxygen.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Eczema *(see also Skin)*

Protect against all irritation: heat, sun, discharges. Wash little, use milk and water, or oatmeal water, or almond oil on soft linen.
‡Lanoline or ‡Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.
Keep the folds of the skin apart.
Attend to the diet and digestion, and regulate bowels.
Examine the urine for sugar and albumin.

Internally—

Stomachics, tonics, purgatives.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
*Sulphur. *Belladonna.
*Thyroid Gland. *Carbolic Acid.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Arsenical Compound. *Arsenic.

Locally—

When Acute—

Drying Powders of
Zinc Oxide or Carbonate.
Starch. †Boric Acid. Bismuth.
Salicylic Acid.

Lotions of
†Silver Nitrate, †Boric Acid, †Lead Subacetate, or Carron Oil. Glycerin of Borax.

Sedative ointments of
Zinc Oxide, or Lead Subacetate or Boric Acid, in ‡Lanoline. 'Hazeline' Cream. Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' Cream. 'Borofax.'
‡Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.
‡Lanoline Pine Tar Soap.

To relieve Itching—

Calamine lotion.
Sodium Carbonate solution.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
Benzoin Compound Tincture, painted on.
Borax. Menthol. Camphor.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Carbolic Acid (dilute lotion).

Eczema (*continued*)

When Chronic—

More stimulating applications.
Sulphur bath. Glycerin.
Mercurial ointments.
Ichthyol ointment.
Sulphur Iodide ointment.

Emissions

(Nocturnal; Seminal; Spermatorrhœa).

Keep the bowels regular; treat worms if present; avoid stimulants; avoid all fluids for two hours before bedtime; the bladder to be emptied after first deep sleep; avoid a feather or soft bed; avoid lying on the back; if the urine be too acid or alkaline, treat accordingly.

Internally—

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Strychnine in full doses.
*Ergotin and Strychnine.
*Arsenious Acid in full doses.
*Camphor. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
††Formates. 'Ernutin.'
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Belladonna Tincture.
Cantharides with Iron.
*Valerianates.

Epilepsy

Treat any possible cause of irritation, *e.g.* brain tumour, gumma, uterine trouble, astigmatism, or other error of refraction. Maintain the general health with good food, fresh air, and tonics. Limit or prohibit animal food.

Internally—

*Ammonium Bromide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Sodium Bromide. *Cerebrin.
*Strontium Bromide.
*Three Bromides, Effervescent.
*Bromides Compound.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* †† *'Elixoid'*
† *'Soloid'*

Epilepsy (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)

*Trinitrin. *Zinc Valerianate.
*Boric Acid. *Ipecacuanha.
*Borax. *Belladonna. *Camphor.
*Calcium Lactate.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.
§Picrotoxin.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Epistaxis

Examine nose for local cause.
Treat associated conditions, *e.g.* Bright's disease, typhoid fever, new growth.
Rest with the head raised.
Ice to back of neck.
Warmth to hands and feet.

INTERNALLY—

*Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*Aconite. *Tannic Acid.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
*Iron Perchloride Tincture.

LOCALLY—

Injections of Iced water. †Alum.
†Iron Perchloride. 'Hazeline.' †'Hemisine.'
Tannic Acid. Plug the nostrils.
Pledgets of cotton wool, saturated in †'Hemisine' solution to bleeding nostril.
Plug nares in severe cases.
Application of electric cautery (in suitable cases), to any point from which the hæmorrhage arises.

Erysipelas

INTERNALLY—

*Iron Perchloride Tincture, with *Magnesium Sulphate.
*Quinine Sulphate. *Ichthyol.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Erysipelas (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Starch. Collodion.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
†Silver Nitrate. Iodine.
Ichthyol and ‡Lanoline.
‡Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

Fainting *(see Collapse)*

Fevers

INTERNALLY—

Peptonised milk and food.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice (much diluted).
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

Diaphoretics—

Ammonium Acetate Solution.
*Potassium Nitrate.
Alkaline Carbonates.
*Antimony. *Aconite.
*Antifebrin. *Dover Powder.

Stimulants—

Alcohol. Turpentine. *Camphor.

Antipyretics—

*Antipyrine. *Antifebrin.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Warburg Tincture.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'

Sedatives—

*Chloral Hydrate.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Opium. *Sulphonal. *Trional.
*Veronal.

EXTERNALLY—

Wet pack, sponging or douches, ice cap, cold bath, air bath.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Sera in certain fevers.
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlet Fever, 'Wellcome.'

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*

Fevers (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY (*continued*)

Anti-colon Bacillus Serum, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-meningococcus Serum, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-Typhoid Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Fibroids (UTERINE)

Operation.

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland.
*'Varium.' *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*'Hemisine.' *'Mamos.'
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound with Cotarnine Hydrochloride.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine. 'Ernutin.'
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.

Filariasis (FILARIAL FEVER)

Keep in bed.
Control vomiting with ice, effervescing drinks or counter-irritants to stomach.
If severe renal pain, cup and foment loins.
If chyluria, use catheter.
Leave the district in which the disease was contracted.

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscine.
§Morphine and Atropine.

LOCALLY—

Applications of Belladonna to swollen groin glands.

Fissure of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.
Keep motions soft until operation.

LOCALLY—

†Silver Nitrate.
†Eucaine in ‡ Lanoline.
†Cocaine in ‡ Lanoline.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, 'Hazeline' Compound, Gall and Opium,

Fissure of Anus (*continued*)

BY RECTUM (*continued*)

'Hemisine,' Cocaine, Morphine, Belladonna, or Morphine and Belladonna combined.

Fistula of Anus

Extreme cleanliness locally.

BY RECTUM—

Until operation, 'Enule,' suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, Morphine and Belladonna, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine,' or 'Hazeline' Compound.
'Hazeline' suppository.
Hyoscyamus suppository.

Flatulence

Hot water one hour before food. Dry meals. Compact meals. Careful mastication.

*'Coffee-Mint.' *Soda-Mint.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Magnesium Carbonate Compound.
*Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia.
*Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Mucin Compound.
*Capsicum Tincture.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Asafetida and Opium.
*Charcoal. Cajuput oil.
*Benzo-Naphthol. *Menthol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.
*Salicylic Acid. *Carbolic Acid.
Peppermint. Sal Volatile.
Cardamoms. Lavender.

Freckles

Protect skin from sun by a veil.

LOCALLY—

Toilet ‡Lanoline. Olive oil.
‡Lanoline Soap.
'Borofax' 'Hazeline' Cream.
Glycerin. "'Hazeline' Snow."
Lime water. Alkaline washes.
Alcohol and Rose water.

Gall Stones

(See Calculus and Colic)

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'*

Gangrene

Examine carefully for cause, especially as to condition of vessels.
Examine urine for albumin and sugar.
Generous diet and alcohol.

INTERNALLY—
*Opium. *Codeine. *Morphine.
*Morphine and Strychnine.
*Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Quinine and Arsenic.

LOCALLY—
Prevent sepsis.
Promote evaporation of fluid from dead parts.
*Boric wool.
*Cyanide wool.
*Iodoform wool.
Salicylic wool. *Cyanide gauze.
*Boric gauze.
*Sal Alembroth gauze.
*Iodoform gauze.
Chinosol gauze.
Morphine Oleate.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
Morphine in Menthol.
'Borofax.'
Glycerin of Borax.

Gastric Ulcer

(*See Hæmatemesis and Dyspepsia*)

Treat anæmia or constipation.

INTERNALLY—
Liquid food, peptonised, at short intervals, in small amounts.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Bismuth Carbonate.
*'Hemisine.' 'Hazeline.'
Opium, *Powder or *Tincture.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
Potassium Bichromate.
*Supra-renal Gland.
*Bismuth Subnitrate.
*Mucin Compound.

BY RECTUM—
Nutrient enemata.
Meat or Milk 'Enule' rectal suppositories.

HYPODERMICALLY—
Normal Horse Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Glaucoma (ACUTE)

Attend to general health.
Consider *immediate* operation.

Glaucoma (ACUTE) (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—
*Magnesium Sulphate. *Mistura Alba.
*Calomel. *Opium. *Morphine.
*Quinine. *Quinine and Arsenic.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.

LOCALLY—
‖Physostigmine. ‖Pilocarpine.
Leeches (to temple).
Hot fomentations.

Glycosuria

(*See Diabetes and Diet Tables*)

Treat the cause, *e.g.* gout.
Modified or restricted diet.
Turkish baths; exercise.
'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Levulose instead of sugar.
*Sodium Salicylate (in full doses).
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Aspirin.'
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Strychnine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Codeine. *Morphine.

Goitre (BRONCHOCELE)

Attention to general health.
Change of residence.

INTERNALLY—
Iodine. *Potassium Iodide.
*Thymus Gland.

LOCALLY—
Iodine Tincture.
*Potassium Iodide, or *Mercury Red Iodide in ‡Lanoline.
Injection of Iodine Tincture.
Removal in certain cases.

Goitre (EXOPHTHALMIC)

Rest in bed.
Avoid worry and excitement.
Ice bag to neck and heart.
Electricity to neck.

INTERNALLY—
*Opium. *Morphine. *Quinine.
*Belladonna. *Ergotin.
'Ernutin.'
*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Arsenious Acid. *Blaud Pill.
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
*Bromides Compound. Iodine.
*'Hemisine.' *Thymus Gland.
Serum (Mœbius).

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*
* *'Tabloid'* ‖ *'Tabloid' Ophthalmic*

Gonorrhœa

(See also Chordee)

Avoid exercise, alcohol, tobacco, coffee, cheese, pepper, spices, and all stimulating food.

Rest, suspensory bandage, warm baths, frequent hot fomentations to perinæum.

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
Abundant bland fluids. Buchu.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Aconite. *Camphor. Copaiba.
*Sandal Wood Oil.
*Dover Powder. *Urotropine.
*Cubeb and Belladonna. *Salol.
*Methylene Blue. *Hyoscyamus.
Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Belladonna, if necessary, to relieve pain.

URETHRAL INJECTIONS—

Warm water, †Boric Acid, †Potassium Permanganate, †Copper Sulphate, †Corrosive Sublimate, †'Nizin,' †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc Chloride, †Zinc Sulphate, †Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Permanganate, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Lead and Opium, 'Hazeline,' †Protargol, or †Argyrol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-gonococcus Serum, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
These sera may also be given per rectum.
Gonococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

Gout

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

Electric hot air baths.
Radiant heat and light.
Turkish baths.
Abundant fluid.

INTERNALLY—

'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Potassium Bicarbonate.

Gout (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)

*Lithium Bitartrate, Effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate, Effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, Effervescent.
*Aconite Tincture.
*Lithium Carbonate.
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent.
*Vichy Salt, Effervescent.
*Potassium Iodide. *Piperazine.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
††Formates.
*Colchicum Compound.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Colchicine Salicylate.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.

During Attack—

INTERNALLY—

*Calomel and Salines.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Opium. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Avoid ice-cold application to a very inflamed joint; raise the part, and wrap in cotton wool; employ evaporating lotions or hot alkaline fomentations.
Sedative liniments.
Collodion. Oil of Peppermint.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Aconitine. §Morphine.

Guinea Worm

Frequent hot fomentations to encourage worm to discharge embryos, after which (15 to 20 days) worm is easily removed. Dress with boric lotion and lint till wound heals.

Or inject body of worm, or surrounding tissues, with †Mercury Perchloride (1 in 1000 solution).

Hæmatemesis

(See Gastric Ulcer)

Absolute rest in bed.

Hæmatemesis (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—
Ice to suck. Barley water.
Peptonised milk. Whey.
*Morphine. *Opium. *Tannin.
*Calcium Lactate.
*'Hemisine.' *Thymus Gland.
*Lead with Opium. 'Hazeline.'
Turpentine, one-minim doses.
*Supra-renal Gland.

BY RECTUM—
Nutrient enemata.
Meat or Milk 'Enule' rectal suppositories.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Ergotinine. §Morphine.
'Ernutin.'
§Morphine and Strychnine.
Normal Horse Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Hæmaturia

Treat the cause—*e.g.* purpura and other blood diseases *(see Purpura)*; gonorrhœa, calculus, new growth, tubercle of kidney or bladder, nephritis, prostatitis, etc.

In Acute Nephritis—

INTERNALLY—
*Digitalis Tincture.
Ergot. *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Ergotinine Citrate. 'Ernutin.'

LOCALLY—
Dry and wet cupping.
Counter-irritant to loins.

Hæmophilia

Avoid injuries, wounds, or abrasions.

INTERNALLY—
Calcium Chloride.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Ferric Chloride.
*Tannic Acid. Gallic Acid.
*Ergotin.

LOCALLY—
'Hemisine' (also internally).

HYPODERMICALLY—
Normal Horse Serum, 'Wellcome' (may also be given by the mouth).

Hæmoptysis

Rest in bed.
Avoid use of voice.

Hæmoptysis (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—
Ice. *Potassium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Opium Tincture.
*Lead with Opium. Turpentine.
*Tannic Acid. Gallic Acid.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Aconite. 'Hazeline.' *Ergotin.
*Ferric Chloride. Sulphuric Acid.
*Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin).
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.

LOCALLY—
Chloroform, ice, or dry cupping to chest.
Hot water bag (to spine).

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine. §Ergotinine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Terebene [B. W. & Co.]
Astringents in general.

Hæmorrhage

Intestinal—

Find source, and treat cause.

INTERNALLY—
*Opium. Turpentine. 'Hazeline.'
*Strychnine. *Iron Perchloride Tincture. *Ipecacuanha.
*Calcium Lactate.
*'Hemisine.' *Lead with Opium.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid.

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—
Ergotin. 'Ernutin.' §Ergotinine Citrate.
§Ergotinine and Morphine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

BY RECTUM—
'Enule' 'Hemisine.'
'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound.
†Saline injections. 'Hazeline.'

Post-Partum—

Disinfect externally.
Douche vagina with saturated solution of †Boric Acid; douche uterus with same solution; douche uterus with solution 'Hemisine' 1 in 100,000; compress fundus firmly. If necessary plug cavity of uterus; raise foot of bed;

Hæmorrhage (*continued*)

Post-Partum (continued)—

bandage limbs. Compress the aorta.

INTERNALLY—
Ergot. *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*'Hemisine.'
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound with Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
'Hazeline.' *Calcium Lactate.
Alcohol. Sal Volatile.

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Ergotinine. Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Digitalin. §Strychnine.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—
†'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate.
'Ernutin.'

BY RECTUM—
'Enule' 'Hemisine.'
'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound.
†Saline injections. 'Hazeline.'

Hæmorrhoids *(see Piles)*

Hay Fever

Residence at the seaside or on mountains, avoiding agricultural and dusty districts.
Treat any nasal affection.

INTERNALLY—
*Arsenious Acid. *Nux Vomica.
*Belladonna. *Potassium Iodide.
*Ammonium Chloride. *Quinine.
*Quinine Valerianate.
*Zinc Valerianate.
*Supra-renal Gland.
*'Hemisine.'

LOCALLY (to eye and nose)—
‖†'Hemisine.'
Pollantin.

NASAL INSUFFLATION—
Compound Menthol Snuff [B. W. & Co.]
Quinine Bisulphate.

NASAL SPRAYS—
Menthol or Camphor in 'Paroleine.'
†Eucaine.
†'Hemisine.'
†Nasal, Phenol Compound.
†Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.

Headache

Always seek cause for chronic or oft-recurring headache; astigmatism, or some error in refraction of eyes (a most frequent cause), brain tumour, nasal obstruction, decayed teeth, deficient coagulability of the blood, etc.

Bilious, gastro-Intestinal

*Blue Pill and Salines.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Cascara Sagrada.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Podophyllin and Euonymin.

Migraine (sick headache)—

Regulate the diet.
Treat constipation.
Correct errors of refraction.
Prohibit overwork.
Rest in bed during attack.

TO EYE—
‖Atropine Sulphate.

INTERNALLY—
*Blue Pill and Salines.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Aconite. *Caffeine Citrate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Caffeine Compound.
*Potassium Bromide. *Ergotin.
*Ammonium Bromide with *Sodium Salicylate.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Quinine Valerianate.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.
*Zinc Valerianate.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Ergotinine Citrate.
'Ernutin.' §Morphine.
§Ergotinine and Morphine.
§Ergotinine and Strychnine.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.

Headache (*continued*)

LOCALLY—
Massage of scalp. Cold water.
Evaporating lotion. Ice.
Alcohol. Ether, 'Wellcome.'
Eau de Cologne.

Heart, Diseases of

Maintain the general health.
Prohibit overwork or fatigue of body or mind.
Attend to digestion.
Regular exercise.
If necessary, rest in bed.
Stimulants in some cases.
Special exercises and baths.

INTERNALLY—
*Digitalis Tincture. *Digitalin.
*Caffeine Citrate. Convallaria.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Citric Acid. *Calcium Lactate.
*Strophanthus. *Chloralamide.
*Arsenious Acid. *Strychnine.
*Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.
*Potassium Iodide. ††Formates.
*Sparteine Sulphate.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.
§Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
§Sparteine Sulphate

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

For Pain—
Rest. Stimulants.
Mustard poultices to heart.

For Sleeplessness—
Rest. Stimulants.
*Sulphonal. *Trional. *Veronal.
*Chloralamide.

For Dropsy—
INTERNALLY—
*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Sparteine Sulphate. Scoparius.
*Caffeine Citrate. *Jalap.
*Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis.
*Elaterin. *Colocynth.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Digitalin. §Strophanthin.

Heartburn

Draughts of water.
Alkaline Carbonates.
*Soda-Mint.
*'Coffee-Mint.'

Heartburn (*continued*)

*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Magnesium Carbonate Compound. *Mistura Alba.
*Carbolic Acid. *Beta-Naphthol.
*Benzo-Naphthol.
*Salicylic Acid.

Herpes Zoster

INTERNALLY—
*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Quinine. *Opium. *Morphine.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—
Zinc Oxide Powder.
Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
Morphine Oleate.
'Hazeline' Cream.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Hiccough

Usually dyspeptic; hold the breath, sneeze, sip cold water, drink hot water.
Correct diet, and give meals dry.

INTERNALLY—
*Sodium Bicarbonate. *Opium.
*Soda-Mint.
*'Coffee-Mint.'
*Calcium Carbonate Compound.
*Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
Peppermint.
*Camphor Essence.
Turpentine. *Trinitrin.
*Carbolic Acid. *Beta-Naphthol.
*Salicylic Acid.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine. §Pilocarpine.

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Hodgkin's Disease

(See Anæmia)

Hydrophobia

Pasteur Serum treatment. (If decided on, the patient should be sent immediately.)

INTERNALLY—
*Morphine. *Belladonna.
*Trinitrin. *Potassium Bromide.

Hydrophobia (*continued*)

LOCALLY (to wound)—
Excision.
†Potassium Permanganate.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine. §Curare.
§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Hysteria

Attend to the general health.
Firm and gentle treatment.
Massage.

INTERNALLY—
Purgatives. Tonics.
*Belladonna. *Zinc Oxide.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Cerebrin.
*Iron Valerianate.
*Quinine Valerianate.
*Three Valerianates.
*Asafetida Compound.
*Bromides Compound.
*Three Bromides, Effervescent.

Impetigo

Remove the crusts with a poultice or with warm oil.

INTERNALLY—
Tonics, with small doses of *Arsenious Acid.
*Arsenical Compound.

LOCALLY—
White Precipitate in ‡Lanoline.

Impotence

Attend to the general health and to the local conditions.
*Arsenious Acid. Cantharides.
*Ergotin. *Easton Syrup.
*Strychnine. Phosphorus.
††Formates. 'Ernutin.'
*††Glycerophosphates.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill. Zinc Phosphide.
*Didymin. Damiana.

Incontinence of Urine

In adults, is often a sign of retention, indicating residual urine, as in enlarged prostate, or other long-standing urethral obstruction, and in certain nervous diseases.
Cantharides. *Strychnine.

Incontinence of Urine (*continued*)

*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Urotropine.
In children, may be due to general ill-health, or to threadworms, constipation, phimosis, enlarged tonsils, adenoid growths, enlarged turbinate bones, abnormal urine or irritation of the bladder (as from stone).
Prohibit drinking in the evening.
Wake the child up in the night to micturate.
*Belladonna. *Reduced Iron.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*††Glycerophosphates.
††Formates.
*Strychnine Sulphate.
Rhus Aromatic, Liquid Extract.
*Chloral Hydrate. *Ergotin.
'Ernutin.'
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Potassium Citrate.
Alkalies (if urine too acid).

Influenza

Bed for even slight cases.

INTERNALLY—
Alcohol (usually). *Aconite.
*Ammoniated Quinine.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Antipyrine.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.'
*Phenacetin.
*Carbolic Acid. *Strychnine.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Phenacetin and Quinine Compound.
*Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine. *Caffeine Compound.

During Convalescence—
Alcohol. Good feeding.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Easton Syrup. *Nux Vomica.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*††Glycerophosphates.
††Formates.
'Kepler' preparations.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine. Mineral Acids.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
†† '*Elixoid*'

Insomnia

Treat the cause when possible.
Warm bath at bedtime; hot foot bath, with mustard, at bedtime; remove inland for seaside restlessness; avoid too long interval between last meal and bedtime.
Feed carefully. Treat dyspepsia.
Alcohol (preferably in warm water) with care; in some cases it induces sleeplessness.

INTERNALLY—
*Chloral Hydrate. *Chloralamide. *Opium.
*Potassium Bromide. *Morphine.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Bromides Compound.
*Veronal. *Sulphonal. *Trional.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.
*Soda-Mint (where due to acid dyspepsia).
*'Coffee-Mint.'

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Hyoscyamine. §Hyoscine.
§Morphine.

Intertrigo (CHAFING)

Keep the skin surfaces apart.

Powders—
‡Lanoline Toilet Powder.
Zinc Oxide. Bismuth.

Lotions—
Glycerin. Glycerin of Borax.

Ointments—
'Borofax.'
Tannic Acid, Calamine or Lead Subacetate in ‡Lanoline.
'Hazeline' Cream.

Iritis

Treat cause, *e.g.* traumatism, syphilis, rheumatism, gout.

INTERNALLY—
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Potassium Iodide.

LOCALLY—
‖†Atropine or ‖†Homatropine, to dilate pupil.
‖Cocaine Hydrochloride.
‖†Atropine and Cocaine.
†Homatropine and Cocaine.
†Cocaine and Eucaine.
‖'Hemisine.'
Leeches or blisters to the temples. Eyeshade.

Jaundice

Ascertain and treat cause.
Warm baths.
*Calomel. *Blue Pill.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Podophyllin and Euonymin.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Ox Bile or *Pig Bile.
*Chloral hydrate.
*Citric Acid.
Dilute mineral acids.

Lactation

To increase—

INTERNALLY—
Rich food, stout, tonics.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.
*Thyroid Gland.
*Potassium Chlorate.
*'Mamos.'
Anise, or Dill water.
Cotton Seed Extract.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Pilocarpine Nitrate.

To diminish—

INTERNALLY—
*Belladonna Tincture.
Ergot. *Ergotin.
'Ernutin.'

LOCALLY—
Belladonna plaster.

Laryngitis

Acute—

Warm room and moist air; prohibit talking, allay cough.

INTERNALLY—
Febrifuge mixtures.
*Aconite. *Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride and Borax.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*Opium. *Potassium Nitrate.
*Potassium Chlorate.

TO SUCK—
*¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
‖ *'Tabloid' Ophthalmic*
¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*

Laryngitis (*continued*)

Acute (*continued*)

To Suck (*continued*)—

¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶Pectoral.
¶Pine Tar Compound.

Locally—

Warm fomentations.
Leeches over larynx.

Inhalations—

Benzoin Compound Tincture.
*Thymol.
Belladonna and Conium.
Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).
Eucalyptus Oil ('Eucalyptia').
'Pinol.'

Sprays—

Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
†Boric Acid (hot solution).
†'Hemisine.'

Chronic—

Examine expectoration for tubercle bacillus.

Internally—

*Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*Codeine. *Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Tar and Codeine.
††Pine Tar Compound.

To Suck—

¶Codeine.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶'Pinol.' ¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
¶Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant.
¶Rhatany, Menthol & Cocaine.
¶Cocaine.
¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
¶Pectoral.
¶Pine Tar Compound.
*Slippery Elm.
*Carbolic Acid and Slippery Elm.

Laryngitis (*continued*)

Chronic (*continued*)

Sprays—

†Carbolic Acid.
†Nasal, Phenol Compound.
†Nasal, 'Eucalyptia' Compound.

Insufflations—

Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Bismuth and Morphine.
Tannic Acid.

Local Applications—

†Cocaine, †Eucaine, Morphine, †'Hemisine,' Tannic Acid, made up generally with Glycerin.

Lead Poisoning

Chronic—

Prophylactic measures.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Morphine.
*Opium. *Potassium Iodide.

Leprosy

Daily hot baths (105° F. or higher).
Frequent changes of clothing.
Plentiful and varied diet.
Nerve stretching to relieve pain.

Internally—

Chaulmoogra Oil or Gurjun Balsam, 5 minims (gradually increased) thrice daily after meals.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Iron and Quinine Citrate.
*Ichthyol. Cod liver oil.
'Kepler' Solution.

Hypodermically—

Chaulmoogra Oil (min. 5 increasing to min. 60).
Tuberculin.

Externally—

‡Lanoline and Pyrogallic Acid (10%) for limbs.
‡Lanoline and Chrysarobin (10%) for face and trunk.

Leucocythæmia

(*See Anæmia*)

‡*The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* '*Tabloid*' ¶ '*Tabloid*' *Pastille*
† '*Soloid*' †† '*Elixoid*'

Leucorrhœa

Improve the general health.
Treat any local cause.

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine Bisulphate. *Ergotin.
'Ernutin.'
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Manganese and Iron.
*"Hemisine." *"Mamos."
*Ferric Chloride.
'Kepler' preparations with Iron and Phosphorus.

LOCALLY—

Injections (per vaginam) of very hot water, and lotions of †Boric Acid, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Sulphate, †Zinc Sulphate, *Tannic Acid, †Carbolic Acid, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Zinc Permanganate, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate or †"Nizin."

Liver

(See Biliousness, Hæmatemesis, Dropsy)

Locomotor Ataxy

INTERNALLY—

*Quinine. *Strychnine.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
*Belladonna. *Arsenic.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Didymin.
††*Glycerophosphates.
††Formates.
For pain, *"Xaxa" (Acetyl-salicylic Acid). *"Xaxa" and Phenacetin. *"Aspirin."

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Strychnine. §Atropine.
§Morphine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Lumbago

INTERNALLY—

*Potassium Iodide.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*"Xaxa" (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

Lumbago (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*"Xaxa" and Phenacetin.
*"Xaxa" and Dover Powder.
*"Xaxaquin."
*"Xaxa" and "Xaxaquin."
*"Aspirin."
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Belladonna. *Dover Powder.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.

LOCALLY—

Fomentations. Flannel binder. Ice. Ether spray. Blister. Mustard. Camphor. Capsicum. Turpentine. Hot Iron.
A needle passed into the Erector spinæ.
Constant current.
Belladonna plaster.
Menthol Compound plaster (B. W. & Co.).
Chloroform liniment.
Menthol in Aconite liniment.
Turkish baths. Hot air baths.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Aconitine.

Lupus

Good hygienic conditions.

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' Solution.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Easton Syrup. Iodine.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Thyroid Gland. Creosote.
*Calomel and Creosote.

LOCALLY—

Finsen rays. Radium.
Röntgen rays.
Scraping. Scarification.
Multiple punctures. Cautery.
Arsenical paste.
Creosote and Salicylic Acid plaster.
Zinc Chloride paste.
Chrysarobin ointment.
‡Lanoline Ichthyol Soap.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Tuberculin.

‡ *The brand "Dartring" appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *"Tabloid"* § *"Tabloid" Hypodermic*
† *"Soloid"* †† *"Elixoid"*

Malaria *(see Ague)*

Mania

Acute—

INTERNALLY—

*Chloral Hydrate. *Belladonna.
*Morphine. *Potassium Bromide.
*Cannabis Indica Tincture.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
§Hyoscine. §Hyoscyamine.

EXTERNALLY—

Cold douche.

Marasmus

Treat the cause.
Peptonised foods if necessary.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
'Bivo' Beef and Iron Wine.
'Kepler' preparations.
Cold bath every morning if patient be able to take it.
*Blaud Pill.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
††*Glycerophosphates.
††Formates. 'Vana.'

Menorrhagia

Treat the cause.
Rest; raise the foot of the bed.
Avoid hot drinks and stimulants.
Plug the vagina.

INTERNALLY—

Ergot, *Ergotin. 'Ernutin.'
*Tannin.
Lead Acetate. *Thyroid Gland.
*Ferric Chloride.
*'Mamos.'
'Hazeline.' *Lead with Opium.
*Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
*Hydrastine Compound.
*Hydrastine Compound with Cotarnine Hydrochloride.
*Calcium Lactate.
*'Hemisine.'
*Potassium Bromide. *Digitalis.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Ergotinine Citrate.
'Ernutin.'

INHALATION—

'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Migraine *(see Headache)*

Milk *(see Lactation)*

Mumps

Rest in bed; warmth; low diet.

INTERNALLY—

*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Aconite. *Quinine Salicylate.
*Antifebrin. *Phenacetin.

LOCALLY—

Glycerin of Belladonna.

Myxœdema

*Thyroid Gland.

Nephritis

(See Bright's Disease)

Neuralgia

Correct any astigmatism, or error of refraction, of the eyes; carefully examine every tooth, and treat, if present, syphilis, gout, rheumatism, anæmia, or ague. Secure good hygienic conditions.
*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Manganese and Iron preparations.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Nux Vomica. *Belladonna.

For an attack—

INTERNALLY—

*Antipyrine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine. *Cannabis Indica.
*Antifebrin Compound. *Aconite.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Phenacetin Compound.
*Gelsemium Tincture.
*Zinc Valerianate. *Phenacetin.
*Three Valerianates.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Ammonium Chloride. *Trinitrin.
*Morphine or *Opium.
*Menthol Compound.

* 'Tabloid'
§ 'Tabloid' Hypodermic
†† 'Elixoid'

Neuralgia (*continued*)

For an attack (*continued*)—

LOCALLY—
Hot or cold applications.
Mustard. Blisters. Capsicum.
Menthol. †Cocaine lotion.
Menthol Compound Plaster [B. W. & Co.]
Sprays of Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
Camphor and Menthol (in equal parts).
Anodyne liniments.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome.'
Continuous current.
Nerve stretching and excision.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Aconitine Nitrate.
§Atropine Sulphate.
§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Morphine and Atropine.
§Morphine into sheath of nerve.

INHALATIONS—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrate.
Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'

Neurasthenia

Abundant food.
Absolute rest with isolation where necessary. Massage.

INTERNALLY—
*Blaud Pill. *Arsenious Acid.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*'Hemisine.' *Three Valerianates.
††*Glycerophosphates. 'Vana.'
††Formates.
*Quinine. *Strychnine. *Didymin.
*Manganese and Iron Citrate.
'Kepler' products.

Night Sweats

Treat the cause.
Change night clothes if wet.
Hot milk at bed-time.

INTERNALLY—
*Atropine. *Belladonna.
*Strychnine. *Zinc Oxide.
*Quinine Bisulphate.
*Trional.
*Guaiacol Carbonate. *Codeine.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Dover Powder. *Chinosol.
*Trinitrin.
*Erythrol Tetranitrate.

Night Sweats (*continued*)

EXTERNALLY—
Tepid sponging.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Atropine. §Picrotoxin.

INHALATION—
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Nipples, Sore

If during Lactation—

Use shield when suckling.
Wash after use.
Bathe with Spirit and Glycerin, 'Hazeline,' or Spirit and Lime Water in equal parts.
Glycerin of Tannic Acid.
Inunction with ‡Lanoline, 'Hazeline' Cream, 'Borofax, or Borax in ‡Lanoline.

If not Suckling—

Balsam of Peru or Tolu.
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
†Cocaine lotion. Collodion.
†Silver Nitrate lotion.

Obesity

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

*Thyroid Gland.
'Saxin' instead of sugar.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.
*Carlsbad Salt Effervescent.
*Vichy water. *Kissingen water.

Ophthalmia

(See Conjunctivitis)

Orchitis

Treat exciting cause, *e.g.* syphilis, mumps, gonorrhœa, etc.

INTERNALLY—
*Opium. *Aconite.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Potassium Iodide, full doses.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.

LOCALLY—
Rest. Suspensory bandage.
Pressure by strapping.
Evaporating lotion. Ice.
†Lead and Opium Lotion.
Glycerin of Belladonna.
Guaiacol. Iodine Tincture.
Iodine in ‡Lanoline.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* '*Tabloid*' § '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
† '*Soloid*' †† '*Elixoid*'

Orchitis (*continued*)

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Aconitine Nitrate.

Otorrhœa

Treat the cause, *e.g.* adenoids, mastoiditis.
Syringe gently with †Corrosive Sublimate lotion, 1 in 4000, or †Mercuric Potassium Iodide lotion, 1 in 4000; dry; dust in with insufflator, gently, powder of equal parts of Iodoform and Boric Acid; and pack meatus loosely with *Double Cyanide Gauze. Repeat daily, or twice daily, until discharge lessens; then syringe gently, daily, with lotion of Alcohol, †Alum, †Alum and Zinc Compound, †Boric Acid, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, †'Nizin' or †Zinc Permanganate.

Ozæna

Treat the cause.
SPRAYS OR DOUCHES—
†Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound. 'Hazeline.'
†Nasal, Phenol Compound.
†Potassium Permanganate.
INSUFFLATIONS—
Compound Menthol Snuff [B. W. & Co.]
†Chinosol.

Palpitation *(see Heart)*

Paralysis Agitans

Rest. Generous diet. Freedom from worry or excitement. Massage (in some cases).
Galvanism or Faradism (in some cases).
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
§Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
Tonics. ††Formates. 'Kepler' Solution.
††*Glycerophosphates.

Pediculi

Of the Head—

Kerosene oil and Olive oil in equal parts.
†Carbolic Acid lotion.
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
White Precipitate ointment, made with ‡Lanoline.
Mercury Oleate.

Pediculi (*continued*)

Of the body—

Wash the body frequently and bake clothes.
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
Mercury Oleate.
Sulphur. Ether.
'Paroleine.'

Pericarditis

Treat the cause. Rest in bed.
INTERNALLY—
*Aconite. *Quinine. *Digitalis.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Opium. *Morphine.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Aspirin.' *'Xaxaquin.'
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
LOCALLY—
Ice bag. Leeches. Blisters.

Peritonitis

Treat the cause.
INTERNALLY—
If vomiting, water, iced or hot, a tablespoonful at a time.
*Dover Powder. *Morphine.
*Aconite. *Antifebrin.
*Calomel, in some cases in small dose every hour; may be combined with *Opium.
*Salines in some cases.
†Salol. Turpentine.
LOCALLY—
Ice bag to abdomen.
Turpentine stupes. Leeches.
BY RECTUM—
Turpentine injections, if tympanites be present.
†Saline Solutions.
HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine. §Strychnine.
§Morphine and Strychnine.
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-colon bacillus Serum, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-gonococcus Serum, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
†† *'Elixoid'*

Perspiration

If copious, follow directions under *Night Sweats*.

If fœtid, wash with lotion of †Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid, *Salicylic Acid, or †Corrosive Sublimate, or wash freely with soap and water, and dab on lotion of Formaldehyde 2%.

INTERNALLY—

*Benzo-Naphthol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.

Pharyngitis

Prevent any cause of irritation, *e.g.* smoking, exposure to cold, too much speaking.

Treat constipation or other defect in general health.

LOCALLY—

Application of electric cautery to granular areas.
*Ammonium Chloride.
*Ammonium Chloride and Borax.
*Ammonium Chloride Compound.
*¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.
*¶Benzoic Acid Compound.
*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Red Gum. *Cubeb Compound.
*Cubeb and Belladonna.
*Slippery Elm.
*Carbolic Acid and Slippery Elm.
†Ferric Chloride, solution in Glycerin.
*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Cocaine. ¶Codeine.
¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin, and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant.
¶Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶Pectoral.
¶Pine Tar Compound.
¶'Pinol.' ¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
¶Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine.

GARGLES—

*Sodium Chloride. †'Hemisine.'
'Hazeline.'

Pharyngitis (*continued*)

GARGLES (*continued*)—

*Potassium Chlorate.
†Ferric Chloride.
†Naso-Pharyngeal Compound.
†Nasal, Alkaline Compound.
†Alum. Mineral acids. Rhatany. Myrrh. *Borax.
†Boric Acid.
†Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate.

APPLICATIONS WITH BRUSH—

Glycerin of Tannic Acid. Mucin. †Silver Nitrate.
†Zinc Sulphate or †Chloride.
†Ferric Chloride.

INHALATIONS—

Benzoin Compound Tincture. Balsam of Tolu or Peru.
*Belladonna Tincture. Ammonium Chloride ('Vereker' Inhaler).
'Hazeline.' *Thymol.

SPRAYS—

†Cocaine Hydrochloride.
†Cocaine and Eucaine. Menthol in 'Paroleine.'
†Nasal, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound.
'Hazeline.' †Carbolic Acid.
†'Hemisine.'

Phthisis

(See Diet Tables and General Directions)

INTERNALLY—

'Kepler' preparations. Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice. Alcohol. Glycerin. *Quinine.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine. Creosote.
*Calomel and Creosote.
*Strychnine. *Easton Syrup.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Atropine (for sweating).
*Dover Powder (for sweating).
*Trional (for sweating).
*Zinc Oxide. *Chinosol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Atropine or §Picrotoxin (for sweating).
§Pilocarpine (gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ half an hour before usual time of sweating, often arrests it after the injection has been repeated on a few successive nights).
§Morphine and Strychnine.

Phthisis (*continued*)

INTRAVENOUSLY—
Iodoform in 'Paroleine.'

INHALATIONS—
Benzoin Compound Tincture.
Iodoform.

LOCALLY (to chest)—
Blisters. Mustard leaves.
Camphorated Oil.
Iodine Liniment. Turpentine.

Piles

Treat the cause, *e.g.* constipation, pelvic pressure, portal obstruction, stricture.

INTERNALLY—
*Calomel and Salines. *Rhubarb.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Sodium Phosphate, Effervescent.
*Sodium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Blue Pill and Rhubarb.
*Podophyllin. *Euonymin.
*Cascara Sagrada (invaluable for regular use in chronic constipation). 'Alaxa.'
*Nux Vomica Tincture.
Sulphur confection. Senna.
*Sulphur and Guaiacum.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
¶Laxative Fruit.

BY RECTUM—
Warm or cold water with †Alum, 'Hazeline,' or †'Hemisine.'
'Enule' Rectal Suppository of 'Hazeline' Compound, 'Hemisine,' Gall and Opium, Morphine, Belladonna, Morphine and Belladonna, or Bismuth Subgallate.
'Hazeline' suppository.

LOCALLY—
'Hazeline.' 'Hazeline' Cream.
Toilet ‡Lanoline.
Cocaine in ‡Lanoline.
Eucaine in ‡Lanoline.

Plague (BUBONIC)

Absolute rest in bed; free ventilation; moderate temperature; warmth; stimulation.

Plague (BUBONIC) (*continued*)

INTERNALLY—
*Calomel, gr. 5 to gr. 10 at once, followed in 5 hours by Saline purge.
*Strophanthus. *Strychnine.
*Ammonium Carbonate. Ether.
Hyoscine. *Morphine.
*'Hemisine.'
*Potassium Bromide. *Camphor.
*Salol (for diarrhœa).
Food, liquid, frequently, in small quantities.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Ice. Iced Milk.
Brandy. Beer. Stout.

HYPODERMICALLY—
Anti-plague Serum.
Anti-plague Vaccine.
§Hyoscine. §Morphine.
§Morphine and Atropine.
§Strychnine. Ether.
§Strophanthin.

LOCALLY (to glands)—
Injection of Carbolic Acid.
Subcutaneous incision.

EXTERNALLY—
Wet pack. Tepid sponging.
Cold to head. Leiter's tubes.
Mustard plasters. Blisters.

INHALATIONS—
Ammonia. Oxygen.
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

BY RECTUM—
Enema of Starch and Opium.
'Enule' Morphine.
'Enule' Cocaine.
†Saline Injections.

Pleurisy

INTERNALLY—
*Aconite. *Antimony.
*Morphine. *Gelsemium.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Aspirin.'

LOCALLY—
Strapping. Leeches.
Poultices. Blisters.
Liniment of Belladonna, Iodine, Turpentine or Camphor.

HYPODERMICALLY—
§Morphine.
§Pilocarpine Nitrate.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*

Pneumonia

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. Alcohol.
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Digitalis. *Strophanthus.
*Caffeine Citrate. Serpentaria.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Sparteine Sulphate. Senega.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate & Potassium Bicarbonate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*Quinine Salicylate. Squill.
*¶Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice.

LOCALLY—

Cold sponge, pack, or bath; ice-bag to the chest; venesection, leeches, blisters, poultices, *Cotton Wool.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Digitalin. §Strychnine.
Anti-pneumococcus Serum.
Pneumococcus Vaccine.

INHALATIONS—

Oxygen.

BY RECTUM—

†Saline injections.

Prickly Heat

Wear linen or silk next skin. Discontinue soap.

If irritation is severe, take no exercise.

Drink very little, and only in very small quantities at a time, whether of hot, cold or effervescing fluids.

EXTERNALLY—

Relieve itching with lotions of †Carbolic Acid (1 in 80) or of Calamine.

Anoint body night and morning with ‡Lanoline 1 part and Almond Oil 8 parts, or, instead, dust skin with Fuller's Earth (or Starch) with Zinc Oxide.

Prolapsus Ani

Treat the cause, *e.g.* debility, worms, vesical calculus, phimosis, stricture, etc.

INTERNALLY—

Sulphur confection. *Bismuth.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
¶Laxative Fruit.
*Sulphur and Guaiacum.
*Lead with Opium. *Podophyllin.

LOCALLY—

'Hazeline.' *Tannic Acid.
†'Hemisine.' †Alum.
†Alum and Zinc Compound.
†Zinc Chloride or †Sulphate.
'Enule' Rectal Suppositories of Bismuth Subgallate, 'Hazeline' Compound or Gall and Opium.
Operation.

Pruritus and Prurigo

Treat the cause.
Always examine urine for sugar.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Arsenious Acid. *Atropine.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Morphine. *Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

Lotions of Alkaline Carbonates, †Boric Acid, †Carbolic Acid, †Salicylic Acid, Hydrocyanic Acid, †Alum, †Lead Subacetate, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, Sulphurous Acid, or †Silver Nitrate.

Liniment of Belladonna, Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' Opium, Camphor, Menthol, or Ichthyol.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine. §Atropine.

Pruritus Ani

Always carefully examine anus and rectum. Treat rectal ulcer, fissure, worms. Prohibit tobacco and coffee. Reduce or prohibit alcohol. Diet very carefully, especially if gouty.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*

Pruritus Ani (*continued*)

Insist on extreme cleanliness, including washing after each evacuation.

INTERNALLY—

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Aspirin.'
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Liquorice Compound Powder.
¶Laxative Fruit.
Sulphur Confection.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Thyroid Gland.

LOCALLY—

Lead Iodide in ‡Lanoline, Calomel in ‡Lanoline, 'Phenofax,' †Cocaine †Eucaine, †Silver Nitrate, saturated solution of †Boric Acid in 'Hazeline,' Glycerin of Belladonna.
†'Hemisine.'
Ichthyol.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Suppositories of Morphine, Gall and Opium, 'Hemisine,' Bismuth Subgallate, Cocaine, or 'Hazeline' Compound.
'Hazeline' suppository.

Pruritus Vulvæ

Examine urine for sugar.
Treat diabetes, gout, etc.

INTERNALLY—

*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Calcium Lactate.
*Quinine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Ammonium Bromide.

LOCALLY—

Hot sponging.
†Alum (hot solution).

Pruritus Vulvæ (*continued*)

LOCALLY (*continued*)—

†Boric Acid in 'Hazeline' (saturated solution).
'Phenofax.' 'Borofax.'
†Corrosive Sublimate lotion.
Calomel, †Cocaine, †Eucaine, or Lead Iodide in ‡Lanoline.

Psoriasis

INTERNALLY—

*Aconite. *Arsenical Compound.
*Arsenious Acid. *Carbolic Acid.
*Mercury Perchloride.
*Potassium Iodide. *Salicin.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potassii Iodidi.
*Calcium Sulphide.
*Sulphur Compound.
*Thyroid Gland. Sulphur Iodide.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
'Kepler' Solution. Turpentine.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).

LOCALLY—

Alkaline or Sulphur baths.
Ointments of—
Ammoniated Mercury, Mercury Nitrate, Mercury Iodide (Red), Creosote Carbolic Acid, Thymol, Salicylic Acid, Pyrogallic Acid, Chrysarobin, Sulphur, Tar, or Ichthyol, in ‡Lanoline.

Puerperal Fever

INTERNALLY—

*Ferric Chloride.

LOCALLY—

Uterine Douche of †Corrosive Sublimate or †Mercuric Potassium Iodide.
Curetting.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Anti-colon bacillus Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Purpura

Good food. Vegetables.
*Nux Vomica.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* ¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*
† *'Soloid'*

Purpura (*continued*)

*Strychnine. *Arsenious Acid.
*Iron and Arsenic Compound.
*'Hemisine.'
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Ergotin. 'Ernutin.' Turpentine.
*Tannic Acid. *Calcium Lactate.
'Kepler' Malt Extract.

By Rectum or Hypodermically—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Quinsy *(see Tonsillitis)*

Retention of Urine

Treat the cause, *e.g.* paraplegia, enlarged prostate, gonorrhœa, stricture, worms, hæmorrhoids. Retention may be present with, and indicated by, incontinence and constant dribbling.

Internally—

*Opium. *Morphine.
*Dover Powder.
*Ipecacuanha and Antimony.
*Belladonna. *Hyoscyamus.
Liquor Potassæ, freely diluted.
*Gelsemium. *Cannabis Indica.

Externally—

Baths. Fomentations.
Leeches to perinæum.

By Rectum—

'Enule' Suppositories of Belladonna and Morphine.

Rheumatic Fever

Internally—

Milk diet. Aperient.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent.
*Mistura Alba.
*Quinine Bisulphate. *Salicin.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Sodium Salicylate. ††Formates.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Antifebrin.
*Salol. *Potassium Bicarbonate.

Rheumatic Fever (*continued*)

Internally (*continued*)

*Sodium Bicarbonate. *Aconite.
*Potassium Citrate, Effervescent.
*Potassium Iodide. *Phenacetin.
*Colchicum Compound. *Opium.

Locally—

To joints—
Wrap in *Cotton Wool.
Salicylic Acid powder.
Blisters.
Anodyne applications.
Ichthyol lotion, saturating loosely applied bandage.

Hypodermically—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever, 'Wellcome.'

During Convalescence —

Internally—

*Tonic Compound.
'Kepler' preparations.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
††Formates.
††Glycerophosphates.

Rheumatism (Sub-acute and Chronic)

Alkaline, Sulphur and Turkish baths. Electric hot-air baths. Radiant heat and light. Massage. Appropriate residence. Regulated diet. Alcohol (not malt liquors) in some cases.

Internally—

*Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Sodium Salicylate. *Salicin.
*Potassium Iodide. Iodine.
*Potassium Bicarbonate. *Salol.
*Arsenious Acid. *Citric Acid.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Lithium Carbonate. *Ichthyol.
††Formates.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Lithium Citrate, Effervescent.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Aspirin.' *Colchicum Compound.
'Kepler' Solution. *Piperazine.
*Salicylic Acid. *Aconite Tincture.
*Galbanum Compound.

Rheumatism (Sub-acute and Chronic) (*continued*)

Hypodermically—

§Caffeine Sodio-salicylate.
§Aconitine Nitrate.
Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.' This serum is also given per rectum.

Locally—

Opium, Belladonna, Chloroform, Camphor, or Turpentine liniment.
Tar, Creosote, Mercurial, Sulphur, or Iodine ointment.
Ichthyol lotion.

Rheumatoid Arthritis

Regulate diet and alcohol.

Internally—

'Kepler' preparations.
*Thyroid Gland.
*Quinine Salicylate.
*Lithium Benzoate Compound.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Guaiacol Camphorate.
*Piperazine. *Arsenious Acid.
††Formates.
*Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.
*Colchicum Compound.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Methylene blue.

Locally—

Aconite. Arnica. Capsicum.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Electricity. Leeches.
Ichthyol ointment.

Hypodermically or per rectum—

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Rickets

Good diet—Milk, cream, eggs, raw meat juice and pulp, juices of fresh fruits, fruit-jellies. Fresh air. Sea air.
'Kepler' preparations.
*Chemical Food. *Easton Syrup.
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Thymus Gland.
§§*Bone Medulla.

Rickets (*continued*)

*Residuum Rubrum.
*Strychnine Sulphate.

Ringworm

Of the Scalp—

If extensive, shave the head; if in a few places only, clearly mark out every patch.
Wash with carbolic soap, and epilate the diseased hairs.
However slight, use a *preventive* ointment all over the head (Sulphur and Salicylic Acid, or Ammoniated Mercury, prepared with ‡Lanoline).
Rub into the affected parts some parasiticide, dissolved in Ether, 'Wellcome' and Spirit, in Glycerin or ‡Lanoline (the strength must vary according to the age and the extent of surface involved).

Parasiticides that may be employed:—

Acetic Acid. ‖Turpentine.
†Boric Acid, in Ether, 'Wellcome' and Spirit.
†Carbolic Acid, diluted.
Chrysarobin, or Goa Powder.
Chrysarobin and Salicylic Acid.
Creosote. ‖Sulphur Iodide.
†‖Mercury Iodide (Red).
Iodine Tincture and Liniment.
Iodine in colourless Oil of Tar.
Iodine in Oil of Cade.
‖Mercury Nitrate ointment.
‖Copper and Mercury oleates.
Resorcin. Salicylic Acid.
Sulphur (precipitated).
Sulphur and Salicylic Acid.
Sulphur and Ammoniated Mercury.
Sulphur Iodide ointment.
Sulphurous Acid. *Thymol.

Croton Oil Treatment.

This requires very special care and attention, as directed in works on skin diseases.
Electrolysis.

Of the body—

Any of the above, except those marked ‖ may be used, but in a more dilute form than for ringworm of the scalp.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* '*Tabloid*'
† '*Soloid*'
§ '*Tabloid*' *Hypodermic*
†† '*Elixoid*'
§§ '*Valule*'

Salivation

Treat the cause, such as stomatitis, pregnancy, or neuroses. If mercurial, stop mercurial treatment.

*Atropine.
*Belladonna.

Sarcinæ Ventriculi

Wash the stomach out.

*Salol. Sodium Sulphite.
*Beta-Naphthol. Creosote.
*Sodium Salicylate.

Scabies

Disinfect linen with high pressure steam.

Sulphur, Tar, Ammoniated Mercury or Storax, in ‡Lanoline.

Varnish body with Peru Balsam, and, during treatment examine for albuminuria.

Sciatica (*see also Neuralgia*)

Always examine for possible intrapelvic pressure, as *e.g.* from new growth.

Empty the lower bowel. Constipation is a frequent cause, especially in the aged.

Electric hot air baths.

Radiant light and heat.

High frequency currents.

*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.'
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.

Scurvy (*see also Purpura*)

Appropriate diet, milk, fresh fruit, and vegetables, lime juice, ¶Lemon Juice.

*Potassium Citrate, Effervescent.
*Citric Acid.
*Sodium Citrate.
†Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Residuum Rubrum.

Sea Sickness

Prone position.
Tight clothing around abdomen.

INTERNALLY—

Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
Iced Champagne.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Chloral Hydrate.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Cerium Oxalate.
*Chloralamide.
*'Coffee-Mint.'
Cocaine Hydrochloride.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Trinitrin Compound.
*Antifebrin Compound.
'Pepule' Zymine Compound.

LOCALLY—

Counter-irritants to epigastrium.
Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Morphine.
§Atropine.

Septicæmia

Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'

Shingles (*see Herpes*)

Skin (VARIOUS DISEASES)

INTERNALLY—

*Calcium Sulphide.
*Arsenious Acid.
*Ichthyol.
*Arsenical Compound.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Calomel and Creosote.
*Thyroid Gland.

Dusting Powders—

Zinc Oxide, Bismuth, Starch, Calamine, Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid, ‡Lanoline Toilet Powder.

Liniments—

Carron Oil.
Turpentine.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'* § *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*
† *'Soloid'* ¶ *'Tabloid' Pastille*

Skin (Various Diseases) (*continued*)

Lotions—

Calamine. †Lead Subacetate. Sulphur. *Thymol. †Alum. †Silver Nitrate. *Tannic Acid. †Boric Acid. Collodion.

Ointments—

‡Lanoline, Toilet ‡Lanoline, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, "'Hazeline' Snow," 'Phenofax,' and combinations with ‡Lanoline of the following :—

Spermaceti. Ichthyol. Calamine. Lead Subacetate. Boric Acid. Bismuth Oleate. Iodoform. Iodol. Carbolic Acid. Salicylic Acid. Ammoniated Mercury. Sulphur. Sulphur Iodide. Tar. Creosote. Chrysarobin. Pyrogallic Acid.

Plasters—

Lead. Ichthyol. Tar. Belladonna. Mercury. Salicylic Acid.

Sleeping Sickness

Isolate patient. Disinfect room, clothes, etc.
Remove to temperate climate.
Intramuscular injections of 'Soamin,' 'Kharsin' or 'Orsudan.'

Sleeplessness

(see Insomnia)

Spermatorrhœa

(see Emissions)

Sprains

Rest; very hot fomentations, followed by bandages firmly applied; cold or evaporating lotions; cold douche; strapping; massage often begun with advantage immediately after injury; electric hot air baths; radiant heat and light.

Sprains (*continued*)

Liniments—

Aconite, Opium, Belladonna, Turpentine, Iodine or Arnica.

Sprue

Hot wet packs (changing to tepid and cold) for 2 hours twice daily.
Diet wholly of milk, or wholly of meat :—
Milk—3 to 4 oz. slowly sipped every hour (increase interval as patient improves).
Meat—Whilst very ill, Wyeth Beef Juice; Fresh Juice of scraped beef; Beef Jelly, etc., every half hour or hour. When improving, pounded beef, chicken or fish, 5 oz. thrice daily with baked bread.
Before eating, paint tongue with Cocaine Solution; after eating, with Chromic Acid Solution (gr. x in ℥j).
Give *Sodium Bicarbonate 15 minutes before meals; Castor Oil (℥j to ℥ij) every third day.

*'Pepana.'
*Santonin. Strawberries.

Remove to temperate climate.

Stings *(see Bites)*

Sunstroke (or Heat-Stroke)

Internally—

*Tea. Coffee.
Alcohol, in some cases.
*Ammonium Carbonate.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
*Potassium Bromide. *Digitalis.

Externally—

Ice to chest, back and abdomen.
Venesection.
Hot bath and artificial respiration, in collapse.

Hypodermically—

§Apomorphine.

By Rectum—

†Saline injections.

‡ *The brand 'Dartring' appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline preparations.*

* *'Tabloid'*
† *'Soloid'*
§ *'Tabloid' Hypodermic*

Sycosis (*see also Ringworm*)

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent, 'Wellcome.'
Staphylococcus Vaccine, 'Wellcome.'

Syncope (*see Collapse*)

Syphilis

INTERNALLY—

*Mercury Perchloride.
*Mercuric Potass. Iodide.
*Hydrarg. Perchlor. et Potassii Iodidi.
*Grey Powder. *Blaud Pill.
*Grey Powder and Dover Powder.
*Grey Powder and Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Mercury Iodide (Green).
*Mercury Iodide (Red).
*Mercury Iodide (Yellow).
*Potassium Iodide. Iron Iodide.
'Kepler' Solution.
*Blaud Pill and Arsenic.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

EXTERNALLY—

Mercurial inunction.
Calomel vapour baths.
Turkish Baths.

INTRAMUSCULARLY—

§Mercury Perchloride.
§Mercuric Succinimide.
*'Soamin.'
*'Kharsin.'
*'Orsudan.'
Mercurial Cream.

Tabes Dorsalis

(See Locomotor Ataxy)

Tetanus

INTERNALLY—

Alcohol. *Aconite. *Antimony.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Cannabis Indica with *Chloral Hydrate. *Arsenious Acid.
*Chloral Hydrate (large doses).
*Gelsemium Tincture.
*Hyoscyamus Tincture.
*Trinitrin. *Trinitrin Compound.
§Physostigmine Salicylate.
*Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

Tetanus (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Anti-tetanus serum.
Acupuncture (each side of spine). Hot baths.
Heat to spine. Ice to spine.

HYPODERMICALLY—

Anti-tetanus Serum.
§Morphine. §Atropine.
§Morphine with Atropine.
§Apomorphine. §Curare.
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.
§Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
§Physostigmine Salicylate.

INHALATIONS—

Chloroform, 'Wellcome.'
Ether, 'Wellcome.'
'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite.

Thirst

*Thirst Quencher. *Citric Acid.
¶Lemon Juice.
*Potassium Citrate.
*Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate.

Tonsillitis (ACUTE)

INTERNALLY—

*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
*Guaiacum and Sulphur.
*Guaiacum and Quinine.
*Quinine Bisulphate. *Aconite.
*Quinine, Camphor and Aconite.
*Quinine Salicylate. *Antifebrin.
*Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*Sodium Salicylate. *'Aspirin.'

TO BE SUCKED—

*Krameria and Cocaine.
¶Cocaine. ¶Glycerin.
¶Glycerin and Black Currant.
¶Glycerin, Tannin, and Black Currant.
¶Morphine and Ipecacuanha.
¶Red Gum and Cocaine.
¶Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine.
¶Pectoral.
¶Pine Tar Compound.

Tonsillitis (Acute) (*continued*)

To be Sucked (*continued*)—

*Potassium Chlorate and Borax.
*Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Compound.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Tannic Acid.
*Slippery Elm.
*Carbolic Acid and Slippery Elm.

Locally—

Inhalations of Steam.

Sprays of *Potassium Chlorate, †'Hemisine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Cocaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Lactate, or *Sodium Salicylate solution.

Insufflations of Boric Acid powder, Guaiacum powder.

Applications, with brush, of Glycerin of Borax, Glycerin of Tannic Acid, Glycerin and *Iron Perchloride Tincture.

Gargles of †Alum, Potassium Chlorate and Glycerin, †Eucaine Hydrochloride, †Eucaine Lactate, †Iron Perchloride, †'Hemisine,' *Borax, †Boric Acid, †Zinc Permanganate, †Zinc Sulphocarbolate, †Nasal, 'Eucalyptia' Compound, or †Nasal, Phenol Compound.

Toothache

Internally—

Purgatives.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Gelsemium Tincture.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxaquin.'
*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.' *Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine.

Locally—

Oil of Cloves, applied warm, on *Cotton Wool, to the tooth.
Strong †Carbolic Acid, or Creosote, applied on *Cotton Wool, to the tooth, with great care, so as not to injure the skin or mucous membrane.

Rub the gum with *Ammonium Chloride, *Opium Tincture, †Cocaine lotion, †Eucaine lotion, Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' or Camphor and Chloral Hydrate. In rubbing the gum with Chloroform, great care should be taken to keep it away from the angle of the mouth and the lips.
Hot fomentations to inside of mouth.

Torticollis

Examine carefully ears, eyes, throat, teeth and spinal column for peripheral irritation; observe condition of thyroid gland.

Internally—

*Arsenious Acid.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
*Potassium Bromide.
*Zinc Oxide. *Belladonna.
§Hyoscyamine Sulphate.

Locally—

Galvanism. Belladonna.

Hypodermically (into muscle)—

§Strychnine. §Morphine.

Typhoid Fever

(See also Fevers, Diarrhœa, Delirium, Heart)

Peptonised foods.
Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
*Carbolic Acid. *Salol.
*Beta-Naphthol Compound.
*Benzo-Naphthol. *Urotropine.

Hypodermically or per Rectum—

Anti-Typhoid Serum, 'Wellcome.'

Ulcers

Treat the cause, *e.g.* varicose veins, syphilis, tubercle, gout.
Insist upon *absolute* rest in bed.

Internally—

*Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate.
*Calcium Lactate.

Ulcers (*continued*)

LOCALLY—

Powders of Starch, Zinc Oxide, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Chinosol, or Calomel.

Ointments *(see Skin).*

Poultices. Strapping.

Astringent applications in suitable strengths of †Alum, †Copper Sulphate, †Silver Nitrate, †Carbolic Acid, or †Lead Subacetate.

Calamine lotion when very irritating.

Uræmia *(see Bright's Disease)*

Urine *(see Incontinence of, Retention of,—)*

Urticaria

(see also Skin and Pruritus)

Regulate diet.
Prevent scratching.
*Cathartic Compound.
*Calcium Lactate.
*Magnesium Citrate (True), Effervescent.
*Rhubarb and Soda.
*Rhubarb and Gentian.
*Aloin. *Arsenious Acid.
*Ichthyol.
*Sodium Salicylate.
*Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Colchicum Compound.
*Belladonna Tincture.

Uterine Hæmorrhage

(see Menorrhagia, Post Partum Hæmorrhage)

Vomiting

Ascertain whether there is any source of peripheral irritation, such as intestinal, renal or biliary colic; exclude peritonitis and intestinal obstruction, hernia, renal disease, cerebral tumour, etc.; regulate the diet, and treat dyspepsia.

*Citric Acid with *Sodium Bicarbonate.
*Sodium Citrate.

Vomiting (*continued*)

Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
*Soda-Mint. Soda water. Ice.
*'Coffee-Mint.' *Cerium Oxalate.
*Antifebrin Compound.
*Ammonium Bromide.
*Strontium Bromide.
*Bismuth and Soda. *Opium.
Creosote. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
Counter-irritants to epigastrium.

Vomiting of Pregnancy

*Chloral Hydrate.
†Cocaine Hydrochloride (10 min. of 3% solution, repeated).
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid.
*Ipecacuanha. Creosote.
*Guaiacol Carbonate.
*Strychnine. *Nux Vomica.
*Cerium Oxalate. *'Coffee-Mint.'
'Pepule' Pepsin. *Soda-Mint.
*Pepsin and Strychnine.
*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.
*Potassium Iodide.
*Thyroid Gland.
Soda Water. Ice.

Warts

INTERNALLY—

*Thyroid Gland (gr. 5 thrice daily, said to remove).

LOCALLY—

Glacial Acetic, Nitric, Carbolic, Hydrochloric, Salicylic, or Chromic Acids.
†Silver Nitrate. †Zinc Chloride. Zinc Iodide. Zinc Nitrate.

Whooping Cough

Fresh air; good food.
If fever, rest in bed.

INTERNALLY—

*Ipecacuanha and Squill.
*Belladonna Tincture.
*Bromides Compound. *Quinine.
*Morphine. *Chloral Hydrate.
*Cannabis Indica. *Hyoscyamus.
*Salicylic Acid.
*'Xaxa' (Acetyl-salicylic Acid).
*'Xaxa' and Phenacetin.
*'Xaxa' and Dover Powder.
*'Xaxaquin.'

Whooping Cough (*continued*)

INTERNALLY (*continued*)—

*'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin.'
*'Aspirin.'
*Strychnine.
*Antipyrine. *Phenacetin.
*Phenacetin Compound.
*Zinc Valerianate.
*Caffeine Compound.
*Antifebrin Compound.

HYPODERMICALLY—

§Hyoscyamine. §Atropine.

LOCALLY—

Liniment of Acetic Acid, Turpentine, Chloroform, 'Wellcome,' or Mustard.

INHALATIONS—

†Carbolic Acid, Creosote, or Benzoin Compound Tincture.

During Convalescence—

Change of air. *Chemical Food
*Hypophosphites Compound.
*Easton Syrup. *Strychnine.
'Kepler' preparations.

Worms

Thread Worm—

Regulate the diet, and insist upon salt with food.

INTERNALLY—

*Ammonium Chloride, to prevent accumulation of mucus.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
*Magnesium Citrate (True), Effervescent.
*Rhubarb and Soda. *Aloin.
*Asafetida and Opium Compound.
*Santonin, cautiously at first.
*Santonin and Calomel.
*Blaud Pill and Cascara Sagrada.

BY RECTUM—

'Enule' Quassin. 'Enule' Santonin.
Enemata of Salt and water, Quassia, †Alum, Turpentine, †Ferric Chloride, Catechu, *Thymol, Kino, Rhatany, Hæmatoxylin, *Tannic Acid, or Lime Water.

Worms (*continued*)

Round Worm—

*Santonin, cautiously, followed by Castor Oil.
*Santonin and Calomel. *Jalap.
*Beta-Naphthol.
*Magnesium Sulphate, Effervescent.
*Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent. *Mistura Alba.
Kamala. *Thymol. Male Fern.

Tape Worm—

Remove mucus from intestine by saline purges, low diet for two days, then—

Male Fern, followed by Castor Oil. Turpentine.

*Pelletierine Tannate. Kousso.
*Beta-Naphthol.
Kamala. Areca.
Valerian, in convulsions.

Yellow Fever

Isolate patient.

Protect from mosquitoes.

At outset (if no albumin in urine) 20 grains *Quinine and 20 grains *Calomel, followed by saline purge.

Ice to head.

If urine albuminous, clear out bowel by enema.

Wyeth Beef Juice, Beef Jelly, Enemata of peptonised milk with brandy.

INTERNALLY—

Ice. *Sodium Bicarbonate. *Mercury Perchloride ¶Lemon Juice. *Quinine Sulphate. *Arsenic. *Carbolic Acid freely.

HYPODERMICALLY—

(In cardiac failure)
§Strychnine.
§Sparteine Sulphate.

LOCALLY—

(If urine suppressed)
Dry cup over loins, followed by hot fomentations or mustard plaster.

POSOLOGICAL TABLE

The range of Metric doses is, in most cases, approximately the same as in the Imperial, but in a few cases a higher maximum, in accordance with the practice of Continental prescribers, is indicated.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Acetanilidum	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·05 gm. to 0·25 gm.
*Acidum Acetyl-salicylicum	gr. 5 to gr. 25	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
,, Arseniosum	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	0·001 gm. to 0·005 gm.
,, Benzoicum	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Boricum	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
* ,, Camphoricum	gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·6 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Carbolicum	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
,, ,, Liquefactum	min. 1 to min. 3	0·06 c.c. to 0·2 c.c.
,, Citricum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Gallicum	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Hydrobrom. Dil.	min. 15 to min. 60	0·9 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Hydrochlor. Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Hydrocyanic. Dil.	min. 2 to min. 6	0·1 c.c. to 0·4 c.c.
,, Lacticum	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Nitricum Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Nitro-hydrochlor. Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Phosphoricum Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Salicylicum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Sulphuricum Aromaticum	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Sulphuricum Dil.	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Sulphurosum	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Tannicum	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Tartaricum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Aconitina	gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0001 gm. to 0·00015 gm.
*Aconitinæ Hydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0001 gm. to 0·00015 gm.
Æther	min. 10 to min. 60	0·6 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
Æther Aceticus	min. 20 to min. 90	1·2 c.c. to 5·5 c.c.
Aloe	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Aloinum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Alumen	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Ammonii Benzoas	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Bromidum	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Carbonas	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·25 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Chloridum	gr. 3 to gr. 20	0·25 gm. to 1·5 gm.
,, Phosphas	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
* ,, Salicylas	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
Amyl Nitris (*mouth*)	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1	0·03 c.c. to 0·06 c.c.
,, (*inhaled*)	min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
Antifebrinum	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·05 gm. to 0·25 gm.
Antimonii Oxidum	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Antimonium Sulphuratum	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Tartaratum (*diaphoretic*)	gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·003 gm. to 0·008 gm.
,, (*emetic*)	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Antipyrinum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·25 gm. to 1·25 gm.
*Apiol	min. 3 to min. 6	0·2 c.c. to 0·4 c.c.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·003 gm. to 0·015 gm.
Aqua Laurocerasi	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
Argenti Nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·016 gm. to 0·032 gm.
Arsenii Iodidum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·003 gm. to 0·013 gm.
Asafetida	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*'Aspirin'	gr. 5 to gr. 25	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
Atropina	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Atropinæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
*Benzo-Naphthol	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·03 gm. to 0·6 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Berberinæ Sulphas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Beta-Naphthol	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Betol	... gr. 3 to gr. 8	0·2 gm. to 0·5 gm.
Bismuthi Carbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
,, Citras ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Citras Solubilis	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, et Lithii Citras	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Oxidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
,, Oxychloridum	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
,, Salicylas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
* ,, Subgallas ...	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·6 gm. to 1·5 gm.
,, Subnitras ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
Borax	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
*Bromoformum	... min. ½ to min. 2	0·03 c.c. to 0·1 c.c.
Butyl-Chloral Hydras...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Caffeina	... gr. ½ to gr. 5	0·03 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Caffeinæ Citras... ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·1 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Citras Efferves.	... gr. 60 to gr. 120	4·0 gm. to 8·0 gm.
* ,, Hydrobromidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
* ,, Valerianas ...	... gr. ½ to gr. 3	0·03 gm. to 0·2 gm.
Calcii Chloridum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
* ,, Glycerophosphas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Hypophosphis ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, Iodo-ricinoleas ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 9	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, Lactas	... gr. 5 and upwards	0·3 gm. and upwards
,, Phosphas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Sulphidum ...	.. gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
Calomelas	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. 5	0·005 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Camphora	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*Camphora Monobromata	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Cannabinæ Tannas ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Capsicinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. ¼	0·008 gm. to 0·015 gm.
Carbo Ligni	... gr. 60 to gr. 120	4·0 gm. to 8·0 gm.
*Cerebrin...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Cerii Oxalas	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Chinosol	... gr. 5	0·3 gm.
Chloral Hydras... ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·25 gm. to 1·25 gm.
*Chloralamidum	... gr. 15 to gr. 30	1·0 gm. to 2·0 gm.
Chloroformum	... min. 1 to min. 5	0·06 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ to gr. ½	0·013 gm. to 0·03 gm.
Codeina	... gr. ¼ to gr. 2	0·015 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Codeinæ Phosphas ...	... gr. ¼ to gr. 2	0·015 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum	... gr. ¼ to gr. ¾	0·015 gm. to 0·05 gm.
Creosotum	... min. 1 to min. 5	0·06 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
*Creosoti Carbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Cubebæ Fructus ...	... gr. 30 to gr. 60	2·0 gm. to 4·0 gm.
Cupri Sulphas { *(astringent)*	gr. ¼ to gr. 2	0·015 gm. to 0·13 gm.
{ *(emetic)*	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Didymin	... gr. 5 and upwards	0·3 gm. and upwards
*Digitalinum (Amorph.)	... gr. $\frac{1}{166}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·002 gm.
Elaterinum	... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0015 gm. to 0·006 gm.
Elaterium	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. ½	0·006 gm. to 0·03 gm.
*Emetina { *(expectorant)*	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
{ *(emetic)* ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·01 gm. to 0·02 gm.
*Emetinæ { *(expectorant)*	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Hydrobrom. { *(emetic)*	... gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·01 gm. to 0·02 gm.
Ergota	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
*Ergotininæ Citras ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Ergotinum	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
*Ergotoxin	... gr. $\frac{1}{166}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00065 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*'Ernutin'...	... min. 30 to min. 60	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Erythrol Tetranitras ...	gr. ½ to gr. 1	0·03 gm. to 0·06 gm.
*Eucainæ Hydrochloridum	gr. ⅓ to gr. 1	0·02 gm. to 0·06 gm.
* ,, Lactas ...	gr. ⅓ to gr. 1	0·02 gm. to 0·06 gm.
*Eucalyptol	min. 1 to min. 4	0·06 c.c. to 0·25 c.c.
Eucalypti Gummi ...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Euonyminum	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Euquinina	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6'gm.
*Exalginum	gr. ½ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Ext. Aloes Barbadensis	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·06 gm. to 0·25 gm.
,, Belladonnæ Alcoholicum	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, Belladonnæ Viride ...	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, Cannabis Indicæ ...	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, Cascaræ Sagradæ ..	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·15 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, ,, ,, Liq. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Cimicifugæ Liq.	min. 5 to min. 30	0·3 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, Cinchonæ Liq.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Colchici	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, Colocynthidis Comp. ...	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Ergotæ	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Ergotæ Liq.	min. 10 to min. 30	0·6 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, Euonymi Siccum	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Filicis Liq.	min. 45 to min. 90	2·5 c.c. to 5·5 c.c.
,, Hamamelidis Liq. ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Hydrastis Liq.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Hyoscyami Viride ...	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Ipecacuanhæ Liq. (*expect.*)	min. ½ to min. 2	0·03 c.c. to 0·1 c.c.
Liq. (*emetic*)	min. 15 to min. 20	0·9 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Jalapæ	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Krameriæ	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Nucis Vomicæ	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, ,, ,, Liq. ...	min. 1 to min. 3	0·06 c.c. to 0·2 c.c.
,, Opii	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, ,, Liq.	min. 5 to min. 30	0·3 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, Physostigmatis	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, Strophanthi	gr. ¼ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
Fel Bovinum Purificatum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*Fel Porcinum Purificatum ...	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
Ferri Arsenas	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. ¼	0·004 gm. to 0·016 gm.
,, Carbonas Saccharatus ...	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, et Ammonii Citras ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, et Quininæ Citras ...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, et Quininæ et Strychninæ Citras	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·2 gm. to 0·4 gm.
* ,, Glycerophosphas... ...	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·2 gm. to 0·4 gm.
* ,, Hypophosphis	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
* ,, Iodidum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Phosphas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, ,, c̄ Acid. Arsenios.	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, Pyrophosphas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Sulphas	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, ,, Exsiccatus ...	gr. ½ to gr. 3	0·03 gm. to 0·2 gm.
* ,, Valerianas	gr. 3 to gr. 15	0·2 gm. to 1·0 gm.
Ferrum Redactum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Tartaratum	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Gelseminæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·0005 gm. to 0·002 gm.
Glycerinum Pepsini	dr. 1 to dr. 2	3·5 c.c. to 7 c.c.
Guaiaci Resina	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*Guaiacol	min. 1 to min. 5	0·06 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
* ,, Camphoras	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, Carbonas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Hæmoglobin	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*'Hazeline'	dr. 1 to dr. 3	3·5 c.c. to 10 c.c.
†*'Hemisine'	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Heroin Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·0025 gm. to 0·01 gm.
Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·0008 gm. to 0·003 gm.
* ,, Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·0008 gm. to 0·003 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·0008 gm. to 0·003 gm.
Hydrarg. ē Cretâ	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 5	0·015 gm. to 0·3 gm.
* ,, Iodidum Flavum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0·008 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, ,, Rubrum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0·002 gm. to 0·004 gm.
* ,, ,, Viride ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0·008 gm. to 0·06 gm.
,, Perchloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	0·002 gm. to 0·004 gm.
,, Subchloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. 5	0·005 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*Hydrastina	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
*Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
*Hydrastininæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·015 gm. to 0·03 gm.
*Hyoscina...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
*Hyoscyamina	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
*Ichthyol	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 10	0·1 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Iodoformum	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 3	0·03 gm. to 0·2 gm.
Ipecacuanhæ Rad. (*expect.*)	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·015 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Ipecacuanhæ Rad. (*emetic*)	gr. 15 to gr. 30	1·0 gm. to 2·0 gm.
*Ipecacuanha sine Emetinâ ...	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
*Iridinum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Jalapa	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Jalapæ Resina	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*Jalapinum	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*Leptandrinum	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·015 gm. to 0·13 gm.
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis ...	dr. 2 to dr. 6	7 c.c. to 21 c.c.
,, Arsenicalis (Fowler) ...	min. 2 to min. 8	0·1 c.c. to 0·5 c.c.
,, Arsenici Hydrochlor....	min. 2 to min. 8	0·1 c.c. to 0·5 c.c.
,, Arsenii et Hydrarg. Iodidi (Donovan)	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Bism. et Ammon. Cit.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Calumbæ Conc. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Chiratæ Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Cuspariæ Conc. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Ethyl Nitritis	min. 20 to min. 60	1·2 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Ferri Acetatis	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
* ,, ,, Dialysatus ...	min. 10 to min. 30	0·6 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, ,, Perchloridi ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, ,, Pernitratis ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Hydrarg. Perchlor. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Hydrogenii Peroxidi ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
,, Morphinæ Acetatis ...	min. 10 to min. 60	0·6 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, ,, Hydrochloridi	min. 10 to min. 60	0·6 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, ,, Tartratis ...	min. 10 to min. 60	0·6 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Potassæ...	min. 10 to min. 30	0·6 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, Quassiæ Conc.... ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Rhei Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Sarsæ Comp. Conc. ...	dr. 2 to dr. 8	7 c.c. to 28 c.c.
,, Senegæ Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Sennæ Conc.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Serpentariæ Conc. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
,, Sodii Arsenatis ...	min. 2 to min. 8	0·1 c.c. to 0·5 c.c.
,, StrychninæHydrochlor.	min. 2 to min. 8	0·1 c.c. to 0·5 c.c.
,, Thyroidei	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Trinitrini	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 2	0·03 c.c. to 0·12 c.c.
*Lithii Benzoas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

† *Much larger doses have been given*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Lithii Bitartras	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Carbonas	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·15 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Citras	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Citras Effervescens ...	gr. 60 to gr. 120	4·0 gm. to 8·0 gm.
* ,, Salicylas	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Lupulinum	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Magnesii Carbonas	gr. 5 to gr. 60	0·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
*Magnesii Glycerophosphas ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·65 gm.
Magnesii Sulphas	gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	2·0 gm. to 14·0 gm.
,, ,, Effervescens	gr. 60 to oz. 1	4·0 gm. to 28·0 gm.
*Magnesii Sulphis	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
*Manganesii Citras	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, Dioxidum... ...	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras c̄ Acid. Arsenios.	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras cum Quininâ...	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Citras cum Strych. ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
* ,, et Ferri Phosphas	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
* ,, Hypophosph. ...	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Medulla Ossis	gr. 3 to gr. 30	0·2 gm. to 2·0 gm.
Menthol	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Mercuric Potassium Iodide ...	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·005 gm. to 0·02 gm.
*Methylene Blue...	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·06 gm. to 0·25 gm.
*Morphina	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·006 gm. to 0·03 gm.
Morphinæ Acetas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·008 gm. to 0·03 gm.
,, Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·008 gm. to 0·03 gm.
* ,, Phosphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·008 gm. to 0·03 gm.
* ,, Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·008 gm. to 0·03 gm.
,, Tartras	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·008 gm. to 0·03 gm.
Naphthol β	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Narcotina	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
Nitroglycerinum (Trinitrinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
Oleum Cajuputi	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 3	0·03 c.c. to 0·2 c.c.
,, Crotonis...	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 1	0·03 c.c. to 0·06 c.c.
,, Eucalypti	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 3	0·03 c.c. to 0·2 c.c.
,, Juniperi	min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to min. 3	0·03 c.c. to 0·2 c.c.
,, Phosphoratum... ...	min. 1 to min. 5	0·06 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
,, Ricini	dr. 1 to dr. 8	3·5 c.c. to 28·0 c.c.
,, Santali	min. 5 to min. 30	0·3 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, Terebinthinæ	min. 2 to min. 10	0·1 c.c. to 0·6 c.c.
,, ,, *(anthelmintic)*	dr. 3 to dr. 4	10 c.c. to 14 c.c.
Opium	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Ovarian Substance ('Varium')	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Pancreatinum	gr. 2 to gr. 4	0·13 gm. to 0·25 gm.
*Papainum	gr. 1 to gr. 8	0·06 gm. to 0·5 gm.
Paraldehydum	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
*Pelletierinæ Tannas	gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
Pepsinum...	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Phenacetinum	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Phenazonum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·25 gm. to 1·25 gm.
Phenol	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
Phosphorus	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·003 gm.
*Physostigminæ Hydrobrom. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·001 gm. to 0·003 gm.
* ,, Salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·001 gm. to 0·003 gm.
,, Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·001 gm. to 0·003 gm.
Picrotoxinum	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·0025 gm.
*Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·003 gm. to 0·03 gm.
,, Nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·003 gm. to 0·03 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Pil. Aloes Barbadensis	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, ,, et Asafetidæ	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, ,, et Ferri ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, ,, et Myrrhæ ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, ,, Socotrinæ ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Cambogiæ Comp.	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Colocynthidis Comp.	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Ferri	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·25 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Galbani Comp. ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Hydrargyri ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co. ...	gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Ipecac. c̄ Scillâ ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Phosphori	... gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Plumbi c̄ Opio ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 4	0·13 gm. to 0·25 gm.
,, Quininæ Sulphatis	... gr. 2 to gr. 8	0·13 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Rhei Comp. ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Saponis Comp. ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 4	0·13 gm. to 0·25 gm.
,, Scammonii Comp.	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
,, Scillæ Comp. ...	... gr. 4 to gr. 8	0·25 gm. to 0·5 gm.
*Piperinum	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*Piperazina	... gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Pituitary Gland Substance	... gr. 2 to gr. 6	0·13 gm. to 0·4 gm.
Pix Liquida	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Plumbi Acetas	... gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Podophylli Resina ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 1	0·015 gm. to 0·06 gm.
Potassii Acetas... ...	... gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·6 gm. to 4·0 gm.
,, Bicarbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Bichromas ...	... gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{5}$	0·006 gm. to 0·013 gm.
,, Bromidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Carbonas ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Chloras ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·25 gm. to 1·0 gm.
* ,, Chloridum ...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
,, Citras	... gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·6 gm. to 2·5 gm.
* ,, Hypophosphis	... gr. 1 to gr. 6	0·06 gm. to 0·4 gm.
,, Iodidum ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Nitras... ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Permanganas	... gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
,, Tartras ...	... gr. 30 to gr. 240	2·0 gm. to 16·0 gm.
,, ,, Acidus	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
*Prostate Gland Substance	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Pulvis Antimonialis ...	... gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·2 gm. to 0·4 gm.
,, Catechu Comp....	... gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·6 gm. to 2·5 gm.
,, Cinnamomi Comp.	... gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·6 gm. to 2·5 gm.
,, Cretæ Aromaticus	... gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·6 gm. to 4·0 gm.
,, ,, ,, c̄ Opio	gr. 10 to gr. 40	0·6 gm. to 2·5 gm.
,, Elaterini Comp.	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·06 gm. to 0·25 gm.
,, Glycyrrh. Comp.	... gr. 60 to gr. 120	4·0 gm. to 8·0 gm.
,, Ipecacuanhæ Comp.	... gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
,, Jalapæ Comp. ..	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
,, Kino Comp. ...	... gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Opii Comp. ...	... gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Rhei Comp. ...	... gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
,, Scammonii Comp.	... gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·6 gm. to 1·3 gm.
*Quinina	... gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·05 gm. to 0·25 gm.
*†Quininæ Acetyl-salicylas	... gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
† ,, Bihydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*† ,, Bisulphas ...	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*† ,, Hydrobromidum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
† ,, Hydrochloridum	... gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

† *These doses are often exceeded in practice*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
†Quininæ Hydrochlor. Acid....	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*† ,, Hypophosphis ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·05 gm. to 0·2 gm.
*† ,, Lactas	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·05 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*† ,, Phosphas	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*† ,, Quinas	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*† ,, Salicylas	gr. 2 to gr. 6	0·13 gm. to 0·4 gm.
† ,, Sulphas	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·05 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*† ,, Tannas	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·05 gm. to 0·25 gm.
*† ,, Valerianas	gr. 1 to gr. 4	0·05 gm. to 0·25 gm.
*Residuum Rubrum	gr. 5 and upwards	0·3 gm. and upwards
Rhei Radix	gr. 3 to gr. 30	0·2 gm. to 2·0 gm.
Salicinum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·2 gm.
Salol	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
Santoninum	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Scammoniæ Resina	gr. 3 to gr. 8	0·2 gm. to 0·5 gm.
Scopolamina (*see Hyoscina*)		
Soda Tartarata...	gr. 120 to gr. 240	8·0 gm. to 16·0 gm.
Sodii Arsenas	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0015 gm. to 0·006 gm.
,, Benzoas	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Bicarbonas	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Bromidum...	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
* ,, Cacodylas...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·015 gm. to 0·03 gm.
* ,, Chloras	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
* ,, Citras	gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·6 gm. to 4·0 gm.
* ,, Glycerophosphas ...	gr. 2 to gr. 5	0·13 gm. to 0·3 gm.
,, Hypophosphis	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Iodidum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Nitris	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Phosphas	gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	2·0 gm. to 14·0 gm.
,, ,, Effervescens ...	gr. 60 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	4·0 gm. to 14·0 gm.
,, Salicylas	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Sulphas	gr. 30 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	2·0 gm. to 14·0 gm.
,, ,, Effervescens ...	gr. 60 to oz. $\frac{1}{2}$	4·0 gm. to 14·0 gm.
,, Sulphis	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
,, Sulphocarbolas	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*Sparteinæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. 1	0·01 gm. to 0·06 gm.
Spiritus Ætheris	min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
,, ,, Comp. ...	min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
,, ,, Nitrosi ...	min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
,, Ammon. Arom. ...	min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
,, Ammon. Fetidus ...	min. 20 to min. 90	1 c.c. to 5 c.c.
,, Camphoræ	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
*Spleen Substance	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*Strontii Bromidum	gr. 5 to gr. 30	0·3 gm. to 2·0 gm.
* ,, Iodidum	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
* ,, Salicylas	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
*Strophanthinum	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00013 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Strychnina	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·001 gm. to 0·004 gm.
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·001 gm. to 0·004 gm.
* ,, Nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·001 gm. to 0·004 gm.
* ,, Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·001 gm. to 0·004 gm.
Sulphonal	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
Sulphur Sublimatum	gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
,, Præcipitatum	gr. 20 to gr. 60	1·3 gm. to 4·0 gm.
*Supra-renal Gland	gr. 5 and upwards	0·3 gm. and upwards
Syrupus Calcii Lactophosph....	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Cascaræ Aromat. ...	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
,, Chloral	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

† *These doses are often exceeded in practice*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Syrupus Codeinæ	dr. ½ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
,, Ferri Phosph. c Quininâ et Strychninâ (Easton)	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Ferri Phosphatis ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* ,, Ferri Phosph. Co. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
Terebenum	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
*Tetronal	gr. 10 to gr. 20	0·6 gm. to 1·3 gm.
Thymol	gr. ½ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Thymus Gland	gr. 5 to gr. 25	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
Thyroid Gland	gr. 3 to gr. 10	0·2 gm. to 0·6 gm.
Tinctura Aconiti	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, ,, (*repeated*) ...	min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
,, Aloes	dr. ½ to dr. 2	1·8 c.c. to 7 c.c.
,, Belladonnæ	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Camphoræ Comp. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Cannabis Indicæ ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Cantharidis	min. 2 to min. 15	0·1 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Capsici	min. 1 to min. 15	0·06 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Chlorof.et Morph.Co.	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Cimicifugæ	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Cinchonæ	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Cinchonæ Comp. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Colchici Seminum ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Conii	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* ,, Convallariæ	min. 5 to min. 20	0·3 c.c. to 1·2 c.c.
,, Digitalis	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Ergotæ Ammon. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Ferri Perchloridi ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Gelsemii	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Guaiaci Ammon. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Hamamelidis ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Hydrastis	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Hyoscyami	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Iodi	min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
,, Jaborandi	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Lobeliæ Ætherea ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Nucis Vomicæ ...	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Opii	min. 5 to min. 30	0·3 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, ,, Ammoniata ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Podophylli	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Pruni Virginianæ ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Quininæ	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, ,, Ammon. ...	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* ,, Sabinæ	min. 20 to min. 60	1·2 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Senegæ	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Scillæ	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Stramonii	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Strophanthi	min. 5 to min. 15	0·3 c.c. to 0·9 c.c.
,, Sumbul	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Tolutana	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
,, Valerianæ Ammon.	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
* ,, Warburgi	dr. ½ to dr. 4	1·8 c.c. to 14 c.c.
,, Zingiberis	dr. ½ to dr. 1	1·8 c.c. to 3·5 c.c.
Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Trional	gr 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
*Tropacocainæ Hydrochlor. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ to gr. ½	0·0013 gm. to 0·03 gm.
*Ulmi Fulvæ Mucilago... ...	gr. 5 and upwards	0·3 gm. and upwards
*Urea	gr. 5 to gr. 20	0·3 gm. to 1·3 gm.
*Urethane...	gr. 10 to gr. 60	0·6 gm. to 4·0 gm.
*Uranii Nitras	gr. 1 to gr. 10	0·06 gm. to 0·6 gm.

For doses by Hypodermic Injection, *see page* 229

* *These preparations are non-official*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Urotropina	gr. 3 to gr. 15	0·2 gm. to 1·0 gm.
*'Varium' (Ovarian Substance)	gr. 5 to gr. 10	0·3 gm. to 0·6 gm.
*Veronal	gr. 5 to gr. 15	0·3 gm. to 1·0 gm.
Vinum Antimoniale *(diaphoretic)*	min. 10 to min. 30	0·6 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, ,, *(emetic)*	dr. 2 to dr. 4	7 c.c. to 14 c.c.
* ,, Carnis et Ferri 'Bivo'	dr. 1 to dr. 4	3·5 c.c. to 14 c.c.
,, Colchici	min. 10 to min. 30	0·6 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, Ipecac. *(expectorant)* ...	min. 10 to min. 30	0·6 c.c. to 1·8 c.c.
,, ,, *(emetic)* ...	dr. 4 to dr. 6	14 c.c. to 21 c.c.
*Warburg Tincture	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to dr. 4	1·8 c.c. to 14 c.c.
*'Xaxa'	gr. 5 to gr. 25	0·3 gm. to 1·5 gm.
*'Xaxaquin'	gr. 3 to gr. 6	0·2 gm. to 0·4 gm.
Zinci Acetas	gr. 1 to gr. 2	0·06 gm. to 0·13 gm.
,, Oxidum	gr. 2 to gr. 10	0·13 gm. to 0·6 gm.
,, Sulphas *(tonic)*	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
,, ,, *(emetic)*	gr. 10 to gr. 30	0·6 gm. to 2·0 gm.
,, Valerianas	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
*'Zymine'	gr. 1 to gr. 6	0·06 gm. to 0·4 gm.

HYPODERMIC POSOLOGICAL TABLE

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Aconitinæ Nitras ...	gr. $\frac{1}{640}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	0·0001 gm. to 0·00015 gm.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochlor. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·003 gm. to 0·006 gm.
Atropinæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·001 gm.
*Caffeinæ Sodio-salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 4	0·03 gm. to 0·3 gm.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·006 gm. to 0·03 gm.
Codeinæ Phosphas	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. 2	0·015 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Cotarninæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·015 gm. to 0·03 gm.
*Curara	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·005 gm. to 0·03 gm.
*Digitalinum (Amorph.) ...	gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·002 gm.
*Digitalinum (Cryst.)	gr. $\frac{1}{3000}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{120}$	0·00013 gm. to 0·0005 gm.
*Ergotininæ Citras	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Ergotoxina	gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*'Ernutin'	min. 5 to min. 10	0·3 c.c. to 0·6 c.c.
*Eucainæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. 2	0·02 gm. to 0·13 gm.
*Eucainæ Lactas	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to gr. 2	0·02 gm. to 0·13 gm.
†*'Hemisine'	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0013 gm.
*Heroin Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	0·0025 gm. to 0·005 gm.
*Homatropinæ Hydrochlor. ...	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	0·00025 gm. to 0·003 gm.
Hydrarg. Perchloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·001 gm. to 0·002 gm.
*Hydrarg. Succinimidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·01 gm. to 0·015 gm.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0003 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Injectiones Hypodermicæ P.B.		
Apomorphinæ	min. 5 to min. 10	0·3 c.c. to 0·6 c.c.
Cocainæ	min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
Ergotæ	min. 3 to min. 10	0·2 c.c. to 0·6 c.c.
Morphinæ (Tartratis) ...	min. 2 to min. 5	0·1 c.c. to 0·3 c.c.
Morphinæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·015 gm.
*Morphinæ Meconas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·015 gm.
*Morphinæ Phosphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·015 gm.
*Morphinæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·015 gm.
Morphinæ Tartras	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·008 gm. to 0·015 gm.
*Physostigminæ Salicylas ...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·0025 gm.
Picrotoxinum	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	0·0006 gm. to 0·0025 gm.
Pilocarpinæ Nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·003 gm. to 0·03 gm.
Potassii Permanganas... ...	gr. 1 to gr. 3	0·06 gm. to 0·2 gm.
†Quininæ Bihydrochloridum ...	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*†Quininæ Bisulphas	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.
*†Quininæ Hydrobromidum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 2	0·03 gm. to 0·15 gm.
*†Quininæ Lactas	gr. 1 to gr. 5	0·06 gm. to 0·3 gm.

* *Non-official* † *Much larger doses have been given*

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
*Sparteinæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to gr. 1	0·03 gm. to 0·06 gm.
*Strophanthinum	gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·00013 gm. to 0·0006 gm.
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum ...	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0004 gm. to 0·006 gm.
*Strychninæ Nitras	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0004 gm. to 0·006 gm.
*Strychninæ Sulphas	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	0·0004 gm. to 0·006 gm.
Trinitrinum (Nitroglycerinum)	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	0·00025 gm. to 0·0013 gm.

* *Non-official*

DOSES PROPORTIONATE TO AGE

The rule commonly given for fixing the dose for children is to divide the age by the age increased by 12. Thus, for a child two years old, the dose would be $2 \div (2 + 12) = \frac{1}{7}$ the ordinary adult dose. There are well-known exceptions to this rule, as in the administration of calomel, belladonna, hyoscyamus, or arsenic, of which drugs children tolerate large doses; and opium, which in very small doses may cause fatal results in infants. It is stated that children of five will tolerate as large doses of arsenic as adults, and that girls often require more than boys. Generally the dose of cathartics should be greater, and that of narcotics less, than indicated by this rule. The following table gives a safe working age-dose somewhat smaller than that based on the above calculation :—

If the adult dose of any given drug be 60 grains or minims, a patient under 6 months would take 3 grains or minims.

$\frac{1}{2}$ year	to	1 year	,,	,,	4	,,	,,
1 year	to	2 years	,,	,,	5	,,	,,
2 years	to	3 years	,,	,,	$7\frac{1}{2}$	,,	,,
3 ,,	to	4 ,,	,,	,,	10	,,	,,
4 ,,	to	6 ,,	,,	,,	15	,,	,,
6 ,,	to	10 ,,	,,	,,	20	,,	,,
10 ,,	to	13 ,,	,,	,,	25	,,	,,
13 ,,	to	16 ,,	,,	,,	30	,,	,,
16 ,,	to	18 ,,	,,	,,	40	,,	,,
18 ,,	to	20 ,,	,,	,,	50	,,	,,
21 ,,			,,	,,	60	,,	,,

The proportionate dose for any age, twenty years or less, may also be found by taking one-twentieth of the full therapeutic dose, and multiplying the result by the age in years.

The doses may require lessening for patients advanced in life; but no exact rules can be laid down.

The dose of most drugs is slightly larger when given by the rectum than when administered by the mouth. The hypodermic dose is generally regarded as slightly smaller than that by the mouth.

THE PULSE RATE

In health the pulse rate varies widely according to a number of conditions, such as age, sex, temperament, exercise, excitement, food and temperature. The relation of the respiration rate to the pulse rate may broadly be expressed as about 1 to 4. The following table represents a fair average pulse rate at different ages :—

Fœtus	150 to 130 per minute
New-born infant	140 ,, 130 ,,
Under 1 year	130 ,, 115 ,,
1 to 2 years	115 ,, 100 ,,
2 to 7 years	100 ,, 90 ,,
7 to 14 years	90 ,, 75 ,,
14 to 21 years	85 ,, 75 ,,
21 to 65 years	75 ,, 65 ,,
In old age	85 ,, 70 ,,

POISONING:

SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT

IN cases of poisoning, the best treatment, wherever possible, is immediately to remove the poison from the stomach by washing it out, or by inducing vomiting, so as to prevent absorption. In corrosive poisoning, however, the condition of the stomach and œsophagus renders this procedure dangerous, from the liability to perforation; and the better course is to neutralise the poison or render it inert, and not to attempt its removal. Where the poison has already been absorbed, the physiological antidote, if there be one, should immediately be given. It is important to find the approximate quantity of the poison which has been taken, in order that the needful quantity of the antidote may be judged.

The patient's general condition must be carefully observed, and every means taken to increase the resistance to the poison, until its effects have passed off. Cardiac stimulants—brandy or ether, or strychnine hypodermically—may be required, while artificial respiration and warmth are most important. Oxygen inhalation may be helpful. There is danger from the loss of heat when a patient is insufficiently clothed during prolonged artificial respiration. Feeding, preferably by the rectum, may be imperative, and the possible need for catheterisation should be borne in mind. Coffee and other stimulants may be given per rectum. In some cases of poisoning, followed by depression or collapse, an intravenous or rectal injection of saline solution is extremely useful. *(See Saline Solutions, page 138)*

Emptying the Stomach.—By the stomach pump, or, preferably by the stomach tube (which when inverted forms a syphon), the stomach may be repeatedly washed out.

Emetics.—The following are the most useful emetics:—

1. The hypodermic injection of 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, or gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or of 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. The addition of the strychnine tends to prevent the depression which is sometimes produced when apomorphine is administered alone.
2. Mustard powder: a tablespoonful in 8 oz. of warm water.
3. Common salt: two tablespoonfuls in 8 oz. of tepid water.
4. Zinc Sulphate: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
5. Ammonium Carbonate: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
6. Powdered Ipecacuanha: gr. 30 in 4 oz. of warm water.
7. Copper Sulphate: gr. 5 to gr. 10 in 4 oz. of warm water.

If none of the above remedies be immediately available, copious draughts of warm water and irritation of the fauces should be tried.

The following table gives the symptoms and treatment for the more common cases of poisoning :—

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
	Acids	
HYDROCHLORIC ACID (Spirit of Salt) NITRIC ACID SULPHURIC ACID (Oil of Vitriol)	Those of *corrosive poisoning*— 1. Pain in mouth, throat and abdomen, the mucous membrane being partially destroyed. 2. Intense thirst. 3. Difficulty in speaking and swallowing. 4. Vomiting of altered blood—brown or black, with coagulated mucus and shreds of mucous membrane. 5. Constipation usual, and suppression of urine. 6. Convulsions may occur. 7. Profound collapse. (*a*) Skin—pale, cold, clammy. (*b*) Face—cyanosed. (*c*) Eyes—sunk, wild-looking, pupils often dilated. (*d*) Pulse—rapid, thready, low tension. (*e*) Respiration—laboured. (*f*) Temperature—subnormal. 8. If perforation occur, symptoms of peritonitis. 9. Staining of tissues and clothing.	1. *Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic*, but neutralise the acid by giving one of the following :— (*a*) Whiting, (*b*) Chalk, (*c*) Wall Plaster, (*d*) Sodium Carbonate (washing soda), (*e*) Potassium Carbonate, mixed with, or dissolved in, plenty of water, (*f*) Magnesium Carbonate, ½ to 1 oz. in a tumblerful of water, or (*g*) Soap and water in large draughts. 2. Next give one of the following :— (*a*) Milk and Egg, (*b*) Olive Oil, ¼ pint, in 1 pint of water, or (*c*) Thick Gruel. 3. Diminish shock and ease pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅓. 4. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.
OXALIC ACID SALT OF SORREL SALT OF LEMONS		1. *Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic*, but give (*a*) Whiting, (*b*) Chalk, (*c*) Wall Plaster, or (*d*) Lime Water freely ; or (*e*) Saccharated Solution of Lime, in drachm doses, frequently repeated. A full dose of Castor Oil should be given afterwards. 2. Milk, freely. 3. To sustain patient, Predigested Meat or Milk 'Enule' Suppositories.

ACID	SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES	CLOTHING
Hydrochloric	Greyish-white.	Bright red.
Nitric	Bright yellow.	Yellow, orange-red, or brown.
Sulphuric	White, or charring to brown or black.	Dirty brown, edges may be red.
Oxalic	White or brown	Brown to orange-red

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (*continued*)		
CARBOLIC ACID (Phenol)	1. Those of corrosive poisoning (*see page* 232). 2. Lips and mouth, white and hardened. 3. Urine greenish, dark or suppressed. 4. Nervous symptoms—reflexes abolished, muscles relaxed, stupor, anæsthesia. There may be return to consciousness, with apparent great improvement, and then, some hours after, death may occur suddenly from collapse.	1. Insert Syphon Stomach Tube with care, and wash out the stomach with successive quantities of one of the following, until there is no smell of carbolic acid in fluid coming from the stomach :— (*a*) Sodium Sulphate ½ oz., in 1 pint of warm water ; (*b*) Magnesium Sulphate, ½ oz., in 1 pint of warm water ; or (*c*) Saccharated Solution of Lime, 1 drachm, in 1 pint of warm water. 2. Empty the stomach and give one of the following :— (*a*) Olive Oil, about ¼ pint, in 1 pint of water ; (*b*) Milk, freely ; or (*c*) White of Egg in water freely. 3. Give Sodium or Magnesium Sulphate, ½ oz., in warm water. 4. Give alcohol and general Stimulants freely, and apply Warmth to extremities. 5. Artificial respiration, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of 'Soloid' Saline Solution.
HYDROCYANIC ACID (Prussic Acid) CYANIDES	Symptoms come on in the act of swallowing, or immediately afterwards. 1. Giddiness, staggering, loss of motor power. 2. Insensibility. 3. Respiration—panting. 4. Convulsions may occur. 5. Profound collapse. (*a*) Skin—cold, clammy. (*b*) Eyes—fixed, glistening, pupils dilated, no reaction. (*c*) Limbs—flaccid. (*d*) Pulse—imperceptible. 6. *The breath may have the odour of bitter almonds. Prompt recognition of this is important.*	*These poisons act with exceeding rapidity*, and the greatest haste is necessary when dealing with them. If the patient be seen *immediately* after the poison is taken, at once use 1, 2 and 3. After 2, continue the cold douche, and proceed rapidly to 4, 5 and 6. If not seen *immediately* after the poison is taken, 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 may be tried. 1. Place patient in open air. 2. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 3. Cold douche (from height) to head and spine, or cold water dashed on continuously. 4. Artificial respiration (20 to minute), and Ammonia inhalation by the nostrils.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Acids (*continued*)		
HYDROCYANIC ACID (*continued*)		5. Dissolve about gr. 15 of Iron Sulphate* and about min. 20 of Tincture (or Solution) of Iron Perchloride† in a wineglassful of water, then add 1 to 2 drachms of Magnesium Carbonate previously made into a thin cream with water. Mix and administer, and repeat if necessary. (*Note.*—The above quantities are equivalent to about min. 100 of Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., P.B.) 6. Ether hypodermically, or stimulants internally.
Caustic Alkalies		
CAUSTIC POTASH CAUSTIC SODA SOAP LEES STRONG AMMONIA	1. Gastro-intestinal symptoms, as in corrosive poisoning (*see page* 232). 2. Purging usual, with pain and straining. 3. Body cold, with cold sweat. 4. Countenance anxious. 5. Pulse rapid and weak.	1. *Do not use Stomach Tube or Emetic*, but neutralise alkali by giving one of the following. (*a*) Vinegar, freely diluted with water; (*b*) Lemon Juice in water; (*c*) 'Tabloid' Citric Acid in water; or (*d*) Tartaric Acid, ½ drachm, in ½ pint of water, repeated. 2. When the alkali is neutralised, give one of the following:— (*a*) Milk, very freely; or (*b*) Olive Oil, ¼ pint, in 1 pint of water; (*c*) White of Egg. 3. To lessen shock and ease pain, use 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅛. 4. Give stimulants.
Inorganic Poisons		
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS— Tartar Emetic Butter of Antimony (Acute poisoning)	Antimony and Arsenic— Symptoms usually appear in from a quarter of an hour to one hour. 1. Burning heat, and constriction or choking in throat, rendering swallowing difficult.	1. Incessant vomiting is usually a symptom of poisoning by antimony compounds. In such cases the vomiting should be encouraged by draughts of tepid water. Should vomiting not have occurred, use (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic.

* '*Tabloid*' † '*Tabloid*' or '*Soloid*'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons *(continued)*		
ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS *(continued)*	2. Nausea, *and incessant vomiting and purging.* The vomited matter may be green from bile, or, in the case of arsenic, black from the admixture of soot, or blue from indigo. 3. Pain in the stomach and abdomen. 4. Cramps in calves of legs. 5. Urine may be suppressed. 6. There may be delirium or paralysis. 7. Collapse.—*Skin* cold, clammy, and may show eczematous rash; *pulse* small, quick, irregular, or imperceptible.	2. (*a*) Strong Tea; or (*b*) Tannic Acid, gr. 30, in warm water, and repeat draughts as often as vomiting occurs. 3. When vomiting subsides, give (*a*) White of Egg in water, or (*b*) Milk, freely. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 5. Treat collapse with Stimulants internally. Hot Water Bottles to extremities, and Intravenous or Rectal Injection of 'Soloid' Saline Solution.
ARSENIC AND ITS PREPARATIONS (Acute poisoning)	*See* Antimony.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. The complete removal of contents is important. 2. (*a*) Ferric Hydrate, prepared as follows: Dilute oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of Solution (or Tincture) of Iron Perchloride* with a wineglassful of water, and add it to a solution of oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sodium Carbonate (Washing Soda) in about half a tumblerful of water. Mix and administer. Repeat the draught as necessary. (NOTE.—These quantities are stated to render insoluble at least gr. 5 of Arsenic.) (*b*) Dialysed Iron (Wyeth) in frequently repeated tablespoonfuls until ten have been taken, each followed by a little Common Salt dissolved in water. 3. Give (*a*) Milk and Eggs; (*b*) Olive Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ pint, in 1 pint of water; (*c*) Barley Water. 4. Stimulants for prostration; Ice for thirst; Hot Water Bottles to extremities. 5. When all acute symptoms have subsided, 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.

*'Tabloid' or 'Soloid'

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons *(continued)*		
COPPER SALTS— Verdigris Blue Vitriol (Acute Poisoning)	1. Salivation. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting (bluish or greenish), griping. Late symptoms are— 3. Giddiness and headache. 4. Delirium and convulsions, which may be very violent. 5. Pulse rapid. 6. Jaundice and suppression of urine. 7. Coma.	Vomiting usually occurs in cases of poisoning by copper salts. When this is not the case, 1 and 2 should be used. 1. *Before* emptying stomach, give large quantities of Milk and Eggs. 2. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 3. Dr. 1 of Potassium Ferrocyanide in half a tumblerful of water. Repeat as necessary. 4. Demulcent drinks. 5. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, or (*b*) Opium Tincture, min. 20, in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of water, by the mouth.
IODINE PREPARATIONS— Iodine Iodides Iodoform	IODINE— 1. Pain and heat in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting and purging, vomit being yellow, or blue if starchy matter be present in the stomach. Stools may contain blood. 3. Intense thirst. 4. May be giddiness, faintness and convulsions. IODIDES— Large doses may give acute irritant symptoms, like Iodine. *Chronic poisoning*, Iodism, is shown by— 1. Frontal headache. 2. Eyes and nose water. 3. Salivation 4. Inflammation about the fauces, which may extend to the gums or to the trachea. 5. Skin—erythema and acne. 6. Atrophy of glands, *e.g.* mammæ and testicles. 7. Rarely albuminuria.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Sodium Bicarbonate, dr. 2, in half a tumblerful of water; or (*b*) Lead Acetate, dr. 2, in a wineglassful of water. When (*b*) is given, be careful not to repeat more than once, unless the quantity of poison be known. (*c*) If the poison be Iodine, large quantities of starch made into draughts with cold water. 3. Demulcents; and (*a*) Milk and Eggs, or (*b*) Milk, and Flour boiled with water. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. IODISM— Preventive. 1. Give large doses. 2. Combine with the administration of large doses of Sodium Bicarbonate (gr. 30-60), Sulphanilic Acid (gr. 60–90), and Arsenic in small doses.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)		
IODINE PREPARATIONS (*continued*)	IODOFORM— Symptoms vary much in severity, and usually only two or three are present at one time. 1. Giddiness. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation, vomiting. 3. Erythema. 4. Temperature high, pulse rapid. 5. Pupils dilated. 6. Persistent drowsiness. 7. Mental symptoms—melancholia, hallucinations, delirium—especially at night.	Curative. 1. Stop the administration. 2. Give Sodium Bicarbonate and Sulphanilic Acid. 3. Starch, demulcents and large quantities of water. 4. Warm baths. 5. Symptomatic treatment.
LEAD AND SALTS (Acute Poisoning)	1. Metallic taste, dry throat, intense thirst. 2. Abdominal colic. 3. Constipation, fæces dark. Vomiting may occur. 4. Giddiness, stupor, convulsions, coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Give (*a*) Magnesium Sulphate, oz. ½, in a tumblerful of water, or (*b*) Sodium Sulphate, oz. ½, in a tumblerful of water; or (*c*) Dilute Sulphuric Acid, min. 30, in a tumblerful of water. 3. (*a*) Milk; (*b*) White of Egg; or (*c*) Demulcent drinks, all freely. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅓.
MERCURY AND SALTS— (Acute poisoning) Corrosive Sublimate White Precipitate Red Precipitate Vermilion Cinnabar	1. Metallic taste, choking sensation. 2. Pain in stomach, vomiting and purging of stringy mucus and blood. 3. Tongue may be white and shrivelled. 4. Skin cold, clammy. 5. Pulse feeble, rapid. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. Do not empty stomach before giving large quantities of (*a*) White of Egg mixed with Milk or Water, much to be preferred to (*b*) Flour and Water. 2. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 3. For pain and purging, Opium Tincture, min. 20, in oz. 1 of water. 4. Demulcents, and Stimulants if much depression.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inorganic Poisons (*continued*)		
PHOSPHORUS— Rat Paste Matches	Symptoms usually occur in three stages. I. A few hours after administration. 1. Garlic taste. 2. Gastro-intestinal irritation—burning pain, thirst, swelling of abdomen, vomiting of blood (green or black). Vomit has garlic odour, and in the dark is phosphorescent. The patient may die or there may be— II. Intermission of symptoms for three days or more, with feeling of malaise, followed by— III. Final stage. 1. Intense jaundice. 2. Enlarged liver and distended abdomen. 3. Great prostration—cold sweat, anxious look, feeble pulse, muscular twitchings, coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Copper Sulphate, gr. 3, dissolved in oz. 4 of water, every five minutes until vomiting is induced, then every fifteen to thirty minutes. Copper Sulphate acts not merely as an emetic, but also as an antidote, forming an insoluble phosphide of copper. 3. Zinc Sulphate, gr. 20, dissolved in oz. 4 of water, as emetic. After free emesis has been produced— 4. Old, or French, Turpentine, min. 40, in oz. 1 of water, every ¼ hour for 1 hour, then three times a day. *Avoid American or German Turpentine.* 5. Magnesium Sulphate, oz. ½, as a purge. 6. Demulcents, especially Milk and Eggs. *Avoid Oils and Fats.* 7. 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅓, for pain.
SILVER NITRATE— (Lunar Caustic)	1. Pain in throat and stomach. 2. Vomiting of whitish, flaky matter, which blackens on exposure to light.	1. Two tablespoonfuls of Common Salt in a tumblerful of water, repeated if necessary. 2. Emetic to remove precipitated silver chloride. 3. Large draughts of White of Egg in water.
ZINC SALTS— White Vitriol Burnett's Disinfecting Fluid	1. Lips and mouth corroded. 2. Pain in throat and stomach, and difficulty in swallowing. 3. Vomiting—blood-stained. 4. Pulse and respiration rapid. 5. Convulsions, paralysis, coma.	*Do not use Stomach Tube, or Emetic*, because of corrosion of membranes, but give— 1. Large draughts of White of Egg and Milk. 2. Large quantities of Sodium Carbonate or Potassium Carbonate, dissolved in warm water. 3. (*a*) Tannic Acid, or (*b*) Strong Tea. 4. Demulcents. 5. For pain, (*a*) Opium Tincture, min. 30, or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. ⅛.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
	Organic Poisons	
ACONITE ACONITINE	1. Tingling and numbness of tongue and mouth, and sense of formication of the body. 2. Nausea and vomiting, with epigastric pain. 3. Dyspnœa. 4. Pulse irregular, weak. 5. Skin cold, clammy, features bloodless. 6. Giddiness, staggering walk, limbs feel weighty. 7. The mind remains clear.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Digitalis Tincture, min. 20; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. If former not retained, inject Brandy (diluted) into rectum, or give Intravenous or Rectal injections of 'Soloid' Saline Solution. 4. Artificial respiration and friction. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained. 6. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
ALCOHOL (Acute poisoning)	1. Face flushed usually, lips livid. 2. Eyes congested, pupils usually dilated and fixed. 3. Skin—sweating. 4. Giddiness, tottering gait. 5. Confusion of thought, vacant expression. 6. Convulsions, stupor, coma. There may be apparent recovery, then, after some hours or days, sudden death.	1. Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 30, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water. 2. If necessary, (*a*) Stomach Tube. If patient delirious, produce emesis with (*b*) 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, or with (*c*) 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. 3. Rouse patient. Cold affusion. Battery. Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Warmth to extremities.
ANTIPYRINE ANTIFEBRIN PHENACETIN EXALGIN RESORCIN	1. Vomiting. 2. Face cyanosed. 3. Skin—profuse sweat. Sometimes rash simulating measles, scarlatina, or pemphigus. 4. Collapse—feeble irregular pulse, slow respiration.	1. Stimulants. 2. Warmth to extremities. 3. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 4. Artificial respiration. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
BELLADONNA— Atropine Nightshade Berries	1. Secretions paralysed, hence throat and skin are dry, and urine is suppressed. 2. Skin flushed. 3. Temperature raised. 4. Pulse quick. 5. Respiration slow and deep. 6. Pupils widely dilated. 7. Purging. 8. Delirium.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Pilocarpine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 3. Stimulants and Hot Coffee. 4. Artificial respiration. Warmth.
CANTHARIDES— Blistering Fluid Spanish Fly	1. Burning pain in throat and stomach, difficulty in swallowing. 2. Vomiting and diarrhœa—mucus and blood, may contain shining particles of the powder. 3. Salivation and swelling of salivary glands. 4. Incessant desire to micturate, only a little blood or albuminous urine being passed. 5. Peritonitis, with headache, quick pulse, high temperature. 6. Convulsions and stupor.	1. (*a*) If patient be seen shortly after poison is swallowed, and mucous membranes are not yet blistered, use Stomach Tube; (*b*) if throat blistered, produce emesis with 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. 2. (*a*) White of Egg in Milk or Barley Water, or (*b*) Thick Gruel. 3. Stimulants. 4. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. *Avoid Oils and Fats.*
CASTOR OIL SEEDS	*See* Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
CHLORAL CHLORALAMIDE	1. Skin cold, face livid. 2. Temperature subnormal. 3. Pulse and respiration slow. 4. Deep coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{60}$. 3. Warmth. Friction. Hot Coffee. 4. Stimulants. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Oxygen inhalation.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons *(continued)*		
CHLOROFORM—Failure of heart or respiration in Anæsthesia		1. Pull out tongue, place head lower than body; Fresh Air. 2. Artificial respiration (20 to minute). 3. (*a*) Ether hypodermically; (*b*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; (*c*) Brandy, diluted, per rectum; (*d*) 'Soloid' 'Hemisine' and Atropine Sulphate intravenously. 4. As a last resource, bleed through jugular vein.
COCAINE	1. Pallor, dry skin. 2. Giddiness and fainting. 3. Pulse and respiration quick. 4. Nervous symptoms—tremors, delusions, convulsions.	1. Stomach Tube. 2. Stimulants (Brandy or Sal Volatile). 3. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. 4. 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. 5. Inhalation of 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, or Ammonia Vapour. 6. Artificial respiration.
COLCHICUM	Gastro-intestinal irritation, followed by collapse.	
CROTON OIL AND VIOLENT PURGATIVES	1. Abdominal colic. 2. Vomiting, purging, matter sometimes blood-stained or watery. 3. Features pale and pinched. 4. Skin—perspiration. 5. Pulse, small, weak, thready. 6. Urine diminished or suppressed. 7. May be delirium.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. If Stomach Tube be employed, wash stomach out with Milk, or Olive Oil, 4 oz. in one pint of water. 2. Demulcent drinks, especially White of Egg in Milk. 3. Relieve pain by (*a*) 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$; or (*b*) Opium Tincture, min. 20. 4. Stimulants.
CONIUM (Hemlock)	1. Motor paralysis, shown by— (*a*) Weakness of limbs, staggering gait. (*b*) Inability to swallow. (*c*) Paralysis of muscles of respiration, causing asphyxia. 2. Pupils dilated and fixed, loss of sight. 3. Consciousness is preserved.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. 3. Warmth and Stimulants. 4. Artificial respiration.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
DIGITALIS (Foxglove)	1. Abdominal pain, vomiting (green), purging. 2. Headache, lethargy, delirium, convulsions, coma. 3. Pulse, slow, small, irregular. 4. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 5. Skin cold, pale, covered with sweat. 6. Urine suppressed.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic, the best being 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, and Strychnine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Tannin, gr. 10, in oz. 2 of water, repeated frequently; or (*b*) large draughts of strong Tea or Coffee. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. Aconite to control the flutterings of the heart. 5. Recumbent position to be maintained.
ELATERINUM ELATERIUM	*See* Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
FUNGI, POISONOUS (Muscarine)	1. Thirst. 2. Colic, vomiting, purging. 3. Mental excitement, followed by coma. 4. Extremities cold. 5. Pulse slow, respiration stertorous. 6. Pupils dilated.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Purgatives, *e.g.* Castor Oil, oz. 1. 3. Stimulants. Warmth to extremities. 4. 'Tabloid' Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. 5. Relieve pain with 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
GASES, POISONOUS— Acetylene Carbon Monoxide Carbon Dioxide Coal Gas Marsh Gas Pit Gas	1. Giddiness and singing in ears. 2. Lividity of face and body, in most cases. 3. Loss of muscular power. 4. Heart and respiration—violent action. 5. Pupils dilated, no reaction. 6. Convulsions, coma or asphyxia.	1. Fresh Air. Artificial respiration. Friction. 2. Oxygen inhalation. Ammonia to nostrils. 3. Warmth and stimulants. 4. Intravenous or Rectal injection of 'Soloid' Saline Solution. 5. Respiratory and Cardiac Tonics. 6. Cold douche to head and chest.
HYOSCYAMUS	*See* Belladonna.	Same as Belladonna.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
JALAP	*See* Croton Oil.	Same as Croton Oil.
OPIUM— Battley's Solution Chlorodyne Codeine Dionin Dover Powder Heroin Laudanum Morphine Nepenthe Paregoric	After preliminary stage of mental excitement— 1. Headache, weariness, sleepiness. 2. Diminution of sensibility. 3. Pupils contracted, "pin point," and, later, have no reaction. 4. Face pale or cyanosed, skin cold. 5. Muscular relaxation. 6. Respiration slow, irregular, stertorous. 7. Pulse feeble. 8. Coma.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Hot Coffee. 3. 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate slightly in excess of quantity of morphine taken (when known). When the quantity of morphine taken is unknown, eight to ten grains of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in half a tumblerful of water, should be given. In case of laudanum poisoning, six grains of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate, dissolved in plenty of water, should be taken for each ounce of laudanum. It should be dissolved in from four to eight oz. of water, and the stomach afterwards washed out two or three times, at intervals of half an hour, with a weak solution of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate. In poisoning by hypodermic injection of morphine, the stomach should also be washed out with a weak solution of 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate. 4. Rouse patient and dash cold water on face. 5. 'Tabloid' Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$, repeated, if necessary, until gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ has been given. 6. Warmth to extremities. 7. Artificial respiration. Inhalation of Oxygen. 8. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Caffeine Sodio-salicylate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
PARAFFIN— Petroleum	1. Burning pain in mouth, gullet and stomach. 2. Vomiting, matter shows layer of oil, and has odour of paraffin. 3. Thirst and restlessness, especially at night. 4. Breath smells of oil. 5. Body cold, face pale and anxious. 6. Pulse feeble but regular. 7. Respiration sighing. 8. Coma may ensue.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. Warmth. Friction. 3. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
PTOMAINES— Animal Alkaloids Poisonous Meat Poisonous Fish	1. Vomiting and purging. 2. Colic. 3. Headache. 4. Great muscular weakness. 5. Tongue often brown. 6. Temperature raised. 7. Pulse quick.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Stimulants for collapse. 3. Purgatives. 4. 'Tabloid' Atropine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{50}$. The internal administration of the Oil of Eucalyptus Globulus ('Eucalyptia') has also been recommended in ptomaine poisoning.
SNAKE-BITE	1. Locally—pain, swelling, inflammation. 2. Faintness, depression, exhaustion. 3. Vomiting. 4. Cold sweats. 5. Paralysis, first of limbs, then of whole body. 6. Unconsciousness. 7. Albuminuria and convulsions may occur.	1. Ligature the part above the bite. 2. Incise and cauterise. 3. 'Tabloid' Strychnine Nitrate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{16}$. 4. (*a*) Inject into wound (or, if there be much swelling, at two or three spots around the wound) 'Tabloid' Potassium Permanganate (Hypodermic), gr. 2; or, (*b*) if case be less serious, place 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate, gr. 5, directly in the wound. 5. 'Wellcome,' Anti-venom Serum, hypodermic or, preferably, intravenous injection. 6. Stimulants; Sal Volatile, or Ammonium Carbonate, well diluted, in full doses, repeated.

POISON	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Organic Poisons (*continued*)		
STRYCHNINE— Nux Vomica Brucine Vermin Killer	1. Feeling of suffocation, and lividity of face. 2. Tetanic convulsions, with short intermissions, causing (*a*) Sweating and exhaustion. (*b*) Opisthotonos. (*c*) Risus sardonicus. (*d*) Staring eyeballs. (*e*) Fixed chest and hard abdominal muscles. 3. Hearing and sight are acute, and consciousness is retained. 4. *The jaw muscles are not affected till late.*	1. (*a*) Wash out stomach with Stomach Tube, if condition of patient permit it; (*b*) Emetic: 'Tabloid' Apomorphine Hydrochloride (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, is best in this case. 2. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Tannin, gr. 20 to gr. 40, in oz. 2 of water; or (*b*) Iodine Tincture, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$, in half a tumblerful of water, followed by Emetic or Stomach Tube. 3. 'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, dr. 2, in a tumblerful of water, to be repeated every quarter of an hour if necessary. 4. *Inhalation of Chloroform to control convulsions.* In severe cases this is the first step in treatment. 5. Artificial respiration.
SULPHONAL TRIONAL VERONAL	1. Pain in stomach, and vomiting. 2. Constipation. 3. Nervous symptoms—confusion of mind, ataxia, and partial paralysis. 4. Pupils normal and react to light. 5. *Hæmatoporphyrinuria*, and, later, suppression of urine. 6. Profound collapse, and unconsciousness.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube, or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Stimulants. 3. Warmth to extremities. 4. (*a*) 'Tabloid' Strychnine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$; or (*b*) 'Tabloid' Digitalin (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$. 5. Artificial respiration. 6. Recumbent position to be maintained.
TURPENTINE	1. Turpentine odour in breath. 2. Respiration stertorous. 3. Pupils contracted. 4. Tetanic convulsions, and coma. 5. Irritability of bladder, *urine having odour of violets.* Has some semblance to opium poisoning.	1. (*a*) Stomach Tube; or (*b*) Emetic. 2. Magnesium Sulphate, oz. 1, in half a tumblerful of water, as a purge. 3. 'Tabloid' Morphine Sulphate (Hypodermic), gr. $\frac{1}{3}$. 4. Demulcent drinks.

Drug Eruptions

Drug eruptions may follow the local application of medicinal substances to the skin, or may result from their use internally. Patients vary greatly in their susceptibility to medicinal substances, and thus idiosyncrasy determines the appearance of the skin lesion, and the character it assumes. Generally it may be stated that the same patient usually reacts in the same way to the same drug, and that the lesions present the same type at the same time, though the form may vary at different stages in the course of the eruption. It has been pointed out that many of the medicinal agents which cause eruptions have a specific action on the nervous system, and "it may be stated that drug eruptions arise in response to irritation of nerve endings, as when medicinal substances are applied externally to the skin, or to irritation of nerve centres (vaso-motor), as when drugs are taken internally."

It is impossible here to enter into a description of the variety of drug eruptions, or into the question of diagnosis and treatment necessarily associated with such a description. For full information the reader is referred to *Diseases of the Skin*, by Sir Malcolm Morris, or to Prince Morrow's work on the subject, edited for the Sydenham Society by Colcott Fox.

Subjoined is a list of the drugs which when administered—some externally, some internally, and some either externally or internally — may cause skin eruptions.

Aconite, antifebrin, antimony, antipyrine, arnica, arsenic, balsam of peru, belladonna, boric acid and borax, bromine and its compounds, cade oil, cannabis indica, cantharides, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chrysarobin, chrysophanic acid, copaiba, croton oil, cubebs, ergot, iodine and its compounds, iron, lead (acetate and carbonate), mercury, nux vomica and strychnine, opium (morphine and other derivatives), phenacetin, pix liquida (tar), podophyllin, quinine, salicylic acid and salicylates, silver nitrate, stramonium, sulphonal, sulphur, terebene and turpentine, thyroid gland substance, and veronal.

Less commonly, eruptions follow the use of bitter almond, calcium sulphide, capsicum, chinolin, conium, hyoscyamus, ipecacuanha, cod liver oil, phosphorus, santonin, tannin, and veratrum viride, but these are so rare as to be of little practical importance.

It may be noted that eruptions may result from injections of vaccine lymph, and other organic liquids, such as tuberculin, thyroid juice and sera—normal, antitoxic and anti-bacterial.

Alcohol Table

Percentage of alcohol contained in the following liquids:—

§Rum	60 to 75	Sauterne...	11 to 18
§*Whisky	50 ,, 60	Burgundy	8 ,, 14
§Brandy (British) ...	50 ,, 60	Moselle	8 ,, 12
§† ,, (French) ...	50 ,, 55	Rhine Wines	7 ,, 16
§Gin	48 ,, 60	Chablis	7 ,, 10
Port	15 ,, 18	Champagne	6 ,, 13
Marsala	15 ,, 21	Bitter Ale	6 ,, 9
Sherry	14 ,, 18	Cider	2 ,, 9
Madeira	14 ,, 17	Porter	4 ,, 7
Hungarian Wines ...	9 ,, 15	Beer	2 ,, 4
Claret	8 ,, 12	Ginger Beer (brewed)...	1 ,, 3

* U.S.P. standard 44–55 %. † B.P. standard not less than 43½ %; U.S.P. standard 46–55 %.

§ These spirits are usually diluted with water before sale, and 40–50 % of alcohol is the general range of strength.

DIET TABLES

THE following directions for the diet and general regulation of life in certain diseases may be useful for reference. Such directions are, of course, only general, and need careful modification for each case.

ALBUMINURIA

(This dietary is especially intended for cases of Bright's disease, but, with modification, it may be used in cases of functional albuminuria.)

Allowed.—A liberal diet of readily-assimilable food. Soups, thickened with arrowroot, vermicelli, rice or barley. Fish, fowl, pigeon, game, lamb, tripe, sweetbread, calf's head, cow-heel, bacon (in moderation), butter, cream; eggs in moderation; green vegetables, celery, onions, salads, mushrooms, artichokes, cauliflower, turnips; milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), skim milk, whey, koumiss, milk diluted with rice water or barley water; farinaceous foods, such as bread (stale), toast, rice, tapioca, vermicelli, arrowroot, sago, macaroni; tea, cocoa and coffee, in moderation; soda water, Seltzer, Vichy (Hauterive), Vals, Ems, Salutaris, plain water (unless hard); in certain cases a little old whisky, freely diluted, or red wine in small quantity and freely diluted with water or suitable mineral water.

Forbidden.—Sugar, ices, sweets, pastry and sweet foods generally; new bread, butcher's meats, especially of the brown kinds; beef tea, meat essences and jellies, strong soups; re-cooked meats, stews, hashes; highly-spiced foods, pickles and sauces; rich foods, such as hare, duck and goose; potatoes, peas and broad beans, except in great moderation; cheese; every form of alcohol (with the occasional exception of those previously named).

General Directions:—

1. A quiet life without worry or excitement.
2. A warm, dry house, on gravel for choice, protected from N. or N.E. winds.
3. A warm, dry, equable climate.
4. Woollen clothing next the skin, night and day, all the year round.
5. Be sure that the boots are sound, that a body-belt is worn, and that every possible care is taken to avoid "catching cold."
6. Hot air, vapour, or Turkish baths; daily tepid sponging, with skin friction. Avoid *hot* and *cold* baths, but warm baths may be taken.
7. Regular daily exercise, always stopping short of fatigue.
8. Maintain a free regular action of the skin, kidneys and bowels.

ANÆMIA

Allowed.—A full generous diet containing relatively much albumin; soups (unless there be dyspepsia, when the quantity should be very small); fish; meat of all kinds (except veal and pork), scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary, and, for preference, underdone; poultry, game, sweetbread, calf's head, tripe; bacon, toasted or well boiled (never fried); eggs in any form except hard boiled; all farinaceous foods, including wholemeal bread; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; vegetables of all kinds; all fruits; milk (plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised), koumiss, whey, cream and butter; red wine, beer, stout, or porter; chalybeate waters and mineral waters generally; tea, coffee, cocoa. *Salt in abundance. Fluids generally in abundance.*

Forbidden.—Pork, veal, highly-spiced foods, all re-cooked foods, vinegar and pickles.

General Directions:—

1. Abundant rest, especially in well-ventilated rooms (sunny if possible), in the open air, and in the sunshine.

2. Moderate exercise, gradually increased, but always stopping short of fatigue. It should be taken preferably in several short walks rather than one long one. Patients suffering from anæmia, and invalids generally, often bear better the exercise taken after noon.
3. Regular daily skin friction, preceded by tepid or rapid cold sponging. Very few anæmic patients can take cold baths.
4. Be sure the teeth are in good condition.
5. Meals should be frequent, not at long intervals. Some nourishment—hot or cold milk, with or without a little brandy, or tea made with milk instead of water—should be given half an hour before rising.
6. An insufficient quantity of fluid is a frequent cause of constipation in anæmia. It is a common experience that no remedies help the anæmia so long as the constipation (often its cause) lasts. Anæmic patients should be instructed to take not less than two and a half to three pints of fluid daily. By this, and other means if necessary, any constipation *must* be relieved.

CONSTIPATION

Allowed.—Clear soups; fish; meat of all kinds, except veal or pork; poultry, game, ham, bacon; bread—white, brown, or wholemeal; choose the coarser breads with bran or wholemeal when possible. The bread should be taken in fairly large quantities, and the kinds varied from time to time. It should never be new. The crust also should be eaten. Toast with plenty of butter or dripping is good. Gingerbread often acts well. Nuts are usually contra-indicated, but in some cases Brazil nuts or dry walnuts, well masticated, appear to help. Oatmeal, crushed oats with sugar and milk, or golden syrup, or old-fashioned treacle; cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, sprouts, French beans, endive, celery, spinach, salads with abundant oil; onions and Spanish onions; apples, stewed or baked; figs, prunes, dates, Normandy pippins, or pears, stewed; oranges, grapes, bananas, strawberries, gooseberries, currants, etc.; jam, marmalade, preserved fruits; hot or cold water; tea, always freshly-made and never strong or taken with meat; coffee, thin cocoa; beer; waters, such as Vichy, Vals, St. Galmier, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Marienbad; 'Kepler' Malt Extract and 'Kepler' Solution.

Forbidden.—New bread and pastry; eggs, except in moderation and lightly cooked (the best form is "scrambled" eggs), peas, broad beans, new potatoes, rice, tapioca, etc. (unless with fruit or jam or honey); nuts of all kinds; milk, except in small quantities or mixed with Vichy or similar water; sherry.

General Directions:—

1. Insist upon the patient taking a full quantity of fluid—for an adult *at least* two and a half to three pints daily. Many women suffering from constipation will be found to take only one to one and a quarter pints daily. Their constipation often depends upon this alone, and yields when a sufficient quantity of liquid is taken.
2. This fluid may well include a tumblerful of water, cold or hot, *immediately* on getting out of bed in the morning, and a tumblerful of hot water at bedtime. Where hot water, with or without a saline aperient, is ordered to be taken in the morning, the effect is often enhanced if it be slowly sipped while dressing.
3. Absolutely forbid taking meat with tea; insist upon fruit or jam, or honey, or treacle with farinaceous foods (*e.g.* blancmange or rice), and order every night or early morning a full quantity of such fruit as stewed figs, baked apples, Normandy pippins, bananas, etc.
4. The body should be warmly clothed to avoid the skin getting chilled, and the feet kept warm and dry by thick boots, with a cork or asbestos sock.
5. Tepid or cold sponging, followed by sharp friction with a rough towel and flesh glove, daily, to secure a vigorous action of the skin.

6. Abdominal massage for ten minutes before rising, every morning. This (which can readily be done by the patient), followed by the cold or hot water on rising, is often sufficient to produce a speedy evacuation.
7. Regular exercise, especially of those kinds which bring the abdominal muscles into play, such as golf and fencing. Skipping is also excellent.
8. Insist upon the habit of a regular hour every morning for the bowels to act, whether there be desire or not.

DIABETES

Allowed.—All clear soups and broths; fish of all kinds (except cod's liver), including shell-fish (with plain butter only, melted); meats of all kinds; Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; eggs in all forms; cream, butter, cheese, gluten, bran, and almond breads and biscuits; greens, spinach, broccoli, turnip-tops, watercress, mushrooms, mustard and cress, cucumber, lettuce, tomatoes, celery (sparingly), endive; French beans, cauliflower, and asparagus (the green part), all in great moderation; strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, currants, peaches and nectarines, in very small quantity, and occasionally only; oranges and lemons; nuts of all kinds, except chestnuts; pickles, olives, vinegar, oil, jelly (sweetened, if preferred, with 'Saxin' or 'Tabloid' Levulose); whipped cream, custards; koumiss, milk in great moderation; tea, coffee, cocoa nibs; claret, hock, dry sauterne, Chablis, Burgundy, brandy and whisky; soda water, Apollinaris, Seltzer, Contrexéville, Vichy, Vals, or St. Galmier waters. 'Saxin' or 'Tabloid' Levulose as a sweetening agent. Any alcohol should be ordered in great moderation.

Forbidden.—Sugar and starch in any form; bread and biscuits (unless in small quantity when specially directed); rice, tapioca, sago, vermicelli, arrowroot, cornflower, oatmeal; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, beetroot, carrot, Spanish onions; pastry and puddings of all kinds; fruits of all kinds, fresh or preserved, except those named (in moderation only); milk (except in small quantity), ale, stout, porter, port, champagne, liqueurs, and cider. No flour should be used in the frying of food for diabetic patients.

General Directions:—

1. Regular daily exercise is extremely important, but fatigue should be avoided.
2. Flannel clothing next the skin always, most carefully guarding against "catching cold."
3. A calm, equable, regular life, with good hours, and without worry or excitement or over-work.
4. Regular action of the skin should be encouraged by tepid sponging, followed by skin friction, by warm bathing, massage, and Turkish baths.

It is usually the better practice gradually to lessen the carbo-hydrate foods until the sugar has disappeared, and afterwards tentatively replace them, noting the effect of each addition as a guide.

DIARRHŒA

Allowed.—Cold milk (boiled for preference), plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised, alone or with lime water, or barley water; koumiss, whey, white wine whey, albumin water, rice water; soups (without vegetables) thickened with arrowroot, rice, sago, tapioca, and with or without brandy in addition; raw meat, pounded meat, scraped meat; sweetbread, tripe; calf's foot jelly; eggs lightly boiled or poached, or beaten up with brandy; plain biscuits, rusks, gruels; brandy or port wine, whisky and water, or whisky and a natural mineral water such as Apollinaris or Seltzer.

Forbidden.—Rich soups and meat essences; green vegetables, acid fruits, nuts, potatoes, brown bread, wholemeal bread, all hard foods, or hard meats, or rich, fat meats, especially veal and pork; beef tea, malt liquors and wines. Broadly, all foods should be avoided which leave a large or irritating residue in the bowel.

General Directions:—

1. Warmth and absolute rest in bed.
2. Warm clothing, especially for the abdomen.
3. The food should be given in small quantities, frequently; it is usually better given cold.
4. During convalescence, the food should be increased cautiously.

DYSPEPSIA

The conditions under which the digestion of food becomes inefficient or difficult are so many, and have such widely varying causes, that no general diet rules can be drawn up. Those foods which are usually found "digestible" and "indigestible" are indicated below, but it is imperative that the diet be carefully chosen for each case.

Allowed.—Soups (clear, and in very small quantities only, if at all), Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; fish of any kind (boiled), except mackerel, salmon, crab, lobster, anchovies and eel; chicken, fowl, pigeon, game (not "high"), lamb, mutton, beef (roasted); toasted or *well-boiled* ham and bacon (never fried); eggs, poached or lightly boiled; tripe, sweetbread, cow-heel, calf's head; dry toast, carefully prepared, or (better) plain rusks, stale bread; other farinaceous foods with caution and in moderation only; 'Kepler' Malt Extract; potatoes (with caution), spinach, green vegetables generally in small quantities only; celery, French beans, vegetable marrow; fruit (without pips, core or skin) in small quantities; milk, plain, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, peptonised, or diluted with Vichy, Vals, or Seltzer; butter in moderation; koumiss; hot or cold water; tea, freshly-made, not strong; coffee in moderate quantity and not strong; thin cocoa. Stimulants, when considered necessary, should be expressly ordered for each case.

Forbidden.—New bread, wholemeal bread (usually), muffins, crumpets, buttered toast, pastry and sweets generally; hard long-fibred meats, veal, pork and beef; sauces, curries, pickles and condiments; all fried or re-cooked meats; all salted, cured, tinned, preserved and highly-seasoned fish and meat; sausages, liver, kidneys, duck, goose and eels; green vegetables generally, save in small quantities for those whom they are known to suit; soups and broths except in small quantity; foods generally which leave a large residue, or which are in their nature irritating (discard seeds, kernels, rinds, skins and stalks); acid or unripe fruits, sour wines; tea with meat and otherwise, unless of moderate strength and freshly infused; usually coffee, chocolate, lemonade and ginger beer.

General Directions:—

1. Be sure the teeth are sound, and in such number and condition as to ensure complete mastication. One or more tender teeth, which the owner dare not bite on, may alone lead to bolting of food and consequent "indigestion." It is essential in every case to see not only that the teeth are sound, but that they are regularly used. Unused teeth usually get furred and coated and discoloured.
2. All food should be eaten slowly, and completely masticated, and little or no fluid taken with meals.
3. Meals should be taken at regular hours (arranged for each case), and, when possible, in pleasant company, without haste, and under conditions free from hurry, worry, or excitement. Each meal should, when possible, be preceded and followed by a short period of rest.
4. All food should be so cooked and served as to stimulate appetite and digestion.
5. Where tea, coffee, tobacco and stimulants are allowed, explicit instructions should be given as to the kind and quantity, and when and how they should be consumed. For example, freshly-made tea and mild tobacco may be harmless, where "stewed" strong tea and strong tobacco would be injurious.

6. Air, exercise, skin friction, Turkish baths, suitable clothing, the avoidance of fatigue, and care as to the bowels, are essentials in the rational treatment of dyspepsia.

GOUT

Allowed.—All fresh vegetables freely (with exceptions named); fish, (with exceptions named); eggs in moderation, lightly boiled or poached; meats (those of the lighter and whiter kinds) in great moderation; rice, sago and tapioca; fresh ripe fruits (with exceptions named); vegetable soups; toast or stale bread, potatoes, salads, celery and green vegetables (with exceptions named); milk, skimmed, diluted with Apollinaris, Vals, Vichy, or Seltzer water; lime juice, freely diluted; China tea, freshly infused and not strong; coffee, which should be taken only in moderation. and not at night; cocoa; tobacco in moderation.

In small quantities only.—Bread, plain biscuits, potatoes, asparagus, tomatoes, haricot beans, broad beans, peas and lentils; eggs; whisky or brandy (not to exceed two ounces in the twelve hours); unsweetened gin, claret, or hock, freely diluted; butter and cheese.

Forbidden.—Fats and rich foods, re-cooked foods, sauces, rich gravies and made dishes; the harder or richer meats, beef, pork, or veal (as prepared in the British Isles); smoked, dried, or pickled fish, pork, or other meat; pastry, jellies, sugar; meat essences and strong soups; rhubarb, gooseberries, currants; strawberries, except in moderation; oysters, mullet, mackerel, salmon, herring, eel, lobster, crab; duck, goose, hare, mushrooms, truffles, pickles and spices; preserved fruits; ale, porter, stout, port (usually), champagne (nearly always), Burgundy, sherry, Madeira and all liqueurs.

General Directions:—

1. Moderation in animal food, liberality in vegetables. The proportion of these must be adapted to each case.
2. Abundant fluid, of which plain hot water (for preference slowly sipped), night and morning, may form an important part.
3. Regular exercise. A gouty patient should walk daily not less than from three to four miles, unless there be reason to the contrary in the individual case. Gout, however, is not uncommon in those who take exercise freely, and the degree and kind of exercise must be carefully prescribed in each case.
4. Warm baths, tepid or cold sponging, skin friction, massage and Turkish baths.
5. Free action of the skin, kidneys and bowels, regular hours, warm clothing, and the avoidance of fatigue, are essential.
6. Not less than seven, nor more than eight hours' sleep. The patient should go to bed early and get up early.

OBESITY

Allowed.—Clear soups in small quantity only; broths, not thickened or containing such ingredients as rice or barley; fish, and lean meat (with exceptions named); eggs; fruit; green vegetables; stale bread, toast, rusks and biscuits in great moderation, or gluten and almond bread or biscuits; butter; water (hot or cold); milk (skimmed), diluted with Vichy, Vals, Seltzer, or other natural water; tea or coffee, with 'Saxin' instead of sugar; natural mineral waters; claret, hock, Chablis, whisky or brandy, in moderation.

Forbidden.—Thick soups; eels, mackerel, salmon, herrings, sardines, with oil; pork, duck, goose; rice, tapioca, macaroni, oatmeal, sago, arrow-root; potatoes, peas, broad beans, parsnips, carrots, beetroot; pastry and sweets; sugar, starchy cocoas; cream and milk, except in great moderation; ale, porter, stout, port, champagne and liqueurs.

General Directions:—

1. An active life, with full occupation, short hours of sleep, and the most vigorous exercise compatible with the physical condition. Cycling,

horse exercise and fencing are especially valuable, but the form and amount of exercise must be carefully adapted to each case.

2. Free action of the bowels and skin, with regular Turkish baths.
3. The entire quantity of liquid taken, of all kinds, should be moderate.

PHTHISIS

The diet, as to quantity and quality, and as to time, frequency and method of administration, must necessarily vary widely according to the stage of the disease and the condition of the appetite and of the digestion.

Allowed.—All soups, broths, meat essences and juices, Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice; eggs, preferably raw; fish, poultry, game; meat, scraped, pounded, or minced, when necessary; all vegetables in moderate quantities; all fruits; milk, koumiss, cream, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate; alkaline mineral waters; beer, wine, or spirit, as required for each case; 'Kepler' Malt Extract, 'Kepler' Solution.

Forbidden.—Veal, pork, hard or salt meat, re-cooked foods and pickles.

General Directions:—

The method of feeding in phthisis is as important as the quantity and quality of the food. All food should be appetisingly cooked and daintily served. The greatest variation possible, even in the matter of serving milk, should be introduced.

1. A. On waking, milk, hot or warm, gradually increasing in quantity till ten to twelve ounces are taken. It may contain a little sodium phosphate to help the bowels, or sodium bicarbonate or sodium citrate to render it more easy of digestion.
   B. If preferred, there may be given, as a morning stimulant, a breakfastcupful of tea made with milk instead of water.
   C. Breakfast, one hour later, should be substantial, and is better taken in bed before washing and dressing.
   D. One hour and a half after breakfast (so as not to spoil the appetite for luncheon), one raw egg, or two if possible, broken into a glass and swallowed whole, with pepper and salt, or beaten up with a little milk; or raw meat, alone or in sandwich; or Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice.
   E. Mid-day, a substantial meal with (when indicated) beer, red wine or spirit.
   F. One hour and a half after luncheon, milk, raw eggs, or raw meat.
   G. In the afternoon, tea made with milk, or milk, with raw eggs, or raw meat, and abundant bread and butter.
   H. At 7 or 7.30, a substantial meal.
   I. At bedtime, milk, and if possible a raw egg in it, or with it.
2. Every hour possible should be spent in airy, sunny rooms, or in the open air and sunshine.
3. All rooms should be bright, and kept well-ventilated night and day.
4. Clothing should be light and loose. It should be woollen, night and day, winter and summer. The boots should be thick and sound, and contain a cork or other sock to keep the feet not only dry but warm. Chilled feet may be as harmful as wet feet.
5. Every night the whole body should be sponged with warm water, or, where the patient can bear it, with cold water (rapidly), followed by friction with a rough towel and a flesh glove. The regular, long-continued attention to the action of the skin forms one of the most important factors in the hygienic treatment of phthisis. It should be carried out in a warm room, under conditions which prevent chill; it is better done for, than by, the patient. When there are night sweats, it may be necessary to regularly precede the skin friction by a soap and water cleansing.
6. Regular exercise carefully adapted to each case, regular hours, and the avoidance of fatigue.

RHEUMATISM (ACUTE)

Allowed.—I. During the stage of fever and joint inflammation: Fluids only, milk, diluted with soda water or lime water, or treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, or peptonised; Benger's food, Plasmon, Somatose; fruit jellies, thin oatmeal gruel, barley water, fresh lemonade, 'Kepler' Malt Extract; weak China tea. The patient may be allowed to partake freely of a drink prepared by mixing a pint of milk with a pint of boiled water, adding 30 to 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate and 10 to 20 grains of common salt, and cooling with a lump of ice.

II. After the febrile stage is over: Light clear soups and broths flavoured with fresh vegetables and herbs, with a little pounded chicken, light puddings, and bread and milk.

III. Ten to fourteen days after the temperature is normal: Bread and butter, eggs, white fish, chicken, pounded lean meat, mutton, veal; stewed celery, mashed potatoes, spinach, sea-kale, asparagus, and pulp of fresh fruit.

Forbidden in all stages.—Beef tea, meat extracts, pastry, sugar, sweets and alcohol. Occasionally a little red wine is allowed in convalescence.

TYPHOID FEVER

I. During the febrile stage: Fluids only, consisting chiefly of milk, of which at least three pints should be taken in the twenty-four hours. The feeds should be given every two hours, one or two feeds being omitted during the night if the patient be asleep. The milk may be peptonised, treated with 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, diluted with water, soda water, lime water, barley water, or rice water. Arrowroot, cornflour, or Benger's food may be used to thicken it. Isinglass may be added so as to make a milk jelly. Tea, coffee, chocolate, vanilla, cinnamon, almond, or lemon may be added as flavouring agents. When the milk is not digested, or tympanites is present, whey may be substituted.

To vary the milk feeds, meat juices, may be given, such as Perfected Wyeth Beef Juice, beef tea, chicken broth, strained mutton broth, clear soups, raw meat juice, and calf's-foot jelly. Albumin water, made by beating up the whites of two eggs with half a pint of water, and adding sugar and lemon and ice, makes a pleasant and nutritious drink. Whisky or brandy may be given when necessary.

II. After the temperature has been normal for ten to fourteen days, solids may be gradually added, beginning with bread and milk, baked custard, and thin bread and butter; and, later, boiled sole, minced chicken or lamb, boiled chicken, roast chicken, roast lamb or chops.

All food given in typhoid fever should be so dilute as to remain liquid in the intestines. Milk may with advantage be diluted with twice the quantity of water. Pure water may be given with advantage without stint.

The strictly fluid diet, mainly milk, hitherto usually ordered in typhoid fever, is now considered by many physicians unduly and unnecessarily restrictive. A more abundant diet (including bread, gruel, boiled eggs, milk, meat, chicken, soup and milk pudding) is often ordered. It is claimed that the results are so good as at least to raise the suspicion that the strict orthodox diet may, in some cases, be unnecesarily severe.

THE SALISBURY SYSTEM

The details of this system were published in 1887 in a book (now out of print) entitled "Brief Statement of the so-called Salisbury Plan for the Treatment by Alimentation of the various Diseases produced by Unhealthy and Indiscreet Feeding," by J. H. Salisbury, New York. Some of the principles of Dr. Salisbury's system have been so widely adopted, and the system is so often referred to, that a note of the objects and essentials of it may be of service. Reference to Dr. Salisbury's work may be made

in the Library of the British Museum [7306 d.e. 28, 1887]. There is published also a small work bearing on the subject, entitled "Hot Water as a Remedy, by Dr. Butler; a Personal experience of the Dietetic Systems of Dr. Salisbury and Dr. Butler. Hints for the reduction of Corpulence by one who has tried them."

Dr. Salisbury's system was intended to influence diseases produced by improper feeding (obesity for example), all sclerotic conditions, and those "associated with excessive developments of either the connective or fatty tissues"; and various forms of dyspepsia. The essentials are the taking of hot water, and a diet consisting of about two-thirds lean meat and one-third vegetables.

The water should be taken as hot as the patient can bear it; one pint in bed in the morning or on rising, one pint one hour and a half before each meal, and half an hour before bedtime. It should be slowly sipped, so that the time taken be five to fifteen minutes; uncomfortable distention being thus avoided. If there be thirst between meals, the patient may take hot water, "clear tea," lemon water or "crust coffee." At meals, five to eight ounces of clear tea or clear coffee is allowed.

Food should be either the muscle pulp of beef, broiled; broiled beef steak, free from fat; roast beef; broiled or roast lamb or mutton; oysters, raw, broiled or roasted in the shell; broiled or boiled fish; chicken, game and turkey, broiled or roast; salt, pepper, Worcester sauce, and chutney in moderation; celery. All meats should be fairly well cooked.

All meals should be taken regularly, and either alone or in the company of others taking the same diet.

It is claimed that under this system adipose tissue will rapidly disappear, the loss of weight being at the rate of 10 lb. to 30 lb. per month according to the degree of fatness, the strictness of the diet, the amount of exercise, and the mental condition of the patient. If the loss of weight be too rapid, so that the skin hangs in folds, such food as bread, toast, rice, cracked wheat and potatoes may be added. The loss of 10 lb. to 15 lb. a month is advocated as the ideal rate of weight reduction. When the desired weight and bulk have been reached, the fat-forming foods should be taken in such proportion as may suffice to maintain them, usually two parts of meat to one part of vegetable by bulk. It is stated that the relish for beef may become so great that from one to two pounds may be taken at each meal.

The body should be washed twice daily with soap and water, and afterwards rubbed with equal parts of glycerin and water. Regular exercise short of fatigue should be taken; or, where this is impossible, the body should be well rubbed from head to foot for from ten to twenty minutes three times daily. Flannel or silk should be worn next the skin, and the body be kept comfortably warm. All methods calculated to maintain health should be observed.

THE BANTING SYSTEM

In 1863, Mr. William Banting published a *Letter on Corpulence addressed to the Public*. It was "respectfully dedicated to the Public simply and entirely from an earnest desire to confer a benefit" on his fellow creatures. It was issued at the price of sixpence, any profit yielded being devoted to the Printers' Pension Society. The author spoke pathetically of the "parasite of obesity," and told how he had just emerged from a very long probation in this affliction, and how he hoped the publication of this letter would lead to the same comfort and happiness he now felt under the extraordinary change. He recorded that he was 66 years of age, 5 ft. 5 in. in stature, and (in 1862) weighed 202 lb. He was of active and regular habits, and (as he believed) did not indulge in anything to excess. There was no hereditary tendency to corpulence. He had adopted increased bodily exertion, and especially rowing, with, unfortunately, the development of a prodigious appetite which he was in some degree constrained to indulge. He tried sea air and bathing and Turkish baths

(ninety); and took "gallons of physic," "adopted riding on horseback, the waters and climate of Leamington, Cheltenham and Harrogate, and spared no trouble or expense in consultations with the best authorities in the land." His last state, however, was worse than his first, for he records that he could not stoop to tie his shoe, and had to go downstairs slowly backwards. He took yet further advice from a gentleman who left him, in a worse plight than ever, to go for his annual holiday. "This," said Mr. Banting, "was the greatest possible blessing to me." He found another adviser who dieted him, with the result that in about a year he recorded that he had not felt better in health for the last twenty-six years; that he had suffered no inconvenience; that he was reduced thirteen inches in bulk and fifty pounds in weight, that he was cured of an umbilical rupture, that he had sight and hearing surprising at his age, and that his other bodily ailments had become mere matters of history. His personal appearance improved, he bore the stamp of good health, ate and drank and slept well, had no indigestion, left off using boot hooks, and could stoop with ease and freedom. He suffered no longer from faintness, and left off his knee bandages.

The author of this quaint, historical, clinical record states that his diet before treatment was bread and milk for breakfast, or a pint of tea with plenty of milk, sugar and buttered toast; meat, beer, much bread and pastry for dinner; the meal of tea similar to that of breakfast, and generally a fruit tart or bread and milk for supper. The diet ordered for him by his adviser, Mr. Harvey, of Soho Square (whom he consulted for deafness), who learned it from M. Bernard's Paris lectures on diabetes, and himself initiated it for obesity, forms the Banting system detailed below. The remedy might have been, says Mr. Banting, as old as the hills, but the application of it was of very recent date. The forbidden foods were bread, butter, milk, sugar, beer and potatoes. The author's own view was that "saccharine matter is the great moving cause of fatty corpulence."

Breakfast (8 to 9 a.m.):—Four or five ounces of beef, mutton, kidneys, broiled fish, bacon, or cold meat of any kind except pork; a large cup of tea (without milk or sugar), a little biscuit, or one ounce of dry toast.

Dinner (1 to 2 p.m.):—Five or six ounces of any fish except salmon, any meat except pork, any vegetable except potato, one ounce of dry toast, fruit out of a pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and two or three glasses of good claret, sherry, or Madeira—champagne, port, and beer forbidden.

Tea (5 to 6 p.m.):—Two or three ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar.

Supper (9 p.m.):—Three or four ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret.

Nightcap ("When inclination directs"):—A tumbler of grog—(gin, whisky or brandy, without sugar)—or a glass or two of claret or sherry.

THE FEEDING OF INFANTS AND CHILDREN

If the mother be healthy, the infant's sole nourishment for the first eight or nine months of its life should be the mother's milk, which forms the only perfect food for the child at this time.

For the first six weeks of its life, the infant should receive nourishment every second hour from 5 a.m. till 11 p.m., and should be removed from the breast whenever it shows any inclination to stop sucking.

During the second month, feeding every three hours is generally sufficient, and from this time up till eight months, the intervals should be three to four hours.

After the eighth or ninth month, other foods may be introduced at some of the feedings, and between the tenth and twelfth months the child should be gradually weaned.

Should the mother be unable to suckle the child, a young and healthy wet-nurse may be obtained, or the infant may be reared on substitute foods.

If it be decided to employ artificial foods, the milk of the cow, ass and goat, and condensed milk, have been proposed as substitutes for that of the mother, whilst many prepared foods for infants are supplied. These usually contain starchy matter in a readily assimilable form, as well as some malt preparation.

"The so-called 'infants' foods' usually contain some malted farinaceous substance, and they are of value as additions to, not as substitutes for, milk." Ordinary farinaceous foods, such as arrowroot, are never admissible before the fourth month, and rarely advisable until after the seventh.

Cow's milk is generally selected as a substitute for the mother's. The following table shows their average composition :—

	Human Milk	Cow's Milk
Water	87·163	87·012
Fat	4·283	4·209
Casein	1·046	3·222
Milk-sugar	7·407	5·000
Ash	·101	·527

Not only does cow's milk differ in chemical composition from that of the mother, but it is distinguished also by its physical properties. Cow's milk, therefore, must be modified in order to make it a fit substitute for human milk.

Human milk is poorer in casein, but contains more lact-albumin. By diluting cow's milk with water, the proportion of casein can be reduced to its proper level, whilst the addition of cream and milk sugar (lactose) gives the cow's milk its proper amount of fat and sugar. The water for dilution should be boiled, and it is still better to use very thin barley water or decoction of arrowroot (one drachm to one pint); this prevents the curds formed from being too large.

It is preferable to sterilise the milk itself. This is best done in a proper milk steriliser; failing which, heating the milk to the boiling point and then cooling rapidly is the method employed.

Pasteurisation of milk consists in keeping it for at least twenty minutes at a temperature of 150°-160° F. (60°-65·6° C.). This process is found to destroy pathogenic microbes, and it is claimed that the natural taste and quality of the milk are retained.

Some authorities state that cow's milk efficiently sterilised is best given undiluted, as hard curds are not formed in the stomach, and the infants gain weight more rapidly on undiluted than on diluted milk.

Dilution.—This is the general practice. Provided the milk has not been previously watered, the proportion for infants at various ages may be taken as follows :—

Age of Child	Proportions of	
	Milk	Water
Up to 1 month...	1	2
From 1 to 3 months	1	1
From 3 to 4 months	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
From 4 to 5 months	1	$\frac{1}{3}$

From the fifth or sixth month onward the milk may be given undiluted.

Sugar.—Add 60 grains, preferably milk-sugar (lactose), to every four ounces of diluted milk.

Fat.—Add one dessertspoonful of cream to every four ounces of diluted milk.

The amount of cow's milk to be given, and other particulars, are summarised in the following table :—

Age	Number of feedings in twenty-four hours	Interval between meals by day	Night feedings (10 p.m.-7 a.m.)	Quantity for one feeding	Quantity for twenty-four hours
		Hours		Ounces	Ounces
3rd to 7th day ...	10	2	2	1—1½	10—15
2nd and 3rd weeks ...	10	2	2	1½—3	15—30
4th and 5th weeks ...	9	2½	1	2½—3½	22—32
6th week to 3rd month	8	2½	1	3—4½	24—36
3rd to 5th month ...	7	3	1	4—5½	28—38
5th to 9th month ...	6	3	0	5½—7	33—42
9th to 12th month ...	5	3½	0	7½—9	37—45

'Peptogenic Milk Powder' may be employed to modify cow's milk, so that it may take the place of the latter during the entire nursing period. Undiluted cow's milk, to each ounce of which one to two grains of sodium citrate have been added, produces in the child's stomach a light, flocculent, finely-divided clot, which is easily digested. The antiscorbutic power of sodium citrate, its harmlessness to the child, and its extreme solubility, are additional arguments in favour of its use. 'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 2, is added to each ounce of milk. The simplicity of the method enables the physician to leave with safety to the mother the treatment of the milk, and by prescribing the 'Tabloid' product he is assured that the exact amount of the salt is being employed for each feed.

Between the ages of twelve and eighteen months, the child should have five meals in the day : at 6 a.m., milk and a plain biscuit ; at 8 a.m., bread and milk, or porridge and milk ; at noon, mashed potato and gravy or broth, milk pudding, egg custard, milk and barley water ; at 4 p.m., bread and butter, the yolk of a lightly-boiled egg, or bread and milk ; at bed-time, milk and a biscuit.

After eighteen months, in addition to the above diet, there may be added to the mid-day meal under-cooked mince with finely-chopped greens, or plain boiled fish and potatoes. At tea-time a little cocoa may be added.

THE EFFECTS OF FOOD ON THE DIGESTIVE GLANDS

A special adaptation to food is seen in all the digestive secretions, and is well shown in the salivary glands. A copious watery secretion is evoked by the presence of dry food in the mouth, but a thick mucoid secretion is passed out on moist particles of tasty food ; an example of the purposive nature of the secretion. The watery saliva moistens dry food, the mucoid secretion welds the food into a bolus, preparatory to its being swallowed. The character and nature of the gastric secretion also depend on the nature of the food. A rapid secretion of effective juice is poured out on flesh, a scanty secretion on bread, and a delayed flow of gastric juice on milk.

The delayed secretion in the case of milk is due to the fat contained therein. Fat inhibits gastric secretion. The secretion evoked by the ingestion of milk is found to be the weakest gastric juice of all, and in addition, the pancreatic juice secreted is the least in amount. That is, when an equivalent quantity of nitrogenous food is given as flesh, bread or milk, the least secreting activity is evoked in the case of milk. The secretion poured out on milk is effective, but at the same time economic. The importance of milk as a food is apparent from this, and particularly when economy of digestive gland activity is important.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF FOODS

The following table gives the percentage composition of some principal food-stuffs :—

	Water	Proteids	Starch	Sugar	Fat	Salts
Bread	37	8	47	3	1	2
Wheat Flour ...	15	11	66	4·2	2	1·7
Oatmeal	15	12·6	58	5·4	5·6	3
Rice	13	6	79	·4	·7	·5
Peas (split)... ...	15	23	55	2	2	2
Potatoes	75	2	18	3	·2	·7
Milk	86	4	—	5	4	·8
Cheese	37	33	—	—	24	5
Lean Beef	72	19	—	—	3	5
Fat Beef	51	14	—	—	29	4
Mutton	72	18	—	—	5	5
Veal	63	16	—	—	16	4
White Fish... ...	78	18	—	—	3	1
Salmon	77	16	—	—	5·5	1·5
Egg	74	14	—	—	10·5	1·5
Butter	15	—	—	—	83	2

APPROXIMATE TIME NEEDED FOR THE DIGESTION OF SOME PRINCIPAL FOODS

Beef, boiled	3 hours
Beef, roasted	3 to 4 hours
Beef, smoked	4 to 5 hours
Fish, boiled	1½ to 2½ hours
Oysters (raw)	2 hours
Lamb	2½ hours
Mutton, boiled	3 hours
Mutton, roasted	3 to 3½ hours
Milk	2 hours
Sweetbread	2 hours
Ham, boiled...	2 to 3 hours
Pork, roasted	5 hours
Poultry, boiled or roasted	2½ to 4 hours
Goose, roasted	4 to 5 hours
Tripe	1 hour
Veal (as prepared in the British Isles)... ...	4½ hours
Eggs, raw	2 hours
Eggs, fried or boiled hard	3 to 3½ hours
Cheese	3 to 4 hours
Apples	3 to 4 hours
Cabbage	3½ to 4 hours
Carrots	3 to 3½ hours
Potatoes	2½ to 3½ hours
Turnips	3½ to 4 hours
Rice } if completely cooked	1 to 2 hours
Sago } if completely cooked	1 to 2 hours
Tapioca } if completely cooked	1 to 2 hours
Wheaten Bread	3 to 4 hours

An ordinary dinner is completely digested, leaving the stomach empty, in four to five hours.

A BRIEF ABSTRACT OF THE LAW

PARTICULARLY APPLICABLE TO MEDICAL MEN IN THE BRITISH ISLES

The General Medical Council is constituted of persons nominated by the King, representatives of the Universities and the various diploma-granting corporations, and persons elected by the registered practitioners resident in the United Kingdom.

It has power to erase from the Register upon conviction for felony, or misdemeanour, or for what in its opinion amounts to "infamous conduct," and the Court has held that it has no power to review its decision. The report of the Council and order of the President are admissible as evidence in an action to dissolve partnership on the question of "professional misconduct or an act calculated to bring discredit on or injure a partnership business," where the articles of partnership provide for dissolution for such conduct. "Infamous conduct" is held by the Council to include the employment of an unqualified assistant or the "covering" of an unregistered practitioner in any mode whatever (including the assisting an unregistered dentist in performing any operation in dental surgery by administering anæsthetics or otherwise), or the employment of an unqualified chemist in an "open surgery" who may be convicted of selling poisons contrary to the Pharmacy Act, though the employment of *bona fide* medical students as pupils, dressers, midwives, dispensers and surgery attendants for their training and instruction under the immediate supervision of the practitioner would not be so adjudged. Any qualifying body striking a name from its list must inform the General Council, which has, however, a discretion as to erasing the qualification from the Register. No name may be erased on the ground that such person has adopted any theory of medicine or surgery not in accordance with the accepted views for the time being. Upon erasure, the publication of an accurate report of the proceedings in the minutes, without malice, is privileged. The *British Pharmacopœia* is published under the authority of the Council.

Registration.—It is the duty of the Registrar to keep the Register. Registration is effected upon producing to a Registrar evidence of qualification, and paying a fee of £5. 1*s*., and for each additional qualification £1; for qualification in State medicine, £2, and for qualification in Colonial List or Foreign List, £5. 1*s*. The practitioner must notify the Registrar of any change of address, as letters of enquiry are sent out from time to time, and under statute; upon receiving no reply to a letter sent to any registered address within six months, the Registrar may erase the same from the Register, and restoration can only be effected by order of the General Council, and upon making an affidavit, and obtaining a declaration of identity, and paying a fee of £1. Dentists are similarly registered. Women may be registered. There is a right of appeal from the decision of any Registrar to the Branch or General Council. The "Register" is accepted as evidence in all Law Courts.

PRIVATE PRACTICE

Status.—Registration gives the right to practise in any part of His Majesty's dominions subject to any local law; to sue for fees; to fill public medical appointments; to sign certificates in certain cases, especially as to cause of death and in lunacy; and it exempts, while in practice, from serving on juries in all corporate, parochial, ward, hundred and township offices. It is a misdemeanour, punishable with twelve months' imprisonment, to obtain registration fraudulently.

Where any part of a British possession is under a central and also under a local legislature, His Majesty may, if he think fit, by order in Council declare that the part which is under the local legislature shall be deemed a separate British possession.

Any qualified and registered person wilfully and falsely using a title or description to which his qualifications do not entitle him, or implying that he is qualified or registered as to such title, is liable to a penalty of £20. Any person wilfully and falsely pretending to be, or using any name, title, addition, or description implying that he is, registered, is liable to a penalty of £20. But the evidence of so acting or pretending must be unequivocal, and must not be confined to a single act or pretence, but go to show a continuing course of conduct. The cases indicate that the use must be that of an English title in the largest sense, and must imply a right of registration. The word "person" in the Dentists' Act, 1878, relates only to an individual and it has been held that a company by assuming a name which includes the words "Surgeon-dentists" does not become liable to a prosecution for using a name, title, addition or description implying that it is registered under the Act. But the unqualified director and manager may be convicted; and a limited company is not at liberty to use the word "dentist" or its synonyms in such a way as to amount to a false representation calculated to induce the public to believe that the individuals whom it comprises or employs are qualified "dentists," and may be restrained from so doing by injunction. The Registrar of Joint Stock Companies will now refuse to register such a name where none of the signatories is qualified and registered. A chemist accustomed to suggest medicine, make it up, and sell it to his customers, has been held to be practising as an apothecary, and liable to the penalty of £20. The Society of Apothecaries takes proceedings upon information supplied to it.

Poisons.—Duly qualified medical men are expressly exempted from the provisions as to "poisons," in the Pharmacy Act, provided that any medicines containing poisons, supplied to patients, be labelled with the name and address of the practitioner, and that he enter in a book kept for the purpose the ingredients and the name and address of the person to whom it is sold or delivered. Poisons supplied to others than patients as from an "open surgery," *i.e.* an ordinary chemist's shop kept by a medical man, must be supplied in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Act.

Operations.—A medical practitioner must obtain the consent of the patient if in a condition to appreciate the position; if not, of the most responsible relation, before performing an operation, unless life would be endangered by delay; otherwise he is liable to an action for an assault. He will not be found liable in an action for negligence unless he has exhibited gross negligence, carelessness, or want of skill. Vaccinations may be made with any lymph which, in the practitioner's discretion, is good lymph.

Registration of Birth.—In England.—The duty of registering a new-born legitimate child falls upon the father or mother; of an illegitimate child upon the mother; and failing them or her, upon the occupier of the house if aware of the birth; or failing him, upon any person present at the birth; or upon the person in charge of the child; within 42 days. Any person registering a child other than according to law is liable to a penalty of £10. Any person finding a new-born living child, or any person in whose charge it may be placed, must register within seven days. The name under which any child is registered may be altered within twelve months of registration upon notice to the Registrar. There is a penalty of £2 for refusing to give the Registrar information upon his notice.

Local authorities may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, adopt the Notification of Births Act, 1907, which provides that, in areas where the Act is adopted, written notice of the birth of every child must be given to the medical officer of health within thirty-six hours after the birth of the child. Such notification is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for, the requirements as to the registration of births.

On the High Seas.—On board *any* ship carrying passengers to or from any port in the United Kingdom, any birth must in some manner be recorded

by the master, and a return made by him, to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen; or, at a port in a British Possession, to the Superintendent or Chief Officer of Customs at such port; or if elsewhere, to the British Consular Offices at the port; under a penalty of £5. A certified copy of the entry made by the master is in due course sent to the General Register Office, Somerset House. No further registration of a birth on the high seas than that made by the master of the ship is necessary.

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, in London and any district where the Act is adopted, gives any registered practitioner power to certify (1) the necessity for disinfection, such disinfection to be carried out at the expense of the owner or occupier; (2) for the detention of the body of a person who has died of an infectious disease in a dwelling or sleeping place or workroom for more than 48 hours; (3) forbidding the removal of any such body from any hospital or place of temporary accommodation for the sick, except for burial, under a penalty of £10.

The Public Health Act of 1907 provides that, in districts where the Act is adopted, if the medical officer or any registered practitioner certifies that the cleansing and disinfecting of any house would tend to prevent or check any dangerous infectious disease, the local authority may disinfect the house; but the local authority may only do this when notice has been given to the occupier of the house and when such occupier has not disinfected the house to the satisfaction of the medical officer.

Infectious Diseases Notification Act compels every practitioner, on becoming aware that his patient is suffering from any infectious disease included in the list provided by the local authority, to send a certificate upon the authorised form to the Medical Officer of Health, under a penalty of 40*s*. For fuller details thereof, reference may be made to the section "Notifiable Diseases," *page* 274.

Death Certificates.—The medical practitioner should give to the nearest relative or friend of any person dying while under his care a certificate on the form supplied by the Registrar of Deaths, fully stating the cause of death so far as he can discover; and in case of violent, unnatural, or unknown cause, or in the case of a child dying in a registered house for nursing, he must clearly state such fact; or he may withhold the certificate pending the coroner's enquiry, but it is better practice to give a certificate, the information thus given being written and official, rather than to leave the report to be made verbally and possibly inaccurately. It is no part of his duty to communicate with the coroner, except in the case of a lunatic patient (when omission so to do is a misdemeanour), or in the case of the death of an inmate of a retreat for habitual drunkards. To wilfully make a false certificate knowing the same to be false, and using it as true, renders him liable to a fine of £10, or, on conviction on indictment, to seven years' penal servitude; and for enabling any unregistered person to issue a certificate he is liable to be adjudged guilty of "infamous conduct."

Registration of Death.—The nearest relatives present at the death, in attendance during the last illness, or having knowledge of the death, or dwelling or being in the same sub-district as the deceased; failing them, any person present at the death, or the occupier, or any inmate of the house having knowledge of the death, or any person finding or taking charge of a body, or a person causing the body to be buried, must give information to the Registrar, and sign the Register, within five days.

If in either case, written notice of a death, accompanied by a medical certificate, be sent, further information need only be given within 14 days.

Any person properly receiving a medical certificate of death, and failing to deliver it to the Registrar, is liable to a penalty of £2.

Any of the said persons, after the expiry of fourteen days, and within twelve months, may be required by written notice to attend at the Registrar's office and give information, and sign the Register. After twelve months the written authority of the Registrar-General is required.

Still-Born Children.—If no registered practitioner was present at the birth of a still-born child, or his certificate cannot be obtained, a declaration signed by one of the persons, who would (if the child had been born alive) have been required to give information of the birth, to the effect that the child was still-born, will enable it to be buried; but a false declaration involves a penalty of £10, or seven years' penal servitude.

Burials usually take place upon production of a certificate of the Registrar of Deaths, or upon the order of a coroner; but a body may be interred without such certificate or order, when the person who buries shall, within seven days, give notice thereof in writing to the Registrar, under a penalty of £10.

Regulations as to Cremations.—The London Cremation Company, Ltd., 324, Regent Street, London, W., undertakes cremations at Woking (L. & S. W. Ry.) and Golder's Green, Finchley Road, N.W. Telegrams: "Crematorium, London,"; Telephone: "1907 Gerrard." The conditions to be fulfilled before the body will be cremated are:

(*a*) An executor, nearest relative, or other approved person must make a written application for cremation on the company's Form A. The particulars given in the application must be supported by a statutory declaration made in accordance with the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835, before a Commissioner for Oaths or a Justice of the Peace.

(*b*) A certificate relative to the cause of death must be given on Form B by the medical practitioner who attended the deceased during his last illness, and this certificate must be confirmed on Form C by another medical practitioner specially qualified for the purpose. He must be a practitioner of not less than five years' standing, holding one of the following appointments:—Medical Officer of Health, Police Surgeon, Certifying Surgeon under the Factory Act, 1901, Medical Referee under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906, Physician or Surgeon in a public general hospital containing not less than 50 beds, or the Company's own Medical Referee. Should there be difficulty, the Company will, on application, nominate a medical man to give the confirmatory certificate. Forms A, B and C are supplied by the Company, post free.

(*c*) The ordinary Registrar's certificate for burial must be produced to the Company's Medical Referee.

(*d*) Where a Coroner's inquest is to be held, the Coroner's order for cremation on prescribed form E (obtainable from the Company) must be obtained in lieu of forms B-C.

The application and Medical Certificates must satisfy the Company's Medical Referee. The undertaker should be reminded that the only suitable woods for the coffin are cotton wood, American white wood, Canadian elm, or thin pine (never English elm). Should a metal case be necessary, zinc must be used. The coffin should not exceed 20 inches in depth or 28 inches in width.

Charges at Woking Crematorium.—For a cremation, including the use of the chapel and waiting-room, superintendent and bearers' services at the crematorium, £5; Urn, from 10*s.* 6*d.*; Bearers at Woking Station (if desired), £1; Chaplain's services (if desired), £1. 1*s.*; Certificate of Cremation, 2*s.* 7*d.* A hearse and carriages may be obtained at Woking if desired.

Charges at Golder's Green Crematorium.—For cremation, including the use of the chapel and waiting room and all attendance after the body is placed on the catafalque by undertakers, £5. 5*s.*; Urn, from 10*s.* 6*d.* Chaplain's services (if desired), 10*s.* 6*d.*; Certificate of Cremation, 2*s.* 7*d.*

Other Crematoria in England and Scotland are:—

Manchester—Hon. Sec., J. Harvey Simpson, Esq., 78a, Mosley Street, Manchester.

Glasgow—Hon. Sec., John Mann, jun., Esq., 142, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Liverpool—The Manager, The Crematorium, Priory Road, Anfield.

HULL—The Superintendent, Hedon Road Cemetery, Hull.

DARLINGTON—The Secretary, Darlington Cremation Society, 36, Priestgate, Darlington.

LEICESTER—The Registrar, Gilroes Cemetery, Leicester.

BIRMINGHAM—Hon. Sec., Murray N. Phelps, Esq., LL.B., King's Court, 115, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

LITTLE ILFORD, ESSEX—(The City of London Corporation Crematorium)—Offices, Guildhall, E.C.

LEEDS—Mr. S. R. Dyson, Superintendent, Lawnswood Cemetery, Adel.

BRADFORD—Mr. H. D. Turner, Registrar, Scholemoor Cemetery, Bradford.

SHEFFIELD—Mr. J. Platts, Superintendent, City Road Cemetery, Sheffield.

MEDICAL WITNESSES

In Civil Cases.—A subpœna served upon a practitioner as a witness in *civil* cases should always be accompanied by conduct money sufficient to pay the reasonable expenses to and from the Court. If he fail to attend, the Court will order him to be called three times upon his subpœna upon the application of the party in whose interest the subpœna was served; and if he still fail to appear, the Court will leave the litigant aggrieved by such non-attendance to sue for such damages as he may have suffered by reason of such non-attendance. The practitioner is entitled to the minimum fee of a guinea a day as a professional man, and he may refuse to be sworn until he be fully paid. Having been sworn, it is too late to object to give evidence on the ground of not having been paid.

If a practitioner *be asked to examine a case in which civil proceedings may afterwards arise*, he should not do so until he has agreed with the solicitors upon the fee for examination and report, and for each day's attendance in Court while the case is in the list. He will be wise if he decline to examine the case or move a step in the matter until the fee is paid. The failure to take such precautions constantly leads to misunderstanding and loss of fees. In making such arrangements a practitioner is in no sense limited as to amount. He can decline to examine the case unless a fee considered by him sufficient be agreed to.

The practitioner should, at the time of examination, take a precise note of all the facts. These notes are the basis of his report, which should agree with them in every particular. He should always keep a copy of his report, and have such copy, *and his original notes*, with him in Court. He will materially help the Court, and save himself much discomfort, if he always distinguish clearly in his examination between the objective signs and the subjective symptoms, and, in his evidence, between the facts observed and the conclusions he draws from such facts.

Evidence given in a Court of Law is privileged, and no action lies in respect of the same. It has recently been held that the privilege extends to statements made to those conducting the litigation as to the nature of the evidence to be given, but the utmost caution should be observed towards all other persons. The question whether any breach of medical confidence is actionable depends on the character of the disclosure made.

In Criminal Cases.—If a medical or surgical case seem likely to become the subject of a criminal charge, the practitioner should, if possible, take similar precautions to those suggested above.

If subpœnaed or served with a witness summons, he must, unless physically incapacitated (for proof of which a medical certificate will be required), attend at Court.

Maximum fees for attending to give professional evidence for the prosecution when allowable:—

At a Court situate in the Municipal Borough or Urban District in which he resides or practises, or within three miles of the address at which he resides or practises, in one case one guinea a day; if actually giving evidence in two or more distinct cases, two guineas a day; for attending elsewhere to give such evidence, in one or more cases, two guineas a day.

If he attend to give evidence (other than professional) for the prosecution, he may be allowed a sum not exceeding *7s.* a day and *5s.* a night whilst necessarily detained from home.

Half fees only are allowed if the witness be detained from home or practice less than four hours a day.

Absolute discretion is vested in the Taxing Officer, up to the maximum, and care should be taken to bring to his notice any circumstances which may justify him in allowing the maximum—*e.g.* detention all night, or employment of *locum tenens*.

Travelling allowances are at the following rates :—

(1) Fare actually paid for railway or other public conveyance (1st class is not allowed unless it be shown that this class is ordinarily used by witness).

(2) A sum not exceeding *1s.* per mile each way when no railway or other public conveyance is available, and the witness necessarily travels by a hired vehicle.

(3) A sum not exceeding *2d.* per mile each way for travelling on foot or by private conveyance.

Fees are also allowed for microscopical and analytical examinations when necessarily made.

If a practitioner be summoned specially to give evidence as an "Expert," his allowances are in the discretion of the Court.

If a practitioner be under recognizance to give evidence for the defence, the foregoing rules apply, but if summoned to give evidence, either professional or expert, under the provisions of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1903, his remuneration is limited to one guinea a day, except under the special order of the presiding judge.

If a practitioner be requested under any other circumstances to give evidence for the defence, he should not fail to make a definite arrangement for payment of fees, as, even if subpœnaed, he cannot be allowed anything by the Court.

The above rules apply without distinction to Assizes, Quarter and Petty Sessions.

In Inquest Cases.—A coroner has power to summon as a witness the medical practitioner who attended the deceased at death, or during the last illness, and if it appear to the coroner that the deceased was not so attended he may summon any legally qualified practitioner who is at the time in actual practice in or near the place where death occurred ; and such medical witness may be asked to give evidence as to how, in his opinion, the deceased came to his death, and such witness may refuse to give any opinion at all, if he please, or only after having made an autopsy.

A medical practitioner failing to obey such summons is liable to a fine not exceeding £2, or on prosecution by the coroner, or any two of the jury, on summary conviction to a fine of £5. The coroner may, either in his summons for the attendance of such medical witness, or at any time between the issuing of the summons and the end of the inquest, direct such witness to make a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, either with or without an analysis of the stomach or intestines.

The fee payable to a medical practitioner for attending to give evidence at an inquest when no post-mortem examination has been made is one guinea. The fee for making a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, with or without analysis of the contents of the stomach or intestines, and for attending to give evidence thereon, is two guineas. When a practitioner is summoned to give evidence at an inquest, is sworn and gives evidence, and the coroner then orders him to make a post-mortem, and the practitioner at an adjournment again attends and gives evidence, he is entitled to one guinea for the first attendance, and two guineas further for making the post-mortem and giving evidence thereon at the adjourned inquest. If any person state on oath that in his belief death was caused partly or entirely by improper or negligent treatment of a medical man, such medical man shall not be allowed to perform or assist at the post-mortem, but he is usually permitted to be present. When an inquest is held on the body of a person who has died in a county or other lunatic asylum, or in a public hospital, infirmary, or other medical institution, or in a building or place belonging thereto, or used for the reception of the patients thereof, whether the same

be supported by endowments or by voluntary subscriptions, the medical officer whose duty it may have been to attend the deceased person as a medical officer of such institution as aforesaid, is *not* entitled to such fee or remuneration. The *honorary* medical officer practising in the neighbourhood and non-resident at the hospital has been held to be such an officer.

As soon as a death has taken place under any of the foregoing circumstances, the body is within the control of the coroner of the district, and if any person, being unauthorised, make a post-mortem examination, he must give in evidence any facts which have come to his knowledge thereby, as a necessary witness, and he can claim no fee. It is always within the coroner's discretion whether a post-mortem examination shall be made or not, unless the jury require still further medical evidence, and in writing require the coroner to issue a summons and direct a further post-mortem examination, when, in default of complying, the coroner is guilty of a misdemeanour.

Taking the Oath.—Before giving evidence, witnesses, if sworn in the usual way, after the oath has been recited to them, must kiss a New Testament (which need not be the book in common use).

If a witness desires to swear with uplifted hand in the Scotch manner, he may do so. He will then stand, and, holding up his right hand, make oath in these terms—"I, A. B., swear by Almighty God, as I shall answer to God at the Great Day of Judgment, that . . . "

A witness, upon objecting to be sworn, and stating that he has no religious belief, or that the taking of an oath is contrary to his religious belief, may affirm instead of taking an oath.

Form of affirmation—"I, A. B., do solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm that . . . "

Jews take oath upon the Old Testament, with the hat upon the head.

Dying Declaration.—To render the statement of a person, since dead, evidence in a Court of Law in Criminal Cases, it must be made (*a*) voluntarily and under a hopeless expectation of impending death, and must have reference to the cause of such death; (*b*) if it appear to some J.P. that a person is able to give material information relating to an indictable offence, and in the opinion of a medical man recovery is unlikely, then such J.P. may take in writing the statement on oath or affirmation, opportunity being given to the other party to cross-examine the deponent.

In Civil Cases a statement against the interest of the dead person or an entry made in the ordinary course of business is admissible.

The admissibility of such evidence frequently gives rise to much legal argument. Medical men, therefore, who become the recipients of such statements, should carefully note the mental condition and surrounding circumstances under which such statement is made.

Metropolitan Police Fees.—If called by a police officer to attend a sick person on the public way, the Metropolitan Police Authorities voluntarily, with the approval of the Home Secretary, pay 3*s.* 6*d.* if the visit be between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. and 7*s.* 6*d.* if between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. In all cases a certificate of attendance should be obtained from the Inspector on duty.

Lunacy Law.—The Certificates must be signed in the ordinary case by two medical men, and no person can be detained (not being a pauper or lunatic so found upon inquisition) unless these certificates be accompanied by a statement of particulars, and a judicial order to be obtained upon the petition of a relative (if possible). The medical man should carefully and *privately* examine an alleged lunatic, within seven days of the date of the petition before signing a lunacy certificate, in which he must state the facts upon which his opinion is based, distinguishing those personally observed from those communicated by others. The practitioner signing must not be the petitioner, husband or wife, father or father-in-law, mother or mother-in-law, son or son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law, brother or brother-in-law, sister or sister-in-law; nor *any* interested person; nor such relation to an interested person; nor partner or assistant of such petitioner, interested person, or of such relations to interested persons or of the other

certifying practitioner; nor a Commissioner or Visitor in Lunacy unless directed by a judicial authority, viz., a County Court Judge or Justice of the Peace, the Lord Chancellor, a Secretary of State, or Committee appointed by the Judge in Lunacy. Having signed, he must not continue as the regular attendant during the detention. The mere signing a lunacy certificate does not involve any liability in an action for trespass. He should receive the fee (usually £2. 2s.) at the time of signing.

Urgency Orders.—In cases of necessity a person may be detained upon an order made (if possible) by the husband or wife or relative of the alleged lunatic, accompanied by *one* medical certificate, which must state that detention is expedient for the welfare of the patient or for public safety, giving reasons based upon an examination made within two days of reception, and the order may be signed before or after the medical certificate, but such order remains in force only for seven days.

Summary Reception Orders.—If any constable, relieving officer or overseer of a parish is aware that an alleged lunatic is not under proper care and control, or is cruelly treated, or neglected, or wandering at large, he may bring him before a Justice of the Peace, who must call in a medical practitioner to examine and certify. For these services the practitioner will receive reasonable remuneration from the Guardians of the parish, whether the patient be a pauper or not.

Single Patients.—A medical practitioner may receive one lunatic into his house without getting a licence, but he must see that the reception order has been made by a judicial authority and is accompanied by two medical certificates, unless the patient have been found lunatic by inquisition, when he may be received upon an order signed by the committee of the person of the lunatic, and an office copy of the order appointing the committee, or he may be received upon an order signed by a Master. The practitioner has nothing to do with the Petition, which is a matter for the judicial authority. The practitioner need concern himself only with seeing that the reception order is in proper form. When such order does not state that the judicial authority has personally seen the patient, the practitioner must, within twenty-four hours, give the patient a written notice that he or she has a right to be seen by a judicial authority other than the one making the order, and if within seven days the patient sign a written desire to exercise the right, he must forthwith post it to the judicial authority —unless upon reception within twenty-four hours he send to the Commissioners a certificate stating that such interview would be prejudicial to the patient. At the end of a month after reception, a report as to the mental and bodily condition of the patient must be sent to the Commissioners. If it appear desirable, and for the interest of the patient, the Commissioners may give leave for other patients to be received without rendering the house liable to be licensed. The patient will be visited by a medical man at least once a fortnight, or as the Commissioners may order. The practitioner may change his residence, and remove the patient to any new residence in England, if he give seven days' notice in writing to the Commissioners and to the person responsible for the patient; and with the consent of the Commissioners he may take or send the patient to any specified place for any definite time for the benefit of health. Mechanical restraint must only be used for surgical or medical treatment, or to prevent injury either to the lunatic or others, and a certificate must be obtained from the medical attendant as soon as possible, describing the means used and the reasons. A full record must be kept from day to day, and a copy of records and certificates sent to the Commissioners at the end of every quarter. All the patient's letters addressed to the Lord Chancellor, Judge in Lunacy, Secretary of State, Commissioners, Visitors, Committee, or the person who signed the reception order, must be forwarded unopened, under a penalty of £20. If the patient escape, he may be retaken, without a fresh order, within fourteen days. If he recover, notice must forthwith be sent to the person who is liable for him that he will be discharged within seven days. If the person responsible so direct, the patient shall be discharged unless his medical attendant certifies to the contrary, but the Commissioners may order discharge at their discretion. A reception order requires renewal at

the end of the first, second, fourth and seventh year, and every subsequent five years. In case of death of the patient the coroner must be communicated with.

Anyone desiring to take more than one patient, should not do so before making himself thoroughly conversant with the Act, as contravention of its provisions is visited with severe penalties, and space will not permit of further amplification of the law on the subject.

Habitual Drunkards' and Inebriates' Act.—Local Authorities grant, revoke or renew licences for Retreats to any person, or two or more jointly, for any period not exceeding thirteen months. The licensee, or one of them, must reside upon the premises, but a deputy may be appointed, subject to the approval of the aforesaid body, for any period or periods not exceeding six weeks in any one year. A duty is payable upon every grant and renewal of £5, and 10*s*. for every patient above ten intended to be admitted. A duly qualified medical attendant must be employed, unless the licensee, or one of them, is a registered practitioner and undertakes the duties of such attendant. An Inspector of Retreats, appointed by the Home Secretary, inspects at least twice a year and makes an annual return which, with the Rules made by the Home Secretary for the observance of licensees, is laid before Parliament. (These rules are too voluminous to epitomise here and should be carefully studied by intending applicants for a licence). An habitual drunkard is defined as "a person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquors, at times dangerous to himself or herself or others, or incapable of managing himself or herself and his or her affairs."

Contracts.—A practitioner can only recover fees earned since registration; he cannot recover for attendance by an unregistered assistant. An unregistered licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries cannot even recover for the phials in which the medicines were contained. A member of the Royal College of Surgeons, having no other qualification, cannot recover for attendance and medicine in a case not requiring surgical treatment, but he can for medicines in a surgical case where they are subservient to surgical treatment. Notwithstanding section 5 of the Dentists' Act, 1878, an unqualified person can recover in respect of mechanical work done or materials supplied in the course of dental operations or attendance and, when money has been paid to the unqualified person on general account of services partly within and partly without the scope of section 5, he may appropriate such payment to the fees and charges which he could not recover under that section and maintain an action for the balance. Fees for attendance upon children can be recovered from their father, although the attendance was not known or authorised by him; but in the case of a servant, unless the master promises in writing to pay, the practitioner must look to his patient.

A medical practitioner may be sued by an unregistered practitioner for salary, but not for attendance upon, and medicine supplied to, patients at his request. A pupil or assistant, a premium having been paid, cannot be dismissed for mere intoxication; he must be guilty of imperilling the patients to justify dismissal. Further than this the law of Master and Servant applies, and is too voluminous to be here summarised.

It is doubtful whether the Court can enforce specific performance of a contract to sell a medical practice when it is a non-dispensing one, but there is power to do so if it be a dispensing practice.

A contract, by bond or otherwise, entered into between two persons to restrain one of them from setting up or exercising his profession within a certain limited district and for a valuable consideration, is valid, and the Court will not consider the adequacy of the consideration; and in estimating the reasonableness of the contract the populousness of the district is not to be taken into account. A covenant by the vendor "not to set up in practice" is not so stringent as "not to carry on," and the vendor attending for remuneration two or three of his former patients at their request within the prohibited area has been held not a breach; but it is not essential to the breach of such a covenant that the vendor should reside or have a place of business within the prohibited area. He may reside outside

and yet commit a breach by his conduct. Where there is no express agreement that the employer shall continue the servant in the service, and he subsequently begins practising within the prescribed limits, it will be inferred that there was an agreement to continue the employment, and thus there is sufficient consideration to support the bond, and an injunction will be granted. The case of *Leetham* v. *White*, reported in the *Chemist and Druggist*, Jan. 26, 1907, should be consulted on these points of reasonableness and public policy. Where the bond contains a stipulation that upon breach a sum shall be paid as liquidated damages, and not by way of penalty, such sum will be recoverable, but care must be taken in drawing the bond that the sum stated to be liquidated damages shall not be recoverable upon the breach of various stipulations of varying importance, or such a sum as could not reasonably represent the possible damage, or there may be a risk of the Court finding that sum is in fact a penalty and not recoverable. These contracts very frequently give rise to litigation, and there are many reported decisions thereon. In all cases a solicitor should be employed to advise and draft, and where entered into with an impecunious person, the injunction will be the most important benefit, but damages must be claimed or the Judge might imagine none had been suffered and consequently refuse injunction.

The acceptance from a patient of any benefit, either in lieu of fees, by way of gift, or under a will, should be accompanied by documentary evidence of *bona fides*, as questions of undue influence subsequently raised are difficult to meet, and in any case calculated to injure the reputation.

Debts may be recovered within six years of the last written acknowledgment, or part payment, of the debt by the debtor.

Wills.—A will must be written *in ink* and signed, or a previous signature acknowledged, by the testator, in the presence of at least two witnesses, who must also sign in the presence of the testator *and of each other*, and if written on more than one sheet each sheet must be signed by the testator and witnesses in like manner. The witnesses should not be parties in any way interested in the will; their attestation might be good, but they would be liable to forfeiture of the legacy. When about to sign, the testator should take the will in his hand and say: "I acknowledge this to be my last will and testament, and request you to witness it." Marriage after making a will renders the will void. Persons under twenty-one years of age cannot make a will. The following is a simple

FORM OF WILL

This is the last will and testament of me,
of
I appoint
to be my Execut
I give, devise, and bequeath unto
In witness whereof, I, the said
have to this my last Will and Testament set my name this day
of in the year of our Lord One thousand nine
hundred and nine.

Signed by the Testat (or
acknowledged by h to be h last Will
and Testament) in the presence of us, present at
the same time, who at h request, in h
presence and in the presence of each other,
have subscribed our names as witnesses.

_____

_____

A witness need not know the contents of a will, which may be folded so that only the signature and attestation clause can be seen.

A codicil to a will may be a separate document, but whether endorsed upon the will itself or not, must be attested in precisely the same way as an original will. It does not revoke, but varies or makes additions to the will, and where its provisions differ or are inconsistent with those of the will, those of the codicil prevail.

Every will should be entered at the Probate Registry of the District. The London (and principal) Registry is at Somerset House, where an official copy of any will which has been proved and become effective by reason of the death of the testator may be read on payment of 1*s*., or copies obtained on payment in accordance with a fixed scale of charges.

Certificates of Quality.—It is unprofessional for medical practitioners to give written testimony (except as an analysis made for a fee) of the value of any of the innumerable articles of which they have special facilities for judging, and in all matters outside private correspondence care should be exercised, as it has been recently held that an injunction will not issue to restrain the unauthorised use of a signed document, even though such use is calculated to injure the signor in his profession, unless such is shown to be injurious to the signor's reputation or to his property.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

General Hospital authorities fix the qualifications they require their staff to possess, and the remuneration of their resident staff. This varies with the size and importance of the hospital, but is never large, the appointments being in the nature of students' appointments. The provision given above, as to obtaining the consent of patient before operation (although the treatment be gratuitous); as to notification of certain diseases; as to death certificates (except as to Lunatic Asylum medical attendants, and the medical attendants of retreats under the Habitual Drunkards Act), apply equally to hospital staffs, except that for notification the fee is one shilling only when given by the medical officer to a public body or institution.

Poor Law Medical Officers are appointed by a majority of a Board of Guardians, of which three form a quorum, with the approval of the Local Government Board. The qualification of a medical officer is either a surgeon's diploma, or degree from a Royal College or University in England, Scotland, or Ireland, and a degree in medicine from a University in England, or a diploma or licence of the Royal College of Physicians, London, or a certificate from the Society of Apothecaries, London, unless otherwise specially ordered; the salary and any compensation for extraordinary services is a matter of contract between the medical officer and the Board of Guardians, and must be approved by the Local Government Board. The practice of the Board is to sanction the payment by the Guardians of a reasonable fee in respect of the assistance necessary for the administration of an anæsthetic, or of other costs incurred in connection with its use under suitable circumstances; but cases in which serious operations must be performed should, where practicable, be removed to a public hospital.

The Guardians may not assign to any medical officer a district exceeding 15,000 acres or having a population of more than 15,000 persons, except with the special approval of the Local Government Board, but this does not apply to any district wholly or in part situated in Wales. In such case the medical officer is to reside within seven miles of his district; in all other cases he is to reside within his district. The appointment is a contract, and the terms depend upon the attitude the practitioner is able to adopt. Unless he is appointed for a specified period, he holds office until he dies, resigns, becomes disqualified, or is removed by the Local Government Board. The Guardians may suspend the medical officer pending his removal or re-instatement by the Local Government Board. Upon appointment he must name to the Guardians some legally qualified practitioner who will in his absence or inability give attendance and supply medicines at the medical officer's cost; he is, however, so far as possible bound to attend personally the poor entrusted to his care. To be qualified for a superannuation allowance he must have completed 40 years' service, and be 60 years of age, or, at the age of 65, and having served 10 but less than 11 years, he is entitled to an annual allowance of $\frac{1}{80}$ of his average salary and emoluments during the preceding 5 years with an addition of $\frac{1}{80}$ for every additional year of service up to 40 years, when the maximum of $\frac{40}{80}$ is allowed; but in any special circumstances, with the consent of the Local Government Board, the

Guardians may add a number of years, not exceeding 10, to the years actually served. To secure superannuation, the following percentage deductions from salary must be submitted to, viz.—since August, 1896, 2 per cent.; if appointed prior to August, 1896, and with less than 15 years' service, 2½ per cent.; with more than 15 years', 3 per cent.; such deductions are refunded if the appointment be terminated for any other cause than misconduct or voluntary resignation, and the allowances are not assignable or chargeable with debts or other liabilities. There is a right of appeal from the Guardians to the Local Government Board. The duties are to duly attend and supply necessary medicines upon order to the poor, and to give such certificates and reasonable information as the Guardians may require, especially as to any prevalent epidemic. The duties of the medical officer for the workhouse are to examine all paupers on admission, to give the master directions as to diet, to report to the Guardians upon the drainage and general condition and arrangements of the workhouse, to attend upon and supply medicines to the sick inmates, and to report those whom he deems fit to be sent to a lunatic asylum. The word "medicines" includes all medical and surgical appliances. In addition to the *fees for extras and operations as hitherto allowed, a fee for the administration of an anæsthetic in a proper case will be sanctioned by the Local Government Board upon application by the Guardians.

Public Vaccinators are appointed under contract by the Guardians with the approval of the Local Government Board, and, in addition to being registered practitioners, must hold a certificate of proficiency in vaccination. A public vaccinator's deputy must be approved by the Guardians. No fee is payable for unsuccessful vaccination, however frequently attempted.

Under the Vaccination Act, 1898, a Public Vaccinator must visit the house of the child if so requested to do. If, by reason of the condition of the house or recent prevalence of infectious disease, he considers it unsafe to vaccinate, he shall give a certificate of postponement, and give the Medical Officer of Health notice of the same, If within four months of the birth of a child it has not been vaccinated, he shall, after twenty-four hours' notice to the parent, visit the house and offer to vaccinate the child with lymph issued by the Local Government Board.

The Vaccination Act, 1907, provides for the substitution of a statutory declaration as to conscientious objection for the certificate of Justices formerly necessary for exemption.

Certifying Surgeons under Factory Acts are appointed by the Factory Inspector, who can revoke the appointment, but there is a right of appeal to the Home Secretary. Notice is given in the *London Gazette* when any such appointment is vacant. When there is no certifying surgeon within three miles, the Poor Law Medical Officer is to act. The fees payable are—(1) An amount agreed by the occupier of the factory; (2) 2*s*. 6*d*. each visit and 6*d*. for each person after the first five examined at that visit, and 6*d*. for each complete half mile beyond the first mile that the workshop is from the surgeon's residence; (3) When the examination is made at some place other than the workshop, 6*d*. for each person; (4) When the examination is made by direction of the Home Secretary, or under regulations made under the Act.

When the hands are under 10, 2*s*. 6*d*. per visit;
" " " 20, 3*s*. "
" " " 30, 3*s*. 6*d*. "
" " " 50, 4*s*. "
" " " 75, 4*s*. 6*d*. "
" " " 100, 5*s*. "
" " " over 100, 7*s*. 6*d*. "

and 1*s*. a mile or part of a mile in excess of the first mile from the surgeon's residence; (5) For investigating an accident, not more than 10*s*. nor less than 3*s*.

* For details of these *see* Articles 177 & 181 of the General Consolidated Order of July 24, 1847, which may be obtained on application to the Local Government Board.

Medical Officers of Health are appointed by District County, or Borough Councils, and in London by the Sanitary Authorities, under the Public Health Act, 1875, the Local Government Act, 1888, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1891.

After January 1, 1892, every medical officer appointed to a district or combination of districts having a population of 50,000 or over, must be registered as qualified in medicine, surgery, midwifery and sanitary science, public health or state medicine, unless he was, during the three years preceding 1892, a Medical Officer of Health of a district having a population of not less than 20,000, or was during the same period a Medical Officer or Inspector of the Local Government Board. The salary is determined by the Council. The deputy of such medical officer must be legally qualified to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery.

With the sanction of the Local Government Board, Medical Officers may be appointed to two or more districts, and a District Medical Officer of a Union may be appointed Medical Officer of Health, and may exercise any of the powers of an Inspector of Nuisances. The Council may, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, appoint a deputy in case of the illness or incapacity of the Medical Officer of Health. The duties of the Medical Officer of Heath are very numerous, and his powers very extensive. They relate to the supervision of the drainage, the food supply, the water supply, the supervision of offensive trades, of common lodging-houses, and anything which may become a nuisance within his district, over infectious diseases, fever hospitals, the registration of all epidemics, and the devising of means to limit the same. It is his duty to report to the Local Government Board, and to the Council from time to time, and failure to do this renders him liable to the loss of his salary.

If by the negligence of a competent and duly qualified medical man, employed by a local authority as visiting physician to a hospital for infectious diseases, a patient be prematurely discharged, and contagion is thereby caused to other persons, the local authority would not be liable for such negligence.

Public Analysts are appointed by County and Town Councils, in the City of London by the Commissioners of Sewers, who fix their remuneration with the approval of the Local Government Board, by whose sanction they can alone be removed. The Board of Agriculture appoint a chief agricultural analyst, who may not engage in private practice, and who is paid by the Treasury. County and Borough Councils also appoint and pay agricultural analysts, subject to the approval of the Board of Agriculture, by whose sanction they may alone be removed, the qualification being that they possess competent knowledge, skill and experience as analysts.

Medical Superintendents of Asylums are appointed, and their salaries fixed by the Visiting Committee, by whom they may be removed. Medical Officers of Public Asylums are entitled, after fifteen years' service, if incapacitated by illness, age or infirmity, and not being less than 50 years old, to a superannuation not exceeding two-thirds of the salary with the value of lodgings, rations and other allowances as the Committee think fit. They are responsible to the Lord Chancellor, the Visiting Commissioners, and the Committee of Management, and, in the case of licensed houses, to the Visitors appointed by the Justices. The duties are too numerous to be detailed here. It is necessary, however, for such officers to make themselves acquainted with the provisions of the Act, as it is a misdemeanour to detain a person as a lunatic contrary to those provisions.

Medical Attendants of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates Act, must be appointed by the licensee, except when he himself is a registered practitioner. (*See* Habitual Drunkards and Inebriates Act.)

Prison Surgeons are appointed by the Home Secretary, and they hold office during his pleasure, at such salary as he determines with the consent of the Treasury.

Royal Irish Constabulary Surgeons are appointed and removed by the Lord Lieutenant. The salary *does not exceed* £400 per annum, and is computed at the rate of 2*s.* a month per man, and under no circumstances is a fee allowed for consultation. The duties are to attend such members of the force as may need it, and in cases where private practice is not engaged in at the same time, superannuation allowance is made on the following scale:—For five years' and less than fifteen years' service, one month's salary for each year as a gratuity; after fifteen years, $\frac{1}{60}$ of salary, and $\frac{1}{60}$ for each year up to thirty as annual pension; after thirty years' service or at the age of sixty, $\frac{30}{60}$, and in exceptional circumstances a larger proportion with the consent of the Treasury; for injuries received while in the actual performance of duty, such amount not exceeding full salary as the Lord Lieutenant, with the consent of the Treasury, may see fit.

Ship Surgeons are engaged by the owners, and must be carried on all foreign-going ships (1) having 100 passengers and upwards on board; (2) where the steerage passengers exceed 50; and (3) where the total souls on board exceed 300. The ship's surgeon must be qualified to practice in some part of His Majesty's dominions, unless the majority, or at least 300 steerage passengers in an emigrant ship, are foreigners, when any medical officer approved by the emigration officer may be carried. If the ship be a foreigner, the surgeon must be qualified to practice in the country to which such ship belongs. In all cases his name must have been notified to, and not objected to by, the emigration officer at the port of clearance, and he must be provided with proper surgical instruments. After signing his contract with the owners, he may be sued for damages if he refuse to go.

Medical Inspectors of Seamen and Ships are appointed and removed, and their remuneration fixed, by the Local Marine Board at any port, subject to the control of the Board of Trade, and if there be no Local Marine Board, then by the Board of Trade.

Medical Officers in the Royal Navy.—The Regulations as to fitness of Candidates, qualifications, and subjects of examination, periods of service, rates of pay, retirement, and gratuities and pensions are contained in REGULATIONS AND ADMIRALTY INSTRUCTIONS, price 5*s.*, and Addenda, price 1*s.*, published by Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, London, E.C.; J. Menzies & Co., Edinburgh and Glasgow; and Hodges, Figgis & Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Or, the Regulations for the entry of Candidates for Commissions in the Medical Branch of the Royal Navy may be obtained on application to the Director-General, Medical Branch, Admiralty, 18, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Medical Corps: Royal Army (including **Militia**).—The Regulations for admission, together with extracts from the Pay Warrant, and as to promotion, rates of pay and pension, 1*d.* *Medical Services Army Regulations*, price 6*d.*, are published by the same firms as above. The Regulations for admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps, promulgated by Army Orders, may be obtained on application to the Director-General, Army Medical Service, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Surgeons in the Territorial Force.—Regulations as to these appointments can be obtained on application to the Director-General, Army Medical Service, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.

West African Medical Staff.—Applicants must be British subjects of European parentage, and between 25 and 35 years of age; they must possess a complete double qualification, and must be on the Medical Register. Preference will be given to unmarried candidates. Candidates should apply in writing to the Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary

of State, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W., stating generally their qualifications, and enclosing a certificate of birth. A form of application will then be forwarded to them to fill up and return together with testimonials. Candidates selected for appointment will be required to undergo a course of instruction for two or three months at a school of tropical medicine. The ordinary term of residential service in West Africa is one year, followed by leave with full pay during voyages to and from England, and for four or two months clear in England, according as the officer is returning for further service in West Africa or not. Salary commences at £400 per annum.

A pamphlet giving full information for the use of candidates may be obtained upon application to the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The Midwives Act creates a Central Midwives Board under the sanction of the Privy Council which consists of (1) four registered medical practitioners, of whom the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries, and the Incorporated Midwives Institute each appoint one; (2) two persons appointed by the Lord President of the Council, of whom one is a woman; (3) and three persons, of whom the Association of County Councils, Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute of Nurses, and the Royal British Nurses' Association each appoint one. The Board controls the examination, admission, *supervision and suspension from practice of midwives, and publishes annually a roll of certified midwives to which women holding certain certificates in midwifery or in practice for at least one year before 1st of April, 1905, were admitted. After this date any woman not so certified using the title of midwife is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5, and after 1st April, 1910, it will be an offence for any woman, not a legally qualified medical practitioner, unless certified under the Act, to attend women in childbirth *habitually and for gain*, except under the direction of a medical practitioner, unless in case of emergency, under a penalty not exceeding £10. A certified midwife may not employ an uncertified person as her substitute, whether such substitute is paid or not. An appeal from any decision of the Board lies to the High Court of Justice within three months of notification of such decision. The fee for certificate is not to exceed one guinea, and the penalty for fraudulent or attempted fraudulent obtaining of such certificate is imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding twelve months, which may be inflicted on the prosecution of the local supervising authority before magistrates, with an appeal to Quarter Sessions.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906.—Medical Referees are appointed by the Home Secretary with the sanction of, and paid by, the Treasury, subject to regulations to be made by the Treasury; notice is given in the *London Gazette* when any such appointment is vacant. If a Medical Referee has been employed in his private capacity in connection with any case, he cannot act as Medical Referee in that case. When agreement cannot be arrived at between the "workman" and his employer as to condition or fitness for employment, or to what extent the incapacity is due to the "accident," upon application by both parties the Registrar of a County Court will refer the matter to a Medical Referee, who, in accordance with regulations made by the Home Secretary, will give a certificate as to such condition and fitness, or as to the extent of incapacity being due to the "accident," and, when necessary, specifying the kind of employment for which the "workman" is fit, and this certificate is conclusive. These duties being of a judicial character, it will be observed that the position of a Medical Referee is a very important one, and medical men occupying this position will be wise to preserve an attitude of absolute impartiality. A Medical Referee is the civil complement of a Justice of the Peace. Further, the Act authorises County Court Judges to summon a Medical

* Midwives must give written notice of their intention to practise to the County or Borough Council, who are the local supervision authority, and in January of each year a like notice of continuance, and such Council reports to the Board.

Referee to sit with him as Assessor; and any Committee, Arbitrator, or Judge before whom any case may be heard may submit any matter material to the issue (it is presumed that this will be held to apply to medical matters only) for report.

The Employers' Liability Act.—Medical men are not dealt with specially under this Act, but very frequently are witnesses in actions tried under it. The information under "Medical Witnesses" is applicable.

Vivisection Licences are granted by the Home Secretary under certain regulations and conditions.

Notifiable Diseases.—Every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, any patient suffering from infectious disease, including small-pox, cholera, plague, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued or puerperal fever, or other diseases to which the Act has been applied by the local authority, shall forthwith, on becoming aware that the patient is suffering from an infectious disease to which the Act applies, send a certificate giving all particulars, to the Officer of Health, under a penalty of 40*s*. Certificate forms are supplied gratis by the local authorities, who pay a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for each certificate, unless given in course of practice as medical officer of any public body, when the fee is 1*s*.

A medical practitioner in giving, in respect of a private patient, the statutory notification to the local Medical Officer of Health that such patient is suffering from an infectious disease is acting in the execution of a statutory or public duty, and is therefore entitled to the benefit of the provisions of Sec. I. (a) of the Public Authorities Protection Act, 1893.

Under section 124, upon the certificate of the medical man that a person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder is without proper lodging or accommodation, such person may by order of any Justice be removed to any suitable hospital or place provided for the reception of the sick, within, or within a convenient distance of, the district of the local authority, the superintending body of such hospital or place consenting, at the cost of the local authority. Inefficient isolation of a member of a family has been held to amount to being "without proper lodging or accommodation." The validity of an order for removal made by a single Justice cannot be inquired into upon the hearing of a summons for obstructing the execution of the order.

A public school, college, or university, has been held *not* to be "a public body or institution" within the meaning of the Act; and the fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. is therefore due in respect of each case of infectious disease notified as occurring amongst the members of such establishments.

It will be observed that every medical man, who, in the exercise of his professional duties (as a consultant or otherwise), sees and recognises any case of the scheduled infectious diseases, is, technically, bound to notify, and can claim a fee for doing so. Practically such multiple notification is not insisted on, and a single notification of any case is regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Under the Factory and Workshops Act every medical practitioner attending on, or called in to visit, a patient whom he believes to be suffering from anthrax, lead poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, arsenical poisoning, or mercurial poisoning, is required under penalty, to notify the case forthwith, unless it has already been notified; and he is entitled to a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. for so doing. The notice should state clearly the name, address and occupation of the patient; the disease from which he or she is suffering; the factory or workshop at which he or she has been employed, and is believed to have contracted the disease; the name and address of the notifying practitioner, and the date of notification. The notice should be addressed to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, S.W., and no postage need be paid. Forms for notification will be supplied on application, but their use is optional.

DIVERGENCIES FROM THE FOREGOING

Scotland

Fees upon giving Evidence for the Crown; two guineas a day with one day added in.

The Infectious Diseases Prevention Act does not apply.

Births.—Registration is required within twenty-one days, under a penalty of £1, or failing that, within three months under a penalty of £2, or failing that, within twelve months a written declaration must be made before the sheriff under a penalty of £5. In the case of any child, registered as illegitimate, being legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium*, the Register may be rectified on production of an extract of the entry of such marriage in the Register of Marriages at any subsequent time. In case of any doubt, the Registrar may require the production of the child under a penalty of £2.

Deaths.—*Where a person dies in a house.* The same persons as in England are required to give notice within eight days under a penalty of £1, or within fourteen days under a penalty of £2.

Where a person dies NOT *in a house.* The same persons are required to give notice within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of £2.

Inquests are held by the procurator-fiscal under the same circumstances as in England, and he is appointed by the sheriff, with the approval of a Principal Secretary of State, and only removable by him for misconduct. Upon information of a death necessitating an inquest, the procurator-fiscal collects the evidence and petitions the sheriff to hold an enquiry. The sheriff and a jury consisting of five common and two special jurors, have the evidence produced before them by the procurator-fiscal. The witnesses are paid as if attending a criminal trial by jury in the Sheriff's Court.

Lunacy Law.—The same regulations apply, except that (1) the petition must be presented to the sheriff, (2) pauper petitions must be signed by the inspector of poor, (3) the fact that a patient is placed for profit in a private dwelling house must be reported within fourteen clear days of reception, and an order from the sheriff, or the sanction of the Board of Lunacy of Scotland obtained. Urgency orders remain in force for three days only.

The Board of Lunacy, in like manner to the Commissioners in England, in their discretion may give leave for more than one patient to be received, without rendering the house liable to be licensed, but it must be granted by special licence, and the provisions applicable to Private Asylums will apply unless otherwise exempted, and the number of patients thus licensed is limited to four.

Poor Law.—No special qualifications for medical officers are stipulated for, the sole necessary qualification being that they are registered. The Parish Council names to the Local Government Board a medical officer at a fixed salary, and such salary does not include the cost of medicines and medical or surgical appliances, or lunacy certificates, and must be approved by the Local Government Board. The sanction of the Local Government Board is required upon the re-arrangement of the duties and remuneration of medical officers in existence, May 15, 1895. The appointment being the subject of contract, in all new appointments practitioners should expressly stipulate that their tenure of office should be subject to the said sanction.

Vaccination.—The Vaccination Act, 1898, does not extend to Scotland.

The Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907, provides that no parent or other person shall be liable to the penalties under the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1863, if within six months from the birth of the child he makes a statutory declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the declaration to the registrar of the district.

Medical Officer of Health.—The provisions as to qualification respecting a district with a given population is varied to the extent that, after January 1, 1893, a person appointed to a district with a population of 30,000 and upwards must be qualified as in England.

Prison Surgeons are appointed by the Secretary of State.

Statute of Limitation.—Debts can only be sued for within three years of the last written acknowledgment of, or part payment of, the debts by the debtor.

Divergencies in Ireland

Fees upon giving Evidence for the Crown in the town of residence, one guinea, but if detained more than three hours, a further guinea is paid—elsewhere, two guineas a day with travelling and hotel expenses.

Births.—Upon the expiry of three months, and no later than twelve months, the declaration must be made before the magistrate, otherwise the provisions are exactly the same as for England. A child born of Irish parents in any foreign country may, if the birth be intimated to the Registrar-General within twelve months, and certified by the British Consul of the country, be registered in a book called *The Foreign Register*.

Inquests.—The coroner must be either a medical man, a barrister, a solicitor, or a Justice of the Peace, of five years' standing. He has power to appoint a deputy with the Lord Chancellor's sanction; but such sanction must be obtained for each period during which a deputy is required. In other respects he acts as in England; but if he orders, for the purposes of an inquest, an analysis of any matter or thing, the Grand Jury of the County may allow a sum not exceeding five guineas in respect thereof.

Lunacy Law.—The County Council appoint, fix the remuneration of, and remove, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, Medical Officers of Asylums. For each Asylum two Medical Officers are appointed, of whom the Resident Medical Superintendent must be of not less than seven years' standing, and have acted as Assistant for not less than five years. Otherwise the general regulations are the same as in England. Pauper patients are placed in the asylum of the district in which they reside. Dangerous lunatics are arrested by the police and brought before two magistrates, and the medical officer of the dispensary district is called to examine, for which, in the discretion of the magistrates, he may be awarded any fee not exceeding £2. This course is sometimes adopted for paupers, but it should be discouraged by medical men. Poor patients are admitted to district asylums at low rates after the usual application. The Medical Officers are entitled to Superannuation.

Poor Law.—Besides holding the usual professional qualifications, Medical Officers of Workhouses must have reached the age of twenty-three. The Medical Officer of the workhouse must make his daily visit not later than twelve noon. The Board of Guardians have power to invite their Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts to supply them in writing with a scale of charges for attendance upon persons whose circumstances would not admit their paying the doctor's usual fees, and by the aid of such scale the Board judge whether an applicant for medical relief is a "poor person." The age limit of a Medical Officer of Dispensary Districts is twenty-one. His duties are to attend at the dispensaries of his district on such days, and at such hours, as the Local Government Board direct, and at the home of the patient, or elsewhere, as the case may require. Not less than once in three months, he is to forward to the clerk of the union an estimate of any medicines and medical appliances required, and periodically send samples of drugs for transmission to the analyst. He shall occupy the dispensary residence (if any) provided for the dispensary district, and pay such reasonable rent as the Board of Guardians, with the approval of the Local Government Board, may determine. The Compounder of Medicine and the midwife are under his control. For sufficient reasons the Board of

Guardians may employ, and pay, a substitute; but no deduction from the salary of the Medical Officer shall be made except with the Local Government Board's approval. Sick leave on full salary shall not be granted for more than six months; for a further period of six months, not more than half salary; and after twelve months no salary; but with the consent of the Local Government Board, he may retain his position a further six months, after which time if unable to resume duty, he must resign. An annual vacation, not exceeding four weeks, is allowed, during which the Guardians pay a substitute, and the Local Government Board have decided that interference by the Guardians is *ultra vires*.

Vaccination.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer is the Public Vaccinator, and the new provisions in England do not apply. He is entitled to be paid two shillings for every successful vaccination, which he must report to the Guardians not less than once in each half-year, and the sum due is payable on the expiration of twenty-eight days. Upon all proceedings to enforce vaccination which he shall attend, he is entitled, in addition to his actual expenses, to one guinea a day.

Medical Officer of Health.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health, with such additional salary as the sanitary authority, with the approval of the Local Government Board, determine. A Medical Superintendent Officer of Health may also be appointed when deemed necessary, and, when appointed, the Local Government Board may order that such officer shall be substituted for the Medical Officer of the Dispensary District for all the purposes of the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889, and the Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. When any Medical Officer performs any medical service on board any ship or vessel he is entitled to extra charges, fixed by the Local Government Board.

Prison Surgeons.—The Dispensary District Medical Officer attends the prisoners, or inmates of any bridewell or house of correction, within his district without further salary.

Other surgeons are appointed by the Lord Lieutenant during his pleasure, and their salary is fixed with the consent of the Treasury. Painful tests for malingering are applied by the authority of the visiting committee, or a member of the General Prison Board.

Immediately after an execution, examination of the body must be made, and a certificate of the cause of death delivered to the sheriff, the penalty for making a false certificate being two years' hard labour.

LICENCES

A declaration must be made and a licence obtained before the end of January in any year, or within 21 days after first becoming liable to Duty, for using Armorial Bearings, employing a male servant, or keeping any carriage or motor. Duties on (1) Armorial Bearings, if used on a carriage or motor, £2. 2*s*.; not so used, £1. 1*s*. (2) Male servants, 15*s*. (3) Dogs, 7*s*. 6*d*. (4) Carriages, four wheels, to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, £2. 2*s*.; to be drawn by one horse or mule, £1. 1*s*. With less than four wheels, to be drawn or propelled by horse or mule or mechanical power (including motor tricycles and bicycles), 15*s*. Motors not exceeding one ton in weight, *unladen*, or three tons and upwards, £2. 2*s*.; exceeding one ton, and not exceeding two tons, £4. 4*s*.; exceeding two tons and under three tons, £5. 5*s*.

INCOME TAX

Assessments of Medical Men.—The medical profession is greatly over-assessed owing to ignorance of the correct way of making the yearly returns, and of the deductions allowed from the gross income. The following reliable information obtained from the Income Tax Repayment Agency, of 6, Chichester Road, Paddington, will afford assistance to medical men. In cases of difficulty or doubt, reference may be made to

the Agency. Should the return be not accepted, and proper evidence can be produced, appeal should be made (on Form No. 38) from the assessment to the General Commissioners, or to the Special Commissioners, due notice being given to the Surveyor of Taxes for the districts.

Annual Returns for Assessment.—The return has to be made on the average of the preceding three years, ending either on the 5th of April, or on the date prior thereto to which the annual accounts have been usually made up. If the practice has not been in existence for three years, the return is to be made on an average from the period of commencing the same. Should the practice have been commenced within the year of assessment, the return should be made in proportion to the net profit. The Surveyor of Taxes will, however, usually allow a medical man to wait until the practice has been established a full year before demanding a definite return.

If a practice already established is taken over, the successor is assessed at the same amount as his predecessor would have been. As profits often diminish when a practice changes hands, the successor can make an amended return at the end of the year, claim a reduced assessment, and a return of that portion of the tax which may have been paid in excess. In this amended return, the three years' average can be ignored, and only one year's net profit shown. This is an important point to bear in mind.

Receipts.—The law is, that cash receipts during the year be returned, and also all book debts which have not been received within the year. All bad debts are to be excluded from the return as well as the estimated loss in doubtful debts. When subsequently these debts are paid, the payments are not to be considered as receipts, nor are undischarged book debts to be brought forward from one year to another. The cash receipts and book debts of each year stand by themselves.

Allowable Outgoings.—The following outgoings are allowable; The annual value, or, if rented, the rent of any premises used solely for professional purposes; a proportion, not exceeding two-thirds of the annual value (or, if rented, of the rent) of any premises used partly for professional purposes. Repairs (but not improvements) to professional premises, and to professional furniture can also be deducted, as well as professional expenses, such as those for the warming, lighting and cleaning of professional premises, salaries and wages of assistants and employés together with their board, if boarded by their employer, travelling expenses, keep of horses and the attendant charges, upkeep of motor-car, carriage, harness, etc. Deductions are allowed for subscriptions to Medical Defence Association, and other professional societies; horse and vehicle insurances, and fire and glass insurances of professional premises; purchase of drugs, chemicals, bottles, corks, labels, instruments, wear and deterioration of instruments; professional telephones, telegrams, postages, newspapers, stationery, etc.; licences, such as those for male servants and carriages used in the practice.

Deductions not Allowed.—The Statute does not allow the deduction of capital sunk in the purchase of a practice, nor can the cost of its extension be taken into account, nor interest on capital, nor any annuity or annual payment paid out of its profits. Where there are such payments, the tax must be deducted from them when they are made. At the same time, such payments are an allowable deduction from the aggregate income, justifying exemption or abatement, as the case may be, should such aggregate income be within the statutory limit of £700.

The medical practitioner may not claim carriage or other expenses in connection with hospital or institution appointments, the salaries received from which he must return net, and form the subject of a separate return.

Appeals.—A declarant having made his returns strictly in accordance with the foregoing, must see, when he receives the notice of assessment, that the sum at which he is assessed corresponds with the amount returned.

Otherwise he should appeal either to the Special Commissioners or to the General Commissioners. In making an appeal, time and trouble may be saved by entrusting it to an expert.

At the end of the year of assessment, should the profits have fallen short of the assessment, the taxpayer has again the right to appeal, but in this case only to the Commissioners who made the assessment. The assessment can either be amended, or, if the tax has been paid, a claim must be made for the overpaid tax to be refunded.

Exemption and Abatement.—The professional income must not alone be taken into consideration when claiming exemption or abatement. The whole of the claimant's aggregate income from both professional and private sources, as well as his wife's income must be included.

When the total income from all sources does not exceed £160, total exemption is allowed.

When the income exceeds £160, but does not exceed £400 a year, an abatement of £160 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £400, but does not exceed £500 a year, an abatement of £150 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £500, but does not exceed £600 a year, an abatement of £120 is allowed.

When the income exceeds £600, but does not exceed £700 a year, an abatement of £70 is allowed.

Beyond this limit no abatements are allowed.

Earned Income.—When the income from all sources does not exceed £2000, and any part of that income is earned income, a claim may be made for reduction of the income tax on the earned income to the lower rate applicable thereto, viz. :—at the rate of 9*d*. instead of 1*s*. ; in order to obtain this relief a claim must be preferred at the time the return is made, and must in any case be preferred before the 30th of September.

Life Insurance.—The Statute allows relief of income tax on premiums for life insurance in British companies, either by allowance or refund. In the former case, the tax on the premiums is deducted from the tax payable on the assessment. In the latter case, a separate claim is made and a refund claimed, which is the preferable course where there are private means besides the professional income. Insurance allowances are limited to one-sixth part of the taxed income, whether abated or not. Other insurances are mentioned in the paragraph headed "Allowable Outgoings."

AIR SPACE AND VENTILATION

Every healthy person should have at least 800 cubic feet of air-space, and every sick person at least 1000 cubic feet. With this space provision should also be made for efficient ventilation, for if the air is to be kept sweet, 3000 cubic feet per hour per head must be supplied. If this air be changed (as it will require to be if the cubic space allowed be less) by ventilation more often than three to four times an hour, an unbearable draught is created. This cubic air-space should be calculated after allowing for space occupied by furniture displacing air, and the larger the superficial area of the room the better. In sick rooms the floor-space should not be less than one-twelfth of the cubic space. A room 10 × 10 × 10 ft. gives a breathing space of 1000 cubic feet, without allowing for furniture.

BATHS IN COMMON USE

1. THE HOT BATH. Temperature from 98° F. (36·7° C.) to 106° F. (41·1° C., or even higher. N.B.—Serious accidents have occurred from invalids and children being placed in extremely hot water to which it was intended to add cold to bring down the temperature. In no circumstance should there be a departure from the rule that the cold water should be placed in the bath first and the hot water added until the thermometer registers the required temperature.

2. THE WARM BATH, 92° F. (33·3° C.) to 98° F. (36·7° C.).

3. THE TEPID BATH, 85° F. (29·4° C.) to 92° F. (33·3° C.).

4. THE COLD BATH, 33° F. (0·6° C.) to 65° F. (18·3° C.). Broadly defined, a cold bath means a bath at the temperature incidental to the time and place without hot water being added. It may be otherwise expressed as water at 65° F. (18·3° C.), or reduced by gradual addition of ice to 40° F. (4·4° C.), or below.

5. THE ALKALINE BATH. Use sodium carbonate in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

6. THE BRAN BATH. Use bran in the proportion of two ounces to each gallon of water. Mix the bran with a small quantity of boiling water, and add it to the water in the bath.

7. THE SULPHUR BATH. Use *potassa sulphurata* in the proportion of a quarter of an ounce to each gallon of water.

8. THE MUSTARD BATH. One half to one ounce of mustard to each gallon of water—the water as hot as can be borne.

9. THE VAPOUR BATH. The temperature ranges from 90° F. (32·2° C.) to 140° F. (60° C.). A vapour bath may be improvised by placing in the bed a few "stone" ginger beer bottles filled with nearly boiling water, tightly corked down, and wrapped round with pieces of flannel wrung out of hot water. They should be placed in the bed, round about the patient, who should be well covered up.

10. THE TURKISH BATH. The temperature ranges from about 90° F. (32·2° C.) in the cooler rooms to 230° F. (110° C.) or even higher, in the hottest room. No one should take Turkish baths without first being examined and professionally advised to do so. Headaches and malaise may be produced by remaining too long in the hot rooms before being shampooed. The best method of taking a Turkish bath is to go *at once* into the hottest room (temperature about 230° F. [110° C.]) and remain five minutes or less; then to move into the second room (temperature about 190° F. [87·8° C.]) for five minutes; and afterwards remain for twenty minutes in the coolest of the three hot rooms at a temperature of about 120° F. (48·9° C.) to 140° F. (60° C.) before being shampooed. By this method the hottest room is encountered before there is any heart fatigue. Its high temperature initiates perspiration, which commences freely in the second room, and is continued freely in the third. Many bathers find that the perspiration is increased by drinking freely (before entering, or while in, the bath) of tea, or mineral water, or hot or cold water. Others have instead, or also, a hot douche immediately before entering the first hot room. Many persons are debarred from taking Turkish baths because they "catch cold" afterwards. This may be prevented by dining in the cooling room before leaving the bath, and by increased care in avoiding exposure afterwards.

URINE ANALYSIS

When possible, the specimen examined should be a portion of the mixed urine passed in 24 hours. If only one sample be obtainable, it should be from urine passed about three hours after taking a meal. The urine should be placed in a tall glass cylinder, covered over, and left for a few hours in a cool place; it is then most suitable for examination, as any suspended or precipitated substances will have settled to the bottom. If immediate analysis be required, filtration will remove suspended matter.

The 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case (No. 510), *Registered*, provides a compact and convenient pocket-case, for making an examination of urine at the bedside.

A complete analysis of urine necessitates its examination (1) physically, (2) chemically, (3) microscopically and spectroscopically.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

I. QUANTITY.—This can be decided only when the total amount passed in 24 hours is available.

A healthy man passes normally about 50 fluid ounces (1·5 litres) of urine in 24 hours; women pass a few ounces less; children up to 15 years pass still less. More urine is secreted and passed during the day than at night. Deviation from this is abnormal.

In health, the daily amount may be increased by (*a*) excessive ingestion of food and drink; (*b*) exposure to cold, and diminution of sweat. Decrease may result from the opposite conditions.

In disease, the daily amount shows increase (1) in some forms of renal disease; (2) when arterial tension is high; (3) in diabetes mellitus and insipidus; (4) in the excretion of exudates like dropsical effusions; (5) in hysteria. Decrease occurs (1) in acute nephritis; (2) when arterial tension is low; (3) when there is obstruction to the venous return; (4) in fevers; (5) in certain neuroses; (6) in diarrhœa.

II. COLOUR.—Normal urine is the colour of amber or pale sherry, the colouring matter being the pigment urochrome; urobilin is also present in small amount. Acid urine is always darker than alkaline. The colour is pale when the amount of urine is excessive, or when the urinary pigment is lessened, both of which occur in diabetes. Urine is usually darker when the daily amount is lessened.

A reddish or orange-brown tint may indicate blood, bile, or the use of drugs such as rhubarb, senna and chrysophanic acid. Greenish or greenish-black urine may be due to bile, or to the use of carbolic acid or other drugs. A yellowish tint may be caused by bile, pus or fat, the latter two giving a milky appearance. The urine may appear blue in typhus fever, or from methylene blue, and may be opalescent from the presence of bacilli or suspended matter.

III. CONSISTENCE.—Normal urine is a thin, water-like fluid. Bile and sugar make it less mobile, pus gives it a ropy appearance, whilst fibrin causes it to set like a jelly.

IV. ODOUR.—Normal urine is described as aromatic. Ethyl-diacetic acid, from which acetone is developed, imparts to urine a fruity smell. The administration of turpentine confers a violet-like odour, and some other drugs, such as sandal wood oil, can be detected in urine by their characteristic smell. Diabetic urine is said to have an odour like new-mown hay; decomposing urine is ammoniacal.

V. DENSITY.—The specific gravity of normal urine, which largely depends on the urea, is 1·015 to 1·025, but has a wide range without necessarily indicating disease. The specific gravity may be taken by the urinometer, employing the largest test-tube in the case. If the amount of urine be excessive the specific gravity may be low.

A low specific gravity with abundant urine may indicate diabetes insipidus or chronic renal disease. Persistence of such specific gravity, even without albumin, is a grave sign of failure in the aged.

A high specific gravity may be due to excess of urea, or to the presence of sugar. An abundant urine with such a specific gravity is characteristic of diabetes mellitus, in which disease the specific gravity may reach 1·075, but generally ranges from 1·030 to 1·045. Sugar may, however, be present in urine with a specific gravity considerably below 1·020. It is important, therefore, that every sample of urine should be examined for sugar as well as for albumin.

The amount of solids may be determined by evaporating a known quantity of the urine to dryness on a water-bath, and weighing the residue.

For ordinary purposes the amount of solids in *normal* urine may be approximately calculated by doubling the last two of the three decimals denoting the specific gravity. Thus, 1000 parts of urine with a specific gravity of 1·020 contain about 40 parts of solids, or 4 per cent. The percentage multiplied by 4·375 = the number of grains per fluid ounce = in this case 17·5.

To find the quantity of solids passed each day the entire urine passed in 24 hours should be collected, and the proportion of solids present in a sample of the mixed bulk estimated. The daily average of normal solid constituents of urine is 60 to 70 grammes, or about 2 to 2½ ounces.

VI. Deposit.—On standing some time, normal urine shows a woolly-looking cloud of mucus, which, unless the urine be of high specific gravity, usually settles to the bottom of the glass. The exact composition of the mucus has not been determined.

Normal urine may contain (1) deposits of free uric acid and urates, which are usually reddish or dark brown ("cayenne pepper" and "brick dust") and dissolve on heating; (2) earthy phosphates (calcium and magnesium), colourless, flocculent, insoluble on heating, soluble in dilute acids; (3) oxalates, a scanty deposit insoluble in dilute acids.

Abnormal ingredients such as pus may be deposited. Microscopical examination of the urinary deposit may be made.

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

1. Reaction

Test by the litmus paper in the Case.

Normal urine is generally acid, due to acid salts, principally acid sodium phosphate. Urine may be alkaline after meals, when the di-sodic phosphate may replace the acid salt; before meals, urine is usually more acid.

If large amounts of this di-sodic salt, as well as the acid salt be present, the urine may be amphoteric, *i.e.* the reaction is alkaline to red litmus paper, and acid to blue litmus paper. This is not important clinically.

In febrile diseases, especially in acute rheumatism, the reaction may be strongly acid. Urine which has stood some time undergoes fermentative changes and becomes alkaline and ammoniacal. In certain pathological conditions of the genito-urinary tract, the urine may be passed in this state.

2. Normal Constituents

Urea is clinically the most important constituent of normal urine.

Quantitative Estimation of Urea

(1) From specific gravity.—An approximation to the percentage of urea may be obtained by dividing the last two of the three decimals denoting the specific gravity by 10, *e.g.* if the specific gravity be 1·025, the urine contains 2·5 per cent. of urea.

The value of this method is greatly diminished (*a*) in very feverish patients; (*b*) where the urine contains sugar or much albumin.

(2) By employing a ureometer, an instrument which indicates the amount of nitrogen given off on treating urine with sodium hypobromite. This salt decomposes urea and liberates its nitrogen. Under ordinary conditions of temperature and pressure, 1 gramme of urea yields 372 c.c. of nitrogen.

3. Abnormal Constituents

(A) Proteids.—Certain proteids, *e.g.* mucin, are present in very small amounts in healthy urine.

Clinically, the term "albuminuria" means the presence in urine of serum-albumin and serum-globulin, and by "albumin" both proteids are generally meant.

Qualitative Examination for Albumin

In all cases before an examination for albumin, filter the urine; if alkaline, the urine before filtration should be acidified with 'Soloid' Citric Acid.

If filtration do not render the urine clear, the turbidity may be due to bacteria; these may be precipitated by shaking with a little barium carbonate when, on filtering, a clear urine is obtained, which may be tested as follows:—

(1) Heat.—Boil some urine in a test-tube. If the reaction be acid and the urine remain clear, no albumin is present; opacity or precipitate indicates phosphates or albumin. Add one 'Soloid' Citric Acid. If the urine become clear, phosphates are denoted; if it remain turbid, albumin is present.

(2) Nitric Acid Test.—Pour 4 c.c. of pure nitric acid into a test-tube; with a pipette, allow a few drops of urine to flow down the side of the tube on to the surface of the acid, without mixing. If after a half-minute no opaque white ring appear at the junction of the liquids, no albumin is present; if a ring form, it may be due to albumin or albumose. These may be differentiated by the picric acid test (*see below*).

Note.—(*a*) With concentrated urine, nitric acid may produce a cloudiness, due to urea nitrate or acid urates. This disappears on heating, and is prevented by previous dilution of the urine with twice its volume of normal saline solution, which is readily made with 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride.

(*b*) Resinous bodies, *e.g.* copaiba resin, may with nitric acid produce a white cloud which disappears on heating or on the addition of alcohol.

(3) Picric Acid Test.—Make a saturated solution of picric acid by dissolving, in 5 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Picric Acid. To the urine in the test-tube add this solution drop by drop. If no cloud form, no albumin is present; cloudiness may be due to albumin, albumose, peptone, or alkaloids. If the cloudiness persist on heating, albumin is indicated.

(4) Potassium Ferrocyanide Test.—Make a concentrated solution of potassium ferrocyanide by dissolving in 2 c.c. of distilled water, one 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide.

To some clear urine add one 'Soloid' Citric Acid; if turbidity result, filter the urine; to the filtrate add a few drops of the potassium ferrocyanide solution. If the urine remain clear, no albumin is present; a cloud may be due to albumin or albumose. These may be distinguished by the picric acid test (*see above*).

(5) Salicyl-sulphonic Acid Test.—Dissolve, in 1 c.c. of water, one 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid; add this solution to 8 c.c. of urine. Turbidity indicates the presence of albumin.

Quantitative Estimation of Albumin

An accurate quantitative estimation of albumin may be made by means of Esbach's albuminimeter, a thick glass tube graduated from 0 to 7.

It is important to note the specific gravity of the urine, and if this be 1·010 or more, the urine should be diluted to bring the specific gravity down to 1·008. The degree of dilution must be allowed for in the result.

Make a saturated solution of picric acid by dissolving two 'Soloid' products in 10 c.c. of distilled water. Fill the albuminimeter to the mark U with urine, and add the picric acid solution to the mark R. Mix the fluids by gently reversing the tube several times; then allow it to stand upright for 24 hours.

After that period read off on the scale the height of the precipitate. It is important to keep the temperature constant, as the amount of precipitate varies with the temperature. Each degree of precipitate corresponds to 0·1 per cent. of albumin in the urine, as the figures on the scale represent grammes of albumin per litre of urine; the percentage multiplied by 4·375 = grains of albumin per fluid ounce of urine.

If the urine has been diluted, say to three times its bulk, the result must be multiplied by the degree of dilution : in this case, three.

NOTE.—If the level of the coagulum be above the graduation mark 4, another sample of urine must be further diluted, and the process of estimation repeated. In an ordinary case of albuminuria, about 8 grammes, or 120 grains, of albumin are excreted daily, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of albumin.

Albumoses and Peptones

Tests for these are mostly complicated and difficult to apply (*e.g.* with phospho-tungstic acid). The following are comparatively simple :—

Albumoses.—Any albumin present in the urine must be coagulated by boiling with 'Soloid' Citric Acid and removed by filtration (*see* first test for albumin). Make a cold saturated solution of salicyl-sulphonic acid by adding a few drops of water to two 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid in a test-tube. To this add some of the clear urine; a precipitate indicates the presence of albumoses.

Peptones.—After removing any albumin, as indicated above, the clear urine should be saturated with ammonium sulphate. Filter or decant, then to the clear solution add a solution made by dissolving one 'Soloid' Salicyl-sulphonic Acid in 1 c.c. of water. A precipitate which dissolves on warming and reappears on cooling indicates the presence of peptones.

(B) Blood and its Derivatives.—Urine containing blood appears red or smoky brown. Hæmaturia is the term applied to the presence in urine of blood as a whole; if blood pigment without corpuscles appear in the urine, the condition is known as hæmoglobinuria. Microscopic examination for blood cells is required to differentiate these appearances, as the other tests given below for blood can only prove the presence of blood pigment.

(1) GUAIACUM TEST.—For the success of this test, the requisites are tincture of guaiacum freshly prepared from unoxidised resin, and ozonic ether containing in solution hydrogen peroxide of 30 volume strength. To 4 c.c. of urine in a test-tube add two drops of guaiacum tincture; then add 4 c.c. of ozonic ether without shaking. If blood pigment be present, a blue colour appears at the lower level of the ether.

CAUTION.—(*a*) Potassium iodide in urine gives a blue colour with the guaiacum test, but in this case the blue colour appears much more slowly than with blood, and appears simultaneously all through the fluid.
(*b*) Pus gives a greenish-blue colour with guaiacum alone, which disappears on heating.
(*c*) Saliva and nasal mucus give the guaiacum reaction.

(2) HELLER'S TEST.—To 10 c.c. of urine in a test-tube add caustic soda till the mixture is strongly alkaline. On boiling, if blood pigment be present, the deposit of earthy phosphates is brownish-red, owing to admixture with hæmatin from the blood, whilst the fluid is bottle-green.

(3) SPECTROSCOPIC EXAMINATION is necessary to determine exactly the presence of oxyhæmoglobin and other blood derivatives such as methæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin, and also of urobilin.
Urobilin shows a band in the green part of the spectrum between the lines *b* and *F*.

A full description of the spectroscopic appearances of urine containing hæmoglobin, methæmoglobin and hæmatoporphyrin may be obtained from various text-books dealing with clinical work.

(C) Bile.—Bile pigment and bile acids may occur in urine, the pigment being the more abundant. Bile gives a greenish or yellow tint to urine, and makes it less mobile. On shaking urine containing bile, the froth formed on the top is also greenish, and more permanent than usual. Such urine can be distinguished from that containing salol by noting that in the case of the latter the froth is not green.

Test for Bile Pigment

(1) GMELIN'S TEST.—Allow drops of urine and of fuming nitric acid to trickle together on a white porcelain dish. If bile pigment be present, a play of colour results :—*green*, blue, violet, red, yellow.

NOTE.—A *green* colour should always be produced if bile be present. Dilution of the nitric acid with three volumes of water causes the green colour to appear more distinctly.

(2) METHYL-VIOLET TEST.—Make a solution of methyl violet by dissolving, in 10 c.c. of water, one 'Soloid' Methyl Violet. To ensure a satisfactory result, this solution should then be diluted with water about five hundred times (5 minims to 5 fluid ounces, or 1 drop to 25 c.c.). Pour some of the diluted solution down the side of a test-tube containing 10 c.c. of urine; if bile pigment be present, a bright carmine-red ring appears at the junction of the two liquids.

NOTE.—(*a*) This test is unaffected by the presence of albumin or blood.
(*b*) Chrysophanic acid gives this reaction.

(D) Sugars.—Glucose (dextrose or grape sugar) and lactose (milk sugar) are the only sugars of clinical importance in urine analysis. Glucose is the variety of sugar most commonly found in the urine, and its occurrence is generally spoken of as "glycosuria." Lactose may occasionally be found in appreciable quantity in the urine of nursing women.

It is maintained that normal urine contains glucose, but it is in amounts too small to be detected by the common reagents. A positive result with any test may therefore be regarded as indicating a pathological condition.

Before examination for sugar, any albumin in the urine should be coagulated by boiling with 'Soloid' Citric Acid and removed by filtration (*see* first test for albumin). With any urine, filtration is recommended.

Qualitative Examination for Sugar

Certain of the tests depend on the reducing power of certain sugars, and since both glucose and lactose give a positive result, these tests are not conclusive of the presence of glucose; other substances such as glycuronic acid also act as reducing agents. Lactose and glycuronic acid rarely occur in urine.

(1) FEHLING'S TEST.—First boil the solution made with 'Soloid' Fehling's Test, then add the diluted urine (*see note below*) drop by drop, and again heat. If no action result, continue adding the urine until an amount equal to the volume of Fehling's solution is reached.

If sugar be present, a reddish-yellow precipitate of suboxide of copper is rapidly produced. When suspended in the liquid this precipitate appears to range in colour from light-green to yellow, or to a reddish-brown, according to the quantity of sugar present.

NOTE.—Uric acid in excess and extractive bodies in the urine may lead to reduction of the oxide of copper, if the urine be concentrated. It should therefore be diluted before using Fehling's Test. Since chloroform and other drugs may also reduce the oxide of copper, it is better in any case of doubt to confirm by other tests.

(2) PHENYLHYDRAZINE TEST.—Half fill a test-tube with urine, add a few grains of phenyl-hydrazine hydrochloride and about twice as much of crystallised sodium acetate. Place the tube in a bath of boiling water for

30 minutes, and shake frequently until the reagents are dissolved. Then transfer the tube to cold water until the solution is cool, when, if sugar be present, yellow acicular crystals will be deposited; if the sugar be glucose the crystals consist of phenyl-glucosazone; lactose gives phenyl-lactosazone. The two may be distinguished by microscopical examination.

The crystals of the former are needle-shaped, of a bright yellow colour, and tend to arrange themselves in stars or fans; the crystals of phenyl-lactosazone are shorter and broader, pointed at both ends, and have less tendency to form stars.

(3) INDIGO TEST.—Mix 0·6 c.c. of urine with 10 c.c. of water. Then add one 'Soloid' Indigo Test (Sodium Nitrophenyl-propiolate, gr. ¼ [0·016 gm.]), and boil. If sugar be present, the liquid becomes of a bluish colour, owing to the formation of indigo blue. The change of colour may occur quickly, or after the lapse of four or five minutes, so that the liquid should be boiled if necessary for five minutes before deciding upon the result of the test.

NOTE.—This reaction is produced both by glucose and lactose, but is unaffected by the presence of uric acid, creatinine, glycuronic acid or bile pigment, or by the action of drugs upon the urine.

(4) JOHNSON'S TEST.—To 8 c.c. of urine add an equal quantity of a saturated solution of 'Soloid' Picric Acid, and two 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, previously dissolved in 4 c.c. of water. Boil for a minute, and if the liquid appear of a bright red colour when the test-tube is held up to the light, no sugar is present. If the liquid become almost black, sugar is indicated.

The foregoing tests give a positive result with glucose and lactose. Most probably glucose is the sugar present, but to distinguish glucose from lactose the following test may be performed.

(5) FERMENTATION TEST.—This is a certain test for glucose, which is the only fermentable substance found in the urine.

Before proceeding with the test, the urine should, if necessary, be acidified by adding 'Soloid' Citric Acid, and should be boiled for 10 minutes to expel any air. The urine is now shaken up with some fresh active yeast in a specially devised fermentation tube, or in an ordinary test-tube inverted in a bath of mercury. All air bubbles must be excluded. Set aside the tube in a warm place; if after a few hours a distinct bubble show at the top of the tube, a fermentable substance, *i.e.* glucose must be present.

CAUTION.—(*a*) To make certain that the yeast is active, it should first be tested with a solution of glucose.

(*b*) Some of the yeast should be added to a control-tube full of normal urine, since yeast itself is liable to give off some gas.

Quantitative Estimation of Sugar

The following method of estimating the amount of sugar in urine is based on Fehling's reduction test:—

First prepare a standard test solution by dissolving four 'Soloid' Copper Sulphate in about 2 c.c. of distilled water, and in this solution also dissolve four 'Soloid' Alkaline Tartrate, then adjust to four c.c. at 15° C. Each c.c. corresponds to 0·005 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

It may be found more convenient to dilute the above measure of 4 c.c. with an equal volume of water, when each c.c. of diluted test solution will correspond to 0·0025 gramme of anhydrous glucose.

The reducing power of lactose compared with that of glucose is as 7 to 10, therefore each c.c. of diluted test solution corresponds to 0·0036 gramme approximately of lactose.

Make a rough estimation by adding the urine to a definite volume of the boiling test solution, in such quantity that after boiling and allowing the precipitate to subside, the blue colour of the reagent is just discharged. Now dilute the urine (if necessary) till it contains 0·5 to 1 per cent. of sugar, and make an accurate estimation with the diluted urine.

The percentage of sugar in urine, weight for volume, calculated in grains per fluid ounce, is shown in the table on the next page.

Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce	Per cent.	Grains in one fluid ounce
0·1	0·44	2·75	12·03	6·75	29·53
0·2	0·88	3·00	13·13	7·00	30·63
0·3	1·31	3·25	14·22	7·25	31·72
0·4	1·75	3·50	15·31	7·50	32·79
0·5	2·19	3·75	16·41	7·75	33·89
0·6	2·63	4·00	17·50	8·00	35·00
0·7	3·06	4·25	18·59	8·25	36·09
0·8	3·50	4·50	19·69	8·50	37·19
0·9	3·94	4·75	20·78	8·75	38·28
1·0	4·38	5·00	21·88	9·00	39·38
1·25	5·47	5·25	22·97	9·25	40·47
1·50	6·56	5·50	24·06	9·50	41·56
1·75	7·66	5·75	25·16	9·75	42·66
2·00	8·75	6·00	26·25	10·00	43·75
2·25	9·84	6·25	27·34		
2·50	10·94	6·50	28·44		

In some cases of glycosuria the urine contains Acetone or Diacetic Acid. The presence of Acetone may be detected by the following test :—

Add to urine an equal quantity of caustic potash and a few drops of a strong solution of Sodium Nitro-prusside. The colour will gradually become reddish-brown, and turns to deep red on adding dilute acetic acid.

Diacetic Acid is detected by the following test :—Add to the urine a few drops of Liq. Ferri Perchlor. and a deep red colour will be produced.

(E) Pus.—Generally detected by physical examination. The following tests may be performed :—(1) Add liquor potassæ to the deposit ; if pus be present, a ropy gelatinous mass is formed. (2) Pus with guaiacum tincture gives a green colour, which disappears on heating.

4. Ehrlich's Diazo Reaction

Prepare two fresh solutions : (1) A saturated solution of sulphanilic acid in 5 per cent. of hydrochloric acid ; (2) A ½ per cent. solution of sodium nitrite.

To 5 c.c. of urine, add an equal quantity of solution 1 ; then add a few drops of solution 2, and shake till frothy ; add ammonia till alkaline. A positive result is indicated if the liquid acquire a port wine colour, and the froth at the same time be red. This reaction has a significance in certain diseases.

(*a*) It is most generally present in typhoid cases during the second or third week ; if the case be very mild the reaction may be absent.

(*b*) In cases of tuberculosis where the disease is very active the reaction is very constantly present.

(*c*) A positive result is more general in cases of measles than in German measles (Rötheln).

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

The deposit should first be separated by means of a centrifuge. Clinically, the important deposits are those of abnormal constituents :—

(1) Red Blood Corpuscles.—These are present in hæmaturia, and the microscopic appearance distinguishes this condition from that of hæmoglobinuria. As corpuscles are apt to swell up and disappear in alkaline urine, the examination should be made as soon as possible after the specimen is available. The corpuscles may appear yellowish, or colourless, and may be bi-concave or bi-convex, and of regular or irregular outline.

(2) White Blood Corpuscles, Pus Cells, or Globules of Fat may appear.

(3) Tube Casts.—These may be cellular, granular, or amorphous. Their presence may indicate a serious pathological condition.

(4) Certain Parasites, *e.g.* echinococcus and ova of bilharzia.

(5) Pathogenic Bacteria, such as the gonococcus and the tubercle bacillus. These may be stained with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains.

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE AND SEWAGE EFFLUENTS

A general or complete examination of sewage may be conducted in the same manner and with the same reagents as described in the following pages for water analysis, although the results must naturally be judged by totally different standards.

When a sewage contains a comparatively small amount of refuse from factories, and is chiefly of a domestic character, particular importance is attached to the determination of the oxygen consuming power of the organic matter in solution. For this purpose the following reagents are used :—

'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Sewage Analysis), each representing one milligram of available oxygen.

'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Sewage Analysis) each capable of exactly decolorising one 'Soloid' Potassium Permanaganate (Sewage Analysis).

'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate, as used in water analysis.

The examination of sewage effluents is now frequently required in order to ascertain whether the processes employed for the purification of the raw sewage effectually produce the desired results.

In this connection an important consideration is the degree of oxygenation of the effluent, and this may be estimated satisfactorily and promptly by means of 'Soloid' Sodium Hydroxide (Sewage Analysis) and 'Soloid' Pyrogallic Acid (Sewage Analysis).

For the method of using these reagents, and the interpretation of the results, reference should be made to the section on Sewage and Sewage Effluents in Dr. Thresh's book: *A Simple Method of Water Analysis.*

INDICATORS FOR CHEMICAL TESTS

In conducting chemical tests, and especially in volumetric determinations, it is frequently necessary to make use of some substance which is capable of indicating the end of a reaction, such as the exact point of neutralisation of an acid or an alkali, etc. Since many of these so-called indicators are more or less unstable in solution, especially when exposed to light, their preparation as 'Soloid' products in a permanent state has been highly appreciated. By this means small quantities of a solution of any indicator of the proper quality and strength, may readily be prepared as required.

The following indicators are frequently used :—

'Soloid' Indigo-Carmine.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of water.

'Soloid' Lacmoid.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This reagent is much more delicate than litmus, and it may be used in all cases where the latter is suitable as an indicator. In the presence of acids it becomes red, being rendered blue again by alkalies.

'Soloid' Methyl-Orange.—One is powdered and dissolved in 10 c.c. of water. The solution acquires a yellow colour in contact with alkali hydroxides, carbonates and bicarbonates, and is turned pink by mineral acids. The presence of carbonic acid does not affect it, but it is unsuitable for use in the presence of organic acids.

'Soloid' Phenolphthalein.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This solution is coloured red by alkalies and again rendered colourless by acids. It is unreliable in the presence of ammonia, and if used for carbonates or bicarbonates, the carbonic acid should be expelled by boiling.

'Soloid' Rosolic Acid.—One is dissolved in 10 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol.

'Soloid' Starch.—One is added to about 100 c.c. of water and boiled for a few minutes. When cold, the clear liquid is decanted for use. It is used to show the presence of free iodine.

A SIMPLE METHOD OF WATER ANALYSIS

An examination of potable water should comprise a determination of the following characters and constituents :—

1. Physical properties.
2. Residue left on evaporation.
3. Degree of hardness.
4. Amount of chlorine present as chlorides.
5. Presence or absence of nitrites.
6. Amount of nitrates present.
7. Presence or absence of free ammonia.
8. Amount of oxygen absorbed.
9. Presence or absence of metallic impurities.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (No. 500), *Registered*, has been specially designed by J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., County Medical Officer of Health, to meet these requirements.

The analysis of water is conducted as follows :—70 c.c. of water are used for each test. This quantity is employed because it represents 70,000 milligrams, and a milligram therefore will bear the same relation to 70 c.c. as a grain does to a gallon (70,000 grains).

1. The **colour, transparency** or **turbidity, odour** and **reaction** of the water are noted.

2. The **residue left on evaporation** is examined.

3. The **degree of hardness** is determined by means of 'Soloid' Soap (Water Analysis). Each 'Soloid' preparation represents five degrees of hardness, but one degree must be deducted for the uncombined soap in the lather. If by the addition of one of these, and subsequent agitation, a permanent lather is formed, the water possesses four degrees of hardness : if two are required, nine degrees, etc.

4. The estimation of **chlorine** in the form of chlorides is effected by means of 'Soloid' Silver Nitrate (Water Analysis). Each corresponds to two grains of chlorine per gallon. 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis) is used to indicate the completion of the reaction.

5. **Nitrites** are detected by the production of a brown colour when one 'Soloid' Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added to the water.

6. If nitrites be absent, nitrates may be detected by adding one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) to a fresh quantity of water and then one 'Soloid' Zinc Dust (Water Analysis). After standing for five minutes the mixture is filtered and one 'Soloid' Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added. The rapidity with which a brown colour is produced, and the depth of tint, are proportional to the amount of nitrates present. In the presence of nitrites, nitrates may be detected by modifications of this method.

   For comparative colorimetric estimations of nitrates, 'Soloid' Potassium Nitrate (Water Analysis), corresponding to 0·2 grain of nitric nitrogen per gallon, may be used.

7. **Free ammonia** is detected by 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution, which produces a yellow to a yellowish-brown coloration. The amount of ammonia present may be determined approximately, after distillation of a portion, by comparing the colour produced on adding 'Soloid' Nessler's Solution to the distillate with that produced by the same

reagent when added to a standard solution prepared from 'Soloid' Ammonium Chloride (Water Analysis), each product of which represents 0·05 milligram of ammonia (NH_3).

NOTE.—The deposit which appears in the 'Soloid' capsules of Nessler's Solution, on keeping, does not interfere with the test. Nessler's Solution should not be used fresh, as its delicacy is increased on keeping.

8. **The oxygen absorbed** is estimated by boiling the water, acidulated with 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis), with 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Water Analysis) until the colour of the latter is no longer discharged.

Each 'Soloid' Potassium Permanganate (Water Analysis) required to produce this effect, corresponds to the absorption of 0·1 grain of oxygen per gallon. If the water, upon boiling with the permanganate, become brown and turbid, it is impossible to determine with accuracy the amount of oxygen absorbed, but this is of little moment, since such water must always be regarded with suspicion.

9. **Metallic impurities** are detected by means of 'Soloid' Potassium Chromate (Water Analysis)—Lead; and by 'Soloid' Potassium Ferrocyanide (Water Analysis)—Zinc, Iron and Copper.

A more delicate test for lead—the most commonly occurring poisonous metal—is Sulphuretted Hydrogen. A solution of this reagent may be obtained by powdering one 'Soloid' Zinc Sulphide (Water Analysis) and shaking with 10 c.c. of water in which one 'Soloid' Oxalic Acid (Water Analysis) has been dissolved, shaking vigorously for at least one minute, diluting with water to about 50 c.c., and filtering. In applying this test, 2 c.c. of the solution of sulphuretted hydrogen is added to 70 c.c. of water; if no brown or black coloration or precipitate be produced, lead is absent; if any such effect be produced, one 'Soloid' Sodium Acid Sulphate (Water Analysis) is added to the water, with stirring, and if a dark coloration or precipitate then remain, lead (or copper) is present. The amount of the lead may be approximately determined by comparing the colour with that produced by adding sulphuretted hydrogen to distilled water containing a known amount of lead. For this purpose, 'Soloid' Lead Acetate (Water Analysis) may be used, which is of such a strength that a solution of one in 70 c.c. represents 10 grains of metallic lead per gallon.

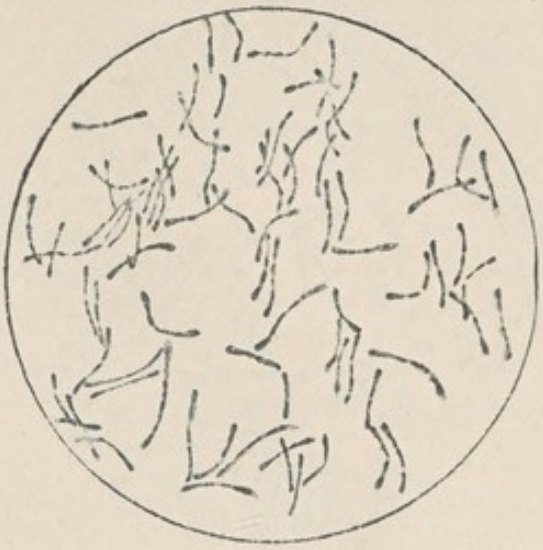
Consideration as to the source of supply, etc., should supplement the chemical analysis of the water before an opinion is given.

Details of the above tests are given in Dr. Thresh's book, *A Simple Method of Water Analysis*, which also considers the significance of the results. The 'Soloid' outfit is easily portable, so that the analysis may be conducted at the source of supply, and time and trouble saved. Forms on which the results may be recorded, are provided with each Case.

The 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case (No. 500), *Registered*, made in polished mahogany, measures $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. This convenient hand-case contains a nickel evaporating dish, Erlenmeyer flask, tripod, spirit lamp, 100 c.c. and other graduated cylinders, 'Soloid' capsules of Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' products of Silver Nitrate, Potassium Permanganate, Potassium Chromate, Potassium Ferrocyanide, Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate, Soap, Sodium Acid Sulphate, Zinc Dust, also stirring-rods, report forms, etc. A special Case, particularly suitable for export, made of mahogany, with all parts strongly screwed together, and padded to prevent breakage of apparatus, is also issued.

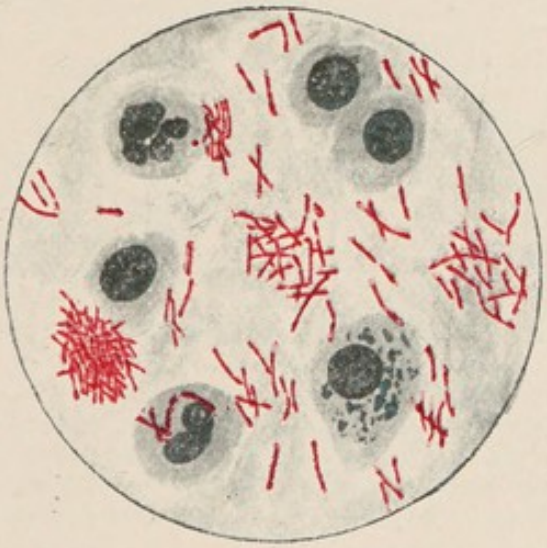
The 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case (No. 502), *Registered*, measuring $18\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{7}{8} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, contains, in addition to the apparatus and reagents mentioned in the previous paragraph, a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia, 20 c.c. and 150 c.c. glass-stoppered bottles, 'Soloid' products of Ammonium Chloride, Zinc Sulphide, Lacmoid, Lead Acetate, Oxalic Acid, Potassium Nitrate, Pyrogallic Acid, Sodium Hydroxide, also test-tubes, filter papers, etc., etc.

No. 1



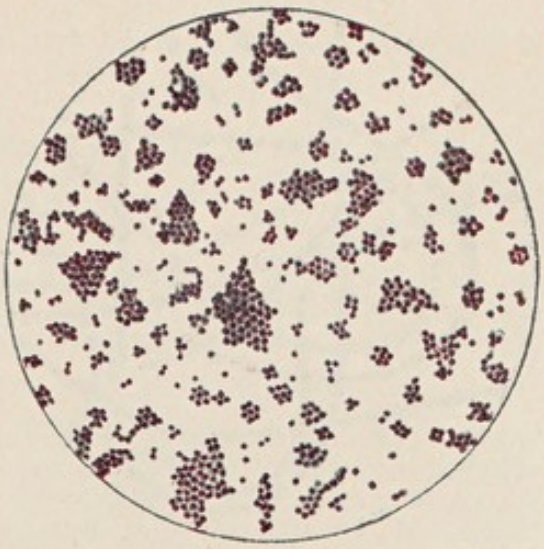
No. 1. Bacillus Diphtheriæ
stained with
Loeffler's Methylene Blue
('Soloid' Methylene Blue)

No. 2



No 2. Bacillus Tuberculosis
(Homimis) in sputum
stained with
Carbol Fuchsine
('Soloid' Fuchsine Basic)
and counter-stained with
'Soloid' Methylene Blue

No. 3



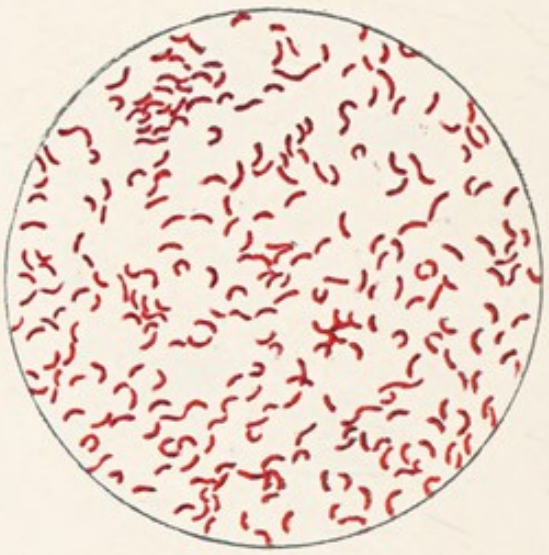
No 3. Staphylococcus Pyogenes
Aureus
stained with
'Soloid' Methyl Violet

Reproductions in Natural Colours of Photo-Micrographs
of Bacteria
Stained with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains. *(See page 291)*
Magnification 1000 diameters

No. 4

No 4 Bacillus Pestis
stained with
'Soloid' Methylene Blue

No. 5



No 5. Spirillum Choleræ
Asiaticæ
stained with
Carbol Fuchsine
('Soloid' Fuchsine Basic)

No. 6

No 6 Bacillus Anthracis
stained by Gram's method
('Soloid' Gentian Violet
and
'Soloid' Gram's Iodine Solution)

Reproductions in Natural Colours of Photo-Micrographs
of Bacteria
Stained with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains. *(See page 291)*
Magnification 1000 diameters

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND

MICROSCOPIC STAINS

"Give excellent results, and the aniline dyes used are evidently of the highest quality."—PUBLIC HEALTH.

[The methods and results indicated here represent the practice of the workers in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories. It will no doubt occur that others working under different conditions (temperature, etc.), and introducing a different personal factor, will get varying results. Such workers will naturally use the stains in accordance with their own experience.]

Most of the operations described can be completed by means of the 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case (No. 505), *Registered*, which is fitted with 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains. With the aid of the 'Soloid' equipment the practitioner himself can carry out conveniently the investigations usually referred to laboratory workers. The 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case keeps together in compact form and in small space the essentials for such work. Measurements: $5 \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.

PREPARATION OF STAINING SOLUTIONS

The tendency of solutions of the aniline dyes to decompose has always been a source of trouble in microscopic work. The 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains contain aniline dyes of the highest quality, and enable solutions to be prepared in small quantities when required. By their use, waste is avoided and correct results are assured.

Various stains are employed in alcoholic solution, and the different alcohols commonly used may here conveniently be described.

Absolute alcohol contains not less than 99 per cent. by weight of pure ethyl alcohol, $C_2H_5 \cdot OH$.

Alcohol of a stated percentage, *e.g.* 50 per cent. alcohol, means a mixture with water which contains the stated percentage, *i.e.* 50 per cent. by volume of pure ethyl alcohol.

Methyl alcohol is a pure substance, $CH_3 \cdot OH$, prepared by the purification of commercial wood spirit. Commercial methyl alcohol, which is impure, must not be employed in preparing Eosin-Azur, Louis Jenner's, Leishman's, or Romanowsky stains.

Methylated alcohol, or methylated spirit, which may be used instead of pure ethyl alcohol in preparing solutions of various percentages of alcohol, is a mixture of 19 parts of ethyl alcohol and 1 part of commercial methyl alcohol. This is known as industrial methylated spirit, and differs from that ordinarily sold in shops, which is composed of 9 parts of ethyl alcohol and 1 part of commercial methyl alcohol, and in addition contains $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. of mineral naphtha.

For washing films, methylated spirit may be used, except in the stage immediately preceding the use of xylol or Canada balsam, when absolute alcohol must be employed.

The amounts of distilled water and absolute alcohol respectively required to produce saturated solutions of certain dyes in common use, are indicated

in the following table. In all cases, the 'Soloid' product should be thoroughly powdered before it is shaken up in the solvent:—

—	'Soloid' product of 0·1 gm. of dye	Water (c.c.)	Alcohol (c.c.)
Bismarck Brown, pure ...	1	7	7
Fuchsine (Basic), ,, ...	1	10	2·5
Gentian Violet, ,, ...	1	7	7
Hæmatoxylin, ,, ...	1	2	1
Methyl Violet, ,, ...	1	5	1
Methylene Blue, ,, ...	1	7	7
Thionin Blue, ,, ...	1	5	10

Aqueous dilutions of the above, containing 5 to 10 per cent. of these saturated solutions, are well adapted for ordinary staining purposes. Various other solutions, ready for immediate use, may be prepared from 'Soloid' Microscopic Stains according to the following directions:—

Eosin

To obtain a solution of eosin suitable for general staining, one 'Soloid' product may be dissolved in 20 c.c. of 50 per cent. alcohol. This gives a 0·5 per cent. solution.

Loeffler's Alkaline Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 25 c.c. of distilled water to which one drop of *Liquor Potassæ P.B.* has been added.

Aniline Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c. of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a freshly-filtered saturated solution of aniline oil in distilled water.

Carbol Gentian Violet

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Gentian Violet in 7 c.c of absolute alcohol, and add 63 c.c. of a 1 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Ziehl's Carbol Fuchsine

Thoroughly powder one 'Soloid' Fuchsine (Basic) in 3 c.c. of absolute alcohol, add 22 c.c. of 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid, shake well, and filter before using.

Gram's Iodine Solution

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product of reagent A in 10 c.c. of distilled water, add one of reagent B, and when solution is complete, dilute to 15 c.c. with distilled water.

Carbol Thionin Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Thionin Blue in 100 c.c. of a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of carbolic acid.

Borax Methylene Blue

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Borax Methylene Blue in 10 c.c. of distilled water.

Delafield's Hæmatoxylin

Dissolve one 'Soloid' Hæmatoxylin (Delafield) in 10 c.c. of a 25 per cent. solution of glycerin in water.

Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining with one solution)

Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 5 c.c. of a mixture of equal parts of glycerin and of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's stain)
Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Modification)
Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Romanowsky Stain (Wright's Modification)
Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 10 c.c. of *pure* methyl alcohol.

Sodium Carbonate
When employed in the preparation of Romanowsky stain, dissolve one 'Soloid' product, 0·05 gramme, in 10 c.c. of distilled water, and add one 'Soloid' Methylene Blue, 0·1 gramme (for the method of preparation and use, see *British Medical Journal*, September 21, 1901, page 757).

Biondi-Ehrlich-Heidenhain Triple Stain
Dissolve one 'Soloid' Ehrlich Triple Stain in 25 c.c. of distilled water; one 'Soloid' Acid Fuchsine in 2 c.c. of distilled water, and mix. The mixture is ready for use and keeps well.

Toison Blood Fluid
For the preservation of blood corpuscles and the counting of the same.
Dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 3 c.c. of glycerin and 16 c.c. of distilled water. The solution should always be filtered immediately before use.
It acts as a simple, diluent, prevents clotting, and preserves the natural appearance of the red corpuscles. At the same time the nuclei of the white corpuscles are faintly tinted, so as to facilitate their recognition and counting; but no means is afforded for discriminating between the different varieties.
In the case of Loeffler's alkaline methylene blue, aniline gentian violet and Ziehl's carbol fuchsine, the solutions obtained as above are only approximately equivalent to those prepared according to the original formulæ. The figures avoid small fractions in measurement, enabling the solution to be prepared more readily, without diminishing the efficiency of the stain.

PREPARATION OF SPECIMENS

Blood Films.—The blood is generally obtained from the lobe of the ear. The part is thoroughly cleansed with a solution of corrosive sublimate 1 in 1000, and dried with sterile cotton wool; it is next washed in absolute alcohol, which is then allowed to evaporate. The skin is pricked with a sterile surgical needle, and a drop of blood is obtained. Asepsis is essential if the examination be for micro-organisms, but such precautions are not generally observed when films are taken to examine only the blood corpuscles. Touch the blood with the middle of one of the narrower ground edges of a microscopic slide, and draw this rapidly across a clean cover-slip free from grease, laid on some slightly-raised firm surface, such as another slide. An evenly distributed film will be obtained; sometimes two or three can be made if a fair amount of blood be taken up on the edge of the slide. Allow the films to dry in the air, and fix by rapidly passing the slips, film upwards, three times through the flame of the spirit lamp, or, better, by immersing them for five minutes, or longer, in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and ether.

Pus.—Pus can be manipulated in the same manner as blood. If it be very thick, previous dilution with water will give a thinner and more uniform film.

Blood Sample.—A specimen of blood, for estimation of corpuscles and hæmoglobin, may be collected from the lobe of the ear in one of the capillary pipettes contained in the Case. The end of the pipette, which must be broken off for the purpose, is then re-sealed in the flame of the spirit lamp.

Blood Cultures.—Blood cultures will be found of great diagnostic value in many cases of disease of obscure origin. Streptococcal, staphylococcal, gonococcal, pneumococcal and other infections may thus be demonstrated in doubtful cases, *e.g.* of heart mischief and joint affections. For a detailed account of the method, *see* paper by Dr. Horder in *The Practitioner*, November, 1905, Vol. 75, No. 5, page 611.

Sputum.—Transfer a small quantity of sputum to a glass slide (in examining for the tubercle bacillus the specimen of sputum on the slide should contain, if possible, one or more of the small yellowish masses, should such be present); cover this with a second slide and rub the two together until the sputum is thoroughly broken up and mixed. Draw one side of a clean cover-slip across one of the slides to cause a thin film to adhere to it; allow it to dry in the air, and fix by passing, with the film upwards, three times through the flame of a spirit lamp or Bunsen burner. The film is now ready for staining.

Sputum may also be prepared for staining on an ordinary microscopic slide, if care be taken to spread a thin, even film. This renders many of the necessary manipulations easier to carry out.

Smear Preparation of Throat Exudate.—This may be obtained by means of the swab of sterilised cotton wool included in the 'Soloid' Bacteriological Case. Such a swab can be prepared by holding, with sterile forceps, a piece of cotton wool or sponge under boiling water for a few minutes. A film of the exudate is obtained by smearing a slide or cover-slip with the swab, and manipulating as with sputum.

Preservation of Tissues.—Small pieces of tissue, such as tumours, may be preserved for transmission in 70 per cent. spirit, or 4 to 8 per cent. formaldehyde. Larger specimens may be wrapped in lint soaked in either of these preservatives, with an outer wrapping of parchment or lead foil.

Film from an Organ or other Tissue.—Seize a piece of the tissue with sterile forceps, and smear the cut surface over the cover-slip so as to leave a very thin film upon it. If the tissue be very soft, smear it over a slide, and obtain a film upon a cover-slip by the same manipulations as recommended for dealing with sputum.

METHODS OF STAINING

Gram's Method (for cover-slip preparations).—After drying the film, pour a few drops of absolute alcohol upon it, and gently agitate for two minutes.

Drain what remains of the alcohol upon blotting paper, and, without drying the film, pour several drops of aniline gentian violet upon it. Again gently agitate for half a minute, drain upon blotting paper, and place in the iodine solution for one minute. Remove the film from the iodine solution, drain upon blotting paper, and wash in alcohol until no more stain comes away. At once wash away the alcohol by moving the slip gently in a beaker of water, and dry between blotting paper. Counterstain for ten seconds in a 0·5 per cent. alcoholic solution of eosin, or for half-a-minute in a saturated aqueous solution of Bismarck brown.

Nicolle's Modification of Gram's Method.—Prepare the film as in Gram's method, and stain in carbol gentian violet for five minutes, then drain and place in the iodine solution for half-a-minute. Decolorise in acetone one part and alcohol two parts, till no more colour comes away, then wash in water for a few seconds. Counterstain with eosin or Bismarck brown as above.

Preliminary Staining and Examination of any Smear Preparation.—A very convenient and useful method is to mount it, when fixed, in a drop of Loeffler's methylene blue, and remove all surplus stain by gently pressing a piece of blotting paper upon

the specimen. Microbes, cell nuclei, etc., take up the stain very readily, and show up well although mounted in the dye itself, which, in such a thin film, appears almost white by contrast.

Tubercle Bacillus.—Prepare and fix a film of sputum as described above. Now place the cover-slip, film upwards and with an edge projecting, on the end of a strip of metal about half-an-inch wide and eight to ten inches long, then carefully drop the carbol fuchsine solution upon the film so as to cover it without running over on to the metal. Place the metal in the flame at such a distance from the cover-slip that the stain just steams gently; continue this heating for quite five minutes, but carefully avoid boiling. Then remove the cover-slip with forceps, drain off the surplus stain on blotting paper, wash well under a tap or in a large beaker of water, and place for ten seconds in 25 per cent. hydrochloric acid. Wash well in methylated alcohol until no more red colour comes away; rinse in water, and, still holding the cover-slip with the forceps, drop an aqueous solution of methylene blue upon the film, allowing it to stain for thirty seconds. Drain off the stain, wash rapidly in water; press gently between folds of blotting paper, and allow it to dry in the warm air above the flame at such a height that the hand can easily be held there. Mount in xylol balsam. Tubercle bacilli will be stained red by the fuchsine; all other organisms will be coloured blue. A film of sputum may also be prepared and stained on an ordinary microscopic slide, if care be taken to spread a thin even film. This renders many of the necessary manipulations easier to carry out.

Diphtheria Bacillus.—A beautiful and ready stain for this bacillus is made by mixing 1 c.c. of a glycerin solution of methyl violet with 20 c.c. of distilled water. This glycerin solution, which keeps well, is made by dissolving one 'Soloid' Methyl Violet in 10 c.c. of glycerin.

Gonococcus.—Make a film of the pus upon a clean slide; dry and fix in the manner already described. The film must then be stained by Gram's method given on *page* 294. After washing with alcohol, it is stained for five minutes in an aqueous solution of Bismarck brown. Gonococci do not retain the stain in Gram's method, but retain the Bismarck brown. On drying the film, and examining with an oil-immersion lens, gonococci, if present, will be seen as brown cocci within the pus cells, whereas streptococci or staphylococci will appear violet, having taken up the para-rosaniline in Gram's process.

Pneumonia (Diplococcus Pneumoniæ).—A thin film of sputum, saliva or blood may be examined for the pneumococcus. The film is dried and fixed by heat. Gram's stain may then be applied, or the film may be treated with Welch's capsule stain in the following manner. When the film has cooled, a few drops of glacial acetic acid are poured on and instantly drained off; this is followed at once, without washing, by aniline gentian violet stain, repeated several times. Finally, the preparation is washed with 1 per cent. sodium chloride solution and examined wet, or allowed to dry and mounted in balsam. The coccus is deeply stained with a faint violet capsule surrounding it.

Influenza (Bacillus Influenzæ).—A smear preparation of the sputum, or a film made from a culture on Loeffler's serum medium, may be stained for half-a-minute with carbol fuchsine diluted with ten times its volume of water. The bacilli are found as small polar-stained bodies, mostly in the cytoplasm of the leucocytes.

Tetanus (Bacillus Tetani).—A film of the pus is made and stained with any aqueous aniline dye, with all of which the bacilli stain well. The bacilli also stain by Gram's method.

Anthrax (Bacillus Anthracis).—In cases of suspected malignant pustule, film preparations of the exudate or scrapings from the tissue should be stained with Loeffler's methylene blue, and also by Gram's method. The presence of large bacilli having a granular appearance, with square and sometimes slightly concave ends, often in chains, which retain Gram's stain, is practically conclusive.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis (Diplococcus Meningitidis Intracellularis).—Films are prepared, in the same manner as in the case of blood, from fluid obtained by lumbar puncture. The stain employed is made up as follows:—

Mix 20 c.c. of water with 8 drops of saturated methylene blue solution; then add 45 to 50 drops of carbol fuchsine stain. The films are stained for five minutes, and the cocci alone appear blue, all else being red. Nasal secretions, diluted with water, may be stained in the same way. This is a Gram-negative coccus, as is also the micrococcus catarrhalis. For a description of the latter, see *British Medical Journal*, August 26, 1905.

Cholera (Cholera Spirillum or Comma Bacillus).—One of the white mucous fragments, found in the fæces, is spread out evenly on a glass slide and allowed to dry. The film is then fixed by heat (as described for blood and sputum), stained with a dilute watery solution of fuchsine or methyl violet for about five minutes, well washed in water, dried and mounted in balsam.

Relapsing Fever (Spirillum Obermeieri).—The spirilla may be stained in blood films by Louis Jenner's or Leishman's methods, or, after fixation in alcohol, by any dilute aqueous stain. Gram's stain is not retained by these organisms.

Malaria (Plasmodium Malariæ).—Blood or pus films may be stained by Leishman's process.

Spirochæta pallida.—This organism, which occurs in various syphilitic lesions, may be demonstrated with Leishman's stain. Films are made of the fluid or exudate obtained from the lesion, or a blood film may be examined. This stain may be employed according to Leishman's own method, or may be modified as described in *The Lancet*, August 19, 1905, page 522.

The malarial parasite and the spirochæta pallida may also be stained by Giemsa's method, which requires a mixture of aqueous solutions of eosin and of pure methylene azur. This process is carried out most easily and conveniently by means of 'Soloid' Eosin-Azur for Giemsa staining with one solution. To prepare the solution, dissolve one 'Soloid' product in 5 c.c. of pure methyl alcohol, and proceed according to the directions for using Leishman's stain.

Nuclear and malarial bodies will be stained an intense red or violet colour, while the spirochæta pallida will be stained a paler reddish purple.

Ringworm.—Soak the portions of hair in ether for 3 to 5 minutes, to remove all fat, and fix their distal ends on to a slide by means of a little melted paraffin. Skin, after being soaked in ether, may be fixed with a little egg albumin in the same way as for sections. A few drops of 10 per cent. caustic potash are now poured on the slide, and allowed to remain 5 to 10 minutes. Next, very carefully wash with ether, mount in 50 per cent. glycerin solution, and examine under a high power for mycelial threads and spores. If it be desired to stain the preparation, the potash should not be employed. Stain by Gram's method, modifying the time to 5 to 10 minutes in the carbol gentian violet, and to half a minute in the iodine. Wash with the aniline oil and xylol mixture, then in pure xylol, and mount in balsam.

Blood and Pus Films.—Films prepared in the manner already described may be stained in a variety of ways:—

1. EOSIN AND METHYLENE BLUE

Treat the films with 0·5 per cent. eosin solution for a few seconds, wash in water, dry between folds of blotting paper, and finally stain rapidly with Loeffler's methylene blue. Both these operations are conveniently carried out by holding the cover-slip with forceps, and moving it about gently in a sufficiently large quantity of the stain contained in a watch glass, or, better still, in a wide-mouthed shallow bottle.

2. COMBINED EOSIN-METHYLENE BLUE METHOD (Romanowsky)

Louis Jenner's Process.—Allow the film to dry in the air, and, without fixing, drop the stain on to it, and cover with a watch-glass. Allow the

stain to act for five minutes, wash in distilled water (or filtered rain water if distilled water be not available) till all the green colour of the film has been replaced by an eosin-red tint, dry between blotting paper, then in air, and mount in Canada balsam.

LEISHMAN'S PROCESS.—The solution of the eosinate of methylene blue in methyl alcohol is used as a combined stain and fixative. A few drops are run on to the film, and allowed to remain one or two minutes. Then double the volume of distilled water is dropped on to the film. This differentiates the ruby-red tint of the nuclei from the light blue colour of the cytoplasm. After another five minutes' staining, the film may be washed in distilled water, dried in air, and mounted in xylol balsam.

3. BIONDI-EHRLICH-HEIDENHAIN TRIPLE STAIN

Prepare films in the usual manner, and fix them by heating to 110°–120° C. for 30 minutes. An air oven can be conveniently dispensed with by using a strip of stout sheet copper, and heating one end. The place on the copper for fixing the films at this temperature will be found by dropping a little xylol on the copper, and placing the preparation, film side downwards, near the spot at which the xylol just boils.

Preparations thus fixed are then stained for 2 to 10 minutes, washed and dried. Care should be taken to use neutral Canada balsam or cedar-wood oil as a mounting medium.

In well-fixed and successfully-stained specimens, the colour, to the naked eye, is orange or orange-red; in underheated specimens, the colour is dark red or reddish-brown; and in over-heated specimens, the colour is pale lemon-yellow.

In specimens thus prepared the erythrocytes should be coloured orange; the granules of the neutrophile polymorphonuclear cells and of the neutrophile myelocytes should have a violet, and the acidophile granules of the polymorphonuclear cells a brick-red, colour.

The nuclei of the above cells are coloured greenish-blue of varying shades; while the basophilic granules of mast cells are unstained, and surround a pale green nucleus. In the lymphocytes the nucleus is stained a pale greenish-blue; but the cytoplasm takes a faint pink or grey colour.

In morbid blood, the nuclei of the erythroblasts are stained a greenish-black.

ENUMERATION OF BLOOD CORPUSCLES

In order to count the corpuscles it is necessary to work with an accurately-prepared dilution of blood. At present there is no readier or more accurate method of obtaining a measured amount, and at once diluting this to a given degree, than that employed with the Thoma-Zeiss apparatus. It may here be explained that the depth of the cavity, under the cover-slip, when this is in position, is 0·1 millimetre; and that the 16 large squares marked on the slide, cover an area of one square millimetre. Each of these squares is divided into 25 smaller squares; hence, when the cover-glass is in position, each of the smaller squares, contains $\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{1}{16} \times \frac{1}{25}$ or $\frac{1}{4000}$ cubic millimetre. Therefore the number of corpuscles per cubic millimetre is :—

$$\frac{A \times C \times 4000}{B}$$ where

A = number of corpuscles counted
B = number of small squares counted
C = number of times blood is diluted

DETERMINATION OF THE OPSONIC INDEX

The process is rather complicated and needs considerable practice before reliable results can be obtained. It may be described in the following stages :—

1. **Collecting the blood to be tested.**—Several opsonic indices are taken together if possible, as it saves time. The blood is obtained by pricking the finger or lobule of the ear, the needle and the skin

having been previously rendered sterile. The blood is then drawn up into a small Widal's tube, the ends of which are then sealed. One tube contains normal blood. The various tubes are numbered with a grease pencil for identification, and are then centrifuged.

2. **Preparing the washed leucocytes.** — The operator generally uses his own blood, obtaining 15 to 20 drops from his finger or ear, and allowing this to run into a tube containing a 1½ per cent. solution of sodium citrate in normal saline. The tube is well shaken, and the mixture centrifuged. The supernatant fluid is pipetted off. The process may then be repeated by adding more citrated saline. The washed leucocytes form the uppermost layer of the deposit, and care should be taken not to shake the tube after centrifuging.

3. **Preparing the bacterial emulsion.**—This is usually prepared beforehand. The growth of the organism on agar is removed and emulsified with a 0·85 per cent. salt solution.

In some cases the culture has to be ground up to emulsify it. This is especially necessary in the case of the tubercle bacillus. It is then diluted to the required strength and centrifuged for a short time to remove clumps of bacteria. The best strength of saline solution for diluting tubercle and gonococcus is 1½ per cent.; the strength to use for most other germs is 0·85 per cent.

4. **The three constituents having now been obtained, the next step is to "put up the test."** — A pipette with a long stem is taken, and into this are drawn equal quantities of washed leucocytes, bacterial emulsion and blood serum, in the order named. To do this properly needs some practice. The contents are well mixed, the ends of the pipettes are sealed off, and the pipettes are then placed in an incubator for 20 to 30 minutes at 37°C.

5. **Preparing the film.**—Remove the opsonising pipettes from the incubator, break off the sealed ends and express some of the contents on to a slide and make a film by drawing another slide across it. The film is stained by an appropriate stain for each organism (*which see*).

6. **Counting.**—The number of micro-organisms in 50 to 100 polymorphonuclear leucocytes are counted in each case. The average number of organisms in each leucocyte gives the phagocytic index.

The phagocytic index of the blood tested, divided by the phagocytic index of normal serum, gives the opsonic index.

THE SERUM DIAGNOSIS OF TYPHOID FEVER BY THE WIDAL TEST

The first dilution of the serum is made very conveniently in the mixing pipette for counting white corpuscles (Thoma-Zeiss blood corpuscle counting apparatus). A drop of blood from the lobe of the ear or the finger-tip is drawn into the pipette up to the mark 0·5. The pipette is then filled up to the mark 11 by drawing up physiological saline solution; a 1 : 20 solution of blood and a 1 : 30 dilution of serum are thus obtained. One part of typhoid culture (a platinum loopful or other definite small quantity) is then mixed on a slide with one part of this 1 : 30 dilution, the result being a 1 : 60 dilution of the serum. A small drop of this last solution is mounted as a hanging drop, and examined at once and at the end of one hour. If within this time the reaction be strongly marked, it may be regarded as diagnostic of typhoid fever. In such a dilution the clumps should be large, and very few isolated bacilli should be seen.

Should a microscope not be immediately available, the drop of blood may be collected in a small pipette which is then sealed at both ends. The serum which separates may subsequently be diluted as described above, and it should be noted that, since serum is being used instead of blood, the first dilution will be a 1 : 20 dilution of serum. To obtain a 1 : 60 dilution, mix one part of the first dilution with two parts of culture on the slide. If the preparation be kept in the incubator, the reaction should be marked at the end of half an hour.

THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Considerable attention has been drawn lately to some new methods used in the diagnosis of tuberculosis.

The following methods have been described :—

1. **The Cutaneous Reaction (Von Pirquet).**—If the skin of a tuberculous subject be gently scarified as for ordinary vaccination, and tuberculin be applied to the scratched surface, a reaction will occur within twenty-four hours, shown by the appearance of a vivid red papule. Occasionally a larger area becomes infiltrated or a vesicular eruption occurs round the primary area. These appearances disappear in a few days, leaving a small area of pigmentation which may remain for weeks.

Von Pirquet recommends the use of Koch's original tuberculin in 25 per cent. solution, the diluting medium consisting of one part of a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid and glycerin and two parts of normal saline solution.

2. **The Cutaneous Reaction (Moro).**—For this reaction an ointment consisting of equal parts of "old tuberculin" and lanoline are used.

About 1/10 gm. of this ointment is rubbed into the skin of the chest or abdomen, and within 24 to 48 hours an eruption of small red papules or large nodules appears in tuberculous cases. In some cases there is also a diffuse dermatitis. The eruption disappears in a few days.

3. **The Ophthalmic Reaction (Wolff Eisner and Calmette).**—This is an adaptation of the cutaneous reaction. If a minute quantity of dilute tuberculin be instilled between the eyelids a marked reaction occurs on the conjunctiva in tuberculous subjects within six hours. The eye becomes red and some degree of swelling of the lids appears. In some cases there is a more œdematous swelling, and there may be a fibrinous exudate. Calmette recommends a solution prepared by precipitating tuberculin in alcohol. The precipitate is dried, and of this 5 mgms. are dissolved in 10 drops of sterile water or normal saline solution. Others recommend a solution of only half this strength. Statistics show that a reaction will occur in 95 per cent. of presumably tuberculous cases.

Some cases have been reported, however, where the instillation of tuberculin in the eye has caused serious symptoms; severe conjunctivitis, corneal ulcerations, and permanent opacities having resulted from its use, so that this method cannot be regarded as free from risk.

List of 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains

'Soloid' Brand—

,, Bismarck Brown, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Borax Methylene Blue
,, Ehrlich Triple Stain
,, Eosin, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa staining with one solution)
,, Eosin-methylene Blue, 0·05 gm. (Louis Jenner)
,, Fuchsine (Basic), pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Gentian Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c.

'Soloid' Brand—

,, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)
,, Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Methylene Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Methyl Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0·015 gm.
,, Romanowsky Stain (Wright's Modification), 0·05 gm.
,, Sodium Carbonate, 0·05 gm.
,, Thionin Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.
,, Toison Blood Fluid

Methyl Alcohol (Pure), in hermetically-sealed phials, containing 15 c.c.

THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The initial unit of the Metric System is the **Metre,** or unit of length, which was intended to represent one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant, or one forty-millionth part of the circumference of the earth around the poles. In reality the British standard metre is the distance between two fine lines on a bar of iridio-platinum when at a temperature of 0° C. This bar is in the possession of the Board of Trade. The multiples and subdivisions of this and all the other units are obtained by the use of decimals, and for this reason the system is also known as the *decimal system*. The multiples are designated by the Greek prefixes, *deka* = 10 ; *hecto* = 100 ; *kilo* = 1000 ; *myria* = 10,000. For the subdivisions, Latin prefixes are employed : *deci* = 1/10 ; *centi* = 1/100 ; *milli* = 1/1000. Thus, for measures of length we have the following expressions, showing the abbreviations employed, and the equivalent in the Imperial standards of measurements :—

1 Myriametre	Mm.	=	10 000·0	M.	=	6·2137 miles
1 Kilometre	Km.	=	1 000·0	M.	=	0·6214 mile
1 Hectometre	Hm.	=	100·0	M.	=	109·361 yards
1 Dekametre	Dm.	=	10·0	M.	=	32·8084 feet
1 **Metre**	M.	=	1·0	M.	=	39·3701 inches
1 Decimetre	dm.	=	0·1	M.	=	3·937 ,,
1 Centimetre	cm.	=	0·01	M.	=	0·3937 inch
1 Millimetre	mm.	=	0·001	M.	=	0·0394 ,,
1 Micron	μ	=	0·000001	M.	=	0·000039 ,,

The unit of mass in the metric system is the **Gramme.** This was derived from the metre, and represented the weight of one cubic centimetre of water, or the quantity of distilled water, at its maximum density, 4° C. (39·2° F.), which would fill the cube of one-hundredth part of a metre. It is now officially defined as the one-thousandth part of the cylindrical iridio-platinum standard kilogram weight in the possession of the Board of Trade. The relative value of the gramme, together with its multiples and subdivisions, as compared with the Imperial standards of weight, may be seen from the following table :—

1 Myriagram	Mgm.	=	10 000·0	Gm.	=	22·0461 pounds
1 Kilogram	Kgm.	=	1 000·0	,,	=	2·2046 ,,
1 Hectogram	Hgm.	=	100·0	,,	=	3·5274 ounces avoir.
1 Dekagram	Dgm.	=	10·0	,,	=	154·3236 grains
1 **Gramme**	Gm.	=	1·0	,,	=	15·4324 ,,
1 Decigram	dgm.	=	0·1	,,	=	1·5432 ,,
1 Centigram	cgm.	=	0·01	,,	=	0·1543 grain
1 Milligram	mgm.	=	0·001	,,	=	0·0154 ,,

From the unit of mass (the gramme) is derived the unit of the measure of capacity, or **Litre.** It is represented by the capacity of 0° C. of a cylindrical brass measure in the possession of the Board of Trade. This Litre measure at 0° C. has a capacity corresponding to the volume at 4° C. of a kilogram of distilled water, the weighing being made in air but reduced by calculation to a vacuum. The multiples and subdivisions of the Litre, with their corresponding equivalents in Imperial fluid measure are :—

1 Myrialitre	Ml. =	10 000·0	L. =	2199·76	Imperial gallons*
1 Kilolitre	Kl. =	1 000·0	,, =	219·976	,, ,,
1 Hectolitre	Hl. =	100·0	,, =	21·9976	,, ,,
1 Dekalitre	Dl. =	10·0	,, =	2·1998	,, ,,
1 **Litre**	L. =	1·0	,, =	35·196	Imperial fluid ounces
1 Decilitre	dl. =	0·1	,, =	3·5196	,, ,,
1 Centilitre	cl. =	0·01	,, =	0·352	Imperial fluid ounce
1 Millilitre(Mil)	ml. =	0·001	,, =	0·0352	,, ,,
1 Decimil	dml. =	0·0001	,, =	1·689	Imperial minims
1 Centimil	cml =	0·00001	,, =	0·169	,, ,,

For all ordinary purposes of calculation, the cubic centimetre may be taken as equivalent to the millilitre, the exact relation being as 1 : 0·99984. These, which are the smallest measures of capacity commonly used, are too

* The Imperial gallon (eight pints) contains 277·27384 cubic inches, and the Imperial pint, 20 fluid ounces.

large for expressing conveniently the smallest doses prescribed. The Board of Trade, therefore, has authorised the use of the term Mil for the millilitre, and has further authorised two subdivisions of this measure, the Decimil and Centimil. Thus the objection, urged by some, that the metric system has no measures suitable for prescribing and dispensing purposes, is obviated. Glass measures with these graduations can now be obtained.

For a comparison of the values of some of the more frequently employed expressions of the two systems, the following may be found convenient for reference:—

Length—

1 mm. (millimetre) = 1/25 of an inch
1 cm. (centimetre) = 2/5 of an inch
1 inch = 25·4 millimetres or 2½ centimetres

Mass—

1 mgm. (milligram) = 0·01543 grain (or approx. 1/64 grain)
1 gm. (gramme) = 15·4323 grains.
1 kgm. ("kilo" or kilogram) = 2 lb. 3¼ oz. avoirdupois
1 pound avoirdupois = 453·592 grammes
1 ounce avoirdupois = 28·35 grammes
1 grain = 0·0648 gramme or 64·8 milligrams

Capacity—

1 centimil = 0·17 minims (approx.) Imperial measure
1 decimil = 1·7 minims (approx.) Imperial measure
1 c.c. (cubic centimetre) (or 1 mil) = 16·9 minims, Imperial measure
1 L. (litre) = 35·196 fluid ounces (35 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 34 min.), Imperial measure
1 fl. ounce, Imperial measure = 28·42 cubic centimetres
1 pint, Imperial measure = 568·34 cubic centimetres
1 gallon, Imperial measure = 4·546 litres, or 10 lb. avoirdupois of pure water at 62° F., and under an atmospheric pressure of 30 inches of mercury.

FACTORS FOR CONVERTING FROM ONE SCALE TO THE OTHER

To convert grammes into grains	×	15·432
,, ,, ,, ounces, avoirdupois	×	0·03527
,, kilograms into pounds	×	2·2046
,, grains into grammes	×	0·0648
,, avoirdupois ounces into grammes	×	28·35
,, troy ounces into grammes	×	31·104
,, cubic centimetres into fluid ounces, Imperial	×	0·0352
,, litres into fluid ounces, Imperial	×	35·2
,, fluid ounces into cubic centimetres	×	28·42
,, pints into litres	×	0·568
,, metres into inches	×	39·37
,, inches into metres	×	0·0254

The following tables give metric equivalents of Imperial measures of mass and capacity:—

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Mass

FRACTIONS OF A GRAIN

From 1 grain to 1/500 of a grain

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr. 1	0·065 gm.	gr. 1/16	0·004 gm.	gr. 1/100	0·00065 gm.
gr. 3/4	0·049 gm.	gr. 1/20	0·0032 gm.	gr. 1/120	0·00054 gm.
gr. 2/3	0·043 gm.	gr. 1/24	0·0027 gm.	gr. 1/130	0·0005 gm.
gr. 1/2	0·032 gm.	gr. 1/25	0·0026 gm.	gr. 1/150	0·00043 gm.
gr. 1/3	0·022 gm.	gr. 1/30	0·0022 gm.	gr. 1/180	0·00036 gm.
gr. 1/4	0·016 gm.	gr. 1/32	0·002 gm.	gr. 1/200	0·00032 gm.
gr. 1/5	0·013 gm.	gr. 1/40	0·0016 gm.	gr. 1/240	0·00027 gm.
gr. 1/6	0·011 gm.	gr. 1/50	0·0013 gm.	gr. 1/250	0·00026 gm.
gr. 1/7	0·009 gm.	gr. 1/60	0·00108 gm.	gr. 1/300	0·00022 gm.
gr. 1/8	0·008 gm.	gr. 1/64	0·001 gm.	gr. 1/400	0·00016 gm.
gr. 1/10	0·0065 gm.	gr. 1/75	0·00086 gm.	gr. 1/500	0·00013 gm.
gr. 1/12	0·0054 gm.	gr. 1/80	0·00081 gm.	gr. 1/750	0·00008 gm.
gr. 1/15	0·0043 gm.	gr. 1/96	0·00067 gm.	gr. 1/1000	0·00006 gm.

Multiples of a Grain

From 1 grain to 1 ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
gr. 1	0·065 gm.	gr. 7	0·454 gm.	gr. 35	2·268 gm.
gr. 1⅛	0·086 gm.	gr. 8	0·518 gm.	gr. 40	2·592 gm.
gr. 1½	0·097 gm.	gr. 8¾	0·567 gm.	gr. 50	3·24 gm.
gr. 1¾	0·113 gm.	gr. 9	0·583 gm.	gr. 60	3·89 gm.
gr. 2	0·13 gm.	gr. 10	0·648 gm.	gr. 120	7·78 gm.
gr. 2½	0·162 gm.	gr. 12	0·778 gm.	oz. 1/8	3·54 gm.
gr. 3	0·194 gm.	gr. 15	0·972 gm.	oz. 1/4	7·08 gm.
gr. 3½	0·227 gm.	gr. 18	1·166 gm.	oz. 1/2	14·17 gm.
gr. 4	0·259 gm.	gr. 20	1·296 gm.	dr. 4	15·55 gm.
gr. 5	0·324 gm.	gr. 25	1·620 gm.	oz. 1	28·35 gm.
gr. 6	0·389 gm.	gr. 30	1·944 gm.	dr. 8	31·1 gm.

Equivalents of Imperial and Metric Measures of Capacity

From half-a-minim to 1 fluid ounce

Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric
min. ½	0·03 c.c.	min. 9	0·533 c.c.	min. 50	2·96 c.c.
min. 1	0·059 c.c.	min. 10	0·592 c.c.	min. 60	3·55 c.c.
min. 2	0·118 c.c.	min. 12	0·71 c.c.	min. 90	5·33 c.c.
min. 3	0·178 c.c.	min. 15	0·888 c.c.	min. 120	7·1 c.c.
min. 4	0·237 c.c.	min. 20	1·184 c.c.	min. 180	10·65 c.c.
min. 5	0·296 c.c.	min. 25	1·479 c.c.	min. 240	14·21 c.c.
min. 6	0·355 c.c.	min. 30	1·776 c.c.	min. 300	17·76 c.c.
min. 7	0·414 c.c.	min. 35	2·072 c.c.	min. 360	21·31 c.c.
min. 8	0·474 c.c.	min. 40	2·368 c.c.	min. 480	28·42 c.c.

In Continental prescribing, a smaller quantity than half a cubic centimetre is usually expressed in drops, which, in dispensing, are dropped from the shop bottle into the cubic centimetre measure. For metric measures suitable for English prescribing, *see pages* 300, 301.

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Capacity

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 c.c.	17 (16·9) min.	20 c.c.	5 fl. dr. 38 min.	125 c.c.	4 fl. oz., 3 fl. dr., 12 min.
2 c.c.	33⅞ min.	25 c.c.	7 fl. dr. 2 min.	150 c.c.	5 fl. oz., 2 fl. dr., 15 min.
3 c.c.	50¾ min.	30 c.c.	8 fl. dr. 27 min.	200 c.c.	7 fl. oz. 0 fl. dr., 20 min.
4 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 7 min.	40 c.c.	1 fl. oz., 3 fl. dr., 16 min.	300 c.c.	10 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 30 min.
5 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 24 min.	50 c.c.	1 fl. oz., 6 fl. dr., 5 min.	500 c.c.	17 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 50 min.
6 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 41 min.	75 c.c.	2 fl. oz., 5 fl. dr., 7 min.	1 litre	35 fl. oz., 1 fl. dr., 34 min.
7 c.c.	1 fl. dr. 58 min.	100 c.c.	3 fl. oz., 4 fl. dr., 10 min.		
8 c.c.	2 fl. dr. 15 min.				
9 c.c.	2 fl. dr. 32 min.				
10 c.c.	2 fl. dr. 49 min.				
12·5 c.c.	3 fl. dr. 31 min.				
15 c.c.	4 fl. dr. 13 min.				

Approximate Imperial Equivalents of Metric Measures of Mass

Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial	Metric	Imperial
1 mgm.	1/64 gr.	15 cgm.	2¼ grains	10 gm.	154⅓ grains
2 mgm.	1/32 gr.	20 cgm.	3 grains	15 gm.	231½ grains
3 mgm.	1/21 gr.	26 cgm.	4 grains	20 gm.	308⅔ grains
4 mgm.	1/16 gr.	30 cgm.	4½ grains	30 gm.	1 oz. 25½ grains
5 mgm.	1/13 gr.	40 cgm.	6¼ grains	40 gm.	1 oz. 179⅘ grains
6·5 mgm.	1/10 gr.	50 cgm.	7¾ grains	50 gm.	1 oz. 334 grains
8 mgm.	1/8 gr.	75 cgm.	11½ grains	75 gm.	2 oz. 282½ gr.
1 cgm.	1/65 gr.	1 gm.	15½ (15·432) gr.	100 gm.	3 oz. 230¾ gr.
2 cgm.	1/32 gr.	2 gm.	30⅞ grains	150 gm.	5 oz. 127½ gr.
3 cgm.	1/21 gr.	3 gm.	46¼ grains	250 gm.	8 oz. 358 gr.
5 cgm.	¾ gr.	4 gm.	61¾ grains	500 gm.	1 lb. 1 oz. 278 gr.
6·5 cgm.	1 gr.	5 gm.	77⅛ grains	750 gm.	1 lb. 10 oz. 200 gr.
10 cgm.	1½ gr.	7·5 gm.	115¾ grains	1 kgm.	2 lb. 3 oz. 120 gr.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND HEIGHTS

The following tables give the average weights and heights of males and females at different ages. It should be borne in mind that these averages are calculated from tables of the weights and heights of a large number of persons, and, though accurate as a general guide, are not necessarily true for each person. Having regard to the widely varying range in the height and weight of healthy people, it is obvious that the individual may not conform to such average standard, and a deviation of 15 per cent. in either direction from such standard is not seriously regarded. Of more importance than the actual weight is the proportion between height and weight. Great care should be taken that patients who are being weighed periodically should always be weighed on the same, or reliable, scales, and under precisely corresponding conditions (so far as possible) of clothing, food, etc., etc.

Further reference may be made to Roberts' *Manual of Anthropometry*, Treves' *Physical Education* and *Quetelet's Tables*.

TABLE A.—Average weight of the healthy male child during the first year of life :—

	lb.		lb.
Weight at birth	6·8	Weight at seven months ...	13·4
,, one month ...	7·4	,, eight ,, ...	14·4
,, two months ...	8·4	,, nine ,, ...	15·8
,, three ,, ...	9·6	,, ten ,, ...	16·8
,, four ,, ...	10·8	,, eleven ,, ...	17·8
,, five ,, ...	11·8	,, twelve ,, ...	18·8
,, six ,, ...	12·4		

It should be noted that some slight loss of weight commonly occurs during the first few days after birth.

TABLE B.—Average height, without shoes, and average weight, with clothes, of all classes (town and country) of the general population of Great Britain. This table shows some facts uniformly observed, but not sufficiently borne in mind :—(1) Growth is most rapid during the first five years of life, the *rate* of growth being about the same in both sexes, girls being a little shorter and lighter than boys. (2) From 5 to 10, boys grow more rapidly than girls. (3) From 10 to 15, girls grow more rapidly than boys, At $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ they are actually taller, and from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $15\frac{1}{2}$ actually heavier, than boys. (4) From 15 to 20, boys begin again to increase more rapidly than girls, and complete their growth at about 23. (5) After 15, girls grow more slowly, and practically reach their full height and weight at 20. During childhood and adolescence, increase in weight is more marked in the winter, and increase in height in the summer :—

MALES			FEMALES		
Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.
1	2 $5\frac{1}{2}$	1 $4\frac{1}{2}$	1	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	1 4
2	2 $8\frac{1}{2}$	2 $4\frac{1}{2}$	2	2 7	1 $11\frac{1}{4}$
3	2 11	2 6	3	2 10	2 $3\frac{1}{2}$
4	3 1	2 9	4	3 0	2 8
5	3 4	2 12	5	3 3	2 11
6	3 7	3 $2\frac{1}{2}$	6	3 6	2 $13\frac{3}{4}$
7	3 10	3 $7\frac{3}{4}$	7	3 8	3 $5\frac{1}{2}$
8	3 11	3 13	8	3 $10\frac{1}{2}$	3 10
9	4 $1\frac{3}{4}$	4 $4\frac{1}{2}$	9	4 $0\frac{3}{4}$	3 $13\frac{1}{2}$
10	4 $3\frac{3}{4}$	4 $11\frac{1}{2}$	10	4 3	4 6
11	4 $5\frac{1}{2}$	5 2	11	4 5	4 12
12	4 7	5 $6\frac{3}{4}$	12	4 $7\frac{1}{2}$	5 $6\frac{1}{2}$
13	4 9	5 $12\frac{1}{2}$	13	4 $9\frac{3}{4}$	6 3

Males			Females		
Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Age last birthday	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.
14	4 11¼	6 8	14	4 11¾	6 12¾
15	5 2¼	7 4¾	15	5 1	7 8¼
16	5 4¼	8 7	16	5 1¾	8 1
17	5 6¼	9 5	17	5 2½	8 3½
18	5 7	9 11½	18	5 2½	8 9
19	5 7¼	9 13½	19	5 2¾	8 12
20	5 7½	10 3¼	20	5 3	8 11½
21	5 7½	10 5	21	5 3	8 10
22	5 7½	10 7	22	5 3	8 11½
23	5 7½	10 7½	23	5 3	8 12
24	5 7¾	10 8	24	5 2¾	8 9
25–30	5 7¾	10 12¼	25–30	5 2	8 8
31–35	5 8	11 6	31–35	5 1	8 9

TABLE C.—Average weight for height, with chest measurement, of a man, dressed, aged 30. The weight tends in middle life to increase with age, so that about three-quarters of a pound should be deducted for each adult year under the age of 30, and added for each year above that age :—

Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Chest Circum-ference in.	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Chest Circum-ference in.
5 0	8 0	33½	5 7	10 8	38
5 1	8 4	34	5 8	11 1	38½
5 2	9 0	35	5 9	11 8	39
5 3	9 7	35	5 10	12 1	39½
5 4	9 13	36	5 11	12 6	40
5 5	10 2	37	6 0	12 10	40½
5 6	10 5	37½	6 1	13 0	41

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{24}$th of the male body

TABLE D.—Average weight for height of a woman, dressed :—

Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.	Height ft. in.	Weight st. lb.
4 10	7 0	5 2	8 2	5 6	9 13
4 11	7 4	5 3	8 9	5 7	10 8
5 0	7 7	5 4	9 2	5 8	11 4
5 1	7 12	5 5	9 9		

The average weight of the clothing is $\frac{1}{20}$th of the female body. Up to about 5 ft. 7 in. it will be seen that women tend to weigh less for their height than men. Above this height, they weigh usually as much or more, and in late middle life not uncommonly very much more.

AVERAGE WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS OF ADULT HUMAN ORGANS

Heart.—Weight, male, 10 oz. to 12 oz.; female, 8 oz. to 10 oz. Measurement, 5 in. long, 3½ in. broad, 2½ in. thick.

Lungs.—Weight, right, 23 oz., left, 19 oz.; very variable.

Stomach.—Weight, 4½ oz. to 5 oz. Measurement, 10 in. to 12 in. long, 4 in. to 5 in. wide.

Liver.—Weight, 45 oz. to 60 oz. Measurement, transverse, 10 in. to 12 in., antero-posterior, 6 in. to 7 in.

Pancreas.—Weight, 3 oz. Measurement, 6 in. to 8 in. long, 1½ in. broad.

Spleen.—Weight, 5 oz. to 7 oz. Measurement, 5 in. long, 3 in. broad, 1½ in. thick.

Kidney.—Weight, 4½ oz. to 5½ oz. Measurement, 4 in. long, 2½ in. broad, 1½ in. thick.

Brain.—Weight, male, 50 oz.; female, 44 oz.

The average weight and size of all these organs are less in the female than in the male.

[Details of measurement of the uterus, measurements and positions of the gravid uterus, measurements of the fœtal head, and of the female pelvis, will be found on *pages* 316 *and* 317]

DENTITION TABLE

The following table shows the order in which the milk teeth and permanent teeth appear, and the average age at their eruption. There are wide variations as to time, and great irregularity in the order of their appearance.

Milk Teeth.—The first dentition begins at the sixth or seventh month, and is completed by about the second year.

Central incisors	(1) lower, 6th month; (2) upper, 7th month
Lateral incisors	(1) upper, 9th month; (2) lower, 10th month
First molars...	12th month
Canines...	18th month
Second molars	2nd year (often later)

The full primary dentition is 20 teeth; 10 in each jaw.

Permanent Teeth:—

First molars	6½ years
Lower central incisors	7 ,,
Upper central incisors	8 ,,
Lateral incisors	9 ,,
First bicuspid	10 ,,
Second bicuspid	11 ,,
Canines...	12 ,,
Second molars...	13 ,,
Third molars (wisdom)	17 to 25 years —or at any later period

The full permanent dentition is 32 teeth; 16 in each jaw

D-0.50

No 1

FELT	LEFT	FEEL	TELL
COOL	LODE	CODE	DOLE
DEFT	FLOE	LEET	FEET
CLOD	COLT	DOLL	COOT

D-0.75

No 2.

LEE	ELL	ELF	FOE
COD	TOD	COT	TOO
FEE	LET	EEL	ELL
ODD	COD	LOO	DOE

D-1.00

No 3.

FELL	TOLL	DELL
DOTE	FOOL	TOLD
FLED	LOLL	CELT
COLD	FOOD	DOFF

D-2.00

No 4.

TOE	OFT
DOD	ODE
LOT	FED

Reading Type

D-6.00

No 5.

L D T

D-9.00

No 6.

F B Z

Distant Type

Explanation of The Use of Test Types

The figures over the respective types indicate in metres the distance at which a normal eye can read. Thus No. 1 should be read by each eye separately at $\frac{1}{2}$ metre. No. 3 at 1 metre, and so on. A normal-sighted person can read, with each eye separately, No. 5 at 6 metres (about 20 feet), and No. 6 at 9 metres, provided the test is well illuminated. Vision is then said to be $\frac{6}{6}$.

If he be unable to do this, he should approach the type until he can. His distance from the type should then be measured; this becomes the numerator of the fraction, the number over the type being the denominator. Thus if No. 5 be read at only three metres, vision $=\frac{3}{6}$, *i.e.* half normal vision.

If looking through a pinhole in a piece of card improve distant vision, *astigmatism* may be suspected. *Myopia* is generally indicated if the near types Nos. 1 to 4 can be read only at a nearer distance than that stated. Thus, if No. 3, which ought to be read at 1 metre, cannot be read further from the eye than 25 cm., this is the patient's far point, and a myopia of $\frac{100}{25}$, or 4D, is indicated. Such a person would probably read No. 5 with $-$ 4D.

If a person's distant vision be normal, but he cannot read No. 1 type at 22 cm. (Donders), *presbyopia* is probably present, if the patient be over 40. Hypermetropia hastens, and myopia delays, the advent of presbyopia.

N.B.—These tests are supplied with the object of enabling medical men who have no sight-testing apparatus at hand to form a *rough* idea of the condition of a patient's sight. The capability of passing these tests is *no* proof of the absence of refractive errors. Hypermetropia and astigmatism may both be present, but concealed by accommodation, which may be paralysed for purposes of examination in various ways, as indicated below.

Methods of Paralysing the Accommodation

1. In patients under fifteen (below the age of puberty), one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Atropine and Cocaine (B) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid twice every day for three to five days previous to the examination.

2. In patients over twenty-five, one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product of Homatropine and Cocaine (W) should be placed on the inner surface of each lower lid one hour before the examination.

3. In patients between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five, the first-named method is better, but the preparation need be used only two or three times, about twenty-four hours before the examination. The effect of the atropine, however, even in these cases, takes some days to pass off, and where it is desired to avoid this inconvenience, homatropine may be used instead, in the following way. Place one 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic product (W) on the inner surface of each lower lid, and after an interval of twenty minutes use a second, examining the patient one hour after the first application. The effect of the 'Tabloid' preparation (W) passes off entirely in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Incubation Period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the *latest* exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to fade		
ASIATIC CHOLERA	A few hours to 10 days, usually 3 to 6 days	... ...	...	12 days	In seven days from complete cessation of diarrhœa.
CHICKEN POX	10 to 16 days	1st day and 3 following days	About 4th	20 days	When every scab has fallen off.
DIPHTHERIA	2 to 10 days	... ...	...	12 days	In 4 weeks, if no discharges and no albumin, and if bacteriological examination of nose and throat be negative.
GERMAN MEASLES (Roetheln)	7 to 18 days or even longer	2nd to 4th	4th to 7th	20 days	In not less than 10 days from appearance of the rash.
MEASLES	10 to 14 days	4th day. The patient is highly infectious for 2 days before the rash appears.	5th to 7th	16 days	In not less than 2 weeks from appearance of the rash.
MUMPS	10 to 22 days	... ...	...	24 days	In not less than 3 weeks, and then only when 1 week has elapsed since subsidence of all swelling.
PLAGUE	2 to 8 days, in rare cases up to 15 days	... ...	...	3 weeks	In one month.
RINGWORM	... ...	... ...	...	...	When examination reveals no broken-off diseased hairs.
SCARLET FEVER	1 to 8 days, usually 3 to 5	2nd	5th	10 days	When desquamation and sore throat and albuminuria disappear, but never in less than 6 weeks.
SMALLPOX	12 to 14 days	3rd or 4th	9th or 10th	16 days	When every scab has disappeared.
TYPHOID FEVER	7 to 21 days, usually 10 to 14	8th or 9th	21st	23 days	Indefinite (typhoid carriers).
TYPHUS	5 to 14, very variable	5th	14th	14 days	After 4 weeks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—(*continued*)

	Incubation Period	Date of the definite illness on which the eruption		Period of Quarantine required after the *latest* exposure to infection	Period of Infection ceases
		Appears	Begins to feed		
WHOOPING COUGH	7 to 14 days	The characteristic whooping may not appear for 3 weeks, although the patient is infectious before then.	...	21 days	In 5 weeks from the commencement, provided all characteristic spasmodic cough and whooping have ceased for at least two weeks.

The foregoing table is in general accord with *A Code of Rules for the Prevention of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Schools*, issued by the Medical Officers of Schools' Association (J. & A. Churchill). It indicates the day on which a boy or girl may usually return to school after suffering from, or being exposed to, infectious or contagious disease, but the period of absence may usually, by the school rules, be extended by the school medical officer, if in his judgment such extension be essential to the safety of the school. In certain cases—as, for example, where a boy who has previously suffered from a particular disease has again been exposed to it, the school medical officer may decide not to insist upon the full quarantine period, but such relaxation of the rule must obviously be within his discretion, and can be arranged only after he has obtained full and definite knowledge of all the facts. The rules of the *Code* are now so generally adopted by the principal schools that it is very desirable, to avoid friction, that they should be observed by the profession generally in certifying the date on which a boy may return.

The above-named quarantines (usually fixed at about two days longer than the recognised incubation period of the disease in question) can be considered safe only if thorough disinfection be carried out at the commencement of the quarantine period. This should in all cases be done under the guidance of the medical attendant. It is important also to note that the quarantine period can begin only from the date of the *latest* exposure. It is often necessary to delay considerably the commencement of a boy's quarantine period after exposure to infectious disease, because the patient has been insufficiently isolated, or because he has been isolated for a shorter time than is required by the *Code*, so that repeated exposures arise. It is only from the latest exposure previous to the complete recovery of the patient that the quarantine period dates.

A certificate given for a boy's return to school should not only state that he is (in the opinion of the medical attendant) free from infection, but should state specifically the exact nature of the illness from which the boy has suffered, or to which he has been exposed, and the dates of such illness or exposure. If the medical attendant be able to certify also that within his own knowledge a boy exposed to infectious disease has previously suffered from it, it may materially help to shorten the absence required by the school medical officer. *(See also British Legal Information.)*

SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS IN FREQUENT USE

The statements of solubility given below are those of the British Pharmacopœia, whenever such are therein mentioned. In most of the other cases the United States Pharmacopœia has been followed.

Name of Chemical	Water 50°–77° F. (10°–25° C.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 90 per cent. 50°–77° F. (10°–25° C.)
	(One part is soluble in)		
Acidum Arseniosum	100	10	SP.
,, Benzoicum	400	17	3
,, Boricum	30	3	30
,, Carbolicum...	12	—	V.S.
,, Citricum	0·75	0·5	1·61
,, Gallicum	100	3	5
,, Salicylicum	500	14	3
,, Tannicum	1	V.S.	1
,, Tartaricum	0·71	0·5	1·67
Alumen	10	0·3	INS.
Ammonii Benzoas	6	1·2	30
,, Bromidum	1·2	0·7	12·5
,, Carbonas	4	DEC.	DEC.
,, Chloridum	3	1	60
,, Iodidum	1	0·5	9
,, Phosphas	4	—	INS.
Antimonium Tartaratum	17	3	ALM. INS.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum	50	DEC.	38·2
Argenti Nitras	0·54	0·1	24
Atropinæ Sulphas	1	V.S.	10
Caffeinæ Citras	32	—	22
Calcii Chloridum	1	V.S.	3
,, Hypophosphis	8	6	INS.
Calx	760	1600	INS.
Chloralamidum	18·7	DEC.	1·3
Chloral Hydras	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	63	1·42	72
Cinchoninæ Sulphas...	58	13·59	10
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	0·5	V.S.	4
Codeina	80	24	1·6
Codeinæ Phosphas	4	—	261
Cupri Sulphas	3·5	0·5	ALM. INS.
Eucainæ Hydrochloridum	22	12·5	14
,, Lactas	4	—	8
Ferri Sulphas	0·9	0·3	INS.
Heroin Hydrochloridum	2	—	11
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	16	2	3
Iodoformum	SP.	INS.	80
Iodum	5000	—	10
Lithii Benzoas	3	2·5	13
,, Carbonas	ABT. 70	1·40	INS.
,, Citras	2	1·5	ALM. INS.
,, Salicylas	V.S.	V.S.	V.S.
Magnesii Sulphas	1	0·13	INS.
Morphinæ Acetas	2·5	1·5	ABT. 100
,, Hydrochloridum	24	1	50
,, Phosphas...	6·75	0·5	700
,, Sulphas	15·3	0·75	465
,, Tartras	11	—	ALM. INS.
Phenazonum	1	V.S.	1·3
Plumbi Acetas	2	0·5	30
Potassii Acetas	0·5	V.S.	2
,, Bicarbonas...	4	DEC.	ALM. INS.

Abbreviations: ABT. *about;* ALM. *almost;* DEC. *decomposed;* INS. *insoluble;* S. *soluble;* SP. *sparingly;* V. *very*

Name of Chemical	Water 50°–77° F. (10°–25° C.)	Boiling Water	Alcohol 90 per cent. 50°–77° F. (10°–25° C.)
	(One part is soluble in)		
Potassii Bromidum	2	1	200
,, Chloras	16	3	INS.
,, Iodidum	0·75	0·5	12
,, Nitras	4	0·5	ALM. INS.
,, Permanganas	20	3	DEC.
,, Tartras Acidus	200	16·7	INS.
Quininæ Bihydrochloridum	0·75	—	5
,, Bisulphas	8·5	V.S.	18
,, Hydrobromidum	40	V.S.	0·67
,, Hydrochloridum	35	1	3
,, Sulphas	ABT. 800	30	86
Saccharin	400	24	25
Saccharum	0·5	0·2	137·2
,, Lactis	7	1	INS.
Salicinum	28	0·7	60
'Saxin'	400	59	36
Sodii Acetas	1	V.S.	23
,, Benzoas	1·8	1·3	24
,, Biboras	25	0·5	INS.
,, Bicarbonas	11	DEC.	INS.
,, Bromidum	1·2	0·8	16
,, Chloridum	2·8	2·5	ALM. INS.
,, Hypophosphis	1	0·12	30
,, Iodidum	0·5	0·33	3
,, Phosphas	6	1·5	INS.
,, Salicylas	0·9	V.S.	6
,, Sulphas	2·8	0·4	INS.
Strontii Bromidum	1·05	0·5	3
Strychnina	6400	2500	150
Strychninæ Hydrochloridum	35	—	60
,, Nitras	42	—	120
,, Sulphas	31	2	65
Sulphonal	450	15	50
Thymol	1100	—	V.S.
Veronal	160	—	8·5
Zinci Acetas	2·5	1·5	36
,, Sulphas	0·53	0·2	INS.

Abbreviations: ABT. *about;* ALM. *almost;* DEC. *decomposed;* INS. *insoluble;* S. *soluble;* SP. *sparingly;* V. *very*

GLYCERIN dissolves:—Boric Acid, 1 in 4; Carbolic Acid, 3·5 in 1; Iodine, 1 in 65; Morphine Acetate, 1 in 5; Potassium Iodide, 1 in 3. (Squire)

TABLE OF PERCENTAGE SOLUTIONS

QUANTITY OF MEDICAMENT REQUIRED FOR MAKING—

Per-centage	1 fluid drachm	1 fluid ounce	1 pint	Parts
1	gr. 0·547	gr. 4·375	gr. 87·5	1 in 100
2	gr. 1·094	gr. 8·750	gr. 175·0	1 in 50
3	gr. 1·640	gr. 13·125	gr. 262·5	1 in 33·33
4	gr. 2·187	gr. 17·500	gr. 350·0	1 in 25
5	gr. 2·734	gr. 21·875	gr. 437·5	1 in 20
6	gr. 3·281	gr. 26·250	gr. 525·0	1 in 16·66
7	gr. 3·828	gr. 30·625	gr. 612·5	1 in 14·28
8	gr. 4·375	gr. 35·000	gr. 700·0	1 in 12·5
9	gr. 4·922	gr. 39·375	gr. 787·5	1 in 11·11
10	gr. 5·468	gr. 43·750	gr. 875·0	1 in 10

The table is arranged on the basis of 87·5 grains of solid in one pint (approx. one grain in 110 minims) of solvent. Dissolve the substance in three quarters of the total quantity of solvent. Adjust the volume to the prescribed amount.

PERCENTAGE TABLE

Volume of solution of required percentage strength produced by 'Soloid' Brand product of known weight

Weight of Soloid' Product in Grains	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	9%	10%	15%	20%	25%
1	31 m50	m55	m37	m27	m22	m18	m16	m14	m12	m11	m7·3	m5·5	m4·4
2	33 m39	31 m50	31 m13	m55	m44	m37	m31	m27	m24	m22	m14·6	m11	m8·8
3	35 m29	32 m45	31 m50	31 m22	31 m6	m55	m47	m41	m37	m33	m22	m16·5	m13·2
4	37 m19	33 m39	32 m26	31 m50	31 m28	31 m13	31 m3	m55	m49	m44	m29·3	m22	m17·6
5	$\bar{3}$1 31 m9	34 m34	33 m3	32 m17	31 m50	31 m31	31 m18	31 m9	31 m1	m55	m36·6	m27·4	m22
6	$\bar{3}$1 32 m58	35 m29	33 m39	32 m45	32 m12	31 m50	31 m34	31 m22	31 m13	31 m6	m44	m33	m26·3
7	$\bar{3}$1 34 m48	36 m24	34 m16	33 m12	32 m34	32 m8	31 m50	31 m36	31 m25	31 m17	m51·2	m38·4	m30·7
8	$\bar{3}$1 36 m38	37 m19	34 m53	33 m39	32 m56	32 m26	32 m5	31 m50	31 m38	31 m28	m58·5	m44	m35
9	$\bar{3}$2 30 m27	$\bar{3}$1 30 m14	35 m29	34 m7	33 m17	32 m45	32 m21	32 m3	31 m50	31 m39	31 m5·8	m49·4	m39·5
10	$\bar{3}$2 32 m17	$\bar{3}$1 31 m9	36 m6	34 m34	33 m39	33 m3	32 m37	32 m17	32 m2	31 m50	31 m13	m55	m44
15	$\bar{3}$3 33 m26	$\bar{3}$1 35 m43	$\bar{3}$1 31 m9	36 m51	35 m29	34 m34	33 m55	32 m26	33 m3	32 m45	31 m50	31 m22	31 m6
20	$\bar{3}$4 34 m34	$\bar{3}$2 32 m17	$\bar{3}$1 34 m11	$\bar{3}$1 31 m9	37 m19	36 m6	35 m13	34 m34	34 m4	33 m39	32 m26	31 m50	31 m28
25	$\bar{3}$5 35 m43	$\bar{3}$2 36 m51	$\bar{3}$1 37 m14	$\bar{3}$1 33 m26	$\bar{3}$1 31 m9	37 m37	36 m32	35 m43	35 m5	34 m34	33 m3	32 m17	31 m50

EXAMPLE.—Note weight of 'Soloid' product in first column; call this A. Note required percentage in top line; call this B. The volume which the solution should measure will be found on the A line in the B column.

Thus, if by means of a 5-grain product of 'Soloid' Cocaine Hydrochloride it be required to produce a 4% solution, that solution should measure 32 m17. The 'Soloid' product should usually be dissolved in about three-quarters of this quantity of solvent, and the volume of the solution should then be adjusted to stated measure.

ACID NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of Alkali or Alkaline Carbonate required to neutralise 100 parts of the undermentioned Acids, together with the quantity of Product.

ACIDS	Ammonia Solution, 10 per cent.	Ammonium Carbonate, B.P.	Product	Potassium Hydroxide 90 per cent.	Potassium Bicarbonate	Product	Sodium Hydroxide, 90 per cent.	Sodium Bicarbonate, 99 per cent.	Sodium Carbonate, 99 per cent.	Product
Percentage Strength										
Acid, Acetic 33	94	29	42	34	55	54	24	47	80	75
Acid, Acetic, Glacial ... 99	281	86	127	103	165	162	73	141	239	224
Acid, Benzoic 100	140	43	114	51	82	176	36	70	119	118
Acid, Citric 100	244	75	124	89	143	154	64	122	207	170
Acid, Hydrobromic, Dil.... 10	21	6	12	8	12	15	6	11	18	13
Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil.... 10·58	49	14	15	18	27	27	13	25	42	22
Acid, Lactic 75	142	44	89	52	83	107	37	71	121	93
Acid, Salicylic 100	124	38	112	45	73	128	32	62	105	116
Acid, Tartaric 100	227	70	123	83	133	157	59	114	193	153

ALKALI NEUTRALISATION TABLE

Showing the quantity of Acid of specified strength required to neutralise 100 parts of Alkali or Alkaline Carbonate, together with the quantity of Product.

ALKALIES	Acetic Acid Glacial, 99 per cent.	Acetic Acid, 33 per cent.	Product	Benzoic Acid	Product	Citric Acid	Product	Hydrobromic Acid, 10 per cent.	Product	Hydrochloric Acid, Dil. 10·58 per cent.	Product	Lactic Acid, 75 per cent.	Product	Salicylic Acid	Product	Tartaric Acid	Product
Percentage Strength																	
Ammonia Solution 10	36	108	45	72	82	41	51	475	57	202	31	70	63	81	91	44	54
Ammonium Carbonate, B.P. 100	116	348	147	233	265	134	166	1545	187	655	147	229	204	263	296	143	176
Potassium Hydroxide ... 90	97	291	157	196	343	112	173	1298	191	553	120	192	205	221	282	120	189
Potassium Bicarbonate ... 100	61	183	98	122	214	70	108	809	119	344	74	120	128	138	176	75	117
Sodium Hydroxide... ... 90	136	408	306	274	324	157	268	1819	231	774	131	270	252	310	360	169	259
Sodium Bicarbonate ... 99	71	213	160	143	169	82	140	950	121	406	69	141	131	162	188	88	135
Sodium Carbonate 99	42	126	94	84	100	48	82	56_0	71	238	40	83	77	95	111	52	80

THERMOMETERS

Fahrenheit, Centigrade and Réaumur

This table shows the relationship between these three thermometric scales at certain temperatures.

To convert degrees F. into degrees C., deduct 32, multiply by 5 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees C. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.

To convert degrees F. into degrees R., deduct 32, multiply by 4 and divide by 9.

To convert degrees R. into degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 4 and add 32.

Freezing point = 32° F.; 0° C.; and 0° R.

Boiling point = 212° F.; 100° C.; and 80° R.

F.	C.	R.	F.	C.	R.
212	100	80	95	35	28
200	93·3	74·7	94	34·4	27·6
150	65·6	52·4	92	33·3	26·7
112	44·4	35·5	90	32·2	25·8
110	43·3	34·7	88	31·1	24·9
108	42·2	33·8	86	30	24
106	41·1	32·9	84	28·9	23·1
105	40·6	32·4	82	27·8	22·2
104	40	32	80	26·7	21·3
103	39·4	31·6	78	25·6	20·4
102	38·9	31·1	76	24·4	19·6
101·5	38·6	30·9	74	23·3	18·7
101	38·3	30·7	72	22·2	17·8
100·5	38·1	30·4	70	21·1	16·9
100	37·8	30·2	68	20	16
99·5	37·5	30	66	18·9	15·1
99	37·2	29·8	64	17·8	14·2
98·4 {Body temperature}	36·9	29·5	62	16·7	13·3
98	36·7	29·3	60	15·6	12·4
97·5	36·4	29·1	58	14·4	11·6
97	36·1	28·9	56	13·3	10·7
96·5	35·8	28·7	54	12·2	9·8
96	35·6	28·4	52	11·1	8·9
95·5	35·3	28·2	32	0	0

COINS AS MAKESHIFT WEIGHTS

Coin	Approximate Weight	Standard Weight
Sovereign	"least current" 122·5 gr	123·274 gr.
Half-sovereign	"least current" 61·125 gr.	61·637 gr.
Five-shilling piece	about 1 oz. avoirdupois	436·363 gr.
Half-crown	,, 1/2 oz. ,,	218·181 gr.
Two-shilling piece	,, 2/5 oz. ,,	174·543 gr.
Shilling	,, 1/5 oz. ,,	87·2727 gr.
Sixpence	,, 1/10 oz. ,,	43·6363 gr.
Threepenny piece	,, 1/20 oz. ,,	21·8181 gr.
Penny...	,, 1/3 oz. ,,	145·83 gr.
Halfpenny	,, 1/5 oz. ,,	87·5 gr.
Farthing	,, 1/10 oz. ,,	43·6363 gr.
French 20 franc piece (gold)	,, 100 grains ,,	6·45 grammes
French 1 franc piece (silver)	,, 77 grains ,,	5·00 grammes
Indian 1 rupee piece (silver)	,, 180 grains ,,	11·66 grammes

NOTES ON RADIOGRAPHY

In these notes, a knowledge of ordinary photographic manipulations is pre-supposed, the aim being to indicate suitable materials and methods for the production of X-ray negatives and positives.

Choice of Plate or Film.—Other things being equal, the more thickly-spread the emulsion and the richer it is in silver, the better the result. It is generally best to employ plates specially prepared for radiography, but when these are unobtainable the radiographer is practically safe in using the brand of plate he employs in ordinary photographic work. In general, an emulsion of medium speed* will be found most satisfactory, although a more rapid plate may sometimes be necessary in order to shorten the exposure. No advantage is, however, obtainable from the use of "ultra-rapid" emulsions. For inanimate objects, and when a prolonged exposure is possible, emulsions of ordinary rapidity are preferable.

Although glass plates are easier to handle in the dark room, films coated on celluloid or other flexible support can be placed in closer contact with the human body, and are less liable to damage. Ordinary negative or bromide papers may be used if the slight increase in the length of time they take to print be not objectionable. These papers possess the great advantage of being so transparent to X-rays that several negatives may be obtained with one exposure by super-imposing a number of sheets of the sensitive material. When only negative images are required, this plan is very convenient and rapid.

Development.—The development of radiographs will present no difficulties to those familiar with the production of ordinary negatives, the chief precaution necessary being to develop much more fully than is requisite in ordinary work. A pyro developer, unless prepared with a larger proportion of sulphite than is usual, is liable to stain the fingers and the gelatin. For those who prefer pyro, 'Tabloid' Pyro-Soda Developer (Ilford formula) is the most suitable. 'Tabloid' 'Rytol' Universal Developer is specially appreciated for X-ray work, giving good density and detail without irritating or discolouring the fingers, and without staining the gelatin. It brings up the image quickly with all available detail, and density is easily obtainable by leaving the plate in the developer until it appears practically opaque to transmitted light. 'Tabloid' Pyro-Metol Developer is also most useful for under-exposures. It develops very quickly, and gives a yellow image which produces strong, plucky prints.

Should the radiograph be too thin, owing either to under-exposure or under-development, 'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite or 'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier should be used, because they increase the strength of the finest detail as well as that of the stronger deposits, Many intensifiers, whilst increasing the general density, remove the finest details altogether.

Other operations, such as reduction, fixing, printing, etc., require no divergence from the methods adopted in ordinary photographic work.

---

*NOTE.—Medium speed plates or films are those marked 1/2 and 1/3 in Wellcome's Photographic Exposure Record (TABLE B, Plates and Films, Col. I). Rapid plates are marked 1/4, and ultra-rapid plates, 1/6 or 1/8.

UTERO-GESTATION

There are wide differences in the figures given by various authorities on the points dealt with in this section. Those given below may, it is believed, be relied upon as being in accord with present English teaching.

FŒTUS

Length and weight at different stages of intra-uterine life

Days	Weeks	Length	Weight
28	4	4 to 6 lines	gr. 20
56	8	15 to 18 ,,	dr. 2 to 5
84	12	2 to 3 inches	1 to 2 oz.
112	16	3 to 6 ,,	2 to 3 oz.
140	20	6 to 8 ,,	5 to 7 oz.
168	24	8 to 10 ,,	1 lb.
196	28	10 to 13 ,,	2 to 3 lb.
224	32	13 to 15½ ,,	3 to 5 lb.
252	36	15½ to 18 ,,	6 to 9 lb. or more
280	40	18 to 20½ ,,	
287	41	20½ to 24 ,,	

It has been calculated that the length of the fœtus for the first six months of intra-uterine life is indicated in centimetres by the square of the number of the corresponding month. Thus, at one month, a fœtus measures 1 centimetre; at 2 months, 4 centimetres; at 3 months, 9 centimetres; at 4 months, 16 centimetres; at 5 months, 25 centimetres; at 6 months, 36 centimetres. The variation in the length and weight of children at birth is very great. The average weight at birth is stated to be 6·8 lb., but English experience would place it somewhat higher—possibly 7¼ lb. for a full-term infant.

FŒTAL HEART SOUNDS

The sounds of the fœtal heart, 130 to 150 per minute, are best heard, at the end of the fourth, or beginning of the fifth month, at a point midway between the umbilicus and the left (or less frequently the right) anterior superior spine of the ilium.

FŒTAL HEAD

Measurements at full term

1. Sagittal diameters—
   - (*a*) The direct, or fronto-occipital (from the glabella to the most prominent point at the occiput), 4·5 inches, with a circumference of 13·5 inches.
   - (*b*) The great diagonal, or mento-occipital (from the point of the chin to the most prominent point of the occiput), 5·25 inches, with a circumference of 14·25 inches.
   - (*c*) The small diagonal, or sub-occipito bregmatic (from a point midway between the occipital tubercles and the foramen magnum to the posterior edge of the great fontanelle), 3·75 inches, with a circumference of 11·5 inches.
2. Transverse diameters—
   - (*a*) The great transverse or bi-parietal, between the most prominent points of the two parietal eminences, 3·75 inches.
   - (*b*) The small transverse, or bi-temporal, 3 inches.
3. Vertical diameters—
   - (*a*) From the vertex to the base of the skull—*i.e.* to the anterior edge of the foramen magnum, 3·75 inches.
   - (*b*) From the most projecting part of the forehead to the chin—*i.e.* the length of the face, 3 inches.

FEMALE PELVIS

Measurements

	Inlet	Cavity	Outlet
Antero-posterior (*true conjugate*)	4¼ in.	4½ in.	5 in.
Oblique	4½ in.	4½ in.	4½ in.
Transverse	5 in.	4½ in.	4 in.

The external conjugate, usually known as D.B., the diameter of Baudelocque, measured from the first spine of the sacrum to the mons veneris, is 7½ to 8 inches.

The "measurement of the spine" between the external margins of the anterior superior spinous processes of the ilia, is usually about 10 inches.

The measurement between the most distant parts of the crests of the ilia is usually about 11 inches.

The diagonal conjugate, measured from the promontory of the sacrum to the under surface of the symphysis pubis, is about 4½ inches.

GRAVID UTERUS

Position of fundus at different stages of pregnancy

End of 2nd month 1½ in. above symphysis pubis
,, 3rd ,, midway between symphysis and umbilicus
,, 4th ,, ⅔ of distance between symphysis and umbilicus
,, 5th ,, level with umbilicus
,, 6th ,, 1 in. to 1½ in. above umbilicus
,, 7th ,, 2½ in. to 3 in. above umbilicus
,, 8th ,, ⅔ of distance between umbilicus and ensiform cartilage

Thence it continues to rise slightly towards the ensiform cartilage until the last week of pregnancy, when it begins to sink again, in consequence, chiefly, of the fœtus descending more into the pelvis.

GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements at different stages of pregnancy

	Length	Width	Depth
At end of 3rd month	4½ to 5 inches	4 inches	3 inches
,, 4th ,,	5½ to 6 ,,	5 ,,	4 ,,
,, 5th ,,	6 to 7 ,,	5½ ,,	5 ,,
,, 6th ,,	8 to 9 ,,	6½ ,,	6 ,,
,, 7th ,,	10 to 11 ,,	7½ ,,	6½ ,,
,, 8th ,,	11 to 12 ,,	8 ,,	7 ,,
,, 9th ,,	12 to 14 ,,	9½ ,,	8 to 9 in.

NON-GRAVID UTERUS

Measurements in Nulliparæ

Length from fundus to anterior lip	3¼ in.
Width at fundus	1¼ in. to 2 in.
Depth immediately below fundus...	¾ in. to 1¼ in.

The cervix is 1¼ in. to 1½ in. long, 1 in. wide, and ½ in. to ¾ in. deep.

The anterior lip projects 0·2 in. to 0·3 in. beyond the os, while the posterior measures from the fornix to its free edge 0·7 in.

The walls are 0·4 in. to 0·6 in. thick in virgins, and 0·8 in. in women who have borne children.

The weight in virgins is 1·1 oz. to 1·3 oz.; and in women who have borne children, 3·3 oz. to 4 oz.

OBSTETRIC TABLE

The calculation is made from the first day of the last menstrual period

January *October*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February *November*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5			
March *December*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
April *January*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
May *February*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June *March*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
July *April*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August *May*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September *June*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
October *July*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November *August*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
December *September*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
January *November*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
February *December*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28			
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5			
March *January*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5
April *February*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	
May *March*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
June *April*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
July *May*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
August *June*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
September *July*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
October *August*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
November *September*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	
December *October*	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

[For Utero-Gestation Table, *see page* 316]
[For Obstetric Engagement pages, *see Diary Section*]

1908

JANUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...

FEBRUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29

MARCH

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

APRIL

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

MAY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

JUNE

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	1
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	...	...	...	...

JULY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...

AUGUST

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

SEPTEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	...	...	...

OCTOBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

NOVEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	...	...	...	...	...

DECEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	...	...

1909

JANUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	...	...	...	...	...	...

MARCH

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	...	...	...

APRIL

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	...

MAY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

JUNE

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	...	...	...

JULY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

AUGUST

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

SEPTEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

OCTOBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	...	...	...	...

DECEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	...

1910

JANUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

FEBRUARY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	...	...	...	...	...

MARCH

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	...	...

APRIL

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

MAY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	...	...	...	...

JUNE

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	...	...

JULY

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	...	...	...	...	...	...

AUGUST

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	...	...	...

SEPTEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	...

OCTOBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	.	.	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	...	...	...	...	...

NOVEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	...	...	...

DECEMBER

S	M	Tu	W	Th	F	S
.	.	.	.	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

"The strong thing is the just thing"

Carlyle

'Tabloid' marks the work of Burroughs Wellcome & Company.

The use of the word is to enable the physician, chemist and patient to get the right thing with one short word, instead of the firm's long name.

If another maker apply the word to his product, the act is unlawful. 'Tabloid' is our trade mark.

If a vendor disregard it, in dispensing or selling, the act is unlawful — for the same reason.

We prosecute both offenders rigorously, in the interest of physicians, chemists, patients and ourselves.

Athena

Please inform us of any instance of either offence.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME AND CO.

INDEX

	PAGE
Accounts Asked For or Sent	128
Addresses (Nurses')	140
Addresses (Patients' and General)	142
Cash Account	116
Diary and Visiting List	10
Infectious Cases Notified	146
Memoranda	148
Obstetric Engagements	2
Patients Certified under Lunacy Act	138
Vaccinations	132

SIGNS SUGGESTED
for Use in the Visiting List

Visit to be made	•	Hour of consultation appointment	C_9
Visit made	/	Consultation held	C
Visit entered but not made ...	⋕	Confinement	P
Visit made but not to be charged	φ	Confinement, detention in hours ...	P_2
Second Visit to be made	•/	Vaccination	Λ
Second Visit made	X	Journey	J
Visit made, medicine to be sent ...	∠	Operation appointment	O
Medicine sent	Z	Operation performed	O
Night Visit	N	Anæsthetic appointment	A
Consultation appointment	C	Letter written	L

1909

Good Friday	April 9
Easter Monday	April 12
Whit Monday	May 31
August Bank Holiday	August 2
Christmas Day	December 25
Boxing Day	December 27

Times of sunset at Greenwich are given at the heads of the following pages; these, in conjunction with the table on page vi *(Home Edition), enable British lighting-up times for cyclists, motorists, etc. (one hour after local sunset), to be ascertained.*

The phases of the moon, holidays and quarter days given in the following pages are those applicable to England, except where otherwise stated.

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

ENGAGEMENTS

[See Obstetric Table]

When ttended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (*e.g.*, Name of Nurse)

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

When tended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (*e.g.*, Name of Nurse)

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

ENGAGEMENTS

[See Obstetric Table]

When ttended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (*e.g.*, Name of Nurse)

No.	Name and Address	When Engaged	When Expected

When ttended	Sex	No. of Labour	Age	Fee	When Paid	Remarks (*e.g.*, Name of Nurse)

	NAME AND ADDRESS	M	T	W	Th	1 F	2 S	3 S	£	s.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	M	T	W	Th	1 F	2 S	3 S	£	s.	d.

6. ○ Full Moon 2.13 p.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	4 M	5 T	6 W	7 Th	8 F	9 S	10 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	4 M	5 T	6 W	7 Th	8 F	9 S	10 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	11 M	12 T	13 W	14 Th	15 F	16 S	17 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	11 M	12 T	13 W	14 Th	15 F	16 S	17 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	18 M	19 T	20 W	21 Th	22 F	23 S	24 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	18 M	19 T	20 W	21 Th	22 F	23 S	24 S	£	s.	d.

28. ☽ First Quarter 3-7

	NAME AND ADDRESS	25 M	26 T	27 W	28 Th	29 F	30 S	31 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	25 M	26 T	27 W	28 Th	29 F	30 S	31 S	£	s.	d.

2. Scotch Qr. Day, Candler
5. ○ Full Moon 8.25 a.m.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	1 M	2 T	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 S	7 S	£

	NAME AND ADDRESS	1 M	2 T	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 S	7 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 Th	12 F	13 S	14 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 TH	12 F	13 S	14 S	£	s.	d.

20. ● New Moon 10.52 a

	NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£	s

NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£	s.	d.

27. ☽ First Quarter 2.49 a

	NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 S	28 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 S	28 S	£	s.	d.

7. ○ Full Moon 2.56 :

	NAME AND ADDRESS	1 M	2 T	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 S	7 S	£	s

NAME AND ADDRESS	1 M	2 T	3 W	4 TH	5 F	6 S	7 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 Th	12 F	13 S	14 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 TH	12 F	13 S	14 S	£	s.	d.

15. (Last Quarter 3.42
17. Bank Holiday, Irela

	NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 TH	26 F	27 S	28 S	£	s.	d.

4. Sun sets (

NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	31 W	1 Th	2 F	3 S	4 Su	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	31 W	1 Th	2 F	3 S	4 S	£	s.	d.

5. ○ Full Moon 8.28 p.m
9. Good Friday

	NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 TH	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.	d.

20. ● New Moon 4.51 a

NAME AND ADDRESS	19 M	20 T	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 S	25 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	19 M	20 T	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 S	25 S	£	s.	d.

27. ☽ First Quarter 8.36 a.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	26 M	27 T	28 W	29 Th	30 F	1 S	2 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	26 M	27 T	28 W	29 Th	30 F	1 S	2 S	£	s.	d.

3. Scotch Bank Holi
5. ○ Full Moon 0.8 p

NAME AND ADDRESS	3 M	4 T	5 W	6 Th	7 F	8 S	9 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	3 M	4 T	5 W	6 TH.	7 F	8 S	9 S	£	s.	d.

12. (Last Quarter 9.45 pm
15. Scotch Qr. Day, Whit

	NAME AND ADDRESS	10 M	11 T	12 W	13 Th	14 F	15 S	16 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	10 M	11 T	12 W	13 TH	14 F	15 S	16 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	17 M	18 T	19 W	20 Th	21 F	22 S	23 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	17 M	18 T	19 W	20 TH	21 F	22 S	23 S	£	s.	d.

27. ☽ First Quarter 1.28 a.

NAME AND ADDRESS	24 M	25 T	26 W	27 Th	28 F	29 S	30 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	24 M	25 T	26 W	27 Th	28 F	29 S	30 S	£	s.	d.

31. Whit Monday
4. ○ Full Moon 1.25 a.

NAME AND ADDRESS	31 M	1 T	2 W	3 Th	4 F	5 S	6 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	31 M	1 T	2 W	3 TH	4 F	5 S	6 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	7 M	8 T	9 W	10 Th	11 F	12 S	13 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	7 M	8 T	9 W	10 TH	11 F	12 S	13 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	14 M	15 T	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 S	20 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	14 M	15 T	16 W	17 Th	18 F	19 S	20 S	£	s.	d.

24. Midsummer Day
25. ☽ First Quarter 6.43 p.m

	NAME AND ADDRESS	21 M	22 T	23 W	24 Th	25 F	26 S	27 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	21 M	22 T	23 W	24 Th	25 F	26 S	27 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	28 M	29 T	30 W	1 TH	2 F	3 S	4 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	28 M	29 T	30 W	1 TH	2 F	3 S	4 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	5 M	6 T	7 W	8 Th	9 F	10 S	11 S	£	s.	d

NAME AND ADDRESS	12 M	13 T	14 W	15 Th	16 F	17 S	18 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	12 M	13 T	14 W	15 TH	16 F	17 S	18 S	£	s.	d.

25. ☽ First Quarter 11.45 a.m

	NAME AND ADDRESS	19 M	20 T	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 S	25 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	19 M	20 T	21 W	22 Th	23 F	24 S	25 S	£	s.	d.

1. Scotch Qr. Day, Lammas
1. Sun sets 7.47

NAME AND ADDRESS	26 M	27 T	28 W	29 Th	30 F	31 S	1 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	26 M	27 T	28 W	29 Th	30 F	31 S	1 S	£	s.	d.

2. Bank Holiday
2. Scotch Bank Holiday

	NAME AND ADDRESS	2 M	3 T	4 W	5 Th	6 F	7 S	8 S	£	s.	d

NAME AND ADDRESS	2 M	3 T	4 W	5 Th	6 F	7 S	8 S	£	s.	d.

15. Sun sets 7.2

	NAME AND ADDRESS	9 M	10 T	11 W	12 Th	13 F	14 S	15 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	9 M	10 T	11 W	12 Th	13 F	14 S	15 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	16 M	17 T	18 W	19 Th	20 F	21 S	22 S	£	s.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	16 M	17 T	18 W	19 Th	20 F	21 S	22 S	£	s.	d.

24. ☽ First Quarter 3.55 a.m

	NAME AND ADDRESS	23 M	24 T	25 W	26 Th	27 F	28 S	29 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	23 M	24 T	25 W	26 Th	27 F	28 S	29 S	£	s.	d.

31. ○ Full Moon 5.8 a.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	30 M	31 T	1 W	2 Th	3 F	4 S	5 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	30 M	31 T	1 W	2 Th	3 F	4 S	5 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	6 M	7 T	8 W	9 Th	10 F	11 S	12 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	6 M	7 T	8 W	9 Th	10 F	11 S	12 S	£	s.	d.

14. ● New Moon 3.9

	NAME AND ADDRESS	13 M	14 T	15 W	16 Th	17 F	18 S	19 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	13 M	14 T	15 W	16 Th	17 F	18 S	19 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	20 M	21 T	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 S	26 S	£	s

NAME AND ADDRESS	20 M	21 T	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 S	26 S	£	s.	d.

29. Michaelmas Day
29. ○ Full Moon 1.5 l

	NAME AND ADDRESS	27 M	28 T	29 W	30 Th	1 F	2 S	3 S	£	s

NAME AND ADDRESS	27 M	28 T	29 W	30 Th	1 F	2 S	3 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	4 M	5 T	6 W	7 TH	8 F	9 S	10 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	4 M	5 T	6 W	7 TH	8 F	9 S	10 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	11 M	12 T	13 W	14 TH	15 F	16 S	17 S	£

NAME AND ADDRESS	11 M	12 T	13 W	14 Th	15 F	16 S	17 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	18 M	19 T	20 W	21 Th	22 F	23 S	24 S	£	s.

NAME AND ADDRESS	18 M	19 T	20 W	21 Th	22 F	23 S	24 S	£	s.	d.

28. ○ Full Moon 10.7 p.m.

NAME AND ADDRESS	25 M	26 T	27 W	28 Th	29 F	30 S	31 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	25 M	26 T	27 W	28 Th	29 F	30 S	31 S	£	s.	d.

4. (Last Quarter 9.38 p.m.

NAME AND ADDRESS	1 M	2 T	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 S	7 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	1 M	2 T	3 W	4 Th	5 F	6 S	7 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 TH	12 F	13 S	14 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	8 M	9 T	10 W	11 TH	12 F	13 S	14 S	£	s.	d.

20. ☽ First Quarter 5.29 p.m.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	15 M	16 T	17 W	18 Th	19 F	20 S	21 S	£	s.	d.

27. ○ Full Moon 8.52 a.m.

NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 S	28 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	22 M	23 T	24 W	25 Th	26 F	27 S	28 S	£	s.	d.

4. (Last Quarter 4.13 p.m.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	1 W	2 Th	3 F	4 S	5 S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	29 M	30 T	1 W	2 Th	3 F	4 S	5 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	6 M	7 T	8 W	9 TH	10 F	11 S	12 S	£	s.	d

NAME AND ADDRESS	6 M	7 T	8 W	9 TH	10 F	11 S	12 S	£	s.	d.

	NAME AND ADDRESS	13 M	14 T	15 W	16 Th	17 F	18 S	19 S	£	s.	d

NAME AND ADDRESS	13 M	14 T	15 W	16 Th	17 F	18 S	19 S	£	s.	d.

20. ☽ First Quarter 2.18 a.m
25. Christmas Day
25. Scotch Bank Holiday

NAME AND ADDRESS	20 M	21 T	22 W	23 Th	24 F	25 S	26 S	£	s.	d

DECEMBER—20—26

NAME AND ADDRESS	20 M	21 T	22 W	23 TH	24 F	25 S	26 S	£	s.	d.

27. Bank Holida

NAME AND ADDRESS	27 M	28 T	29 W	30 TH	31 F	S	S	£	s.	d.

NAME AND ADDRESS	27 M	28 T	29 W	30 TH	31 F	S	S	£	s.	d.

CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

CASH ACCOUNT

Date	Particulars	Received	Paid

Date	Particulars	Received			Paid		

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

ACCOUNTS ASKED FOR OR SENT

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

Name	Ledger Folio	Amount	When Sent	When Paid

Place of Vaccin.	Patient's Name	Residence	Age	Date	Where bo

Primary or Re-vaccin.	Father's Name	No. of Tube	No. of Punc-tures	Initials	Inspection			Initia
					Place	Date	Result	

VACCINATIONS

Place of Vaccin.	Patient's Name	Residence	Age	Date	Where born

rimary or Re-accin.	Father's Name	No. of Tube	No. of Punctures	Initials	Inspection			Initials
					Place	Date	Result	

Place of Vaccin.	Patient's Name	Residence	Age	Date	Where bor

imary r Re- accin.	Father's Name	No. of Tube	No. of Punc- tures	Initials	Inspection			Initials
					Place	Date	Result	

Date	Name	Address

Sex	Age	Remarks

Name	Address

Name	Address

NAME	ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS

INFECTIOUS CASES NOTIFIED

Date	Name and Address	Sex	Age	Disease

Date	Name and Address	Sex	Age	Disease

SOUTH AFRICAN INFORMATION

INDEX

Postal Information—	PAGE
Cape Colony	i
Natal	iii
Orange River Colony	iv
Rhodesia	v
Transvaal Colony	v
Public Health Regulations	viii
Public Holidays	x
Registration, Medical, in South Africa	vi

SOUTH AFRICAN POSTAL INFORMATION

CAPE COLONY

	s.	d.
Letters, to any part of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal Colony, Orange River Colony, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Rhodesia, the Province of Mozambique, the United Kingdom and most British Colonies and Possessions (except Australia) and to Egypt, per ½ oz.	0	1
,, to other parts of the world, per ½ oz.	0	2½
Letter Cards bear the face-value of 1*d.*, and are subject to the same rates as Letters (the excess, if any, being made up with postage stamps), each	0	1¼
Post Cards, to any part of Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal Colony, Orange River Colony, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Province of Mozambique, and Rhodesia, each	0	0½
,, to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, each ...	0	1
Newspapers, to any part of Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal Colony, Orange River Colony, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Province of Mozambique, and Rhodesia, each newspaper not exceeding 4 oz.	0	0½
,, to United Kingdom, British Possessions and Foreign Countries, per 2 oz.	0	0½
Books and Commercial Papers to any part of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal Colony, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the Province of Mozambique, and Rhodesia, every 2 oz.	0	0½
,, ,, to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, for every 2 oz.	0	0½
With a minimum charge of 2½*d.* for Commercial Papers.		
Patterns and Samples, for any part of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Natal, Rhodesia and the Province of Mozambique, 4 oz., or fraction of	0	1
,, ,, every additional 2 oz., or fraction of	0	0½
,, ,, to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, 4 oz., or fraction of	0	1
,, ,, every additional 2 oz., or fraction of	0	0½
Parcels, for any part of Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal Colony and the Province of Mozambique, 8 oz., 4*d.*; every additional 4 oz. (up to 11 lb.), 2*d.*		
,, to Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1*s.* per lb., up to 11 lb.; to Rhodesia, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., up to 11 lb.		
,, to United Kingdom, 9*d.* per lb., or fraction, up to 11 lb.		

The fee chargeable on late letters, book packets, parcels, etc. (Cape Town, Kimberley and Port Elizabeth excepted), is 1*d.* not more than fifteen minutes, and 2*d.* when not more than thirty minutes after the closing of

Cape Colony (*continued*)

the mail. The fee chargeable on late parcels and registered packets is 2*d*. for fifteen minutes; 4*d*. for thirty minutes.

NOTE.—Parcel and Registered Mails are in every case closed half-an-hour before the advertised time of closing the mail for ordinary correspondence.

NOTE.—For postal and telegraphic purposes, *Cape Colony* comprises Cape Colony proper, Basutoland, British Bechuanaland and the Transkeian Territories.

Natal comprises Natal and Zululand.

Transvaal comprises Transvaal Colony and Swaziland.

Registration

For each letter, book, paper, etc., to any part of the world, 4*d*.

Parcels for places abroad cannot be registered.

Acknowledgment of delivery of registered articles to places abroad, each 2½*d*.

Money Orders

Rates of Poundage :—

Inland.—Sums not exceeding £1, 3*d*.; £2, 6*d*.; £5, 1/-; £7, 1/6; £10, 2/-; for each additional £2, or fraction of, up to £40, 3*d*.

For Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal Colony, Rhodesia and Mozambique.—Sums not exceeding £2, 6*d*.; £5, 1/-; £7, 1/6; £10, 2/-; for each additional £2, or fraction of, up to £40, 3*d*.

For United Kingdom, India, United States of America, certain British Colonies, etc.—Sums not exceeding £2, 9*d*.; £5, 1/6; £7, 2/3; £10, 3/-; for each additional £2, or fraction of, up to £40, 6*d*.

Foreign Countries served through the intermediary of the London G.P.O. The rates are the same as for the United Kingdom, with the additional commission of 3*d*. for each amount of £5, or fraction of.

Postal Notes

Amounts and Poundages :—1/-, 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, 1*d*.; 7/6, 10/-, 2*d*.; 15/-, 20/-, 3*d*. These are now issued at all Post Offices in Cape Colony and Basutoland at which Money Order business is transacted, and also at many Sub-Post Offices in the Transvaal.

British Postal Orders

Amounts and Poundages :—6*d*. to 5/-, 1*d*.; 7/6 to 10/6, 2*d*.; 11/- to 21/-, 3*d*. These Postal Orders form a ready means of remitting small sums of money to the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies.

Telegrams (Inland)

Penny per word, with a minimum charge of 1*s*.

This rate applies to Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal Colony and Lourenço Marques. The British South Africa Company (*i.e.* to Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern Rhodesia) charges 2*s*. for the first 12 words, and 2*d*. for each additional word.

Double rates are charged for telegrams forwarded on Sundays, except those addressed to the offices of the British South Africa Company, when the charges are 3*s*. for 12 words, and 3*d*. for each additional word.

Registered telegraphic address, per annum, £1. 1*s*.

Telegrams (Foreign)

To Great Britain and most European Countries, 2*s*. 6*d*. per word.

Stamps and Licences, Bills, Notes, Cheques, etc.

	s.	*d.*
Every bill of exchange, promissory note, bank post bill, or other negotiable instrument, for any lawful amount not exceeding £50	0	6
Exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100	1	0
For every additional £100, or fraction of	1	0
Every cheque upon a bank	0	1

Bank notes need not be stamped, and no "Good for," "I O U" or other acknowledgment of debt, not being a promissory note, and not being negotiable, shall require to be stamped so long as it shall be retained by the creditor to whom it was first delivered.

NATAL

	s.	d.
Letters to any place in South Africa (including Southern Rhodesia) and Portuguese East Africa, per ½ oz.	0	1
,, to North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, per ½ oz. ...	0	2
,, to United Kingdom and most British Colonies, per ½ oz. ...	0	1
,, to all other countries, per ½ oz.	0	2½
Post Cards to any place in South Africa (including Southern Rhodesia) and Portuguese East Africa, each	0	0½
,, to all other places, each	0	1
Newspapers, to any place in South Africa (including Southern Rhodesia) and Portuguese East Africa, per 4 oz. ...	0	0½
,, to all other places, per 2 oz.	0	0½
Other Printed Papers, to all parts, per 2 oz.	0	0½
Commercial Papers to any place in South Africa (including Southern Rhodesia) and Portuguese East Africa, per 2 oz.	0	0½
,, ,, to North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia, per 2 oz. ... ... Minimum charge, 2*d.*	0	0½
,, ,, to all other countries, per 2 oz. ... ... Minimum charge, 2½*d.*	0	0½
Samples to any part of Natal, per 2 oz.	0	0½
,, to all other places, per 2 oz. ... ... Minimum charge, 1*d.*	0	0½
Parcels to any part of Natal, per 4 oz.	0	2
,, to any place in South Africa (except Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Protectorate) and Portuguese East Africa, per 4 oz. ... ... Minimum charge, 4*d.*	0	2
,, to Rhodesia (all parts) and Bechuanaland Protectorate, per lb.	1	6
,, to the United Kingdom, per lb.	0	9
Maximum weight, 11 lb.; maximum length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.		
Registration, for each article (Inland or Foreign)	0	4

NOTE.—Parcels for places oversea cannot be registered.

Postal Orders

Amounts and Poundages:—1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 2/6, 3/-, 3/6, 4/-, 4/6, 5/-, 1*d.*; 7/6, 10/-, 10/6, 2*d.*; 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, 20/-, 3*d.*

British Postal Orders

Payable in the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies.

Amounts and Poundages:—Same as in Cape Colony.

Money Orders

(*a*) Payable in Natal—Rates of Commission:—£1, or under, 3*d.*; not exceeding £2, 6*d.*; not exceeding £3, 9*d.*; not exceeding £5, 1*s.*; not exceeding £7, 1*s.* 3*d.*; not exceeding £10, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and 3*d.* for each additional £2 up to £40.

(*b*) Payable in Cape Colony (including Buchuanaland), Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Rhodesia, British Central Africa and the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates, United Kingdom, British India, St. Helena, Ceylon, New Zealand, Australia and Portuguese East Africa.—Rates of Commission:—£2, or under, 6*d.*; not exceeding £5, 1*s.*; not exceeding £7, 1*s.* 6*d.*; not exceeding £10, 2*s.*; and increasing in same ratio up to 8*s.* on £40.

Telegrams

INLAND.—1*d.* per word, with a minimum charge of 1*s.*

This rate applies to Natal, Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony and offices in the district of Lourenço Marques.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

	s.	d.
Letters to any place in South Africa, per ½ oz.	0	1
,, to Great Britain and Colonies (with few exceptions), per ½ oz.	0	1
,, to the Continent of Europe, and all other countries in the Postal Union, per ½ oz.	0	2½
Newspapers to Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, Province of Mozambique and the Bechuanaland Protectorate, for every newspaper of not more than 4 oz. weight ...	0	0½
,, to Rhodesia, per 2 oz.	0	0½
,, to Great Britain and all Foreign Countries, per 2 oz....	0	0½

Limit of weight, 7 lb.; and size, 2 ft. × 12 in. × 12 in.

Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, Samples, etc., to any place in South Africa, per 2 oz.	0	0½

With a minimum charge of 1*d.* for Sample Packets to places outside Orange River Colony; and with minimum charge of 2*d.* for Commercial Papers to Rhodesia.

Newspapers, other Printed Papers, Samples and Commercial Papers to Great Britain and Foreign Countries, per 2 oz. ...	0	0½

With a minimum charge of 2½*d.* for Commercial Papers and 1*d.* for Samples.

Registration.—Letters, Books, Newspapers, etc., to any part of South Africa, the United Kingdom or Abroad, may be registered on payment of a fee of 4*d.*

NOTE.—Parcels to oversea countries cannot be registered.

The limit of compensation in respect of letters, etc., to places in South Africa (except the Transvaal) is £5; and to oversea countries and the Transvaal, £2.

Parcels.—A special label has to be affixed to Parcels to places within South Africa, giving a declaration of the value, etc., of contents.

Rates—

To places within the Colony, 1½*d.* per 4 oz., or fraction of; to Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and Province of Mozambique, 4*d.* for the first 8 oz., and 2*d.* for every additional 4 oz.; to Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

Limit of weight in all cases, 11 lb.

Foreign Parcels must also have a Customs declaration affixed, stating nature and value of contents, and must bear the words "Parcels Post," in the upper left-hand corner.

Rates—

To the United Kingdom, Ceylon, India and Mauritius,	s.	d.
per lb.	1	0
,, Australasia, per lb.	1	3
,, St. Helena, per lb.	0	11
,, Canada, first lb., 1*s.* 5*d.*; extra lb.	1	3

Limit of weight in all cases, 11 lb.

,, other oversea countries, rates and limits vary; for particulars see Post and Telegraph Guide, or enquire at Post Office.

Money Orders

Payable within the Colony, commission:—6*d.* per £4 or fraction. Limit for single Order, £40.

Other South African Colonies, 9*d.* per £4. Same limit.

Payable in Australia, the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand, 1*s.* per £4. Same limit. United States, same rate, but limit for single Order, £20. Other Foreign Countries, same rate, but limit £10.

Postal Orders

Amounts and Poundages:—Same as in Cape Colony.

Orange River Colony (*continued*)

Telegrams (Inland)

To places in Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal and Lourenço Marques, 12 words 1*s.*; 1*d.* per word after.

To Bechuanaland Protectorate and Southern Rhodesia, 12 words 2*s.*; 2*d.* each additional word. To N.W. Rhodesia, 12 words 3*s.*; 3*d.* per word after.

Telegrams (Foreign)

		s.	*d.*
To most European Countries	per word	2	6
,, India and Burmah	,,	3	9
,, Australia	,,	2	3
,, Tasmania	,,	2	6
,, New Zealand	,,	2	7
,, New York	,,	2	3

RHODESIA

Letters within South Africa, per ½ oz.	0	1
,, to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, per ½ oz. ...	0	2½
Newspapers within Southern Rhodesia, per 4 oz.	0	0½
,, to other parts of South Africa, per 2 oz.	0	0½
,, to United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, first 4 oz. ...	0	1
Each additional 2 oz.	0	0½
Books, Samples and Commercial Papers:—		
Within South Africa, per 2 oz.	0	0½
Minimum charge for Samples and Commercial Papers, 1*d.*		
To United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, per 2 oz. ...	0	1
Except Commercial Papers, for which the rates are:—		
4 oz., 2½*d.*; 6 oz., 3*d.*; and each additional 2 oz., 1*d.*		
Registration fee...	0	4
Parcels:—Within Southern Rhodesia, 1 lb., or fraction of	1	0
Each additional lb., or fraction of	0	6
To other parts of South Africa, per lb.	1	6
To United Kingdom and Foreign Countries, per lb. ...	1	9

Postal Notes

Amounts and Poundages:—1/-, 1/6, 2/6, 5/-, 1*d.*; 7/6, 10/-, 2*d.*; 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, 20/-, 3*d.*

Telegrams (Inland)

To places within Rhodesia, 12 words, 1*s.*; 1*d.* per word after.

To Beira Railway offices, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal and Lourenço Marques, twelve words, 2*s.*; 2*d.* per word after.

Telegrams (Foreign)

To most European Countries, 2*s.* 8*d.* per word.

THE TRANSVAAL COLONY

	s.	*d.*
Letters to any place in South Africa, per ½ oz.	0	1
,, to Great Britain and Colonies (with few exceptions, including Australian Commonwealth), per ½ oz....	0	1
,, to Foreign Countries and Australia, per ½ oz.	0	2½
Post Cards from any town in the Transvaal Colony to another, or to Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and Delagoa Bay, each	0	0½
,, to all other parts	0	1

The Transvaal Colony (*continued*) *s.* *d.*

Newspapers (single), to any place in South Africa, per 4 oz. ... ... o ½

,, and other Printed Papers to Great Britain and Foreign Countries, per 2 oz. ... ... o ½

Commercial Papers and Samples, to any place in South Africa, per 2 oz. ... ... o ½

With a minimum charge of 1*d.* for Sample Packets.

Commercial Papers to Great Britain and Foreign Countries, per 2 oz. o ½

With a minimum charge of 2½*d.* for Commercial Papers.

Samples to Great Britain and Foreign Countries, ½*d.* for 2 oz., with a minimum charge of 1*d.*

Registration.—For each article, Inland or Foreign, 4*d.*

Limit of Compensation.—Inland, £2; Foreign, 50 Francs.

Parcels:—To Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and the Province of Mozambique, 4*d.* for 8 oz., and 2*d.* for each additional 4 oz., or fraction of, up to 11 lb.

,, To Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb., up to 11 lb.

,, To United Kingdom, 1*s.* per lb., up to 11 lb.

,, To Foreign Countries—Rates may be obtained from the Post Office Guide or at any Post Office.

NOTE.—Parcels for places oversea cannot be registered.

Commission on Postal Orders payable in the Transvaal and certain postal agencies:—1/- to 2/6, 1*d.*; 3/- to 10/6, 2*d.*; above 10/6, 3*d.*

British Postal Orders payable in the United Kingdom and certain British Colonies are also issued at an advance of 1*d.* on the above rates of poundage.

Commission on Money Orders.—Payable in the Transvaal, 6*d.* per £4 or fraction of; elsewhere in South Africa, 9*d.* per £4 or fraction of; Oversea, 1*s.* per £4 or fraction of. Limit (with few exceptions, including the United States), £40; limit in the United States, £10.

Telegrams (Inland)

To places in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Natal and the district of Lourenço Marques, 12 words 1*s.*; each additional word, 1*d.*

To Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland Protectorate, 12 words 2*s.*; each additional word, 2*d.*

To N.W. Rhodesia, 12 words 3*s.*; each additional word, 3*d.*

Telegrams (Foreign)

Rates the same as in Orange River Colony.

REGISTRATION OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS IN SOUTH AFRICA

CAPE COLONY

No person may practise in Cape Colony as a medical practitioner without a licence signed by the Colonial Secretary on the recommendation of the Colonial Medical Council. Women are eligible for this licence (Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891). The licence fee is £5 (Stamp Act, 1884).

Regulations.—1. Any person desirous of being admitted as a duly registered medical practitioner shall submit to the Colonial Medical Council, Cape Town, sufficient proof that he has passed a qualifying examination as physician and surgeon.

2. All applicants shall submit, together with their diplomas or certificates, declarations sworn before a justice of the peace (*a*) of personal identity; (*b*) of the authenticity of the said diplomas and certificates; (*c*) of the fact that they are entitled to practise as qualified medical practitioners in the countries where the said diplomas and certificates were granted, and that they have never been debarred from practice in any country by reason

Registration in Cape Colony (*continued*)

of misdemeanour or professional misconduct. No diploma from a foreign country is registrable unless equal rights and advantages are given in such country to holders of a British Diploma.

3. Applicants who have already been registered in the United Kingdom, and whose names appear in the current issue of the Medical Register of Great Britain, will be required to produce only a certificate from the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration to that effect, together with a sworn declaration of identity and authenticity. Such certificates will also be accepted in the cases of applicants who wish to register in the Colony in the same year as they were registered in the United Kingdom, whose names would not, in the ordinary course, appear in the Medical Register until its next issue.

4. Persons holding any degree or diploma registrable in Great Britain shall be entitled to registration as medical practitioners in Cape Colony.

Appointments as district surgeons (for whose duties *see* Government Notice, No. 907, of 1896), railway medical practitioners, etc., are numerous, and are made in the Colony.

NATAL

No person may be admitted to practise or be registered as a medical practitioner unless he would be entitled to be registered to practise in Great Britain, or shall have obtained a licence signed by the Colonial Secretary on the recommendation of the Natal Medical Council. Previously to obtaining such licence, such person shall submit his diploma or other certificate of his being duly qualified to practise as a physician and surgeon for the examination and approval of the Council, who may require, by sworn declaration before a magistrate, or justice of the peace, or by other evidence, such proof of identity and good character of such person, of the authenticity of such diploma or certificate, and of the right of the holder to practise elsewhere under such diploma or certificate, as they shall deem fit. The Council from time to time prescribes what diplomas or certificates will be entertained by the Council in any application by any person to obtain a licence as a medical practitioner under the Act, and no diploma or certificate shall be included by the Council in such regulations which does not furnish, in the opinion of the Council, a sufficient guarantee of the possession by the holder of the requisite knowledge and skill for efficient practice as a medical practitioner. Females are eligible in the same way as males (Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1896, sects. 16-18 and 24, and Act No. 21 of 1899). The annual licence fee is £5 (Stamp Act, 1898). The Natal Council registers every diploma registrable in Great Britain, guiding itself entirely by the British Medical Council.

The following regulations were issued by the Council on December 11, 1896 (Government Notice, No. 698, 1896):—

The application (fee £1. 1*s*.) for a licence is made in the first instance to the Colonial Secretary in writing, who remits it to the Council.

1. Any person desirous of being admitted to practise as a duly registered medical practitioner shall submit to the Natal Medical Council sufficient proof that he has passed a qualifying examination as physician and surgeon.

2. All applicants shall submit, together with their diplomas or certificates, declarations sworn before a magistrate or a justice of the peace (*a*) of personal identity; (*b*) of the authenticity of the said diplomas and certificates; (*c*) of the fact that they are entitled to practise as qualified medical practitioners in Great Britain.

3. Applicants who have already been registered in the United Kingdom will be required to produce only a certificate from the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration to that effect, together with a sworn declaration of identity and authenticity.

4. Any applicant may be called on to appear before the Council to prove his identity or to give evidence as to his good character.

Registration in Natal (*continued*)

5. Any person desirous of registering any additional diplomas or certificates entitled to be registered, shall pay a fee of one guinea for every additional diploma or certificate.

6. All diplomas registrable in this Colony shall be required to have covered a minimum curriculum of four years, together with proof that they entitle the holders to practise in Great Britain.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

Application for registration must be addressed to the Secretary of the Medical and Pharmacy Council, Bloemfontein. Eligibility for registration is the same as for Cape Colony.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Any person desirous of being admitted to practise as a medical practitioner in Southern Rhodesia should make written application to the Chief Secretary, Salisbury. The application must be accompanied by the original diplomas, together with the following declarations sworn before a Justice of the Peace:—(1) Of personal identity; (2) of the authenticity of diplomas; (3) of the fact that the submitted diplomas entitle the applicant to practice as a medical practitioner in the country where the diplomas were obtained.

NOTE.—Applicants who are registered in the United Kingdom may send in the "Certificate of Registration" in lieu of the original diplomas.

Any degree or diploma registrable in Great Britain is registrable in Southern Rhodesia.

The fee for admission to practise as a medical practitioner is £5.

TRANSVAAL

Registration is effected by the Medical Council, Johannesburg. The regulations are the same as for Cape Colony.

PUBLIC HEALTH REGULATIONS

From Act No. 23 of 1897. Promulgated June 25, 1897.
Cape of Good Hope.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AND ADVISING BOARD

Appointment of Health Officer for the Colony.—It shall be lawful for the Governor, so soon after the taking effect of this Act as may be, to appoint a Medical Officer of Health and an Assistant Medical Officer of Health for the Colony, who shall be legally qualified medical practitioners, and whose duty it shall be to advise the Minister upon, and subject to the authority and instructions of the Minister, superintend any matters and things relating to the Public Health of the Colony, and who shall have and may exercise all or any of the rights and powers conferred upon a health officer under this Act.

Local Health Officers.—It shall be lawful for any local authority from time to time to appoint and, subject to the approval of the Minister, to suspend or dismiss, a health officer for its district, who shall be a qualified medical practitioner, and who shall be subject and conform to regulations to be made from time to time in that behalf by such local authority with the approval of the Minister. Should the local authority fail to appoint a health officer, and until such time as the local authority intimates to the Minister that it has appointed a health officer as is herein provided, the district surgeon, or such other qualified medical practitioner as the Minister shall appoint, shall be the health officer for the purposes of this Act, and shall conform to regulations made in that behalf by the Minister with the approval of the Governor.

Public Health Regulations (*continued*)

Advising Board of Health.—The Colonial Medical Council as constituted by the "Medical and Pharmacy Act, 1891," shall be and is hereby constituted an advising Board of Health for the purposes of this Act, and shall have the powers, and be subject to the duties hereinafter set forth.

Reference of matters of Public Health to Board of Health.—It shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time to refer all or any reports concerning the public health, received from the Medical Officer of Health or Assistant Medical Officer of Health, to the Board for their consideration, and to require their advice and recommendations thereon; and no compulsory power conferred by this Act upon the Governor or the Minister as the case may be, shall be exercised unless and until the report and recommendations of the Medical Officer of Health thereon, together with a statement of the objections, if any, of the local authority affected or intended to be affected thereby, shall have been laid before the Board for their advice.

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Inspection of Dairies in case of suspected spread of Infectious Diseases, and power to prohibit supply of Milk.—Whenever it shall appear to any urban local authority, and be certified to that effect by the Mayor or Chairman, or in the absence or incapacity of such Mayor or Chairman, then by the secretary or clerk to the Council or Board, or be certified by any health officer, or by any medical practitioner, that the spread of infectious disease is, in his opinion, attributable to the milk supplied from any dairy, the resident magistrate, or any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where such dairy is situate, may authorise a health officer, or in the event of the services of such officer not being available, then a medical practitioner, to inspect such dairy and animals therein, and any cows supplying milk thereto, and to make any inquiries that he may deem necessary in order to form a correct opinion, and report thereon to the resident magistrate or justice of the peace, and if on such report it shall appear that infectious disease is caused by the consumption of the milk supplied from such dairy, the resident magistrate or justice of the peace shall give notice to the dairyman to appear before him within such time, being not less than twenty-four hours, as may be specified in the notice, to show cause why an order should not be made requiring him not to supply any milk therefrom, or to manufacture any dairy produce from such milk, until such order shall have been withdrawn by the resident magistrate or justice of the peace as the case may be.

Specification of Infectious Diseases.—The provisions of this Act, unless otherwise expressed, in so far as they concern infectious disease, shall be taken to extend and apply to all of the following diseases, namely:—Small-pox, and diseases resembling small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, the disease known as scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the fevers known by any of the following names, typhus, enteric, relapsing, yellow or puerperal, leprosy, and any other diseases which the Governor may from time to time, by proclamation, declare to be contagious or infectious within the meaning of this Act.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

By Medical Man.—It shall be the duty of any medical practitioner in attendance upon any person suffering from any infectious disease within the meaning of the twenty-seventh section hereof, to inform the householder, hotel keeper, boarding or lodging-house keeper, or school keeper, or person in charge of such person, of the infectious nature of the complaint, and to forward as early as possible to the urban local authority of the district in which such person is dwelling, and in case such person is dwelling beyond the limits of any urban local authority, then to the divisional council, or the resident magistrate in case there be no divisional council, a written certificate specifying to the best of his knowledge and belief the nature of the complaint, and the name, sex, age and location of such person, and

Public Health Regulations (*continued*)

it shall be lawful for the medical practitioner supplying any such certificate to charge and recover from the local authority or the divisional council, or the Government, as the case may be, any reasonable sum not exceeding two shillings and sixpence sterling for the same in respect to each case of disease so notified, and the local authority, divisional council or resident magistrate, as the case may be, upon receiving such report or such notice as in the preceding section mentioned, shall immediately report the fact to the health officer: and, if required by the Minister, also to the medical officer of health: Provided that no charge shall be made for any such certificate given by any health officer, district surgeon or other medical officer in the ordinary course of his official duty, and provided further that any sums defrayed by the local authority under this section in respect of diseases provided for under the thirty-eighth section of this Act shall be taken to be moneys expended within the meaning of that section. Any such medical practitioner as aforesaid failing to give the notice or the certificate required by this section shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

CAPE COLONY

Jan. 1—New Year's Day.
Apl. 9—Good Friday.
,, 12—Easter Monday.
May 20—Ascension Day.
,, 24—Victoria Day.
May 31—Whit Monday.
Oct. —One Monday.
Nov. 9—King's Birthday.
Dec. 25—Christmas Day.
,, 27—Boxing Day.

NATAL

Jan. 1—New Year's Day.
Apl. 9—Good Friday.
,, 12—Easter Monday.
May 24—Victoria Day.
,, 31—Whit Monday.
Sep. 29—Michaelmas Day.
Nov. 9—King's Birthday.
Dec. 25—Christmas Day.
,, 27—Boxing Day.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

Jan. 1—New Year's Day.
Apl. 9—Good Friday.
,, 12—Easter Monday.
May 20—Ascension Day.
,, 24—Victoria Day.
May 31—Whit Monday.
Oct. 4—First Monday.
Dec. 16—Dingaan's Day.
,, 25—Christmas Day.
,, 27—Boxing Day.

TRANSVAAL

Jan. 1—New Year's Day.
Apl. 9—Good Friday.
,, 12—Easter Monday.
May 24—Victoria Day.
,, 31—Whit Monday.
Aug. 6—Arbor Day.
Nov. 9—King's Birthday.
Dec. 16—Dingaan's Day.
,, 25—Christmas Day.
,, 27—Boxing Day.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (ENG.)

Branches: NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY SHANGHAI

AND

5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN

G.P.O. BOX.—"1013"

TELEPHONE NUMBER.—"698"

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "TABLOID, CAPE TOWN"

TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND CHLOROFORM

Specially prepared for anæsthesia.

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 use of Chloroform as an anæsthetic.

Characterised by containing that small, yet definite, amount of ethyl chloride which has proved so beneficial in the initial stages of the induction of Chloroform anæsthesia.

Supplied in specially designed dropping-tubes, and in stoppered bottles.

See also page 44; *and 'Wellcome' Chemicals List*

Hypnos

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND

PLEATED COMPRESSED

BANDAGES AND DRESSINGS

Pleated Compressed Dressings were originated and introduced by B. W. & Co.

Convenient for the hand-bag or pocket.

Superior in every particular to the ordinary varieties.

Cannot become soiled or contaminated before use.

May be obtained sterilised or unsterilised as required.

Supplied in packages that are essentially convenient for use.

For list, see page liv

Antient Greek Surgeon bandaging wounded Soldier

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 × 5¼ × 2¾ 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, oiled gauze, 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 Price List Section)

For notes, prices and illustrations of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments for the physician's pocket, cycle, automobile or carriage, *see pages* xvii *to* xx, *also Price List Section and Illustrated Supplement.*

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, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

(See also Price List Section)

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.

(See also Price List Section)

No. 712. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Brewster Green enamelled metal) Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in.

For notes, prices and illustrations of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments for the physician's pocket, cycle, automobile or carriage, *see pages* xvii *to* xx, *also Price List Section and Illustrated Supplement.*

The medicinal contents of these cases are selected in view of emergency requirements, but, if desired, they can be fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products selected by the physician, so that the patient may continue a prescribed course of treatment 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.

(See also Price List Section)

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as smelling salts, 'Borofax,' Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc., and eight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled metal, or in aluminised or black japanned metal.

No. 723. 'TABLOID' Brand FIRST-AID

Contains 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, for use as smelling salts, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, lancet, tourniquet, oiled gauze, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc., and nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Rex Red, Royal Blue or Brewster Green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal. *(See illustration overleaf)*

For notes, prices and illustrations of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments for the physician's pocket, cycle, automobile or carriage, *see pages* xvii *to* xx, *also Price List Section and Illustrated Supplement.*

For description, see previous page and Price List Section

No. 723. 'Tabloid' First-Aid (Royal Blue enamelled metal)
Measurements, 8 × 5½ × 2¼ in.

No. 905. 'TABLOID' Brand PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFIT

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.

(See also Price List Section)

No. 905. 'Tabloid' Photographic Outfit
(Bright Scarlet enamelled metal)
Measurements, 4 × 4 × 2⅛ in.

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.

For notes, prices and illustrations of 'Tabloid' Medical Equipments for the physician's pocket, cycle, automobile or carriage, *see pages* xvii *to* xx, *also Price List Section and Illustrated Supplement.*

NOTES ON EQUIPMENTS

('TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Brands)

THE special attention devoted by Burroughs Wellcome & Co. to the provision of compact outfits of ophthalmic, hypodermic and general drugs, or of antiseptics, for the physician's use, has resulted in the world-wide adoption and appreciation of 'TABLOID' and 'SOLOID' Equipments.

The supplement accompanying this diary illustrates the wide range of utility covered by these equipments. From it outfits may be chosen to suit varied needs.

The country physician in particular finds that, armed with stable, reliable products, conveniently and skilfully packed so that a dispensary in miniature may easily be carried in the pocket, on the cycle, or on the carriage or motor-car, he can meet emergencies with promptitude and confidence, and can undertake long journeys free from the worry and difficulty otherwise connected with carrying or obtaining supplies of dependable medicines. In addition to Cases for the physician's own use, suitable equipments are available should he be called upon to select outfits for travellers or explorers.

The 'Soloid' Equipments for analytical purposes place at the disposal of physicians portable outfits of apparatus and material necessary for testing urine, water, etc., and for making bacteriological tests on the spot. They even enable him, in urgent cases, to complete his diagnosis at the time of a visit instead of awaiting the result of laboratory tests.

No. 91 Aseptic Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

No. 91 Aseptic Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case
Measurements, 2¾ × 1¼ × ⅝ in.

In nickel-plated metal. Fitted with nine tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products, solution dropper, mortar, pestle and two camel-hair brushes.

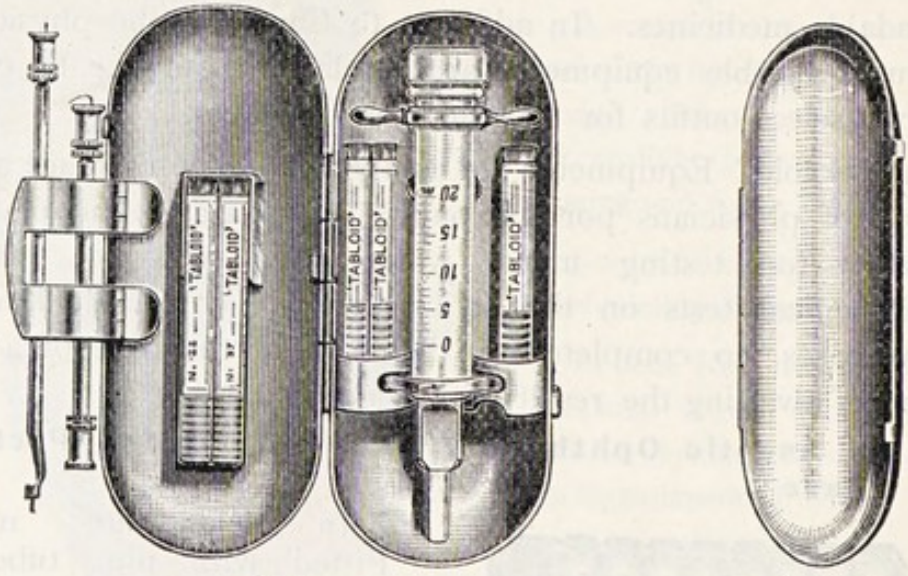
The 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products of this case are fitted in a nickel-plated rack. The case and contents form a triumph of lightness and compactness. Complete in doeskin cover.

No. 10 Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case

No. 10 Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case
Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in.

A light and portable case of nickel-plated metal. The B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe is held in its separate parts in hold-fast clips. This obviates the trouble which sometimes arises through the jamming of the parts when the syringe is put away in its complete form.

No. 32 Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case *(The Mussel Shell)*

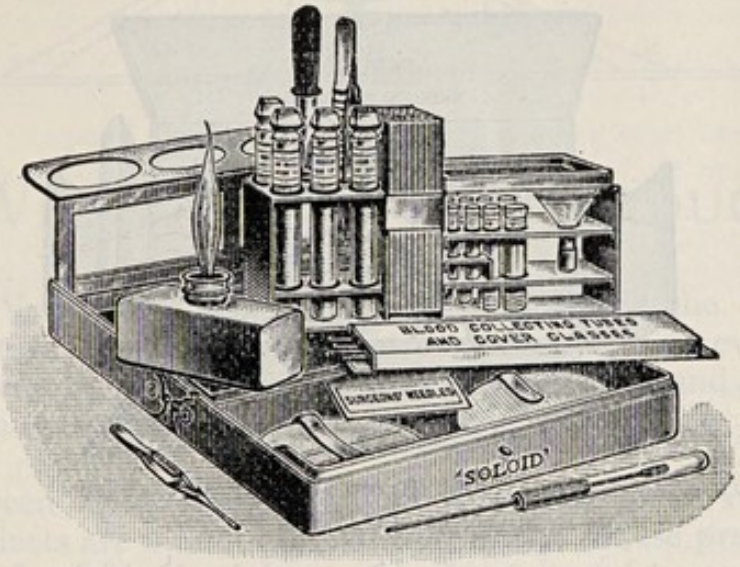


Open Closed

No. 32 Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case (nickel-plated metal or silver), fitted with the All-Glass Syringe. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in.

Extremely convenient for the pocket, fitting well and effecting a great saving of space. In nickel-plated metal or in silver. In addition to five tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, one exploring and two regular steel needles, it will contain either an All-Glass or a nickel-plated hypodermic syringe. The nickel-plated case is also supplied fitted with the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, two regular steel needles and one exploring needle, but *without* 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

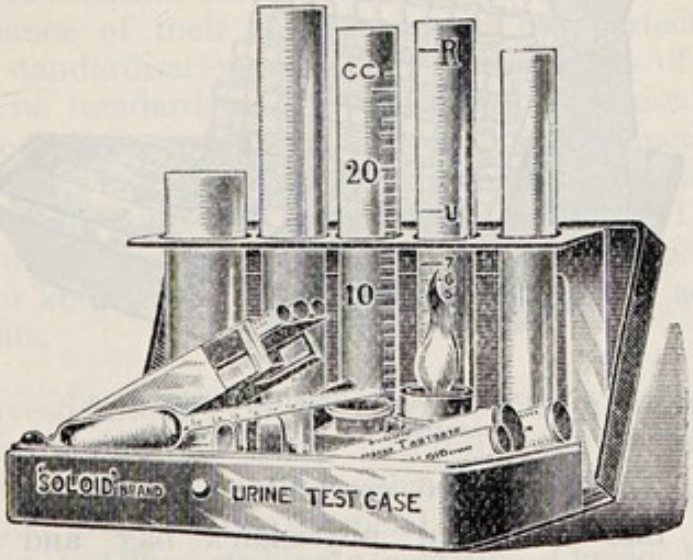
No. 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case



No. 505 'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case
Measurements, 5 × 3½ × 1⅜ in.

An aseptic nickel-plated pocket-case, providing the apparatus and reagents necessary to enable the general practitioner himself to carry out ordinary bacteriological tests. Its small size and light weight enable the medical man to carry it in his pocket and to use it at the bedside. It gives to every practitioner the means of keeping abreast of the latest advances in pathology. Complete in doeskin cover.

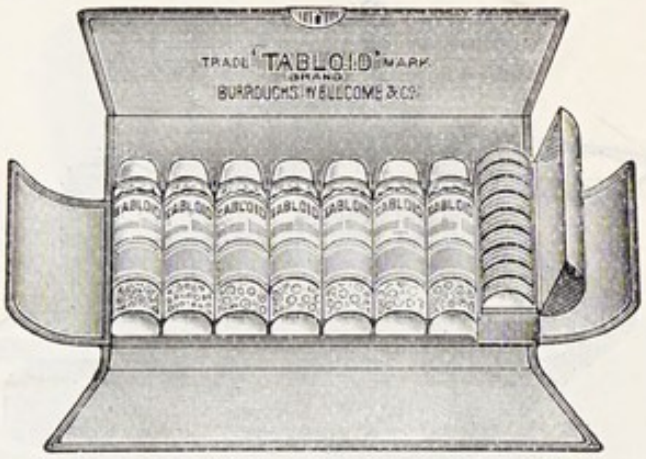
No. 510 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case



No. 510 'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case
Measurements, 5¾ × 2¾ × 1¼ in.

A compact aseptic nickel-plated pocket-case in doeskin cover, containing the essentials for making a complete analysis of the urine, including qualitative and quantitative tests for albumin, sugar, etc.

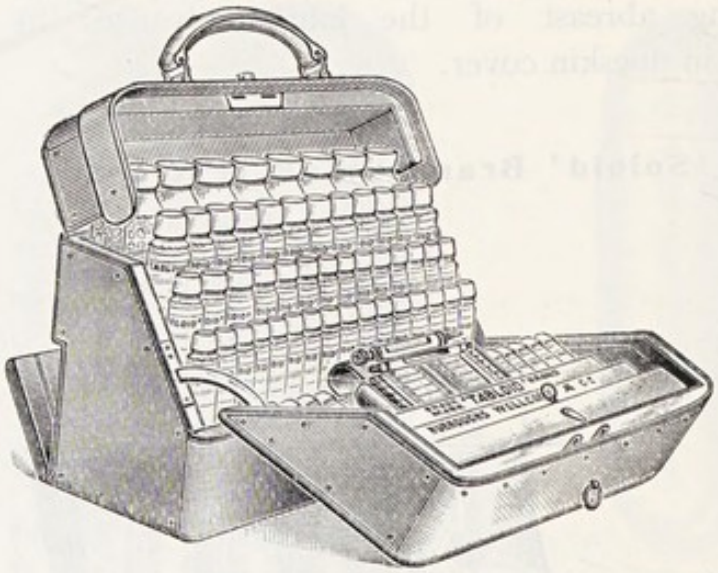
No. 140 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case



No. 140 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case
Measurements, 7 × 4½ × 1¼ in.

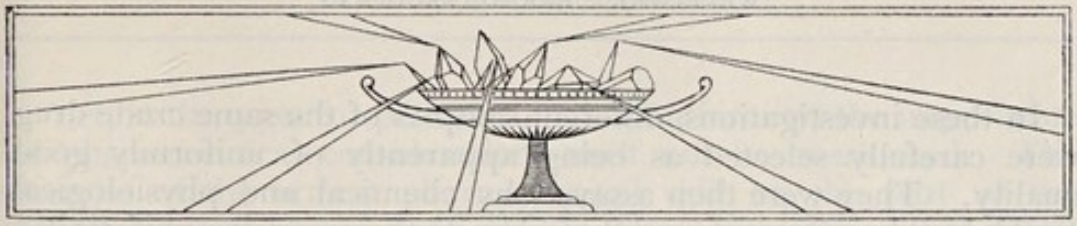
In morocco leather, fitted with seven ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' products, and with a metal compartment for small boxes for the use of the practitioner who wishes to leave a temporary supply of medicine with his patient until the necessary quantity can be forwarded from the surgery.

No. 221 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case



No. 221 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case
Measurements, 14 × 5½ × 9½ in.

In *extra finish* morocco, crocodile, cowhide, or pigskin. It is shaped like the usual physician's bag and provides a comprehensive and reliable dispensary which can be conveniently carried in the motor-car or carriage. The phials are arranged in tiers so that the labels may easily be seen and the required medicine removed without disturbing the rest of the contents. Feather-weight containers may be fitted in place of glass phials, and the contents may be selected to suit individual requirements.



TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND PRODUCTS

PURITY and uniformity of composition are the dominant features of ideal medicinal preparations, and every effort should be made to ensure that the chemicals and galenicals employed possess such qualities.

It has been acknowledged on all sides that the 'Wellcome' Brand products are a realisation of this ideal. These preparations owe their exceptional purity and uniformity of composition to the assiduous attention bestowed on the selection of the crude drugs and materials; to the employment of processes which have been arrived at only by prolonged research and experience; to the skill and unremitting care exercised in every stage of the manufacture by specially trained and highly qualified pharmacists; to the employment of the most accurate appliances that the inventive genius of experts can devise; and, most important of all, to the exacting tests and stringent standards to which all preparations issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand must conform prior to being issued from the Laboratories.

While the attainment of the 'Wellcome' Standards has necessitated extensive scientific research and much technical experiment, the maintenance of their stringency and the perfecting of the methods of standardisation still form the subjects of continuous research. The standards and processes will be revised, perfected and extended in accordance with results obtained in these investigations. Those preparations for which no chemical methods can be devised are controlled by physiological tests. The methods adopted for physiological standardisation are those which, according to our present knowledge, are best calculated to give accurate and reliable results.

Recent investigations* on the variation in activity of crude drugs have called attention in no uncertain way to the necessity for standardisation in preparing galenicals. In the light of the results obtained, the paucity of official standards and methods of standardisation becomes strikingly evident. Owing, however, to the comprehensiveness of the 'Wellcome' Standards and the perfection of the controlling processes, the 'Wellcome' Brand products stand out with marked superiority.

---

* *Conducted at the 'Wellcome' Chemical Works, and reported in* THE LANCET, *May* 23, 1908, *and in the pharmaceutical press, Feb.* 22 *and April* 25, 1908.

In these investigations, different samples of the same crude drug were carefully selected as being apparently of uniformly good quality. They were then assayed by chemical and physiological methods, when it was found that, despite their seeming uniformity, the different samples contained proportions of active principles which varied to a remarkable and hitherto unrealised extent.

To the prescriber, who naturally desires that the preparations he employs shall produce definite therapeutic effects, the question will at once present itself as to what steps are taken to secure uniformity in the galenicals prepared from these variable crude drugs. Reference to the British Pharmacopœia will but reveal the inadequacy of official requirements. Although 23 of the drugs investigated are included in the B.P., yet standardisation is officially adopted for 5 of them only. The remaining 18, which include such potent drugs as Aconite, Belladonna Herb, Coca, Digitalis, Ergot, Indian Hemp, Squill and Strophanthus, and which are amongst the most important medicaments prescribed by physicians, are not officially standardised.

Some of the actual figures obtained in the investigations are given in tabular form on pages xxiv–xxvi, where it will be seen that the variability in the proportion of active principle present in different samples of the same crude drug, ranges from about 3 to 1 in Squill to the remarkable ratio of 40 to 1 in Coca Leaves. Reference to the third column will show that *in no single instance among the potent and variable drugs quoted is provision for standardisation officially made*. It follows, therefore, that the variation evidenced in the crude drugs must necessarily characterise the official galenicals prepared from them, no matter how skilfully the official directions may be carried out. Hence the physician has no assurance that these galenicals, as ordinarily prepared, will secure the exact therapeutic effect he desires. How, then, is uniformity ensured?

Keeping their watchword "PROGRESS" ever in the foreground, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have instituted special researches on the subject of standardisation, and some idea of what they have accomplished may be gathered from the tables on pages xxiv–xxvi. In the columns on the right are tabulated a number of 'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals, which, in striking contrast to their *unstandardised* official counterparts, have uniformity ensured by the most perfect chemical and physiological methods that research can devise and experience elaborate. The standards, not only of these preparations but of *all* the products issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand, constitute a series the stringency of which is unequalled, officially or otherwise. In this respect, particular attention has been devoted to fine alkaloids, their degree of purity being in many instances higher than those of the most exacting pharmacopœia. Many of the products issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand attain a standard of purity and uniformity hitherto unreached in medicinal preparations.

Yet, in the quest for pharmacological uniformity, the importance of pharmaceutical considerations must not be overlooked. The exercise of the utmost pharmaceutical skill on the part of the manufacturer is necessary to present the preparation so that it will be in the purest possible condition, maintain its properties to the full during transport and storage, and lend itself to accuracy and convenience in compounding.

Take, for example, the 'Wellcome' Brand Granular Extracts. Owing to their pharmaceutical superiority, these preparations possess none of the defects exhibited by ordinary semi-solid extracts. Accurately standardised before issue, they retain their active principles in an unimpaired condition. Unlike the ordinary soft extracts, they cannot lose weight and alter in strength by evaporation, they are easily weighed, conveniently manipulated and compounded, and they keep indefinitely because the absence of fluid precludes deterioration. As the granular nature of their particles prevents adhesion, they are far superior to powdered dried extracts, many of which quickly solidify on keeping.

Exigencies of transport and storage, and the call for convenience in dispensing, have created a demand for concentrated preparations. The 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Tinctures, in filling such a want, provide a series of reliable products which possess all the advantages of concentration whilst they exhibit none of the disadvantages hitherto associated with concentrated galenicals. Made from carefully selected drugs by a special process whereby complete therapeutic value is retained, 'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Infusions preserve to the full the aroma of the drugs. These qualities are notably lacking in ordinary concentrated infusions.

The Iron Arsenate of the British Pharmacopœia is generally regarded as a most unsatisfactory preparation. It is insoluble in water; varies in composition according to the conditions of manufacture and storage; and its arsenic value is not truly represented by the method of standardisation adopted—a minimum percentage of ferrous arsenate being given, but no mention made of the amount of *ferric arsenate* present.

'Wellcome' Brand Iron Arsenate *(Soluble)*, whilst possessing all the therapeutic value that can be attributed to the official preparation, is devoid of all its objectionable characteristics. The 'Wellcome' Brand product is readily and freely soluble in water, contains definite proportions of arsenic and iron, and maintains its constant composition. Its ready solubility ensures promptness in action, and its definite, uniform composition enables it to be employed with perfect confidence.

The recognised doses of 'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals are indicated on the labels for the convenience of both prescriber and dispenser.

Crude Drug	Variation of Active Principle Content	Pharmacopœial Provision for Standardisation	'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals	
			Product	Standard
ACONITE ROOT... ...	The percentage of ether-soluble alkaloid varied from 0·04 to 0·2 *(Ratio of variability, 5 to 1)*	*None.* Aconite Root *and its preparations* are not officially standardised	'Wellcome' Brand— ,, **Liquid Extract of Aconite**	Standardised to contain 0·1 per cent. of ether-soluble alkaloid
BELLADONNA HERB ...	The percentage of total alkaloid (in the dried herb) varied from 0·23 to 1·08 *(Ratio of variability, nearly 5 to 1)*	*None.* Belladonna Herb *and its preparations* are not officially standardised	,, **Green Extract of Belladonna, B.P.**	Standardised to contain 1 per cent. of total alkaloid
			,, **Granular Green Extract of Belladonna**	Standardised to contain 1 per cent. of total alkaloid
CALABAR BEAN... ...	The percentage of eserine varied from 0·04 to 0·27 *(Ratio of variability, nearly 7 to 1)*	*None.* Calabar Bean *and its preparation* are not officially standardised	,, **Liquid Extract of Calabar Bean**	Standardised to contain 0·15 per cent. w/v of total alkaloid
COCA LEAVES	The percentage of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid varied from 0·018 to 0·79 *(Ratio of variability, over 40 to 1)*	*None.* Coca Leaves *and their preparation* are not officially standardised	,, **Liquid Extract of Coca, B.P.**	Standardised to contain 0·5 per cent. w/v of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid
			,, **Liquid Extract of Coca (Miscible)**	Standardised to contain 0·5 per cent. w/v of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid

Crude Drug	Variation of Active Principle Content	Pharmacopœial Provision for Standardisation	'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals	
			Product	Standard
DIGITALIS LEAVES ...	The activity varied to the extent of approximately 3 to 1	*None.* Digitalis Leaves *and their preparations* are not officially standardised	**'Wellcome' Brand—**	
			,, Tincture of Digitalis, B.P.	Physiological standard
			,, Concentrated Tincture of Digitalis	Physiological standard
ERGOT	Variability of activity exceeded the ratio of 5 to 1	*None.* Ergot *and its preparations* are not officially standardised	**,, Extract of Ergot, B.P.**	Prepared from physiologically-tested ergot
			,, Granular Extract of Ergot	Prepared from physiologically-tested ergot
			,, Liquid Extract of Ergot, B.P.	Prepared from physiologically-tested ergot; confirmed by further physiological tests
HYOSCYAMUS LEAVES...	The percentage of total alkaloid varied from 0·06 to 0·21 *(Ratio of variability, over 3·5 to 1)*	*None.* Hyoscyamus Leaves *and their preparations* are not officially standardised	**,, Green Extract of Hyoscyamus, B.P.**	Standardised to contain 0·2 per cent. of total alkaloid
			,, Granular Extract of Hyoscyamus	Standardised to contain 0·2 per cent. of total alkaloid
			,, Liquid Extract of Hyoscyamus	Standardised to contain 0·1 per cent. of total alkaloid

Crude Drug	Variation of Active Principle Content	Pharmacopœial Provision for Standardisation	'Wellcome' Brand Galenicals	
			Product	Standard
INDIAN HEMP	The physiological activity varied from *nil* to an exceedingly high value	*None.* Indian Hemp *and its preparations* are not officially standardised	'Wellcome' Brand—	
			,, Extract of Cannabis Indica, B.P.	Physiological standard
			,, Tincture of Cannabis Indica, B.P.	Physiological standard
			,, Concentrated Tincture of Cannabis Indica	Physiological standard
JABORANDI LEAVES ...	The amount of pilocarpine varied from practically *nil* to 0·99 per cent.	*None.* Jaborandi Leaves *and their preparations* are not officially standardised	,, Liquid Extract of Jaborandi (Miscible)	Standardised to contain 0·5 per cent. w/v of pilocarpine
SQUILL	Activity varied to the extent of approximately 3 to 1	*None.* Squill *and its preparations* are not officially standardised	,, Tincture of Squill, B.P.	Physiological standard
			,, Concentrated Tincture of Squill	Physiological standard
STROPHANTHUS	Variation similar to that of Squill	*None.* Strophanthus Seed *and its preparations* are not officially standardised	,, Concentrated Tincture of Strophanthus	Physiological standard

'WELLCOME' BRAND CHEMICALS AND GALENICALS

Aconitine *(Pure Alkaloid)*, **'Wellcome' Brand**

The pure crystallised alkaloid from *Aconitum napellus*, free from pseudaconitine, japaconitine and the non-toxic aconine and benzaconine.

Aconitine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

The most suitable salt of aconitine for therapeutic use, being readily soluble in water, and perfectly stable.

Aloin, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Barbaloin, free from resin. It is lighter in colour and affords a clearer solution than the usual commercial article.

Aloin, Crystal, 'Wellcome' Brand

Barbaloin in well-defined crystals, free from resin.

Atropine *(Pure Alkaloid)*, **B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand**

The pure crystallised alkaloid, free from hyoscyamine and hyoscine.

Atropine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared from pure atropine.

Berberine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

The salt of an alkaloid obtained from *Hydrastis canadensis*

Bismuth and Iron Citrate *(Soluble)*, **'Wellcome' Brand**

A readily soluble salt in yellowish-green scales.

Bismuth and Lithium Citrate *(Soluble)*, **'Wellcome' Brand**

A readily soluble salt in handsome colourless scales.

Bismuth Carbonate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Bismuth Citrate, 'Wellcome' Brand

May be used for preparing the official Liquor Bismuthi.

Bismuth Citrate *(Soluble)*, **'Wellcome' Brand**

A stable and soluble scale salt.

Bismuth Oxychloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

An exceptionally light and fine powder, suitable for toilet purposes.

Bismuth Salicylate, 'Wellcome' Brand *(physiologically pure)*

Contains the proper proportion of bismuth combined with pure salicylic acid, and is uniform in composition.

Bismuth Subgallate, 'Wellcome' Brand

In a state of very fine powder.

Bismuth Subnitrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Caffeine, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Caffeine Citrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Calcium Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Calcium Hypophosphite, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Dissolves readily in water to form a clear solution.

Calomel, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see* **Mercury Subchloride**)

For prices, see separate list

Capsicin, 'Wellcome' Brand

Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared specially for anæsthesia. Conforms to B.P. requirements.

Chrysarobin, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Cocaine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand**

Cocaine Hydrochloride, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Codeine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand**

Codeine Phosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Cotarnine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand
Obtained by the oxidation of narcotine. Free from other oxidation products commonly found associated with it.

Emetine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This is the essential alkaloid of ipecacuanha, and not the mixture of alkaloids formerly known as emetine.

Emetine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand
This is the most suitable salt of emetine for therapeutic use.

Ergotin (Ext. Ergotæ, P.B.), 'Wellcome' Brand
(*See Ergot, B.P., Extract of, page* xxxiii)

Eserine Salts, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see* **Physostigmine**)

Ether, Pure, 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared specially for anæsthesia, and conforms to the requirements of the British Pharmacopœia for purified ether.

Ethyl Chloride, 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared specially for general anæsthesia.

Euonymin (Ext. Euonymi Siccum, P.B.), 'Wellcome' Brand
(*See Euonymus, B.P., Dry Extract of, page* xxxiii)

Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page* xxxii)

Extracts, Granular (Standardised), 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page* xxxiii)

Extracts, Liquid (Standardised), 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page* xxxiv)

Gelsemine Hydrochloride (Gelsemininum Hydrochloricum cryst. Ger.), 'Wellcome' Brand

Guaiacol Camphorate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Hæmoglobin, 'Wellcome' Brand
This is in the form of scales which are readily soluble in water. It is prepared under the most careful conditions from fresh blood, and is free from fibrin, serum, fat and other undesirable constituents.

Homatropine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Homatropine Hydrobromide, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Homatropine Methylbromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

For prices, see separate list

Hydrastine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
The crystallised white alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*

Hydrastine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand
This salt is readily soluble in water.

Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand
An oxidation product of the alkaloid hydrastine, free from those other bases which are generally associated with it in its production.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand
Hyoscine has also been designated *scopolamine*, with reference to its source. The name recognised by the B.P. is here adopted.

Hyoscyamine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This alkaloid is free from atropine and hyoscine.

Hyoscyamine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Ipecacuanha sine Emetina, 'Wellcome' Brand
This is ipecacuanha from which the emetic principles have been extracted. It is practically free from alkaloid.

Iridin (Ext. Iridis Siccum), 'Wellcome' Brand
(See Iris, Dry Extract of, page xxxiii*)*

Iron and Ammonium Citrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Iron and Ammonium Citrate (*Green*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This preparation contains about 15 per cent. of iron, and is readily soluble in water, affording a bright green solution.

Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Iron Arsenate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This product is in handsome green scales, and contains an amount of arsenic equivalent to 34-35 per cent. of anhydrous ferric arsenate.

Iron Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand
In handsome scales, readily soluble in warm water.

Iron Hypophosphite (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This preparation, in handsome greenish scales, is distinguished from the ordinary iron hypophosphite by its ready solubility in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of iron.

Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This is a soluble ferric phosphate, in the form of bright green scales, and corresponds to the U.S.P. preparation.

Iron Pyrophosphate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**
This is a soluble ferric pyrophosphate, in the form of green scales, and corresponds to the U.S.P. preparation.

Leptandrin, 'Wellcome' Brand
The true resinous principle of *Veronica (Leptandra) virginica*, as distinguished from much of the leptandrin of commerce, which is merely an extract.

For prices, see separate list

Lithium Benzoate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Lithium Citrate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Lithium Formate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Lithium Salicylate (*physiologically pure*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Magnesium Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Manganese and Iron Citrate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This is a scale salt, readily soluble in water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron in organic combination.

Manganese and Iron Citrate with Arsenic (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation contains 0·5 per cent. of arsenious anhydride.

Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation contains 15 per cent. of quinine.

Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation contains 1 per cent. of strychnine.

Manganese and Iron Phosphate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This scale salt dissolves readily in warm water. It contains about 7 per cent. of manganese and 14 per cent. of iron.

Manganese Citrate (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This preparation is readily soluble in water. It contains about 12 per cent. of manganese in organic combination.

Manganese Hypophosphite, 'Wellcome' Brand

Manganese Peroxide (*Pure*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Contains approximately 85 per cent. of manganese peroxide, MnO_2.

Mercuric Potassium Iodide (*Soluble*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Mercury Iodide, Red, B.P. (Mercuric Iodide), 'Wellcome' Brand

Mercury Iodide, Yellow (Pure Mercurous Iodide), 'Wellcome' Brand

A true mercurous iodide, definite and constant in composition.

Mercury Oleate, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation contains an amount of mercury equivalent to 20 per cent. of mercuric oxide.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Mercury Subchloride, B.P. (Calomel), 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared by sublimation.

Morphine Acetate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Morphine Hydrochloride, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

Morphine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Morphine Tartrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

For prices, see separate list

Pelletierine Tannate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared from the total alkaloids of pomegranate bark.

Physostigmine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Physostigmine Hydrobromide (*Eserine Hydrobromide*) **'Wellcome' Brand**

Physostigmine Salicylate (*Eserine Salicylate*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Physostigmine Sulphate (*Eserine Sulphate*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

The 'Wellcome' Brand salts of pilocarpine are free from the less active isopilocarpine and the inactive pilocarpidine. Their purity is guaranteed by their respective melting points, which are indicated on each package.

Pilocarpine Nitrate, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

This salt of pilocarpine is stable, and is the one best adapted for general use.

Piperine, 'Wellcome' Brand

The pure, crystallised alkaloid of black pepper.

Podophyllin (Podophylli Resina, P.B.), 'Wellcome' Brand

Potassium Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

A semi-solid salt containing 75 per cent. of anhydrous potassium glycerophosphate.

Potassium Hypophosphite, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Acetyl-Salicylate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Bihydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Bisulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Hydrobromide, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Hydrochloride, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Hypophosphite, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Lactate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Phosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Quinate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Quinine Salicylate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared from physiologically pure salicylic acid.

Quinine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

This salt is presented in a more compact form of crystals than that usually supplied, although identical in composition with the official salt. It is believed that its diminished bulk will render it more convenient for storage and dispensing. Orders for Quinine Sulphate should indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

For prices, see separate list

Quinine Sulphate (*Large Flake*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

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. Orders should indicate whether "compact" or "large flake" is required.

Scammony Resin, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

A fine light-coloured powder, specially convenient for dispensing.

Sodium Formate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

This is presented in the form of colourless crystalline flakes which are permanent in the air.

Sodium Hypophosphite (*Pure Crystals*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This crystalline salt is free from phosphate and phosphite.

Sodium Salicylate, B.P. (*physiologically pure*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

This salt is issued in "powder" and in "flake." Orders should indicate which is required.

Sodium Salicylate (*Natural*), **'Wellcome' Brand**

Prepared from genuine oil of wintergreen.

Sparteine Sulphate, 'Wellcome' Brand

Strychnine (*Pure Alkaloid*), **B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand**

Strychnine Hydrochloride, B.P., 'Wellcome' Brand

EXTRACTS, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Aloes, B.P., Extract of Barbados, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Belladonna, B.P., Alcoholic Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain one per cent. of total alkaloid.

Belladonna, B.P., Green Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, but standardised to contain one per cent. of total alkaloid.

Cannabis Indica, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand (*Physiologically Controlled, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories*)

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Cascara Sagrada, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Colchicum, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

For prices, see separate list

Colocynth, Powdered Compound Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract.

Ergot, B.P., Extract of (Ergotin), 'Wellcome' Brand *(Made from ergot physiologically tested in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*
The ergot used is carefully hand-picked and freed from all foreign matter.

Euonymus, B.P., Dry Extract of (Euonymin), 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared from the true drug, *Euonymus atropurpureus*, carefully picked over by hand before extraction.

Gentian, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Hyoscyamus, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method, but standardised to contain 0·2 per cent. of total alkaloid.

Iris, Dry Extract of (Iridin), 'Wellcome' Brand
Prepared from the carefully selected genuine drug *Iris versicolor*.

Jalap, Powdered Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract.

Liquorice, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Taraxacum, B.P., Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

STANDARDISED GRANULAR EXTRACTS 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Belladonna (Green), Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Corresponds to the B.P. Extract, but is standardised to contain 1 per cent. of total alkaloid.

Cascara Sagrada, Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract.

Ergot, Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand *(Made from ergot physiologically tested in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*
This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract.

Hyoscyamus, Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Corresponds to the B.P. Extract, but is standardised to contain 0·2 per cent. of total alkaloid.

Nux Vomica, Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand
Corresponds to the B.P. Extract, and contains 5 per cent. of strychnine.

For prices, see separate list

Opium, Standardised Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation corresponds to the B.P. Extract, and contains 20 per cent. of morphine.

Rhubarb, Granular Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made by a special process whereby the full therapeutic value of the rhubarb is retained.

STANDARDISED LIQUID EXTRACTS 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Aconite, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Belladonna, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain 0·75 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Calabar Bean, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process, and standardised to contain 0·15 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Cascara Sagrada, Aromatic Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Palatable and aromatic. Possesses the full activity of the official liquid extract, but contains less inert extractive. Does not deposit on keeping, nor does it precipitate when diluted.

Cascara Sagrada, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method.

Cinchona, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain 5 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Cinchona (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process, and standardised to contain 5 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Coca, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, but standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Coca (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made by a special process, and standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of petroleum-ether-soluble alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Colchicum Seeds, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of colchicine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Ergot, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand *(Made from ergot physiologically tested in the Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Gelsemium, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of gelsemine in 100 c.c. of extract.

For prices, see separate list

Hamamelis, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Hydrastis, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, but standardised to contain 2·5 gm. of hydrastine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Hyoscyamus, Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Hyoscyamus (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·1 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Ipecacuanha, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Made strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain from 2 gm. to 2·25 gm. of total alkaloid in 100 c.c. of extract.

Jaborandi (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·5 gm. of pilocarpine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Nux Vomica, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain 1·5 gm. of strychnine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Opium, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Prepared strictly according to the official method, and standardised to contain 0·75 gm. of morphine in 100 c.c. of extract.

Opium (Miscible), Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Standardised to contain 0·75 gm. of morphine in 100 c.c. of extract, and identical in strength with the B.P. preparation.

Sarsaparilla, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Taraxacum, B.P., Liquid Extract of, 'Wellcome' Brand

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

CONCENTRATED INFUSIONS
'WELLCOME' BRAND

Calumba, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength.

Gentian, Concentrated Compound Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength.

Quassia, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength.

Senega, Concentrated Infusion of, 'Wellcome' Brand

Eight times B.P. strength.

For prices, see separate list

PHYSIOLOGICALLY STANDARDISED B.P. TINCTURES, 'WELLCOME' BRAND

Cannabis Indica, Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand *(Physiologically Controlled, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Digitalis, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand *(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

Squill, B.P., Tincture of, 'Wellcome' Brand *(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*

This preparation is made strictly according to the official method.

CONCENTRATED TINCTURES 'WELLCOME' BRAND

'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Tincture of—

,, **Aconite.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Arnica.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Benzoin.** Four times B.P. strength.

,, **Calumba.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Camphor, Compound.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Cannabis Indica** *(Physiologically Controlled, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories).* Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Cantharides.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Capsicum.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Cardamoms, Compound.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Cascarilla.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Catechu.** Three times B.P. strength.

,, **Chiretta.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Cimicifuga.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Cinchona, Compound.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Cinchona.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Cinnamon.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Cochineal.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Colchicum Seeds.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Conium.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Cubebs.** Five times B.P. strength.

For prices, see separate list

'Wellcome' Brand Concentrated Tincture of—

,, **Digitalis** *(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories).* Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Gelsemium.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Gentian, Compound.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Ginger.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Hamamelis.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Hops.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Hydrastis.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Hyoscyamus.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Iodine.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Jaborandi.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Jalap.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Krameria.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Lavender, Compound.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Lobelia, Ethereal.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Myrrh.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Opium.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Podophyllum.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Pyrethrum.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Rhubarb, Compound.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Saffron.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Senega.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Senna, Compound.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Serpentary.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Squill** *(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories).* Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Stramonium.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Strophanthus** *(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories).* Ten times B.P. strength.

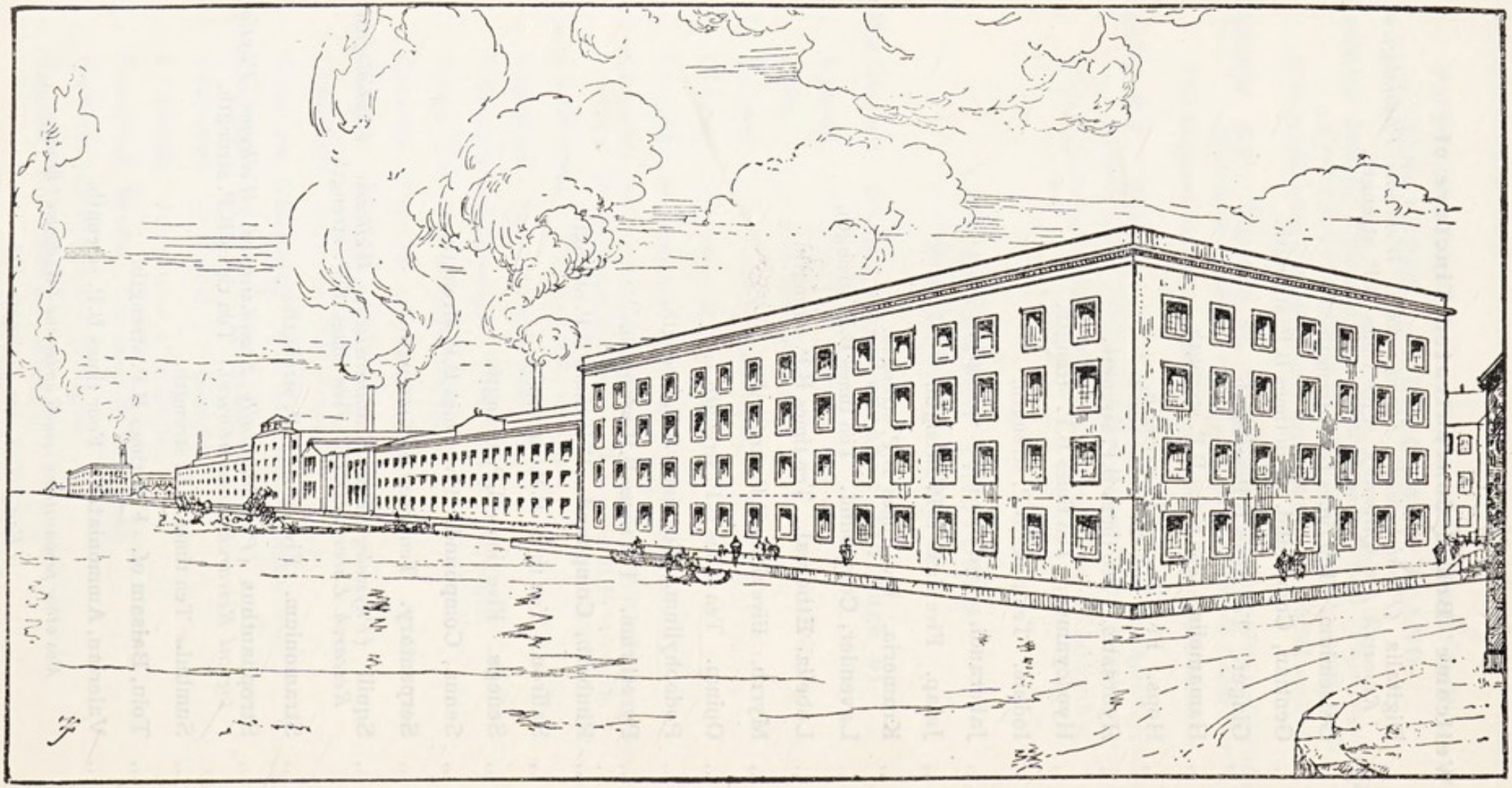
,, **Sumbul.** Ten times B.P. strength.

,, **Tolu, Balsam of.** Five times B.P. strength.

,, **Valerian, Ammoniated.** Four times B.P. strength.

Also other preparations issued under the 'Wellcome' Brand

For prices, see separate list



THE 'WELLCOME' CHEMICAL WORKS AND LABORATORIES, DARTFORD, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND

PRICE LIST OF FINE PRODUCTS

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., LONDON (Eng.)

Branches:

New York Montreal Sydney Cape Town Shanghai

CHIEF OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES

LONDON (ENG.)

o o o

Works and Laboratories—DARTFORD, NEAR LONDON (ENG.)

o o o

Address for Cables, Telegrams and Marconigrams—

"TABLOID, LONDON"

A B C and LIEBER'S *Telegraphic Codes used*

o o o

SOUTH AFRICAN BRANCH—5, LOOP STREET, CAPE TOWN

G.P.O. Box—"1013"

Telephone Number—"698"

Telegraphic Address—"TABLOID, CAPE TOWN"

Hours of Business—

8.30 A.M. to 5.30 P.M. *Saturdays* 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

o o o

UNITED STATES BRANCH—

45, LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK CITY

o o o

CANADIAN BRANCH—

101-104, CORISTINE BUILDING

ST. NICHOLAS & ST. PAUL STS., MONTREAL

o o o

AUSTRALASIAN BRANCH—

481, KENT STREET, SYDNEY, N. S. W.

o o o

CHINESE BRANCH—SHANGHAI

o o o

ITALIAN DEPOT—26, VIA LEGNANO, MILAN

o o o

IT IS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING WHOLESALE PRICES BE NOT MENTIONED TO PATIENTS

o o o

Prices in Cape Town, subject to alteration without notice

Prices to the Medical Profession

Terms—monthly, net

Adeps Lanæ, 'Dartring' Brand
Adeps Lanæ, B.J.D. *Prices in Cape Town*

(See 'Dartring' Lanoline Preparations, page liii*)*

'Alaxa' *(Trade Mark)* Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada—
Bottles of 4 fl. oz. ... ...per doz. 33/0

Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, 'Vereker' *(see page* lxi*)*

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page* li*)*

Analysis Charts ... ... packets of 25, per doz. 8/0

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page* li*)*

Antitoxic Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand, etc. *(see page* lxvii*)*

'Aol' *(Trade Mark) (see 'Tabloid' 'Aol,' page* lxxiii*)*

Atomisers, 'Paroleine' *(Trade Mark)* (B. W. & Co.)
The Naso-Pharyngeal ... ... each 5/0
Tongue Depressor for same ... ... ,, 3/0

Bacteriological Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see pages* xix, lii*)*

Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* liv*)*

Beef Juice, The Perfected Wyeth *(see page* xci*)*

'Bivo' *(Trade Mark)* **Beef and Iron Wine—**
8 oz. bottles ... ...per doz. 32/0
16 oz. bottles ... ... ,, 60/0

'Bivo' *(Trade Mark)* **Beef and Iron Wine with Quinine—**
8 oz. bottles ... ...per doz. 36/0
16 oz. bottles ... ... ,, 67/0

'Borofax' *(Trade Mark)* Brand Boric Acid Ointment—A protective, antiseptic and sedative dressing which never becomes rancid. Particularly effective in encouraging the healing of superficial injuries.
Collapsible tubes ... ... per doz. tubes 8/0
,, ,, (large) ... ... ,, ,, 13/6

'Brockedon' Products—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are the successors to, and sole proprietors of, the business of BROCKEDON, who, in 1842, ORIGINATED COMPRESSED MEDICINES in the shape of bi-convex discs—issued under the designation of "Compressed Pills."

'Brockedon' Compressed Pure Bi-carbonate of Soda
'Brockedon' Compressed Pure Bi-carbonate of Potass
'Brockedon' Compressed Pure Chlorate of Potass
In boxes, per doz. boxes 5/6, 11/6 and 29/6

Cascara, Liquid Extract *(see page* xxxiv, *also 'Wellcome' Chemicals Price List)*

Chemicals, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see Special Price List)*

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

CHESTS AND CASES, 'TABLOID' BRAND

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These cases contain complete hypodermic outfits, consisting of syringe and needles, and from 5 to 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand Hypodermic products. The cases are prepared in gold, silver, gun-metal, nickel-plated metal or aluminium, and in a great variety of fancy leathers. The metal cases may readily be sterilised.

		Prices in Cape Town
No. 3.	**Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case.** Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Fitted with patent nickel-plated syringe, needles and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.	Each
	In Morocco or Cowhide	*approx.* 17/0
	In Pigskin or Brown or Green Seal Leather ...	,, 20/0
	In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,, 28/0
,, 5.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted as No. 3 Case.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 20/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	,, 27/0
	In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,, 33/0
,, 6.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contents as No. 3 Case.	
	In Aluminium, fluted or hammered	,, 20/0
,, 7.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Fitted with nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc., in detachable nickel-plated aseptic frame.	
	In Aluminium or in Gun-metal	,, 20/0
	In Solid Silver...	,, 66/0
,, 10.	**Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case.** Measurements, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe (each part being separately held in a holdfast clip), 2 needles, and 5 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in a hinged rack. In nickel-plated metal with doeskin cover	,, 16/0
,, 21.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4 \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with patent nickel-plated syringe, 2 steel needles, 9 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, capsule of ether, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 22/0
	In Brown or Green Seal Leather	,, 28/0
	In Crushed Morocco, Lizard or Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,, 32/0
,, 22.	Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contents as No. 21 Case.	
	In Aluminium, fluted or hammered	,, 20/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)* — *Prices in Cape Town*

No. 23. Aseptic Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. With nickel-plated aseptic frame and revolving rack. Contents the same as No. 21 Case, with the addition of an exploring needle. — Each

In Gun-metal or Aluminium ... ... *approx.* 24/0

In Solid Silver ... ... ,, 72/0

,, 28. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$ in. Contains 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

In Morocco Leather, or Brown or Green Seal Leather ... ... ,, 10/0

In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather ... ... ,, 12/0

,, 30 Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Contains nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, 2 steel needles and 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 20/0

In Brown or Green Seal Leather ... ... ,, 29/0

In Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Brown or Green Crocodile Leather ... ... ,, 36/0

,, 31. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contents as No. 30 Case.

In Aluminium, fluted or hammered ... ... ,, 21/0

,, 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. Contains nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, and 5 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products. Enclosed in leather or doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal ... ... ,, 13/0

In Silver ... ... ,, 25/0

The nickel-plated case is also supplied, fitted with the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Syringe, 2 regular steel needles, and one exploring needle, but *without* the 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products ... ... ,, 15/0

,, 33. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains solid silver patent hypodermic syringe, 2 silver-mounted platino-iridium needles, one tube of 'Soloid' products and 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

In Solid Silver ... ... ,, 275/0

,, 35. Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $3\frac{7}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{7}{8}$ in. Contains a solid gold patent hypodermic syringe, with 2 gold-mounted platino-iridium needles, 2 capped stoppered bottles, pestle and mortar, one tube of 'Soloid' products and 15 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in hinged rack.

In Solid Gold ... ... ,, £108

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

No. 50. Veterinary Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{7}{8} \times 1$ in. Contains veterinary nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, 3 steel needles and 4 tubes of 'Tabloid' Veterinary Hypodermic products. Each

In Nickel-plated Metal ... ... *approx.* 33/0

,, 70. Dental Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted with patent nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, platino-iridium needle, gilt dental needle, capsule of ether, and 6 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products.

In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 24/0

In Brown Seal Leather ... ... ,, 28/0

In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather ... ... ,, 32/0

,, 80. Hypodermic and Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case *(The "British Army Regulation").* Measurements, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products and 11 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, etc.

In Aluminium ... ... ,, 20/0

Where the patent nickel-plated hypodermic syringe is fitted in any of these Cases, it may be replaced by the B. W. & Co. All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe *(see page* lvii*)* at an extra charge of 2/0.

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Convenient Pocket-Cases, carrying a supply of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' products of mydriatic, myotic, astringent and ocular anæsthetic drugs of exceptional purity, prepared in accurate doses, adapted for immediate administration.

Prices in Cape Town

No. 90. Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ in. Fitted with 9 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, solution dropper, etc., etc. Each

In Morocco or Brown Seal Leather ... *approx.* 14/0

In Crushed Morocco or Brown Crocodile Leather ,, 16/6

,, 91. Aseptic Ophthalmic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case. Measurements, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ in. Contents as No. 90 Case, with nickel-plated rack for carrying tubes of ophthalmic products. Complete in doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal ... ... ,, 14/0

,, 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. Fitted with 7 tubes of 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products, mortar, pestle, vulcanite rod, solution dropper, and 2 camel-hair brushes. Complete with doeskin cover.

In Nickel-plated Metal ... ... ,, 8/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand—

These Cases contain within a very small compass comprehensive outfits of fine drugs, in doses of high accuracy ready for immediate dispensing. They provide the best medical equipments for the country practitioner, as well as for explorers, missionaries, planters, etc. They are fitted, according to the purpose for which they are required, with 'Tabloid,' 'Soloid' and other fine products, B. W. & Co. Hypodermic Syringes, 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, emergency dressings, etc.

For ordinary use these Cases are usually bound in morocco or other fine leathers, but for hard wear or tropical climates, it is advisable to have them bound in cowhide or pigskin, or to select those made of metal or wood.

		Prices in Cape Town
No. 112.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, 4 × 2¾ × 1 in. Contains 5 glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Nickel-plated Metal	Each *approx.* 8/0
,, 114.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case *(The Alpine)*. Measurements, 6½ × 4¼ × ¾ in. Contains four ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, also Chlorodyne, Cocaine and Boric Acid Lotion, 'Dartring' Lanoline, etc. Weight 9½ oz.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 24/0
,, 115.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, 8¾ × 3¾ × 1½ in. Contains ten ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 24/0
	In Cowhide	,, 29/0
	In Pigskin	,, 37/0
	In Seal Leather	,, 39/0
	In Crocodile Leather	,, 46/6
,, 116.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, 8¾ × 4¾ × 1¼ in. Contains eight ½ oz. and six 1 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 28/0
	In Cowhide	,, 32/0
	In Seal Leather	,, 36/6
,, 117.	'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, 7½ × 4 × 3 in. Contains sixteen ½ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.	
	In Morocco Leather	,, 35/0
	In Cowhide	,, 35/0
	In Green Seal Leather	,, 43/0
	In Pigskin	,, 47/0
	In Crocodile Leather	,, 67/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in Cape Town

No. 122. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 8 to 10 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.

In Morocco Leather	*approx.*	12/0

,, 123. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $4 \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 10 to 16 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.

In Morocco Leather	,,	13/6
In Pigskin	,,	17/6
In Seal Leather	,,	24/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,,	32/0

,, 124. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Similar in design to No. 123 Case. Contains 16 to 24 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, according to size of products.

In Morocco or Cowhide	,,	21/0
In Pigskin	,,	26/0
In Seal Leather	,,	30/0
In Crocodile Leather	,,	48/0

,, 125. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains 14 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products in removable tray, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, 2 regular steel needles, etc.

In Morocco or Cowhide	,,	32/0
In Pigskin	,,	38/0
In Brown or Green Seal Leather	,,	39/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,,	56/0

,, 126. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 125 Case, except that the hypodermic equipment is enclosed in a compact leather case which may be used separately.

In Morocco or Cowhide	,,	37/0
In Pigskin	,,	44/0
In Brown or Green Seal Leather	,,	45/0
In Brown or Green Crocodile Leather	,,	70/0

,, 127. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted as No. 126 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.

In Cowhide or Pigskin	,,	65/0

,, 134. **'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case.** Measurements, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.

In Morocco Leather	,,	22/0
In Solid Cowhide, unlined	,,	22/0
In Cowhide	,,	23/0
In Pigskin	,,	30/0
In Brown Seal Leather	,,	33/6
In Crocodile Leather	,,	46/6

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

Prices in Cape Town

No. 135. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains sixteen 3 dr. and eight 1 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc. — Each

In Morocco Leather ... ... *approx.* 37/0
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 46/0

,, 136. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ in. Contains eight $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.

In Solid Cowhide, unlined ... ... ,, 28/0
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 28/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 42/0

,, 137. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains sixteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, etc.

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 42/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 48/0

,, 138. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ in. Fitted as No. 136 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 56/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 63/0

,, 139. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Saddle-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted as No. 137 Case, except that the 'Tabloid' Brand products are contained in feather-weight tubes.

In Cowhide ... . ,, 95/0
In Pigskin .. .. ,, 96/0

,, 140. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $7 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains seven $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, with the addition of a leather-covered metal compartment for small boxes. Similar in design to No. 134 Case.

In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 24/0

,, 141. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Pocket-Case. Measurements, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with fifteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products and a leather-covered metal compartment for small boxes. Similar in design to No. 117 Case.

In Morocco Leather ... ... ,, 37/0

,, 200. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*Physician's Cycle Handle-Bar*). Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains nine $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings, etc.

In Black enamelled Cowhide ... ... ,, 42/0

,, 202. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case (*Physician's Cycle Stay-Bar*). Measurements, $10 \times 2\frac{3}{4} \times 5$ in. Contains twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials of 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings, etc.

In Black enamelled Cowhide ... ... ,, 56/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

No. 204. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case *(Yacht's Life-buoy)*. Diameter 11½ in., depth 3¼ in. Contains six 1 oz. corked bottles and nine ½ oz. metal screw-capped bottles, minor surgical instruments and dressings, 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. Each *approx.* 84/0

,, 206. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements, 14½ × 4½ × 7¼ in. Similar to No. 208 Chest. Fitted with twelve 2½ oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide... ... ... ,, 112/0

,, 208. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements, 15½ × 5¼ × 9 in. Contains twelve 4 oz. stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings, etc. Made of dressed and varnished raw-hide ... ... ,, 160/0

,, 209. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, 10 × 5 × 6½ in. Contains 46 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, 2 regular steel needles, etc.

In Morocco or Cowhide ... ... ,, 140/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 157/0

,, 218. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, 9¾ × 4¼ × 6 in. Contains 33 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc.

In Cowhide or Levant Morocco Leather ... ,, 100/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 115/0

,, 219. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, 13½ × 6 × 6¼ in. Contains 8 stoppered and 40 corked phials fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, hypodermic syringe, etc.

In Morocco Leather... ... ... ,, 168/0

,, 220. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, 14 × 5½ × 9½ in. Contains 8 stoppered and 42 corked phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, 2 needles, 12 tubes of 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, etc.

In Morocco Leather... ... ... ,, 168/0
In Cowhide ... ... ,, 195/0

,, 221. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, 14 × 5½ × 9½ in. Fitted as No. 220 Case, with the addition of nine 2 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, and an ether bottle.

In *extra finish* Morocco or Cowhide ... ... ,, 300/0
In Pigskin ... ... ,, 350/0
In *extra finish* Crocodile Leather ... ... ,, 370/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)* — *Prices in Cape Town*

No. 227. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ in. Contains 46 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with leather. Weight, about 2 lb. 6 oz. — Each

In Cowhide ... ... *approx.* 105/0

In Pigskin ... ... ,, 115/0

,, 229. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ in. Contains forty 4 dr. phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Made of metal, covered with cowhide. Weight, about 4 lb. 13 oz.

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 120/0

,, 230. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 10 phials of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments and dressings.

In Morocco or Cowhide ... ... ,, 60/0

,, 231. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $10\frac{3}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' Brand products, minor surgical instruments, etc., as recommended in Sir W. MOORE'S *Manual of Family Medicine for India*. Weight, about 6 lb. 14 oz.

In Black japanned Metal ... ... ,, 100/0

With modified fittings for tropical countries ... ,, 92/6

,, 250. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements, $15\frac{3}{4} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 36 stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand and other fine products of B. W. & Co., surgical instruments and dressings, etc. Weight, about 40 lb.

In japanned Sheet-Steel ... ... *from* 294/0

,, 251. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. 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' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. Weight, about 27 lb.

In Aluminium ... ... *approx.* 640/0

,, 252. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest *(The Indian)*. Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, instruments, glass-stoppered bottles, etc. Made of seasoned and polished teak-wood. Weight, about 12 lb. ... ... ,, 105/0

,, 254. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest *(The Indian)*. 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, etc. Weight, about 12 lb.

In japanned Metal... ... ... ,, 95/0

,, 255. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements, $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc.

In Black japanned Metal ... ... ,, 112/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

No. 256. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chest. Measurements $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Contains eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. feather-weight tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, etc. Each

In Aluminium ... ... *approx.* 250/0

,, 257. 'Tabloid' Brand Emergency Belt. Measurements, $43 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, hypodermic syringe, surgical instruments and dressings, etc.... ... ... *from* 300/0

,, 258. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case *(The Settler's)*. 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, surgical dressings, etc.

In Black japanned Metal ... ... *approx.* 36/0

,, 259. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. *Now known as* No. 715 'Tabloid' First-Aid *(see page 1)*

Aluminium 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Chests. Kept in stock, and designs to order. Fitted complete, from 270/0 to 800/0

,, 300. 'Tabloid' Brand Antidote Case. Measurements, 12 × 6 × 3 in. Contains eighteen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. phials and 3 tubes of 'Tabloid' Brand antidotes, 'Vaporole' Amyl Nitrite, stomach syphon-tube, catheter, nickel-plated hypodermic syringe, needles, etc., etc. ... ... *approx.* 56/0

,, *600. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ in. Fitted with 8 oval bottles of 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside and enamelled white inside ... ... *Complete* ,, 13/6

* If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... 7/0

,, *601. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 2$ in. Fitted with 6 bottles (100) of 'Tabloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside and enamelled white inside ... ... *Complete* ,, 15/0

* If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... 5/6

,, *602. 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case. Measurements, $8\frac{3}{4} \times 8 \times 2\frac{1}{8}$ in. Fitted with 12 bottles of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products. Metal case, japanned black outside and enamelled white inside *Complete* ,, 30/0

* If desired, the cases are supplied empty ... 9/6

* These cases, whether full or empty, are sold on the express condition that they shall be used as containers for B. W. & Co. products only.

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND FIRST-AID

For illustrations, see pages xiii–xvi

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand—

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.

Prices in Cape Town

No. 702. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements, 7 × 5¼ × 2¾ in. Contains 8 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, oiled gauze, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc. Each

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled leather 60/0

,, 703. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements, 8 × 6 × 3 in. Contains 9 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, lancet, tourniquet, oiled gauze, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc.

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled leather 96/0

,, 707. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements, 6½ × 3¼ × 2 in. Contains 6 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc.

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal ... 9/0

,, 712. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements, 6½ × 4¼ × 2 in. Contains 6 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, etc.

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal ... 12/0

,, 715. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid (*formerly known as* No. 259 'Tabloid' Brand Medicine Case). Measurements, 7½ × 4¼ × 2 in. Contains 8 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc.

In rex red, royal blue, or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised or black japanned metal... ... ... 12/6

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see pages xiii–xvi

First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

No. 722. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 8 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, tourniquet, oiled gauze, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc. Each

In rex red, royal blue, or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal ... 30/0

,, 723. 'Tabloid' Brand First-Aid. Measurements, $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Contains 9 tubes of 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brand products, 'Vaporole' Aromatic Ammonia, 'Borofax,' 'Hazeline' Cream, Sal Volatile, Carron Oil, 'Tabloid' Bandages and Dressings, lancet, tourniquet, oiled gauze, plaster, protective skin, pins, scissors, etc.

In rex red, royal blue or Brewster green enamelled metal, or in aluminised metal ... 42/0

CHESTS AND CASES, 'SOLOID' BRAND

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Antiseptic Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Prices in Cape Town

No. 400. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements, $6\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. Fitted with 4 feather-weight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products. Each

In solid Cowhide, unlined ... ... *approx.* 36/6

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 42/0

,, 401. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ in. Fitted with 5 feather-weight tubes of 'Soloid' Brand products.

In Cowhide ... ... ,, 50/0

,, 410. 'Soloid' Brand Antiseptic Case. Measurements $10\frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Fitted with eighteen $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. glass-stoppered bottles of 'Soloid' Brand products, and tray for minor surgical dressings, etc.

In Black japanned Metal ... ... ,, 80/0

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand

Compact, portable cases, fitted with the necessary reagents and apparatus for conducting analysis of water, sewage, or urine.

Price in Cape Town

No. 500. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case. Measurements, $12\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ in. Complete with 'Soloid' Brand products, apparatus, etc. ... ... Each *approx.* 56/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Chests and Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(continued)*

For illustrations, see Medicine Chests and Cases Supplement

Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

No. 501. 'Soloid' Brand Water Analysis Case. *(The "British Army Regulation.")* Made of seasoned mahogany, well screwed together. Measurements, including cover, 13¼ × 11½ × 5½ in. Containing 'Soloid' Brand products, apparatus, analytical chart, etc. Complete, with waterproof canvas cover and all necessary straps (shoulder or saddle) ... ... *approx.* Each 100/0

,, 502. 'Soloid' Brand Water and Sewage Analysis Case. In polished mahogany. Measurements, 18½ × 11⅞ × 5¼ in. Complete with 'Soloid' Brand products and apparatus, and a special distillation outfit for the estimation of ammonia ... ... ,, 84/0

,, 505. **'Soloid' Brand Bacteriological Case.** Measurements, 5 × 3½ × 1⅝ in. Fitted with a comprehensive outfit of 'Soloid' Microscopic stains; 3 stoppered bottles containing Absolute Alcohol, Methyl Alcohol, Distilled Water, and a rod-stoppered bottle of Canada Balsam; microscopic slides; cover slips; capillary pipettes for blood collecting; sterile throat swab; graduated pipette; two forceps; spirit lamp; 12 stabs in metal container; watch glasses; glass funnel; filter papers; a metal case of needles (straight No. 9), etc.

In Nickel-Plated Metal. Complete in doeskin cover ... ... ,, 33/0

,, 510. **'Soloid' Brand Urine Test Case.** Measurements, 5¾ × 2¾ × 1¼ in. Made of nickel-plated metal, complete with 'Soloid' Brand products, urinometer, Esbach's albuminimeter, analysis charts, pipette, test-tubes, special lamp, etc. In doeskin cover ... ,, 33/0

The following apparatus can be obtained separately—

Esbach's albuminimeter 4/6

Urinometer 4/6

Graduated 30 c.c. immersion tube 1/8

Two test-tubes 0/4

Or above set complete ... 10/0

Prices depend upon the equipment selected

Chloroform, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see page* xxviii*)*

Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract *(see 'Kepler' Solution, page* lxii*)*

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

TRADE MARK 'DARTRING' BRAND PRODUCTS

The 'Dartring' Brand appears on all labels of the genuine original Lanoline products.

'DARTRING' LANOLINE is prepared by a special process from the highly-purified cholesterin fat of lambs' wool. It was officially indicated as the standard Hydrous Wool Fat in the *British Pharmacopœia Addendum*.

'DARTRING'

TRADE MARK

'DARTRING' BRAND—

		Prices in Cape Town
,,	'Lanesine' *(see page* lxii*)*	
,,	Lanoline *(Adeps Lanæ Hydros.)*, 1 lb. and 7 lb. tins... ... ... per lb.	4/0
,,	Lanoline, Anhydrous *(Adeps Lanæ)*, 1 lb. tins... per lb.	5/0
,,	Adeps Lanæ Hydros., B.J.D. ... ... per lb.	1/0
,,	Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., B.J.D. ... ... per lb.	1/4
	NOTE.—If this quality of Adeps Lanæ Hydros., or of Adeps Lanæ Anhydros., be required, the letters B.J.D. must be specified.	
,,	Lanoline, Veterinary, 1 lb. tins ... ... per lb.	1/6
,,	Lanoline Ointment Base, 1 lb. tins ... ... per lb.	3/1
,,	Lanoline Ointment Base, Anhydrous, 1 lb. tins per lb.	4/0
,,	Lanoline Cold Cream, 2 oz. pots... ... per doz. pots	20/0
,,	Lanoline Pomade, 2 oz. pots ... ... per doz. pots	20/0
,,	Lanoline Shaving Soap, sticks ... ... per doz. sticks	11/9
,,	Lanoline, Toilet, specimen boxes ... ... per gross	38/0
,,	Lanoline, Toilet, collapsible tubes ...per doz. tubes	6/4 & 12/9
,,	Lanoline Toilet Powder, tin boxes ... per doz. boxes	6/4
,,	Lanoline Toilet Soap (in boxes of three tablets) ... ... per doz. tablets	6/4
,,	Lanoline Ichthyol Soap (in boxes of three tablets) ... ... per doz. tablets	8/8
,,	Lanoline Pine Tar Soap (in boxes of three tablets) ... ... per doz. tablets	8/8

Also other preparations issued under the 'Dartring' Brand

Dialysed Iron (Wyeth)—*(see page* xci*)*

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

DRESSINGS, SURGICAL, PLEATED COMPRESSED 'TABLOID' BRAND

By the introduction of these Pleated Compressed Dressings, B. W. & Co. have provided surgical accessories which are superior to the ordinary varieties in every particular. They are extremely compact and convenient, and are made from materials of the finest quality. They are also supplied completely sterilised and their method of packing keeps them sterile until required for use.

Prices in Cape Town

	Per doz.	Sterilised per doz.
Absorbent Wool between Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
2 oz. packets	5/0	6/0
Bandages, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Open Wove, 1 in. × 6 yards	3/0	4/0
,, ,, 2½ in. × 6 yards	5/0	5/6
Flannel, 2½ in. × 5 yards	15/0	15/6
Triangular (Esmarch's Pictorial), in packets containing 2 bandages ... ... per doz. packets	11/6	12/0
Carbolised Tow, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
2 oz. packets	4/6	5/0
Cotton Wool, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Absorbent, ¼ oz., in packets of 4 ... per doz. packets	4/6	—
,, 1 oz. packets	3/0	3/6
,, 2 oz. ,, ...	5/0	5/6
Boric, 1 oz. ,, ...	3/0	3/6
,, 2 oz. ,, ...	5/0	5/6
Double Cyanide, 3%, 1 oz. packets	4/6	5/0
,, ,, 2 oz. ,, ...	6/6	7/6
Iodoform, 1 oz. packets	8/6	10/0
,, 2 oz. ,, ...	15/0	15/6
Gauze, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Absorbent, in packets of 3 yards	7/6	8/0
Boric, ,, ,, ...	9/6	10/0
Double Cyanide, 3%, in packets of 3 yards	9/6	10/0
Iodoform, ,, 1 yard	7/6	8/0
,, ,, 3 yards	18/6	19/6
,, ,, 6 yards × 1 inch ...	10/0	10/6
Sal Alembroth, 1%, ,, 3 yards	8/6	9/6
Lint, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—		
Plain, 1 oz. packets	3/6	4/6
,, 2 oz. ,, ...	5/6	6/6
Boric, 1 oz. ,, ...	3/0	3/6
,, 2 oz. ,, ...	5/0	5/6
Carbolised, 1 oz. ,, ...	4/6	5/0

Dressings, 'Wellcome' Brand (*not compressed*)— *Prices in Cape Town*

Double Cyanide Wool, 3%

8 oz. packets ... ... per doz. packets 25/0
16 oz. ,, ... ,, ,, 45/0

Ear Drums, Artificial (Dr. Ward Cousins' design), in four sizes—

Boxes of 36 ... ... per doz. boxes 30/0

Probe and Forceps combined, for insertion or extraction of the drum ... ...per doz. 16/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

TRADE MARK 'ELIXOID BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Elixoid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Agreeably flavoured, elegant and acceptable fluid preparations of drugs.

'ELIXOID' BRAND—		Prices in Cape Town
,,	Ammonium Valerianate, 8 oz. bottles ... ...per doz.	48/0
,,	Formates Compound, 4 oz. bottles ... ... ,,	24/0
,,	Glycerophosphates, 4 oz. bottles... ... ... ,,	24/0
,,	Pine Tar Compound, 4 oz. bottles ... ... ,,	27/0

Also other preparations 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.

In 'Enule' Suppositories, the active principles are evenly diffused throughout the mass by a special process. Each 'Enule' product is enclosed in a sheath of pure tinfoil.

Each kind is packed in boxes of a dozen (of one strength)

'ENULE' BRAND— No.		Prices in Cape Town
,, 10	Belladonna Extract—gr. ¼ ... ... per doz. boxes	24/0
,, 11	,, ,, gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 12	,, ,, gr. 1 ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 9	Bismuth Subgallate—gr. 10... ... ... ,, ,,	32/0
,, 14	Cocaine Hydrochloride—gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	32/0
,, 25	Gall and Opium ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 1	**Glycerin**, Anhydrous—95 % Children's size ,, ,,	12/0
,, 2	,, ,, ,, Adults' size ... ,, ,,	12/0
,, 5	'Hazeline' Compound ... ... ,, ,, *(See also 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page* lvii*)*	24/0
,, 24	'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)*, 0·001 gm. ... ,, ,,	40/0
,, 19	Lead and Opium ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 3	Meat, Predigested—Children's size ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 4	,, ,, Adults' size ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 6	Milk, Predigested—Children's size ... ,, ,,	18/0
,, 7	,, ,, Adults' size ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 15	Morphine and Belladonna ... ... ,, ,,	32/0
,, 16	Morphine Hydrochloride—gr. ¼ ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 17	,, ,, gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 18	,, ,, gr. 1 ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 20	Opium Extract, gr. 1 ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 13	Quassin, Amorphous, gr. ½ ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 8	Quinine Bisulphate, gr. 5 ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 21	Santonin, gr. 3... ... ... ,, ,,	24/0
,, 23	Soap Compound ... ... ,, ,,	16/0

Also other products issued under the 'Enule' Brand

'Enule' Brand Rectal Suppositories must be kept in a cool dry place

Ergot. *(See 'Valoid' Brand, page* lxxxix ; *also pages* xxxiii, xxxiv*)*

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

TRADE MARK 'ERNUTIN' BRAND PRODUCTS

Physiologically standardised preparations presenting the active therapeutic principle of ergot.

Prices in Cape Town

'Ernutin' (for oral administration), 1 oz. bottles...	... per doz. 29/0
,, ,, 30 c.c. ,, ... ,,	29/0
'Ernutin' (Hypodermic), boxes of 6 phials of min. 10,	per doz. boxes 45/0
,, ,, ,, ,, 0·6 c.c. ,, ,,	45/0
Ether, glass capsules, each containing min. 60 ...	... per doz. 5/0

Extracts, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see pages* xxxii–xxxv*)*

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS

Prices in Cape Town

Diazyme	4 oz. bottles, per doz. 29/6
,, ...	8 oz. ,, ,, 50/6
'Enzymol' *(Trade Mark)*	4 oz. ,, ,, 33/6
Glycerinum Pepticum	4 oz. ,, ,, 31/6
,, ,, ...	16 oz. ,, ,, 101/0
'Panopepton' *(Trade Mark)*	6 oz. ,, ,, 38/6
,, ...	12 oz. ,, ,, 68/0
'Pepsencia' *(Trade Mark)*	4 oz. ,, ,, 29/6
,, ...	8 oz. ,, ,, 50/6
Pepsin–'Fairchild,' powder or scales	¼ oz. ,, ,, 17/0
,, ,, ,, ...	1 oz. ,, ,, 42/0
'Peptogenic Milk Powder' *(Trade Mark)* In bottles of two sizes	per doz. 29/6 and 56/9
'Zymine' *(Trade Mark)*, ¼ oz. and 1 oz. bottles	per doz. 17/0 and 50/6
'Zymine' Peptonising Tubes, in boxes containing 12 tubes	per doz. boxes 20/0

'PEPULE' BRAND—

,, *Pepsin, gr. 1 *(sugar-coated)*, bottles of 25 and 100	per doz. 8/9 and 22/6
,, *Pepsin, gr. 3 *(sugar-coated)*, bottles of 25 and 100	,, 14/3 ,, 38/0
,, *Pepsin and Zymine *(sugar-coated)*, bottles of 25 and 100	,, 25/0 ,, 75/0
,, *Pepsin, Bismuth and Zymine *(sugar-coated)*, bottles of 25 and 100	,, 17/0 ,, 50/6
,, *Zymine, gr. 3 *(sugar-coated)*, bottles of 25 and 100	,, 17/0 ,, 50/6
,, *Zymine Compound *(sugar-coated)*, bottles of 25 and 100	,, 17/0 ,, 50/6

* 'TABLOID'
is the trade mark of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'PEPULE'
is the trade mark of
Fairchild Bros. & Foster.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
have ceased to prepare
'TABLOID' products of the
'Fairchild' digestive ferments,
and now supply
'PEPULE' products of these ferments
which are prepared by
FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Fehling's Test, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page* lxxi*)*
First-Aid, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages* l, li*)*
Glycerin 'Enule' Suppositories *(see page* lv*)*
Glycerinum Pepticum *(see 'Fairchild' preparations, page* lvi*)*
Glycerole of Chloride of Iron, Wyeth *(see page* xci*)*

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND PREPARATIONS

Present the volatile active principles of *Hamamelis virginiana* in the most effective, convenient and elegant conditions.

	Prices in Cape Town
'Hazeline' Brand *Hamamelis virginiana*—	
4 oz. bottles	per doz. 22/0
16 oz. ,, ...	,, 60/0
'Hazeline' Cream—	
Glass pots	per doz. 13/6
Collapsible tubes	,, 8/0
,, ,, *(large)*	,, 13/6
Vulcanite Nozzles—attachable to tubes—*(see page* xci*)*	
"'Hazeline' Snow" *(Trade Mark)*—	
Glass pots	per doz. 14/0
'Hazeline' Suppositories—	
Boxes of 12 ... ...per doz. boxes	24/0

(See also 'Enule' 'Hazeline' Compound, page lv*)*

Also other preparations issued under the 'Hazeline' Brand

'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)* (1 in 1000), in amber-coloured stoppered bottles.

Bottles of 5 c.c.	per doz. 18/0
,, 10 c.c.	,, 29/0

A supply of 'Soloid' Sodium Chloride, 0·23 gm., for preparing normal saline solution, is included with each bottle of 'Hemisine' (1 in 1000).

(See also 'Enule' 'Hemisine'; 'Tabloid' Ophthalmic 'Hemisine'; 'Soloid' 'Hemisine'; 'Tabloid' 'Hemisine'; 'Vaporole' 'Hemisine')

Hypodermic Apparatus—

SYRINGES

All-Glass Aseptic Hypodermic Syringe, The B. W. & Co., min. 15 or min. 20, with two steel needles... ... ... each 9/0

A detachable finger-grip, nickel-plated, for this syringe ... ,, 0/9

'Tabloid' Brand Detachable Sheath-Grip, nickel-plated, for this syringe ... ... ,, 1/0

The All-Glass Hypodermic Syringe can be supplied in nickel-plated metal cases when required *(complete)* ... ... ,, 12/0

Patent Hypodermic Syringes, The B. W. & Co.—

Nickel-plated. Min. 15 or min. 20 *(complete)* ... ... ,, 8/6

Solid Silver. Min. 20 *(complete)* ... ... ,, 30/0

All-Glass Aseptic Serum Syringes, The B. W. & Co.—

In metal case, with two steel needles

2 c.c. ...each 18/0 — 5 c.c. ...each 24/0

3 c.c. ... ,, 21/0 — 10 c.c. ... ,, 36/0

25 c.c. ...each 39/0

Nickel-plated Serum Syringes, The B. W. & Co., 5 c.c. or 10 c.c., with two special platino-iridium needles *(complete)* each 30/0

A Serum Syringe, 10 c.c., nickel-plated, is supplied, with two steel serum needles, etc., in metal case ... ... ,, 12/0

NOTE.—If desired, these syringes, with the exception of the All-Glass Aseptic Syringes, may be had with asbestos packing, instead of the usual material, at the same prices.

Serum Syringe Case Covers, doeskin, for metal cases containing the 5 c.c. or 10 c.c. B. W. & Co. Serum Syringes ... ... ,, 1/9

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Hypodermic Apparatus *(continued)*

	Prices in Cape Town
NEEDLES for B. W. & Co. Syringes—	
Regular, steel—short, medium or long	per doz. 3/0
,, platino-iridium	...each 2/9
Dental, regular, steel, half-inch	,, 0/4
,, bent, steel, silver-plated	,, 1/3
,, ,, ,, gold-plated	,, 1/3
,, straight, platino-iridium, half-inch	,, 2/9
Lachrymal, gold...	,, 5/6
For aural, urethral use, etc., steel, silver-plated	,, 2/6
For exploring, steel	,, 1/0
,, ,, platino-iridium	,, 8/6
For solid silver syringe, platino-iridium with silver mount ...	,, 4/6
For serum syringes, steel	,, 0/8
,, ,, platino-iridium	,, 4/0
,, ,, blunt	,, 0/8

Hypodermic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages* xli-xliii*)*

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Hypodermic Products accurately contain the stated weight of pure medicament. They are rapidly soluble, of uniform activity, and they keep perfectly.

In prescribing or ordering, it will be sufficient to quote the distinguishing number, for instance:—"R 'Tabloid' Hypodermic, No. 36."

No.	'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		Prices in Cape Town Per doz. tubes
,, 36.	Aconitine Nitrate	gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ ...	11/0
,, 71.	*Anæsthetic Compound, A	...	11/0
,, 70.	* ,, ,, B	...	11/0
,, 80.	* ,, ,, C	...	8/0
,, 87.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ...	8/0
,, 51.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ ...	8/0
,, 19.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ ...	8/0
,, 301.	,, ,, ...	0·005 gm. ...	8/0
,, 93.*	(Apomorphine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$)	
	(Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$) ...	11/0
,, 15.	Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$ ...	8/0
,, 14.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	8/0
,, 13.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ ...	8/0
,, 302.	,, ,, ...	0·001 gm. ...	8/0
,, 121.	(Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$)	
	(Strychnine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$) ...	11/0
,, 122.	(Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$)	
	(Strychnine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$) ...	11/0
,, 43.	*Caffeine Sodio-salicylate	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	11/0
,, 303.	* ,, ,, ...	0·03 gm. ...	11/0

* In tubes of 12 (all others contain 20)

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

No.			Prices in Cape Town Per doz. tubes
,, 23.	Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	8/o
,, 22.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	8/o
,, 54. *	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	8/o
,, 40. *	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	11/o
,, 304.	,, ,,	0·01 gm.	8/o
,, 322. *	,, ,,	0·015 gm.	8/o
,, 305. *	,, ,,	0·02 gm.	8/o
	(Cocaine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)		
,, 44.	Codeine Phosphate	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	11/o
,, 77.	*Cotarnine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	11/o
,, 46.	Curare	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$	11/o
,, 30.	Digitalin (amorphous)	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	8/o
,, 306.	Digitalin (crystalline)	0·0005 gm.	11/o
,, 86.	(Digitalin (amorphous) gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Strychnine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$)		8/o
,, 38.	Ergotinine Citrate	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	11/o
,, 37.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/o
,, 307.	,, ,,	0·0005 gm.	11/o
,, 92.*	(Ergotinine Citrate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Morphine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{6}$)		11/o
,, 81.*	(Ergotinine Citrate gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Strychnine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{20}$)		11/o
,, 116.	*Ergotoxine	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/o
,, 119.*	(Ergotoxine gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Morphine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{6}$)		11/o
,, 120.*	(Ergotoxine gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ / Strychnine Sulphate gr. $\frac{1}{20}$)		11/o
	Eserine *(see Physostigmine, page* lx*)*		
,, 79.	*Eucaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	8/o
,, 78. *	,, ,,	gr. 1	16/o
,, 112.	*Eucaine Lactate	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	8/o
,, 113. *	,, ,,	gr. 1	16/o
,, 102.	Heroin Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	8/o
,, 101.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	8/o
,, 47.	Homatropine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	11/o
,, 29.	Hydrargyri Perchloridi	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	8/o
,, 28.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	8/o
,, 308.	,, ,,	0·001 gm.	8/o
,, 98.	Hydrargyri Succinimidi	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	8/o
,, 49.	Hyoscine Hydrobromide	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	8/o
,, 100.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	8/o
,, 48. *	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{75}$	8/o
,, 95.	*Hyoscine Compound A		11/o
,, 96. *	,, ,, B		11/o
,, 31.	*Hyoscyamine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{80}$	8/o
,, 41. *	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	11/o
,, 66.	Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	8/o
,, 55.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	8/o
,, 90.	,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	8/o

* In tubes of 12 (all others contain 20)

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—

No.			Prices in Cape Town Per doz. tubes
,, 91.	*Morphine Hydrochloride	gr. ½	8/o
,, 309.	,, ,,	0·01 gm.	8/o
,, 310.	,, ,,	0·015 gm.	8/o
,, 311.	,, ,,	0·02 gm.	8/o
,, 74.*	Morphine Hydrochloride Atropine Sulphate	gr. ⅛ gr. 1/70	8/o
,, 27.	Morphine Meconate	gr. ⅛	11/o
,, 26.	,, ,,	gr. 1/6	11/o
,, 25.	,, ,,	gr. ¼	11/o
,, 24.	,, ,,	gr. ⅓	11/o
,, 6.	Morphine Sulphate	gr. 1/12	8/o
,, 5.	,, ,,	gr. ⅛	8/o
,, 4.	,, ,,	gr. 1/6	8/o
,, 3.	,, ,,	gr. ¼	8/o
,, 2.	,, ,,	gr. ⅓	8/o
,, 1. *	,, ,,	gr. ½	8/o
,, 76. *	,, ,,	gr. 1	11/o
,, 312.	,, ,,	0·01 gm.	8/o
,, 313.	,, ,,	0·015 gm.	8/o
,, 314.	,, ,,	0·02 gm.	8/o
,, 315. *	,, ,,	0·03 gm.	8/o
,, 316. *	,, ,,	0·05 gm.	11/o
,, 12.	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/12 gr. 1/250	8/o
,, 11.	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. ⅛ gr. 1/200	8/o
,, 10.	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. 1/6 gr. 1/150	8/o
,, 9.	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. ¼ gr. 1/150	8/o
,, 8.	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. ⅓ gr. 1/120	8/o
,, 85.	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. ⅓ gr. 1/60	8/o
,, 7.*	Morphine Sulphate Atropine Sulphate	gr. ½ gr. 1/100	8/o
,, 89.	Morphine Sulphate Strychnine Sulphate	gr. ¼ gr. 1/30	8/o
,, 88.	Morphine Tartrate	gr. ¼	8/o
,, 39.	Physostigmine Salicylate	gr. 1/100	8/o
,, 84.	Picrotoxin	gr. 1/60	11/o
,, 34.	Pilocarpine Nitrate	gr. 1/10	12/o
,, 64.	,, ,,	gr. 1/6	16/o
,, 33. *	,, ,,	gr. ⅓	19/o
,, 32. *	,, ,,	gr. ½	24/o
,, 317.	,, ,,	0·01 gm.	16/o
	(Pilocarpine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price)		
,, 82.	*Potassium Permanganate	gr. 2	8/o

* In tubes of 12 (all others contain 20)

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Hypodermic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand (*continued*)

	'TABLOID' BRAND (Hypodermic)—		*Prices in Cape Town* Per doz. tubes
No.			
,, 83.	*Quinine Bihydrochloride	gr. 1	... 8/o
,, 73.	* ,, ,, ...	gr. 3	... 11/o
,, 97.	* ,, ,, ...	gr. 5	... 13/6
,, 103.	*Quinine Bisulphate	gr. 5	... 13/6
,, 42.	*Quinine Hydrobromide	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 11/o
,, 318.	* ,, ,, ...	0·03 gm.	... 11/o
,, 319.	* ,, ,, ...	0·05 gm.	... 11/o
,, 56.	*Sparteine Sulphate...	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	... 11/o
,, 52.	Strophanthin	gr. $\frac{1}{300}$	... 11/o
,, 109.	Strychnine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	... 8/o
,, 110.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	... 8/o
,, 111.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	... 8/o
,, 62.	Strychnine Nitrate...	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	... 11/o
,, 61.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	... 11/o
,, 320.	,, ,, ...	0·0005 gm.	... 8/o
,, 321.	,, ,, ...	0·001 gm.	... 8/o
,, 18.	Strychnine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{150}$	... 8/o
,, 17.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	... 8/o
,, 16.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	... 8/o
,, 104.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	... 8/o
,, 99.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	... 8/o
,, 75.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	... 8/o
,, 65.	Trinitrin (Nitroglycerin)	gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	... 8/o
,, 115.	,, ,, ...	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	... 8/o

* In tubes of 12 (all others contain 20)

Also other Hypodermic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Ichthyol Soap *(see 'Dartring' Brand products, page* liii*)*

Inhaler (B. W. & Co.)—

'Vereker' Ammonium Chloride Inhaler ... ... each 8/o

Iodic-Hydrarg. (Mercuric Potassium Iodide) *(see 'Soloid' Brand products, page* lxx *; and 'Tabloid' Brand products, page* lxxxi*)*

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

'Kepler' Malt Extract and Combinations

'Kepler' Malt Extract presents all the valuable principles of the finest barley-malt in an active condition. It provides the best vehicle for the administration of cod liver oil.

Many attempts are made to imitate 'Kepler' Malt products, and it is necessary to take precautions against substitution, as malt preparations vary greatly in dietetic value.

	Prices in Cape Town	
'Kepler' Malt Extract	per doz.	26/o
Ditto large bottles	,,	48/o
Ditto with Beef and Iron	,,	36/o
Ditto with Cascara Sagrada	,,	36/o

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Kepler' Malt Products—*(continued)*

'Kepler' Malt Extract—*continued*		*Prices in Cape Town*
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) ...	per doz.	40/0
Ditto with Hæmoglobin	,,	32/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites...	,,	32/0
Ditto ditto, large bottles	,,	60/0
Ditto with Iron	,,	30/0
Ditto with Iron and Quinine Citrate	,,	40/0
Ditto with Iron Iodide	,,	36/0
Ditto with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine (Easton) ...	,,	40/0
Ditto with Pepsin	,,	36/0
Ditto with Pepsin and Pancreatin...	,,	36/0
Ditto with Phosphorus	,,	36/0

'Kepler' Solution (of Cod Liver Oil in Malt Extract)

'Kepler' Solution	per doz.	26/0
Ditto, large bottles	,,	48/0
Ditto with Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound) ...	,,	40/0
Ditto with Hypophosphites...	,,	32/0
Ditto ditto, large bottles	,,	60/0
Ditto with Iron Iodide	,,	36/0
Ditto with Phosphorus	,,	36/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Kepler' Brand

'Kharsin' *(Trade Mark)* (Sodium 3-methyl-4-aminophenylarsonate)—

Containers of 5 gm.	per doz.	21/6
,, 30 gm.	,,	86/6

(See also 'Tabloid' 'Kharsin,' page lxxx*)*

'Lanesine,' 'Dartring' Brand *(collapsible tubes)* ... ... ,, 6/4

Lanoline *(see 'Dartring' Brand products, page* liii*)*

Mallein, 'Wellcome' Brand, in phials containing 1 c.c. ... per phial 1/0

Malt Extract and Preparations *(see 'Kepler' products, page* lxi*)*

Medicine Chests and Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see pages* xliv-xlix*)*

Menthol Compound Plasters (B. W. & Co.)—

Regular size ($7\frac{1}{2}$ in. × 5 in.)...	per doz.	10/0
One yard rolls, in tins	,,	48/0

Menthol Snuff, Compound (B. W. & Co.), in enamelled tin boxes ... ... ,, 7/0

Methyl Alcohol *(Pure)*, for use in microscopic staining—

Hermetically-sealed glass phials, containing 15 c.c. ... ,, 9/6

Microscopic Stains *(see 'Soloid' Brand Microscopic Stains, page* lxxii*)*

Needles for Hypodermic and Serum Syringes *(see page* lviii*)*

Needles, Urethral, silver-plated, 8-inch ... ...each 4/3

Nessler's Solution, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page* lxxi*)*

Nozzles, Vulcanite, for collapsible tubes *(see page* xci*)*

Nutritive Suppositories (Meat or Milk) *(see 'Enule' Suppositories, page* lv*)*

'Opa' *(Trade Mark)* Liquid Dentifrice (*formerly known as* 'SALODENT')—

Aromatic and antiseptic.

2 oz. bottles, with sprinklers	per doz.	20/0
4 oz. ,, ,, ...	,,	34/0

Ophthalmic Pocket-Cases, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* xliii*)*

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS
'TABLOID' AND 'SOLOID' BRANDS

The words 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' are brands which designate fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Ophthalmic products are minute in size, and as thin as notepaper; they contain exact doses of pure drugs, prepared with a perfectly innocuous and rapidly soluble basis.

Prices in Cape Town

'TABLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

			Per doz. tubes
,, T		Alum ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	12/o
,, EE		Argyrol ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	12/o
,, X		Atropine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{600}$	12/o
,, A		,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	12/o
,, B		Atropine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	12/o
,, AA		Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	12/o
,, C	*	,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	12/o
,, BB		Dionin ... ... 0·0005 gm.	12/o
,, FF	*	,, ... 0·005 gm.	12/o
		Eserine *(see Physostigmine, below)*	
,, Y		*Euphthalmine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	12/o
,, Z		*Fluoresceïn ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	12/o
,, CC		*"**Hemisine**' *(Trade Mark)* ... ... 0·0006 gm.	16/o
,, H		Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	12/o
,, E	*	,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{40}$	12/o
,, O	*	Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{240}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	12/o
,, W	*	Homatropine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	12/o
,, U		Hyoscine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{600}$	12/o
,, GG		Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$	12/o
,, F		,, ,, ... gr. $\frac{1}{600}$	12/o
,, G	*	Physostigmine Salicylate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	12/o
,, K		Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	12/o
,, M		Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	12/o
,, L		*Tropacocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	12/o
,, R		Zinc Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$	12/o
,, DD	*	Zinc Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{250}$ Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	12/o

* *In tubes of 12 (all others contain 25)*

Also other Ophthalmic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

'SOLOID' BRAND (Ophthalmic)—

Price in Cape Town

,, J — Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.), gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$

Tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. 8/o

For other 'Soloid' Brand products suitable for ophthalmic use, see pages lxix-lxxi.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Orsudan' *(Trade Mark)* (Sodium 3-methyl-4-acetylaminophenyl-arsonate)

Prices in Cape Town

Containers of 5 gm. ... ...per doz. 36/o
,, 30 gm. ... ... ,, 144/o

(See also 'Tabloid' 'Orsudan,' page lxxxii*)*

'Panopepton' *(Trade Mark) (see 'Fairchild' Preparations, page* lvi*)*

'Paroleine' *(Trade Mark)*—An odourless, colourless, tasteless and perfectly stable oil.

4 fl. oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 11/o
1 lb. (18½ fl. oz.) bottles ... ... ,, 32/o

'Paroleine' Atomisers (B. W. & Co.) *(see Atomisers, page* xl*)*

PASTILLES, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Pastilles embody the latest investigations as to the best means of applying certain medicines to the throat, and are also very suitable as a method of administration for drugs intended to produce a general effect. They are made by skilled pharmacists and are pure, palatable and accurate.

Prices in Cape Town

		In boxes of 2 sizes Per doz.	
1.	Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	7/o	14/o
2.	Benzoic Acid Compound	7/o	14/o
3.	Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	7/o	14/o
4.	Codeine, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	7/o	14/o
5.	Glycerin	7/o	14/o
6.	Glycerin and Black Currant	7/o	14/o
7.	Glycerin, Tannin and Black Currant	7/o	14/o
8.	Glycerin, Tannin, Capsicum and Black Currant ...	7/o	14/o
10.	Lemon Juice	7/o	14/o
11.	Linseed, Liquorice and Chlorodyne [= Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$]	7/o	14/o
16.	Menthol, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	7/o	14/o
17.	Menthol and Eucalyptus	7/o	14/o
12.	Morphine and Ipecacuanha	7/o	14/o
20.	**Pectoral**	9/6	19/o
19.	Pine Tar Compound	7/o	14/o
13.	'Pinol,' min. 1	7/o	14/o
14.	Red Gum and Cocaine	7/o	14/o
15.	Rhatany, Menthol and Cocaine	7/o	14/o

'Pepsencia' *(Trade Mark)*
Pepsin
'Peptogenic Milk Powder' *(Trade Mark)*
'Pepule' *(Trade Mark)* Brand Products

(See 'Fairchild' Preparations, page lvi*)*

Phenacetin, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* lxxxii*)*

'Phenofax' *(Trade Mark)* Brand Carbolic Acid Ointment—

A combination which presents the healing and antiseptic properties of pure phenol (of which it contains 4 per cent.) in a form convenient or application.

Price in Cape Town

Glass pots ... ... per doz. 13/6

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Photographic Chemicals are much more convenient than ordinary chemicals. Their superior quality and accurate weight ensure the best results, whilst they entirely obviate the trouble of weighing small quantities, and the disappointments occasioned by the deterioration of stock solutions.

Developers

The developers are packed in cartons, each containing the 'Tabloid' reducing agent and the 'Tabloid' accelerator specially prepared for use with that reducing agent.

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—		*Prices in Cape Town* Per doz.
,, Amidol Developer	(cartons)	15/0
,, Edinol Developer	,,	15/0
,, Eikonogen Developer	,,	15/0
,, Glycin Developer	,,	15/0
,, Hydroquinone (Quinol) Developer	,,	15/0
,, Metol Developer	,,	15/0
,, Metol-Quinol Developer	,,	15/0
,, Ortol Developer	,,	15/0
,, Paramidophenol Developer	,,	15/0
,, Pyro Developer	,,	15/0
,, Pyro-Metol Developer *(Imperial Standard Formula)*	,,	15/0
,,*Pyro-Soda Developer *(Ilford Formula)*	,,	15/0
,, **'Rytol'** *(Trade Mark)* Universal Developer	,,	15/0

Accessories

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—		Per doz.
,, ALKALI—		
'Tabloid' Sodium Carbonate, gr. 44	(bottles)	7/0
,, DENSITY REDUCERS—		
'Tabloid' Ammonium Persulphate, gr. 11	(tubes)	7/0
'Tabloid' Potassium Ferricyanide, gr. 2	,,	7/0
,, FIXER—		
'Tabloid' Sodium Thiosulphate (Hypo), Dried, gr. 28·5	(bottles)	7/0
,, HARDENING AND CLEARING—		
'Tabloid' Alum, gr. 10	(bottles)	7/0
'Tabloid' Alum and Citric Acid Compound	,,	7/0
,, HYPO ELIMINATOR—		
'Tabloid' Hypo Eliminator	(bottles)	7/0
,, INTENSIFIERS—		
'Tabloid' Chromium Intensifier	(bottles)	7/0
'Tabloid' Mercuric Iodide and Sodium Sulphite	(tubes)	7/0
,, PRESERVATIVES—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Metabisulphite, gr. 10	(bottles)	7/0
'Tabloid' Sodium Sulphite, Dried, gr. 5	,,	7/0

* In ordering this special developer it is always necessary to quote "Ilford Formula."

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Photographic Products, 'Tabloid' Brand *(continued)*

Accessories *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)—		*Prices in Cape Town*
		Per doz.
,, RESTRAINERS—		
'Tabloid' Ammonium Bromide, gr. 1	(tubes)	7/0
'Tabloid' Potassium Bromide, gr. 1	,,	7/0
'Tabloid' Sodium Citrate, gr. 1...	,,	7/0
,, SENSITISER (for carbon tissue, etc.)—		
'Tabloid' Potassium Ammonium Chromate, gr. 24	(tubes)	7/0

'TABLOID' BRAND (Photographic)— Toners

,, Gold Chloride, gr. ½, with Borax, gr. 15... ...	B 1 (cartons)	15/0
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 15	B 2 ,,	15/0
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Phosphate, gr. 15	B 3 ,,	15/0
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Tungstate, gr. 15	B 4 ,,	15/0
,, ,, ,, ,, Sodium Formate Compound	B 5 ,,	15/0
,, ,, ,, ,, Sulphocyanide Compound	B 6 ,,	15/0
,, ,, ,, ,, Thiosulphate Compound *(Combined Bath)*	B 10 ,,	15/0

The above are supplied in cartons containing sufficient for the preparation of six toning baths. For convenience, they may be ordered by their numbers, thus:—"'Tabloid' Gold Toning, B 1, B 2," etc.

,, Bleaching Compound	(tubes)	7/6
,, Copper Ferrocyanide Toning Compound	,,	7/0
,, Platinum Toning Compound	,,	15/0
,, Sepia Toner	(cartons)	15/0
,, Sulphiding Compound	(tubes)	7/6

Also other Photographic Products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Photographic Exposure Record and Diary, Wellcome's

Published annually in November. The most popular pocket-book for photographers. Contains a mechanical calculator which tells correct exposure under any circumstance by *one* turn of *one* scale. Ruled pages for recording exposures, etc., memoranda and diary pages. Also numerous useful articles and tables. Three Editions are issued; the Southern Hemisphere Edition, for all countries south of the Tropic of Cancer; the Northern Hemisphere Edition, for all countries north of the Tropic of Cancer; and the United States Edition (in red cloth), for the United States of America.

Prices in Cape Town

Bound in art-green canvas, with wallet and pencil ... per doz. 15/0

Photographic Outfit, 'Tabloid' Brand, No. 905

A complete outfit for developing and fixing plates, films, bromide and gaslight paper, and for toning and fixing P. O. P.

In rex red, royal blue, imperial green or bright scarlet enamelled metal, or in black japanned metal... ... each 7/0

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Pinol' *(Trade Mark).* Distilled Essence of *Pinus Pumilio*—

	Prices in Cape Town
½ oz. bottles... ... ... per doz.	24/0
1 oz. ,, ... ,,	40/0

Plasters, Menthol Compound *(see page* lxii*)*

Quinine *(see 'Tabloid' Hypodermic products, page* lxi; *'Tabloid' products, pages* lxxxiii-lxxxv; *and 'Wellcome' Brand products, page* xxxi-xxxii*)*

Saccharin *(see 'Tabloid' Brand products, page* lxxxv*)*

'Salodent' *(see 'Opa' Liquid Dentifrice, page* lxii*)*

Sanitary Towels, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand—

Compact, portable, convenient. In five sizes; each size being issued in packages of one dozen towels

No. 00 ... ... per doz. packages	18/0
No. 1 ... ... ,,	30/0
No. 2 ... ... ,,	37/6
No. 3 ... ... ,,	42/0
No. 4 ... ... ,,	50/0

'Saxin' *(Trade Mark)*, gr. ¼—

Bottles of 100 ... ... per doz.	9/0
,, 200 ... ... ,,	15/0
,, 500 ... ... ,,	34/0

SERA, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'Wellcome' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

A telegraphic and cable code for ordering sera has been adopted. It consists of ROOTS and TERMINATIONS. The ROOTS appear in the margin opposite the serum they indicate. The TERMINATIONS are given below, and indicate quantities and sizes.

EXAMPLES:—

Send six phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum, each containing 5000 units in 5 c.c. = *HIMEBASEDO.*

Send five phials of 'Wellcome' Brand Anti-venom Serum, each containing 25 c.c. = *FIVE HITETENOBA.*

TERMINATIONS

	One	Three	Six	1 doz.
Regular size	*ARYCE*	*ASATA*	*ASEDO*	*ASEZA*
10 c.c.	*ENEWE*	*ENEYU*	*ENEZA*	*ENGRA*
25 c.c.	*ENOBA*	*ENOGU*	*ENRIO*	*ENTAO*
50 c.c.	*ENYHA*	*ENYMO*	*EPAVA*	*EPESO*

Use CAPITAL LETTERS in Code Messages to avoid errors in transmission

'WELLCOME' BRAND — *Prices in Cape Town*

,, Diphtheria Antitoxic Serum— Hermetically-sealed phials, each

HIKOZ	Phials containing 1000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units	2/0
HIKUN	,, ,, 2000 ,, ,, ,, ...	3/6
HILAK	,, ,, 3000 ,, ,, ,, ...	5/6
HILEV	,, ,, 4000 ,, ,, ,, ...	8/0
	,, ,, High Potency—	
HILIF	Phials containing 1000 (Ehrlich-Behring) units in 1 c.c.	3/6
HILOP	,, ,, 2000 ,, ,, ,, 2 c.c.	7/0
HILUH	,, ,, 3000 ,, ,, ,, 3 c.c.	10/6
HIMAN	,, ,, 4000 ,, ,, ,, 4 c.c.	14/0
HIMEB	,, ,, 5000 ,, ,, ,, 5 c.c.	17/6
HIMOG	,, ,, 6000 ,, ,, ,, 6 c.c.	21/0
HINAD	,, ,, 8000 ,, ,, ,, 8 c.c.	28/0
HIPEZ	,, ,, 10,000 ,, ,, ,, 10 c.c.	35/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Sera, 'Wellcome' Brand *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

'WELLCOME' BRAND

Hermetically-sealed phials, each

HIRUB ,, Anti-colon bacillus Serum—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HITAX ,, Anti-dysentery Serum—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HISIT ,, Anti-gonococcus Serum—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HISUK ,, Anti-meningococcus Serum—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HISEW ,, Anti-staphylococcus Serum, Polyvalent—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HIPOB ,, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Erysipelas—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HIPIM ,, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Polyvalent—
Phials containing 10 c.c. 3/6
,, ,, 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HIRAZ ,, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Puerperal Fever—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HIREX ,, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Pyogenes—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HIRID ,, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Rheumatic Fever—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HIROS ,, Anti-streptococcus Serum, Scarlatina—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

JOVOF ,, Anti-typhoid Serum—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 8/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 16/0

HITET ,, Anti-venom Serum—
Phials containing 25 c.c. 14/6
,, ,, 50 c.c. 28/0

HITUL ,, Normal Horse Serum, No. 1—
Phials containing 10 c.c. 1/6
,, ,, 25 c.c. 3/6

HIVAT Anti-tetanus Serum, Liquid, in phials of 10 c.c. 5/0

HIVOD ,, ,, Dried, in tubes containing the equivalent of 10 c.c. of liquid serum ... ... per tube 6/0

HIWEF Mallein, 'Wellcome' Brand (*see page* lxii)

Serum Syringes, Needles, etc. (*see Hypodermic Apparatus, pages* lvii-lviii)

'Soamin' *(Trade Mark)* (Sodium Para-aminophenylarsonate)—
Containers of 5 gm. ... ... per doz. 21/6
,, 30 gm. ... ... ,, 86/6

(*See also 'Tabloid' 'Soamin,' page* lxxxvi)

Soaps, Toilet and Medicated (*see 'Dartring' Brand products, page* liii)

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Soloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

The series of 'Soloid' Brand products provides reliable antiseptics, astringents and anæsthetics, etc. Their portability, activity, accuracy in dosage and ready solubility, render them preferable to stock solutions.

TRADE MARK

Prices in Cape Town

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. bots. of 25:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, Alum, gr. 10	—	16/0
,, Alum and Zinc Sulphate	11/0	—
,, Alum and Zinc Compound, Strong	15/0	—
,, Argyrol, gr. 1, tubes of 12 ... per doz. tubes 11/0	—	—
,, ,, gr. 5·45 ,, 6 ,, 20/0	—	—
,, Atropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6 ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—
,, Atropine Sulphate, gr. 0·545, tubes of 6, ,, 12/0	—	—
,, Black Ink	8/0	—
,, Black Mercurial Lotion	10/0	—
,, **Boric Acid**, gr. 6 *(Otto of Rose scented)*	11/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 15 *(unscented)*, bottles of 50, per doz. 8/0	—	—
,, Boric Acid and Zinc Sulphate *(Otto of Rose scented)*	11/0	—
,, **Carbolic Acid** (Phenol), gr. 5, tubes of 25, per doz. tubes 7/0	—	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 20 ,, 12 ,, 8/0	—	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 60 ,, 6 ,, 10/0	—	—
,, Chinosol, gr. 1·75	8/0	—
,, ,, gr. 8·75	16/0	56/0
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. ½, tubes of 25, per doz. tubes 14/0	—	48/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 1	24/0	91/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	107/0	—
,, Cocaine and Eucaine	22/0	—
,, Copper Sulphate, gr. 1	—	14/0
,, Corrosive Sublimate *(Ophthalmic)*, gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ *(see page* lxiii*)*		
,, **Corrosive Sublimate** (Hydrarg. Perchlor.), gr. 1·75	—	10/0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 8·75	8/0	21/6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 17·5	—	40/0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	8/0	21/6
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 gm. tubes of 10 ... per doz. tubes 6/6	12/0	—
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	23/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	96/0	—
,, **Eucaine Lactate**, gr. 1	23/0	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	96/0	—
,, Ferric Chloride, gr. 10	—	24/0
,, **'Hemisine'** *(Trade Mark)*, 0·0012 gm., tubes of 6 per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)*, 0·005 gm., tubes of 6 per doz. tubes 40/0	—	—

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Soloid' Brand Products *(continued)*

Prices in Cape Town

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. bots. of 25 :	Per doz. bots. of 100 :
,, 'Hemisine' and Cocaine, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes 14/6	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 1 tubes of 6, per doz. tubes 27/0	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' Compound with Eucaine, No. 2, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—
,, 'Hemisine' with Atropine Sulphate (for intravenous injection), tubes of 12... ... ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—
,, Homatropine and Cocaine, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes 65/0	—	—
,, Homatropine Hydrobromide, gr. 0·545, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes 64/0	—	—
,, Homatropine Methylbromide and Cocaine, tubes of 6, per doz. tubes 65/0	—	—
,, Iodic-Hydrarg. *(see Mercuric Potassium Iodide, below)*		
,, Lead and Opium Lotion	9/0	—
,, **Lead Subacetate**, gr. 10	9/0	—
,, L. G. B. (forms the solution of Corrosive Sublimate advised by the Local Government Board)	—	21/6
,, **Mercuric Potassium Iodide** (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 1·75, tubes of 25 ...per doz. tubes 11/0	—	24/0
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 4·37	14/0	45/6
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), gr. 8·75	24/0	80/0
,, Mercuric Potassium Iodide (formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.), 0·5 gm.	24/0	—
,, Mercury Oxycyanide, 0·1 gm.	7/0	21/6
,, ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	10/0	29/0
,, ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	12/0	36/0
,, **Nasal**, Alkaline Compound	—	16/0
,, ,, Antiseptic and Alkaline Compound	—	16/0
,, ,, 'Eucalyptia' Compound	—	32/0
,, ,, Phenol Compound	8/0	—
,, ,, **Sodium Bicarbonate Compound**	—	16/0
,, ,, Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Saccharated ...	—	16/0
,, Naso-Pharyngeal Compound	13/6	40/0
,, '**Nizin**' *(Trade Mark)*, gr. 2...	—	14/6
,, ,, ,, gr. 20	29/0	—
,, ,, ,, 0·15 gm.	—	14/6
,, ,, ,, 1 gm.	24/0	—
,, Paraform, gr. 5...	—	24/0
,, Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	8/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 5	7/0	13/6
,, Potassium Permanganate and Alum	—	24/0
,, Protargol, gr. 1	—	36/0
,, ,, gr. 4	40/0	120/0
,, Saline Compound ... tubes of 12, per doz. tubes 8/0	—	—
,, Scarlet Ink	8/0	—
,, Silver Nitrate, gr. 1	16/0	—

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Soloid' Brand Products *(continued)* — *Prices in Cape Town*

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. bots. of 25 :	doz. bots. of 100 :
,, Silver Nitrate, gr. 5	32/0	—
,, Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 44	10/0	—
,, Sodium Carbonate, gr. 3·28	—	11/6
,, Sodium Chloride, gr. 40 ... tubes of 12, per doz. tubes, 8/0	—	—
,, ,, ,, gr. 80 ... ,, 6 ,, 8/0	—	—
,, ,, ,, 0·23 gm. ,, 12 ,, 3/6	—	—
,, Zinc Chloride, gr. 5 *(prepared with ammonium chloride)*	11/0	—
,, Zinc Permanganate, gr. ⅛	—	12/0
,, Zinc Sulphate, gr. 1	—	11/0
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	16/0
,, Zinc Sulphocarbolate, gr. 2	—	13/6
,, ,, ,, gr. 10	—	32/0

Also various other products issued under the 'Soloid' Brand

FOR URINE ANALYSIS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. tubes of 20 :
,, Citric Acid, gr. 1	11/0
,, Fehling's Test, cartons of 24 ... ... per doz. cartons	12/0
,, Indigo Test for sugar [Sodium-Nitrophenyl-propiolate, gr. ½] ...	11/0
,, Picric Acid, gr. 1	11/0
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, gr. 1	11/0
,, Salicyl-sulphonic Acid, gr. 2, tubes of 16 ... per doz. tubes	11/0

FOR WATER ANALYSIS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. packages of 25 :
,, Ammonium Chloride, 0·00016 gm.	11/0
,, Lead Acetate, 0·0184 gm.	11/0
,, Meta-phenylenediamine Sulphate, 0·01 gm....	11/0
,, Nessler's Solution, in hermetically-sealed glass capsules	
0·5 c.c., boxes of 30 capsules ... ... per doz. boxes	38/0
2 c.c., boxes of 24 capsules ... ... ,,	48/0
,, Oxalic Acid, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Potassium Chromate, 0·0065 gm.	11/0
,, Potassium Ferrocyanide, 0·013 gm.	11/0
,, Potassium Nitrate, 0·00144 gm.	11/0
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0·00395 gm.	11/0
,, Silver Nitrate, 0·0097 gm.	11/0
,, Soap	11/0
,, Sodium Acid Sulphate, 0·324 gm.	11/0
,, Zinc Dust, 0·13 gm.	11/0
,, Zinc Sulphide, 0·25 gm.	11/0

FOR SEWAGE ANALYSIS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—	
,, Oxalic Acid, 0·0079 gm.	11/0
,, Potassium Permanganate, 0·00395 gm.	11/0
,, Pyrogallic Acid, 0·032 gm.	11/0
,, Sodium Hydroxide, 0·13 gm.	11/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Soloid' Brand Products *(continued)*

TEST INDICATORS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—	'SOLOID' BRAND—
,, Indigo-Carmine	,, Phenolphthalein
,, Lacmoid	,, Rosolic Acid
,, Methyl-Orange	,, Starch, 0·5 gm.

Tubes of 10 ... ... per doz. tubes 11/0

MICROSCOPIC STAINS—

'SOLOID' BRAND—

	Prices in Cape Town Per doz. tubes of 6:
,, Bismarck Brown, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Borax Methylene Blue	11/0
,, Ehrlich Triple Stain	12/0
,, Eosin, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Eosin-Azur (for Giemsa Staining with one solution), 0·038 gm. ...	21/6
,, Eosin-Methylene Blue (Louis Jenner's Stain), 0·05 gm.	11/0
,, Fuchsine (Basic), pure, 0·1 gm....	11/0
,, Gentian Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Gram's Iodine Solution, 15 c.c....	11/0
,, Hæmatoxylin (Delafield)	11/0
,, Hæmatoxylin, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Methyl Violet, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Methylene Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Romanowsky Stain (Leishman's Powder), 0·015 gm.	11/0
,, Romanowsky Stain (Wright's Modification), 0·05 gm.	11/0
,, Sodium Carbonate, 0·05 gm.	11/0
,, Thionin Blue, pure, 0·1 gm.	11/0
,, Toison Blood Fluid	11/0

Methyl Alcohol *(see page* lxii*)*

Strophanthus Tincture (B. W. & Co.), B.P. 1898 *(Physiologically Standardised, Wellcome Physiological Research Laboratories)*

½ fl. oz. bottles	per doz.	7/0
1 fl. oz. ,, ...	,,	10/0
1 lb. (18 fl. oz.), bottles...	,,	80/0

(See also 'Tabloid' Brand products, page lxxxvi*)*

Sulphonal, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* lxxxvi*)*

Suppositories *(see 'Enule' Rectal Suppositories, page* lv; *and 'Hazeline' Suppositories, page* lvii*)*

Surgical Dressings, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see Dressings, page* liv*)*

Syringes, Hypodermic and Serum *(see page* lvii*)*

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Tabloid' Brand products, the excellence and the advantages of which are now so universally recognised, are made under the supervision of specially-trained and qualified chemists and pharmacists of many years' experience. They contain only the

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*

finest drugs, so that therapeutic activity is secured; they are accurate in dosage, readily carried, and keep well in any climate.

For the convenience of the Medical Profession, Burroughs Wellcome & Co. will undertake the preparation of drugs and combinations of drugs (which are suitable for this method of administration) according to the private formulæ of medical men. Plain, in quantities of 1000 and upwards. Sugar-coated, in quantities of 3000 and upwards.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	*Prices in Cape Town* Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, Acetanilide *(see Antifebrin, below)*			
,, Acetyl-salicylic Acid *(see 'Xaxa,' page* lxxxviii*)*			
,, †Aconite Tincture, min. ¼	100	10/6	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 1	100	10/6	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	36	10/6	16/0
,, *Aloes and Iron *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4	—	—	16/0
,, §Aloes and Myrrh *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4	—	—	16/0
,, †Aloin, gr. 1/10	100	12/0	—
,, * ,, gr. ½	25	8/0	18/0
,, §**Aloin Compound**	50	9/0	18/6
,, ***Ammoniated Quinine**	25	13/6	32/0
,, †Ammonium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	11/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	7/6	14/6
,, † ,, ,, 1 gm.	25	11/0	—
,, †Ammonium Carbonate, gr. 3	—	—	19/0
,, ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	—	—	19/6
,, †Ammonium Chloride, gr. 3	25	7/0	13/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	22/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	7/6	14/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	9/6	21/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride and Borax	—	—	19/0
,, †Ammonium Chloride and Liquorice	25	8/0	18/6
,, †**Ammonium Chloride Compound**	25	8/0	18/6
,, †Antifebrin (Acetanilide), gr. 2	25	7/0	13/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	25	8/0	16/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Antifebrin Compound...	—	—	20/0
,, †Antimony, Tartarated, gr. 1/60	100	11/0	—
,, ***Antipyrine** (Phenazone), gr. 2½	25	7/0	17/0
,, § ,, ,, gr. 5	25	9/6	26/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm....	25	7/6	21/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	11/0	32/6
,, **'Aol'** *(Trade Mark)*, 0·3 gm., (Capsule), boxes of 50 ... ... per doz. boxes, 50/0	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Apomorphine Compound	25	9/6	21/6
,, †Apomorphine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	50	13/6	—
,, †Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, B.P., gr. 5	25	9/6	18/6
,, *Arsenical Compound	—	—	20/0
,, †Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·001 gm.	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·0025 gm.	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·005 gm.	100	11/0	—
,, †Asafetida and Opium Compound	—	—	32/0
,, Asafetida Compound Pill *(see Galbanum Compound, page* lxxviii*)*			
,, †'Aspirin,' gr. 5	25	16/0	48/0
,, † ,, 0·5 gm.	25	19/6	57/0
,, †**Astringent Mixture**	—	—	37/6
,, †Atropine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	50	12/0	—
,, †Belladonna Tincture, min. 1...	100	10/6	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5...	48	10/6	16/0
,, †Benzoic Acid, gr. 5	—	—	26/6
,, †**Benzoic Acid Compound**	25	16/0	48/0
,, †Benzo-Naphthol, gr. 5	—	—	26/6
,, †Beta-Naphthol, gr. 3	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, 0·25 gm.	—	—	19/0
,, Beta-Naphthol Compound *(gelatin-coated)* ...	25	11/0	26/6
,, †Bismuth and Dover Powder	—	—	24/0
,, †Bismuth and Soda (Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$)...	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, (Bismuth Subnitrate, 0·25 gm.)	25	7/6	21/0
,, †Bismuth Carbonate, gr. 5	25	11/6	32/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm....	25	14/6	43/0
,, †**Bismuth, Rhubarb and Soda**	25	8/0	22/0
,, †Bismuth Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 5...	—	—	37/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, 0·5 gm....	—	—	48/0
,, †Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 5	25	9/6	27/0
,, †Bismuth Subnitrate, gr. 5	25	9/0	27/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	40/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm....	25	11/0	32/6
,, ***Blaud** (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 5, *representing 20% of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), gr. 8, *representing 20% of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	16/0
,, *Blaud (Pil. Ferrugin.), 0·25 gm., *representing 20% of Ferrous Carbonate*	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Aloin	—	—	12/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Blaud Pill and Arsenic	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill and Cascara	—	—	12/0
,, *Blaud Pill Compound	—	—	16/0
,, *Blaud Pill with Arsenic and Strychnine	—	—	16/0
,, †Blue Pill, gr. 4	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Blue Pill and Rhubarb Compound	—	—	24/0
,, †Blue Pill, Colocynth and Hyoscyamus	25	11/0	28/0
,, *Blue Pill, Squill and Digitalis	—	—	16/0
,, Bone Medulla, gr. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ... ...per doz. boxes 28/0	—	—	—
,, †Borax, gr. 5	25	8/0	13/6
,, †Boric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	9/6
,, †Bromides Compound	—	—	21/6
,, †Butyl-Chloral Hydrate and Gelsemine	—	—	32/0
,, Cachets—			
,, ,, Antipyrine, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. boxes 14/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Phenacetin, gr. 5, boxes of 6, ,, ,, 14/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Quinine Sulphate, gr. 5, boxes of 6, per doz. boxes 28/0	—	—	—
,, ,, Sulphonal, gr. 5, boxes of 6 ,, ,, 14/0	—	—	—
,, †Caffeine Citrate, gr. 2	—	—	24/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	—	—	24/0
,, †Caffeine Citrate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Caffeine Compound	25	11/0	32/0
,, †Calcium Carbonate Compound	25	8/0	24/0
,, Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, gr. 3, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ... ...per doz. boxes 43/6	—	—	—
,, †**Calcium Lactate**, gr. 5	25	7/6	21/6
,, *Calcium Sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	12/0
,, * ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13/6
,, * ,, ,, gr. 1	—	—	16/0
,, †**Calomel**, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, gr. 1	—	—	11/0
,, † ,, gr. 2	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, gr. 3	—	—	13/6
,, † ,, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, 0·005 gm.	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, 0·01 gm.	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, 0·1 gm.	100	11/0	—
,, †Calomel and Creosote...	—	—	22/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Calomel and Jalap	—	—	24/0
,, †Calomel and Piperine, of each gr. ½	—	—	32/0
,, †Calomel, gr. ½, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2½ ...	25	8/0	13/6
,, † ,, gr. 1, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Calomel Compound (Plummer Pill, B.P.), gr. 4 ...	25	8/0	16/0
,, Camphor Compound Tincture (Paregoric), min. 2 *(gelatin-coated)*	100	10/6	—
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 5 ,,	48	10/6	16/0
,, ,, ,, ,, min. 15 ,,	36	10/6	16/0
,, †Camphor Essence (Saturated)	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Cane Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	11/0
,, †Cannabis Indica Tincture, min. 5	48	10/6	20/0
,, †Capsicum Tincture, min. 1	100	10/6	—
,, † ,, ,, min. 5	—	—	16/0
,, Capsules— *(See 'Aol,' page* lxxiii; *Bone Medulla, page* lxxv; *Calcium Iodo-ricinoleate, page* lxxv; *Carbolic Acid, page* lxxvi; *Castor Oil, page* lxxvi; *Juniper Oil, page* lxxx; *Phenol and Menthol Compound, page* lxxxii; *Sandal Wood Oil, page* lxxxv; *Terebene, page* lxxxvii; *Turpentine Oil, Rectified, page* lxxxvii*)*			
,, †Carbolic Acid (Phenol), *for the throat*, gr. ¼ ...	25	8/0	24/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. ½ ...	25	8/0	24/0
,, Carbolic Acid (Phenol), gr. 1, (Capsule), boxes of 24 ... ...per doz. boxes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Carbolic Acid with Slippery Elm, bottles of 25 ... ...per doz. 19/6	—	—	58/0
,, †Carlsbad Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. tubes 12/0	—	—	—
,, §**Cascara Sagrada** (Dry Extract), gr. 1	25	6/0	12/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	25	7/0	16/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	25	9/6	20/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 4	25	11/0	24/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	25	12/0	27/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, 0·15 gm. ...	25	7/0	16/0
,, § ,, ,, ,, 0·25 gm. ...	25	11/0	24/0
,, *Cascara and Gentian Compound	25	12/0	26/6
,, §Cascara Compound	25	12/0	26/6
,, Castor Oil, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ... ... per doz. boxes 21/6	—	—	—
,, §**Cathartic Compound**	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Cerebrin, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
,, †Cerium Oxalate, gr. 5...	—	—	30/0

*Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, Chalk, Aromatic Powder, with Opium *(see Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, page* lxxiv*)*			
,, †Charcoal *(Pure Willow)*, gr. 5 bottles of 40 ... ... per doz. 8/0	—	—	16/0
,, †Charcoal *(Pure Willow)*, 0·25 gm.	25	8/0	16/0
,, *Chemical Food (Phosphates Compound), dr. ½ ...	25	8/0	20/0
,, * ,, ,, dr. 1 ...	25	12/0	26/6
,, *Chinosol, gr. 5	25	12/0	37/6
,, †Chloralamide, gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, †Chloral Hydrate, gr. 5	—	—	19/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	27/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	7/6	18/0
,, † ,, ,, 1 gm.	25	17/0	—
,, †Chocolate, gr. 60, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes 13/6	—	—	—
,, †Cinchona Tincture, min. 30	36	10/6	23/0
,, †Cinchona Compound Tincture, min. 30	25	10/6	24/0
,, †Citric Acid, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, Cocaine *(see Voice, page* lxxxviii; *also 'Soloid' Brand products, page* lxix*)*			
,, †Cocoa Essence, gr. 60, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Codeine, gr. ¼	25	15/0	45/0
,, † ,, gr. ½	25	26/6	66/6
Codeine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price			
,, †Codeine and Nux Vomica	25	40/0	—
,, †**'Coffee-Mint'**...	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Colchicum Compound...	—	—	21/6
,, §Colocynth and Hyoscyamus *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4 ...	—	—	28/0
,, §Colocynth Compound *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4	—	—	28/0
,, †Cotarnine Hydrochloride, gr. ¾ bottles of 25 ... ...per doz. 40/0	—	—	—
,, Cretæ Arom. c̄ Opio, Pulv. *(see Aromatic Chalk Powder with Opium, page* lxxiv*)*			
,, †Cubeb and Belladonna, *Effervescent*	—	—	32/0
,, †Cubeb Compound	25	8/0	24/0
,, †Dentifrice	—	—	16/0
,, †Didymin (Testicular Substance), gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, †Digitalin (Amorphous), gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	50	11/6	—
,, †Digitalis Tincture, min. 1	100	10/6	—
,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	10/6	16/0
,, †Donovan Solution, min. 5	—	—	21/6
,, †Dover Powder, gr. ¼	100	11/0	—
,, § ,, ,, gr. 5	25	8/0	19/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	7/6	17/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, *Easton Syrup, dr. ½	25	9/6	21/6
,, * ,, ,, dr. 1	25	13/6	32/6
,, * ,, ,, 2 c.c.	25	9/6	21/6
,, * ,, ,, 4 c.c.	25	13/6	32/6
,, †Egg and Milk, bottles of 25 ...per doz.	19/0	—	—
,, †Elaterin, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	25	11/0	—
,, *Ergotin (Ergot Extract, B.P.), gr. 1	—	—	24/0
,, * ,, ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	37/6
,, * ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	60/0
,, * ,, ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	—	—	60/0
,, *Ergotin and Strychnine	—	—	61/6
,, †Erythrol Tetranitrate, gr. ¼ tubes of 25 ...per doz. tubes	20/0	—	—
,, †Erythrol Tetranitrate, gr. ½	25	36/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1	12	32/0	—
,, †Euonymin (Euonymus Dry Extract, B.P.), gr. ⅛	50	9/6	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. ½	50	11/0	—
,, †Euquinine, gr. 5	25	40/0	144/0
,, †Exalgin, gr. 2	—	—	40/0
,, †Ferric Chloride, min. 10	—	—	16/0
,, †Ferric Chloride and Arsenic	—	—	16/0
,, 'Forced March' *(see Kola Compound, page* lxxx*)*			
,, †Galbanum Compound *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4	—	—	16/0
,, †Gelsemium Tincture, min. 5	48	10/6	16/0
,, †Gentian and Soda Compound	—	—	16/0
,, †Ginger Essence (B.P. '85), min. 5	48	10/6	16/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10	—	—	16/0
,, *Glycerophosphates Compound, dr. ½	25	16/0	45/0
,, * ,, ,, 2 c.c.	25	16/0	45/0
,, †Green Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12, per doz. tubes	16/0	—	—
,, §Gregory Powder (Rhubarb Compound Powder), gr. 5	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Grey Powder, gr. ¼	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. ⅓	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. ½	100	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	10/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·05 gm.	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·15 gm.	—	—	10/6
,, †Grey Powder and Dover Powder, of each gr. ½	—	—	13/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, of each gr. 1	—	—	16/0
,, †Grey Powder and Opium	—	—	13/6

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Grey Powder, gr. ½, and Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 2½	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1, ,, ,, gr. 5	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Grey Powder, Opium and Quinine	—	—	26/6
,, †Guaiacol Camphorate, gr. 5...	25	28/0	86/0
,, †Guaiacol Carbonate, gr. 5	25	13/6	40/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·3 gm....	25	13/6	40/0
,, †Guaiacum and Quinine Compound	—	—	32/0
,, †Guaiacum and Sulphur	25	9/6	24/0
,, †Guaiacum Resin, gr. 5	25	9/6	24/0
,, *Hæmoglobin, gr. 5	—	—	29/0
,, †'**Hemisine**' *(Trade Mark)*, 0·0003 gm., tubes of 12 ... ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)*, 0·001 gm., tubes of 12 ... ... per doz. tubes 24/0	—	—	—
,, †Herbal Smoking Mixture, gr. 50, boxes of 16 ... ...per doz. boxes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Heroin Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$	25	8/0	18/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{160}$	—	—	26/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·0025 gm....	25	8/0	18/6
,, Hydrarg. et Colocynth. et Hyoscy. *(see Blue Pill and combinations, page* lxxv*)*			
,, Hydrarg. c̄ Cretâ and combinations *(see Grey Powder and combinations, page* lxxviii*)*			
,, †**Hydrarg. Iodidi Flavi**, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	25	8/0	18/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, 0·025 gm.	100	21/6	—
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Rubri, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	50	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, 0·01 gm.	100	14/6	—
,, †Hydrarg. Iodidi Viridis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	50	11/0	—
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	100	11/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, 0·01 gm.	100	12/0	—
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 2½	—	—	26/6
,, †Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$, et Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5	—	—	42/0
,, Hydrarg. Subchlor. *(see Calomel, page* lxxv*)*			
,, §**Hydrastine Compound**	25	16/0	48/0
,, §Hydrastine Compound and Cotarnine Hydrochloride	25	32/0	96/0
,, †Hydrastine Hydrochloride, gr. ¼	—	—	43/0
,, †Hyoscyamus Tincture, min. 10	36	10/6	16/0
,, §**Hypophosphites Compound**, gr. 1½ = dr. ½ of Syrup	25	9/6	21/6
,, § ,, ,, gr. 3 = dr. 1 of Syrup	25	13/6	32/0
,, * ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	25	9/6	21/6
,, * ,, ,, 0·2 gm.	25	13/6	32/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products (*continued*)	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, Ichthyol, gr. 2½ *(coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar)*	25	11/0	32/0
,, Ichthyol, 0·1 gm. *(coated with keratin, or keratin overlaid with sugar)*...	25	11/0	32/0
,, †Ink	—	—	27/0
,, †Ipecacuanha Powder, gr. 1/10	100	9/6	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	26/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	—	—	24/0
,, †Ipecacuanha deprived of its Emetic Principles, gr. 5	—	—	42/0
,, †Ipecacuanha and Tartarated Antimony, of each gr. 1/60	—	—	11/0
,, †Ipecacuanha Wine, min. 5	50	7/6	11/6
,, Ipecacuanha with Opium *(see Dover Powder)*			
,, §Ipecacuanha with Squill *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4 ...	—	—	19/0
,, †Iridin Compound	25	13/6	40/0
,, §**Iron and Arsenic Compound**	—	—	24/0
,, §Iron and Quinine Citrate, B.P., gr. 3	25	11/6	24/0
,, * ,, ,, ,, 0·2 gm.	25	11/6	24/0
,, *Iron and Strychnine Phosphates	25	9/6	24/0
,, †Iron, Arsenic and Digitalin	25	9/6	24/0
,, †Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	20/0
,, *Iron Citrate Compound	25	12/0	32/0
,, †Iron Glycerophosphate, gr. 3	25	13/6	32/0
,, Iron Phosphate with Quinine and Strychnine *(see Easton Syrup, page* lxxviii*)*			
,, Iron Pill *(see Blaud, page* lxxiv*)*			
,, Iron, Reduced *(see Reduced Iron, page* lxxxv*)*			
,, †Iron Sulphate, Dried, gr. 3	—	—	16/0
,, *Iron Valerianate, gr. 1	—	—	21/6
,, †Jalap, gr. 5	—	—	13/6
,, Juniper Oil, min. 3, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ... ...per doz. boxes	32/0	—	—
,, †'**Kharsin**' *(Trade Mark)* (Sodium 3-methyl-4-aminophenylarsonate), gr. 1	—	—	33/6
,, †Kino Compound Powder, B.P., gr. 5	—	—	19/0
,, †Kissingen Salt, Effervescent, Artificial tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes	11/6	—	—
,, †**Kola Compound** *(formerly known as 'Tabloid' 'Forced March')*, bottles of 25 ...per doz.	16/0	—	45/0
,, †Krameria and Cocaine	25	7/0	16/0
,, §**Laxative Vegetable**	25	8/0	18/6
,, §Lead with Opium *(B.P. Pill)*, gr. 4	—	—	24/0
,, †**Liquorice Compound Powder**, gr. 30	25	8/0	20/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, 2 gm.	25	8/0	20/0
,, §Lithium Benzoate Compound	—	—	40/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
„ †Lithium Carbonate, gr. 2	—	—	20/0
„ † „ „ 0·15 gm.	—	—	20/0
„ †**Lithium Citrate**, gr. 5, *Effervescent*	25	13/6	40/0
„ † „ „ 0·25 gm. „	25	13/6	40/0
„ †Lithium Citrate and Sodium Sulphate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 20/0	—	—	—
„ †Lithium Citrate and Urotropine, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 24/0	—	—	—
„ †**Lithium Citrate Effervescent, B.P.**, gr. 60 tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
„ Livingstone Rouser *(see Quinine and Rhubarb Compound, page* lxxxiv*)*			
„ †Magenta Dye, Aniline, gr. 30 tubes of 12 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
„ †Magnesium Carbonate Compound	25	8/0	20/0
„ †Magnesium Citrate (True) Effervescent, gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
„ †Magnesium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
„ †**Magnesium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent**, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
„ †Magnesium Sulphite, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
„ †'**Mamos**' *(Trade Mark)* (Mammary Gland), gr. 5	—	—	48/0
„ ***Manganese and Iron Citrate (Soluble)**, gr. 3	25	11/0	32/0
„ * „ „ „ gr. 5	25	13/6	40/0
„ *Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (Soluble), gr. 3	25	13/6	—
„ *Manganese and Iron Citrate with Quinine (Soluble), gr. 5	25	16/0	—
„ *Manganese and Iron Citrate with Strychnine (Soluble), gr. 1	25	8/0	20/0
„ *Manganese and Iron Phosphate (Soluble), gr. 3...	25	11/0	32/0
„ * „ „ „ „ gr. 5...	25	13/6	40/0
„ †Manganese Citrate (Soluble), gr. 3	25	11/0	—
„ † „ „ „ gr. 5	25	13/6	—
„ †Manganese Dioxide, gr. 2	25	9/6	20/0
„ Medulla *(see Bone Medulla, page* lxxv*)*			
„ †Menthol, gr. ¼, bottles of 40 ... ... per doz. 8/0	—	—	16/0
„ †**Menthol Compound**...	—	—	16/0
„ †Mercuric Potassium Iodide *(formerly known as Iodic-Hydrarg.)*, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	—	—	11/0
„ Mercury Salts *(see Hydrarg., page* lxxix*)*			
„ *Methylene Blue, gr. 2	—	—	38/0
„ †Milk Sugar, gr. 3	—	—	11/0
„ Mineral Water Salts *(see Carlsbad, page* lxxvi; *Kissingen, page* lxxx; *Seltzer, page* lxxxv; *Vichy, page* lxxxvii*)*			

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	*Prices in Cape Town* Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †**Mistura Alba**	—	—	24/0
,, †Morphine and Emetine, bottles of 50, per doz. 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Morphine, Strychnine and Belladonna	25	9/6	24/0
,, †Morphine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	50	8/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	50	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·005 gm.	100	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·01 gm.	100	14/6	—
,, †Mucin Compound	25	26/6	80/0
,, Nitroglycerin *(see Trinitrin, page* lxxxvii*)*			
,, *Nux Vomica Compound	25	11/0	27/0
,, †Nux Vomica Tincture, min. 1	100	10/6	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 5	48	10/6	16/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10	36	10/6	16/0
,, †**Opium**, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	11/0
,, †Opium, gr. 1	—	—	13/6
,, † ,, 0·025 gm.	—	—	11/0
,, †Opium Tincture, B.P. (Laudanum), min. 2 ...	48	10/6	16/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 5 ...	48	10/6	16/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, min. 10 ..	36	10/6	16/0
,, †Opium Tincture (1 in 10), 0·2 gm.	25	7/6	14/6
,, †'**Orsudan**' *(Trade Mark)* (Sodium 3-methyl-4-acetylaminophenylarsonate), gr. 1	—	—	50/6
,, Ovarian Substance (*see 'Varium,' page* lxxxvii)			
,, Ox Bile (Purified), gr. 4 (*keratin-coated*)... ...	—	—	32/0
,, †Papain, gr. 2	25	22/0	64/0
,, Paregoric (*see Camphor Compound Tincture, page* lxxvi)			
,, **Pastilles** (*see page* lxiv)			
,, †Pelletierine Tannate, gr. 2	25	64/0	—
,, §'**Pepana**' (*Trade Mark*) (*formerly issued under the title* PEPTONIC)	25	12/0	44/0
,, †Pepsin and Strychnine	25	12/0	32/0
,, †**Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal**	25	12/0	40/0
,, †Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine	25	12/0	44/0
,, †Pepsin, Saccharated, gr. 5	—	—	21/6
,, †**Phenacetin**, gr. 1	25	5/6	10/0
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	7/0	17/6
,, † ,, 0·25 gm....	25	6/0	14/6
,, † ,, 0·5 gm.	25	8/6	21/6
,, †Phenacetin and Quinine Compound	—	—	32/0
,, †**Phenacetin Compound**	25	8/0	24/0
,, Phenazone (*see Antipyrine, page* lxxiii)			
,, Phenol and Menthol Compound, (Capsule), boxes of 25 ... ... per doz. boxes 21/6	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, Phosphates Compound (*see Chemical Food, page* lxxvii)			
,, Photographic *(see pages* lxv–lxvi*)*			
,, Pig Bile (Purified), gr. 4 *(keratin-coated)* ...	—	—	32/0
,, †Pilocarpine Nitrate, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$	25	13/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	25	27/0	—
Pilocarpine is liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price			
,, †Piperazine, gr. 5, bottles of 25 ...per doz. 64/0	—	—	—
,, †Piperazine, gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 12 ... ... per doz. tubes 40/0	—	—	—
,, †Pituitary Gland, gr. 2	—	—	100/0
,, Plummer Pill, B.P. *(see Calomel Compound, page* lxxvi*)*			
,, †Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	100	11/0	—
,, †Podophyllin and Euonymin	—	—	32/0
,, Podophyllin Compound *(gelatin-coated)*	—	—	24/0
,, †Potassium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	6/6	10/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·3 gm.	25	6/6	10/6
,, †Potassium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	11/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	7/6	16/0
,, † ,, ,, 1 gm.	25	11/0	—
,, †**Potassium Chlorate**, gr. 5...	40	6/0	9/6
,, ,, ,, ,, in white metal boxes—			
40 in each, per doz. boxes 5/6	—	—	—
100 ,, ,, 9/6	—	—	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	6/0	9/6
,, †**Potassium Chlorate and Borax**	40	6/0	9/6
,, ,, ,, ,, in white metal boxes—			
40 in each, per doz. boxes 5/6	—	—	—
100 ,, ,, 9/6	—	—	—
,, Potassium Chlorate, Borax and Cocaine Co. *(see Voice, page* lxxxviii*)*			
,, †Potassium Citrate, gr. 15, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Potassium Iodide, gr. 1	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 3	—	—	21/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	—	—	19/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	—	—	38/6
,, †Potassium Nitrate (Sal Prunella), gr. 5	—	—	9/6
,, †Potassium Permanganate, gr. 1	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2	—	—	10/0
,, †Prostate Gland, gr. 2½	—	—	52/0
,, Quinine Acetyl-salicylate *(see 'Xaxaquin,' and 'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin,' page* lxxxviii*)*			

† Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	*Prices in Cape Town* Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, Quinine, Ammoniated *(see Ammoniated Quinine, page lxxiii)*			
,, ‡†Quinine and Camphor	25	8/0	18/6
,, ‡†**Quinine and Rhubarb Compound** *(well-known for many years as 'Tabloid' Livingstone Rouser)*...	25	16/0	32/0
,, ‡†Quinine and Strychnine	25	8/0	18/6
,, ‡†Quinine, Arsenic and Strychnine	—	—	24/0
,, ‡†Quinine, Belladonna and Camphor	25	10/6	26/6
,, ‡†Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 5...	25	13/6	41/0
,, ‡†Quinine Bihydrochloride (Acid Quinine Hydrochloride), gr. 10	25	26/6	86/6
,, ‡§**Quinine Bisulphate**, gr. ½	50	5/0	9/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 1	36	5/0	9/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 2	25	5/6	13/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 3	25	6/0	21/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 4	25	8/0	25/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	25	10/0	31/6
,, ‡† ,, ,, gr. 10	25	19/0	61/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	25	5/6	13/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	8/0	25/6
,, ‡† ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	14/6	48/0
,, ‡†Quinine Bisulphate and Potassium Citrate, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, ‡†Quinine, Camphor and Aconite	25	10/6	26/6
,, ‡†**Quinine Compound**	25	9/6	29/0
,, ‡§Quinine Hydrobromide, gr. 1	25	8/0	21/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 2	25	9/6	24/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 3	25	12/0	27/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 4	25	14/0	35/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	25	16/0	41/6
,, ‡* ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	25	7/6	21/6
,, ‡* ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	12/0	33/6
,, ‡§Quinine Hydrochloride, gr. 1	25	5/6	12/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 2	25	7/0	19/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 3	25	9/0	26/0
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 4	25	11/0	33/6
,, ‡§ ,, ,, gr. 5	25	12/0	39/0
,, ‡* ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	25	7/0	19/6
,, ‡* ,, ,, 0·25 gm.	25	11/0	29/0
,, ‡† ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	17/0	54/0
,, ‡†Quinine Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 1	25	10/6	24/0
,, ‡† ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 3	25	19/0	54/0

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these 'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, ‡†Quinine Sulphate, gr. 1, gr. 2, gr. 3, gr. 4 and gr. 5. Prices are the same as for Quinine Bisulphate			
,, ‡*Quinine Valerianate, gr. 2	—	—	32/0
,, ‡* ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	—	—	32/0
,, †Red Gum	25	8/0	20/0
,, †Reduced Iron, gr. 2	—	—	16/0
,, †**Reduced Iron Compound**...	25	8/0	21/6
,, †**Reduced Iron and Rhubarb Compound** ...	25	8/0	21/6
,, †Residuum Rubrum, gr. 5	—	—	21/6
,, †Resorcin, gr. 3	—	—	24/0
,, †Rhubarb, gr. 3	25	7/0	16/0
,, † ,, 0·25 gm.	25	8/6	21/6
,, † ,, 0·5 gm.	25	11/0	32/6
,, †Rhubarb Extract, gr. 2	25	8/0	19/0
,, †Rhubarb and Gentian Compound (Stomachic Compound)	—	—	24/0
,, §**Rhubarb and Soda**...	25	7/0	16/0
,, §Rhubarb Compound Pill, B.P., gr. 4	25	7/0	16/0
,, Rhubarb Compound Powder *(see Gregory Powder, page* lxxviii*)*			
,, †Rhubarb, Soda and Magnesia	25	7/0	16/0
,, †**Saccharin**, gr. ½	100	10/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ...	200	16/6	—
,, † ,, ,, bots. of 500 ... per doz. 37/6	—	—	—
,, †Salicin, gr. 5	25	13/6	44/0
,, † ,, 0·25 gm.	25	12/0	36/0
,, †Salicylic Acid *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 3 ...	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	—	—	22/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, 0·5 gm. ...	25	9/6	—
,, †Salol, gr. 5	25	8/0	16/0
,, † ,, 0·5 gm.	25	11/0	24/0
,, Sandal Wood Oil, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 25 per doz. boxes 29/0	—	—	—
,, Sandal Wood Oil, min. 10, (Capsule), boxes of 20 per doz. boxes 36/0	—	—	—
,, †Santonin, gr. ½	50	11/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 1	50	17/0	29/0
,, † ,, gr. 2	50	21/6	—
,, † ,, gr. 3	50	26/6	—
,, † ,, 0·025 gm.	100	17/0	—
,, †Santonin and Calomel ... ... 'Saxin' (*see page* lxvii)	25	12/0	32/0
,, †Seltzer Salt, Effervescent, Artificial tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. tubes 11/6	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

‡ As the price of Quinine continually fluctuates, the prices of these 'Tabloid' products are liable to frequent alteration

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Slippery Elm, bottles of 25 ... ... per doz. 11/0	—	—	36/0
,, †'**Soamin**' *(Trade Mark)* (Sodium Para-amino-phenylarsonate), gr. 1	—	—	33/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	25	36/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, 0·3 gm.	25	36/0	—
,, †**Soda-Mint** *(Neutralising)*...	30	6/6	13/0
,, †Sodium Bicarbonate, gr. 5	40	6/6	10/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	40	9/6	16/9
,, † ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	8/6	15/6
,, †Sodium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	12/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 10	—	—	16/0
,, †Sodium Citrate, gr. 2	—	—	21/6
,, †Sodium Phosphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †**Sodium Salicylate** *(natural)*, gr. 3	25	16/0	—
,, † ,, ,, ,, gr. 5	25	24/0	—
,, †Sodium Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 3 ...	25	9/6	16/0
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, gr. 5 ...	25	10/6	21/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	12/0	24/0
,, †Sodium Salicylate *(physiologically pure)*, gr. 5, *Effervescent*, tubes of 25 ... per doz. tubes 12/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Salicylate and Potassium Bicarbonate, of each gr. 5	25	12/0	26/6
,, †**Sodium Sulphate Compound, Effervescent** tubes of 20 ... ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphate Effervescent, B.P., gr. 60, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †Sodium Sulphocarbolate, gr. 5	—	—	24/0
,, †Sparteine Sulphate, gr. 1, bottles of 25, per doz. 10/6	—	—	—
,, †Spinal Cord Substance, gr. 2½	—	—	48/0
,, †Spleen Substance, gr. 5	—	—	48/0
,, †Strontium Bromide, gr. 5	—	—	22/0
,, †**Strophanthus Tincture, B.P.**, min. 5	50	10/6	16/0
,, †Strophanthus Tincture (1 in 10), 0·1 gm.	25	6/0	16/0
,, †Strychnine Sulphate, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	50	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	50	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	50	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$	50	12/0	—
,, † ,, ,, 0·001 gm.	100	14/6	—
,, Sugar of Milk *(see Milk Sugar, page* lxxxi*)*			
,, †**Sulphonal**, gr. 5	25	9/6	29/0
,, † ,, 0·25 gm.	25	8/0	25/6
,, † ,, 1 gm., bottles of 25 ...per doz. 21/6	—	—	65/0
,, †**Sulphur Compound**	25	7/0	12/0
,, †Supra-renal Gland, gr. 5	—	—	72/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·3 gm.	—	—	72/0
,, †Tannin, gr. 2½	—	—	16/0

† Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, †Tar, gr. 1	50	8/0	13/6
,, †Tar and Codeine	25	11/6	32/0
,, Tea *(see page* lxxxviii*)*			
,, Terebene, min. 5, (Capsule), boxes of 50 ... ...per doz. boxes 24/0	—	—	—
,, Tetranitrin *(see Erythrol Tetranitrate, page* lxxviii*)*			
,, †Thirst Quencher	25	8/0	16/0
,, †Three Bromides, Effervescent, tubes of 25 ... ... per doz. tubes 18/6	—	—	—
,, *Three Syrups, dr. 1	25	12/0	32/0
,, ***Three Valerianates**	—	—	40/0
,, †Thymol, gr. 1	25	11/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 2	25	16/0	—
,, † ,, gr. 5	—	—	40/0
,, †Thymus Gland, gr. 5	—	—	40/0
,, †Thyroid Colloid, gr. ½	—	—	40/0
,, †**Thyroid Gland**, gr. ½	—	—	8/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 1½	—	—	16/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 2½	—	—	24/0
,, † ,, ,, gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·1 gm.	—	—	17/0
,, † ,, ,, 0·3 gm.	—	—	32/0
,, §**Tonic Compound**	25	11/0	24/0
,, †**Trinitrin** (Nitroglycerin), gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	25	9/6	18/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	25	9/6	18/6
,, † ,, ,, gr. $\frac{1}{50}$	25	9/6	18/6
,, † ,, ,, 0·0005 gm.	25	9/6	18/6
,, †Trinitrin Compound	25	13/6	32/0
,, †**Trional**, gr. 5	25	18/6	56/0
,, † ,, 0·25 gm.	25	14/6	43/6
,, † ,, 1 gm.	25	36/0	115/0
,, Turpentine Oil, Rectified, min. 10, (Capsule), boxes of 20 ... ...per doz. boxes 14/0	—	—	—
,, †Urotropine, gr. 3	25	12/0	37/6
,, † ,, gr. 5	25	16/0	53/6
,, † ,, 0·5 gm.	25	21/6	72/0
,, †'**Varium**'*(Trade Mark)*(Ovarian Substance), gr. 5	—	—	64/0
,, Vegetable Laxative *(see Laxative Vegetable, page* lxxx*)*			
,, †Veronal, gr. 5	25	53/6	—
,, † ,, 0·5 gm., bottles of 25 ...per doz. 75/6	—	—	—
,, † ,, 1 gm. ,, ... ,, 150/0	—	—	—
,, †Viburnum Prunifolium Extract, gr. 2	—	—	21/6
,, †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 11/6	—	—	—

* Sugar-coated. † Plain. § Sugar-coated or Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*

'TABLOID' BRAND—	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, †Vichy Salt, Effervescent, Artificial, and Lithium Citrate, tubes of 25 ... ...per doz. tubes 11/6	—	—	—
,, †Violet Dye, Aniline, gr. 30, tubes of 12 ... ... per doz. tubes 16/0	—	—	—
,, †**Voice** (Cocaine Co., Potass. Chlor. and Borax), metal boxes, 25 in each, per doz. boxes 8/0	—	—	—
,, ,, 80 ,, ,, ,, 13/6	—	—	—
,, † ,, bottles, 80 ,, ... per doz. 16/0	25	6/0	—
,, †Warburg Tincture, min. 30	—	—	32/0
,, † ,, ,, dr. 2	25	29/0	87/0
,, †'**Xaxa**' *(Trade Mark)* (Acetyl-salicylic Acid), gr. 5	25	8/0	21/6
,, † ,, ,, ,, 0·5 gm.	25	12/0	29/0
,, †'Xaxa' and Dover Powder, of each gr. 2½ ...	25	9/6	24/0
,, †'Xaxa' and Phenacetin, of each gr. 2½	25	9/6	24/0
,, †'Xaxa' and 'Xaxaquin'	25	9/6	29/0
,, †'**Xaxaquin**' *(Trade Mark)* (Quinine Acetyl-salicylate), gr. 3	25	11/0	32/6
,, † ,, 0·25 gm.	25	14/6	48/0
,, †Zinc Oxide, gr. 2	—	—	11/6
,, ***Zinc Valerianate**, gr. 2	—	—	32/0
,, *Zinc Valerianate Compound...	—	—	32/0
,, *Zinc Valerianate and Asafetida Compound ...	—	—	32/0
,, *Zinc Valerianate with Iron and Arsenic	—	—	32/0

'Tabloid' Brand Products, Hypodermic *(see pages* lviii–lxi*)*
,, ,, ,, ,, for Veterinary use *(see page* xc*)*
'Tabloid' Brand Products, Ophthalmic *(see page* lxiii*)*
,, ,, ,, Photographic (*see pages* lxv–lxvi

'Tabloid' Brand Tea. The most convenient, portable and effective means of preparing tea.

Prices in Cape Town

Pure Tea, in tins of 100 ... ... per doz. tins 8/0
,, ,, ,, 200 ... ... ,, ,, 16/0
Special Blend, in tins of 100 ... ... ,, ,, 14/0
,, ,, ,, 200 ... ... ,, ,, 26/0

Also various other products issued under the 'Tabloid' Brand

Tar, Wine of *(see Wyeth, page* xci*)*

Terebene, Pure (B. W. & Co.)— *Prices in Cape Town*
1, 2 and 16 oz. bottles ... per doz., respectively, 11/6, 16/0 and 60/0

Test Cases, 'Soloid' Brand *(see Analysis Cases, 'Soloid' Brand, pages* li–lii*)*
Tincture of Strophanthus, B. W. & Co. *(see page* lxxii*)*
,, ,, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* lxxxvi*)*
,, ,, 'Wellcome' Brand *(see page* xxxvii*)*
Towels, Sanitary, Pleated Compressed, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* lxvii*)*
Urethral Needles *(see Needles, page* lviii*)*
Urine Test Case, 'Soloid' Brand *(see page* lii*)*

* Sugar-coated. † Plain.

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

VACCINES, TRADE MARK 'WELLCOME' BRAND

The word 'Wellcome' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Tele-graphic Cable Code Roots	'WELLCOME' BRAND—	Prices in Cape Town Hermetically-sealed phials Each
	„ Gonococcus Vaccine	
INAR	.....0·5 c.c.	1/6
INOS	.....1 c.c.	2/0
INUL	.....2 c.c.	3/6
	„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Aureus	
IGAS	.....0·5 c.c.	1/6
IGER	.....1 c.c.	2/0
IGIM	.....2 c.c.	3/6
	„ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Mixed	
OWOZ	.....0·5 c.c.	1/6
OYAF	.....1 c.c.	2/0
OYUS	.....2 c.c.	3/6
	„ Typhoid Vaccine	
OZEK	.....0·5 c.c.	1/6
OZOB	.....1 c.c.	2/0

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, *see page* lxvii

TRADE MARK 'VALOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Valoid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Valoid' products provide extracts of definite standard strengths which are indicated on the labels.

'VALOID' BRAND—	Prices in Cape Town
„ Aromatic Cascara Sagrada, bottles containing 4 fl. oz. ...per doz.	33/0
„ Ergot... ... ... „ „ „ ... „	33/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valoid' Brand

TRADE MARK 'VALULE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Valule' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

Products for the easy administration of accurate doses of medicaments.

'VALULE' BRAND—	Prices in Cape Town
„ Bone Medulla, gr. 5 (flexible capsules), bottles of 100 ...per doz.	80/0

(See also 'Tabloid' Bone Medulla, page lxxv*)*

Also other preparations issued under the 'Valule' Brand

'Vana' *(Trade Mark)* **Tonic Wine**, bottles of 16 fl. oz., per doz. 54/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

TRADE MARK 'VAPOROLE' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Vaporole' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'Vaporole' products contain medicaments for inhalation, fumigation, injections, etc.

Prices in Cape Town

'VAPOROLE' BRAND—	Per doz. boxes of 12
„ Amyl Nitrite, min. 3 (glass capsules)	28/0
„ „ „ min. 5 „	36/0
„ Aromatic Ammonia. For use as "Smelling Salts"	21/6
„ 'Hemisine' *(Trade Mark)* (1 in 1000), in amber-coloured ampoules of 0·5 c.c.	36/0
„ Iron and Arsenic Solution, Sterilised, phials of 1 c.c.	32/0

Also other preparations issued under the 'Vaporole' Brand

'Vereker' (*see Ammonium Chloride Inhaler, page* lxi)

VETERINARY HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS 'TABLOID' BRAND

Supplied in tubes containing 12, with the exception of Physostigmine Hydrobromide (No. 220), gr. 1, which is in tubes of 6

Prices in Cape Town

'TABLOID' BRAND (Veterinary Hypodermic)— No.		Per doz. tubes:
„ 202.	Aconitine Nitrate (Crystals) ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ ...	10/6
„ 203.	Apomorphine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 1 ...	26/6
„ 201.	Atropine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	16/0
„ 204.	Caffeine Sodio-salicylate ... ... gr. 15 ...	26/6
„ 205.	*Cocaine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. 2 ...	24/0
„ 206.	*Colchicine ... ... gr. 1 ...	160/0
„ 207.	Conine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. 1 ...	26/6
„ 208.	Digitalin (Amorphous) ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	10/6
„ 209.	Ergotinine Citrate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ ...	32/0
„ 210.	Hyoscyamine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ ...	16/0
„ 211.	Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. 1 ...	10/6
„ 212.	„ „ ... ... gr. 2 ...	20/0
„ 213.	Morphine Sulphate ... ... gr. 2 Atropine Sulphate ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ ...	26/6
„ 220.	*Physostigmine Hydrobromide ... ... gr. 1 ...	72/0
„ 215.	*Pilocarpine Nitrate ... ... gr. 1 ...	43/0
„ 216.	Sodium Arsenite ... ... gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ...	11/0
„ 217.	Strychnine Sulphate ... ... gr. 1 ...	10/6
„ 218.	Veratrine Hydrochloride ... ... gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ ...	11/0

Veterinary Hypodermic 'Tabloid' Brand Pocket-Case, No. 50 (*see page* xliii)

* These drugs are liable to sudden and wide fluctuations in price

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

VETERINARY OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS
'TABLOID' BRAND

Supplied in tubes containing 25, with the exception of Cocaine Hydrochloride, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$, which is in tubes of 12

'TABLOID' BRAND (Veterinary Ophthalmic)—		*Prices in Cape Town* Per doz. tubes:
,, Alum	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	11/0
,, Atropine Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	11/0
,, ,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/0
,, Boric Acid	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	11/0
,, ,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	11/0
,, Chinosol	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	11/0
,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/0
,, Cocaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/0
,, ,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	11/0
,, Eucaine Hydrochloride	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	11/0
,, {Eucaine Lactate / Cocaine Hydrochloride}	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$ / gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	11/0
,, Physostigmine Salicylate (Eserine Salicylate)	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	11/0
,, ,, ,, (,, ,,)	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/0
,, Zinc Sulphate	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	11/0
,, ,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	11/0

VETERINARY OPHTHALMIC PRODUCTS
'SOLOID' BRAND

'SOLOID' BRAND (Veterinary Ophthalmic)—		*Prices in Cape Town* Per doz. tubes of 25:
,, Corrosive Sublimate (Hydrarg. Perchlor.)	gr. $\frac{1}{400}$	8/0
,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	8/0

Also various other Veterinary products issued under the 'Tabloid' and 'Soloid' Brands

Vulcanite Nozzles, curved or straight ... ... per doz. 6/0
For screwing on collapsible tubes.

Water Analysis, A Simple Method of (5th Edition) by J. C. THRESH, M.D., D.Sc., etc. ... each, *net* 2/6

'Wellcome' Brand Chemicals and Galenicals *(see pages* xxi–xxxvii*)*

'Wellcome' Brand Dressings *(see page* liv*)*

Wyeth Products—

Wyeth Beef Juice, The Perfected ... ... per doz. bottles 46/6

Wyeth Dialysed Iron—
Bottles containing 4 fl. oz., with dropper ... ... per doz. 36/6
,, ,, 16 fl. oz.... ... ... ,, 59/0

Wyeth Glycerole of Chloride of Iron, bottles approximately 1 lb. ... ... ,, 45/0

Wyeth Wine of Tar, bottles approximately 1 lb. ... ,, 33/6

'Xaxa' *(Trade Mark)*, 'Tabloid' Brand *(see page* lxxxviii*)*

'Zymine' *(Trade Mark) (see 'Fairchild' preparations, page* lvi*)*

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

SUPPLEMENTARY PRODUCTS

Not at present included in the General Price List

'ELIXOID' BRAND— *Prices in Cape Town*

,, Mucin, bottles containing 4 fl. oz. ... ... per doz. 45/0

Each fluid drachm contains mucin, in suspension, gr. 2½

'Eucalyptia' *(Trade Mark)*, pure oil of *Eucalyptus Globulus*—

2 oz. bottles ... ...per doz. 20/0

'FAIRCHILD' DIGESTIVE PREPARATIONS

Prices in Cape Town

Acid Extract Duodenum, 4 oz. bottles ... ... per doz. 38/0

'Holadin' Capsules, gr. 3, bottles of 25 ... ... ,, 17/0

,, ,, gr. 3, ,, 100 ... ... ,, 51/0

Injectio Trypsini in ampoules of min. 20—

Boxes of 12 ampoules ... ... per doz. boxes 102/0

Lecithin ('Fairchild'), bottles containing 8 fl. oz. ... ...per doz. 75/0

Lotio Pancreatis, 2 oz. bottles ... ... ,, 51/0

'Pepsencia' *(Trade Mark)*, Winchester quarts (80 oz.) ... each 31/6

'PEPULE' BRAND—

,, Pepsin, gr. 1, *sugar-coated*, bottles of 500 ... per doz. 101/0

,, ,, gr. 3 ,, ,, ... ,, 168/0

'Trypsalin,' 1 oz. bottles ... ... ,, 76/0

'Hazeline' *(Trade Mark)* Cream, 1 lb. jars ... ... per doz. jars 80/0

HYPODERMIC PRODUCTS, 'TABLOID' BRAND

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' BRAND—

(Hypodermic)— *Prices in Cape Town*

,, No. 94, Sodium Cacodylate, gr. ¼, tubes of 12 ...per doz. tubes 10/9

Ichthyol Ointment *(collapsible tubes)* ... ... ,, ,, 6/0

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

Inhalers— *Prices in Cape Town*

'Pinol-Eucalyptia' Dry Inhalers (B. W. & Co.) ... ...per doz. 18/9

The Inhaler tubes separately ... ... ,, 11/6

Menthol Pocket Inhalers (B. W. & Co.) ... ... ,, 16/0

'Kepler' *(Trade Mark)* Cod Liver Oil—

Bottles containing 8 fluid ounces ... ... ,,

,, ,, 16 ,, ,, ... ,,

Mucin *(in scales)*, 1 oz. bottles ... ... ,, 65/0

'Nizin' *(Trade Mark)*, 1 oz. bottles ... ... ,, 14/6

,, ,, 4 oz. ,, ... ,, 50/6

,, ,, 16 oz. ,, ... each 14/6

Pepsin, Saccharated (Wyeth), 1 oz. bottles ... ...per doz. 11/0

'Saxin' *(Trade Mark)*, in powder, ¼ oz. bottles ... ... ,, 29/0

SERA

Serum, Anti-pneumococcus (Pane)— *Prices in Cape Town*

.....No. 1 .. .. per tube 4/0

.....No. 2 ... ... ,, 10/0

Serum, Anti-tetanus, for Veterinary use, phials of 10 c.c. per phial 3/6

Serum, Anti-tubercle (Maragliano)—

In cases of 5 tubes ... ...per case, *net* 13/0

TRADE MARK 'SOLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

Prices in Cape Town

The word 'Soloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'SOLOID' BRAND—	Per doz. bots. of 25:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, Mucin and Menthol Compound	26/6	80/0
℞ Mucini, gr. 4-1/2		
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 4-1/2		
Menthol, gr. 1/20		
,, Nasal, Borax Compound	—	25/6
℞ Sodii Chloridi, gr. 5		
Boracis, gr. 5		
Sodii Bicarbonatis, gr. 5		
Acidi Carbolici, gr. 1		

* For explanation of Cable and Telegraphic Code, *see page* lxvii

Telegraphic Address—"*Tabloid, Cape Town*"

TRADE MARK 'TABLOID' BRAND PRODUCTS

The word 'Tabloid' is a brand which designates fine products issued by Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

'TABLOID' BRAND—	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
,, Ammonium Hippurate, gr. 1	—	—	24/0
,, Bismuth Beta-Naphtholate Compound	—	—	44/0
℞ Bismuthi Beta-Naphtholatis, gr. 1-1/2 Bismuthi Subnitratis, gr. 2-1/2 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, gr. 1			
,, Calcium Sulphide, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, *sugar-coated*	100	10/0	—
,, Calomel and Colocynth Compound	—	—	28/0
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, gr. 1-1/2 Pil. Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, gr. 3 Pulv. Zingiberis, gr. 1/2			
,, Coffee and Milk, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes 43/0	—	—	—
,, Colchicine Salicylate, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	—	—	24/0
,, Copper Arsenite, gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	—	—	8/0
,, Cotoin, gr. 1	25	21/6	—
,, Glycogen, gr. 1...	25	64/0	—
,, Hydrargyri Salicylatis (Mercuric Salicylate), gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	11/0
,, Hypophosphites Compound and Creosote	—	—	37/6
Each contains: Creosote, min. 1, and gr. 3 of the combined Hypophosphites of Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Manganese, Iron, Quinine, and gr. 1/64 of Strychnine Hypophosphite (equivalent to fluid drachm 1 of standard Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites).			
,, Ichthyol and Quinine, *keratin-coated*	—	—	42/6
℞ Ichthyol, gr. 2-1/2 Quininæ Bisulphatis, gr. 1/2			
,, Kidney Substance, gr. 5	—	—	32/0
,, Kô-Sam	—	—	36/0
Each represents 0·2 gm. of Kô-Sam seeds			
,, Levulose, gr. 10	—	—	45/6
,, Lichenin, gr. 1	—	—	64/0
,, Lithium Bitartrate, gr. 5, *Effervescent*	—	—	40/0
,, Lithium Hippurate, gr. 1	—	—	24/0
,, Medulla Compound	—	—	40/0
℞ Medullæ Ossis, gr. 1 Hydrarg. cum Cretâ, gr. 1 Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ cum Opio, gr. 1			
,, Milk, boxes of 12 ... per doz. boxes, 16/0	—	—	—
,, Morphine and Apomorphine	—	—	24/0
℞ Morphinæ Hydrochloridi, gr. 1/24 Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi gr. 1/18			
,, Nuclein, gr. 1	—	—	56/0

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

'Tabloid' Brand Products *(continued)*	Prices in Cape Town: Each oval contains:	Per doz. oval bots.:	Per doz. bots. of 100:
'TABLOID' BRAND—			
,, Parotid Gland, gr. 5	—	—	80/0
,, Pills—			
,, ,, Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth Compound, *coated*	25	16/0	—
℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi, Pil. Rhei Comp., Pil. Colocynth. Comp., āā gr. 2			
,, ,, Camphor, Opium and Asafetida Compound ...	25	16/0	—
℞ Camphoræ, Pulv. Opii, Asafetidæ, Pulv. Capsici, Pulv. Piperis Nig., āā gr. 1/2			
,, ,, Lead and Opium, B.P. Pill, gr. 5	25	16/0	—
,, ,, Opium	25	16/0	—
Each contains gr. 1 of Opium			
,, ,, Squill Compound (Pil. Scillæ Comp., P.B.), gr. 5, *coated*	25	16/0	—
,, Potassium Chloride, gr. 20, bottles of 50 per doz. 12/0			
,, Sodium Cacodylate, gr. ¼	—	—	32/0
,, Sodium Nitrite, gr. 1	—	—	16/0
,, Special Formula, No. 1133	—	—	37/6
℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/12 Potassii Iodidi, gr. 5			
,, Special Formula, No. 1134	—	—	16/0
℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi, gr. 1/12 Potassii Chloratis, gr. 5			
,, Suppositories—			
,, ,, Bismuth Subgallate, gr. 10, boxes of 12 ... per doz. boxes, 53/6			
,, ,, Glycerin (Anhydrous), 95 per cent., Adults' size, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes, 18/6			
,, ,, 'Hazeline' Compound, boxes of 12, per doz. boxes, 40/0			
,, ,, Meat, Predigested, Adults' size, boxes of 12 ... per doz. boxes, 40/0			
,, ,, Milk, Predigested, Adults' size, boxes of 12 ... per doz. boxes, 40/0			
,, ,, Morphine Hydrochloride, gr. ¼, boxes of 12 ... per doz. boxes, 40/0			
,, Uranium Nitrate, gr. 1	—	—	26/6

'Tabloid' Brand Products are plain unless otherwise described

Tuberculin (Nocard), for Veterinary Diagnosis ... ... per doz. 16/0

The contents of each bottle form a dose for one beast

Telegraphic Address—"Tabloid, Cape Town"

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

making in all more than

200 HIGHEST AWARDS

Conferred upon the firm for the

SCIENTIFIC EXCELLENCE

OF THEIR PRODUCTS

at the Great Exhibitions of the World

TRADE **'NIZIN'** MARK

A zinc salt of sulphanilic acid

'NIZIN' is a valuable antiseptic, readily soluble in water and possessing distinct advantages over the salts of zinc hitherto in use.

Whereas many antiseptics cause local irritation and, if absorbed, produce general toxic symptoms, 'NIZIN' is non-irritating and non-toxic in the strengths of solutions recommended for use.

'NIZIN' is employed as a local antiseptic and particularly as an injection or lotion in acute gonorrhœa, gonorrhœal ophthalmia, conjunctivitis, etc.

'SOLOID' 'NIZIN' is portable and convenient for the prompt preparation of solutions of any strength required.

'Nizin,' in 1 oz., 4 oz. and 16 oz. bottles

'Soloid' 'Nizin,' gr. 2, gr. 20, 0·15 gm. and 1 gm.

(See page 113, and Price List)

TRADE **'HEMISINE'** MARK

1-1000

Presents the active principle of the medulla of the supra-renal gland.

Standardised by observation of its effect on the blood-pressure, so as to ensure supreme and uniform activity.

Reduced facsimile

Exceptional in stability and in freedom from irritant properties, 'HEMISINE' (1 in 1000) is suitable for internal administration or local application.

'VAPOROLE' 'HEMISINE,' 0·5 c.c., in hermetically-sealed phials, presents a *sterile* solution (1 in 1000) for preparing injections, etc.

(See also pages 68 *and* 173*)*

TRADE MARK 'KEPLER' MALT PRODUCTS

New Packing

'KEPLER' MALT EXTRACT and 'KEPLER' SOLUTION are now issued in bottles of special design, fitted with a cork-lined metal lid.

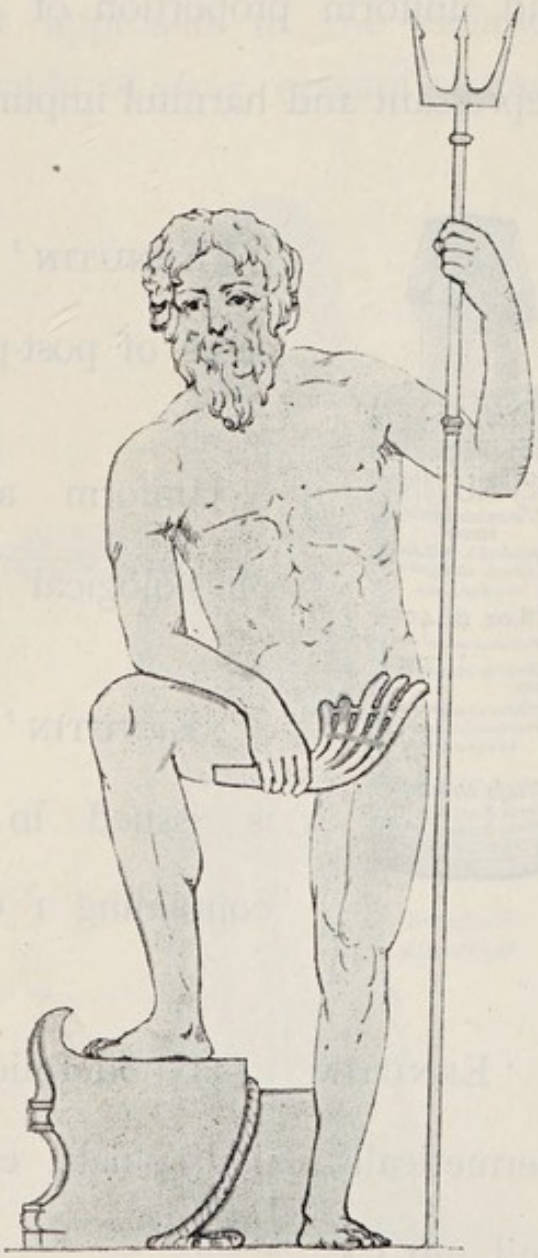
The mouth of the bottle admits of the introduction of a dessertspoon.

No corkscrew is required.

The covering is always entire.

When replaced, it acts as efficiently as before removal.

(See also pages 91 *and* 98, *and Price List)*



Poseidon

TRADE 'ERNUTIN' MARK

A fluid preparation from ergot, containing a definite and uniform proportion of ergotoxine unmixed with depressant and harmful impurities.

Reduced facsimile

'ERNUTIN' is of great value in cases of post-partum hæmorrhage.

Uniform activity is ensured by physiological standardisation.

'ERNUTIN' (for oral administration) is issued in stoppered bottles, each containing 1 oz. and 30 c.c.

'ERNUTIN' (Hypodermic), in boxes of six hermetically-sealed phials, each containing min. 10 and 0·6 c.c.

(See also page 59)

TRADE **'ALAXA'** MARK

Aromatic Liqueur of Cascara Sagrada

The result of specialised study and research.

Embodies the nearest approach to the isolation of the pure active principle of *true* cascara sagrada yet obtained.

Combines the tonic laxative properties of cascara with stomachic and carminative principles.

Pleasant to the palate, gentle in action.

Reinforces digestion, ensures normal activity.

Ideal in the constipation of pregnancy.

Hygeia

(See also page 12*)*

TRADE MARK ‘WELLCOME’ BRAND

QUININE SULPHATE

Presents the drug in an exceptionally pure condition.

‘Wellcome’ Brand Quinine Sulphate (Large Flake) 1 oz. bottle Height, 4½ in.

Superior to quinine of the B.P. Standard, and conforms to the more stringent requirements of the French Codex.

Issued in two forms, “large flake” and “compact crystals.”

The flakes are exceptionally large and white.

The “compact crystals” occupy one-third the space of the ordinary “flake” form, and are very convenient for dispensing, storage, or transport.

(See also page 134, *and ‘Wellcome’ Chemicals List)*

TRADE MARK 'HAZELINE' BRAND PRODUCTS

'HAZELINE' Brand *Hamamelis virginiana*

Free from colouring matter and inert extractive.

More active and cleanly in use than ordinary preparations of the plant.

"'HAZELINE' SNOW"
(Trade Mark)

Ideal for the skin.

Non-greasy.

Removes clamminess and the discomfort of perspiration.

More hygienic than face powder.

Delightful after shaving.

'HAZELINE' CREAM

Combines the emollient qualities of 'Dartring' Lanoline with the astringent and sedative properties of 'Hazeline.'

(See also page 68, and Price List)

Aphrodite

TRADE MARK ‘TABLOID’ BRAND

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

Convenient at all times. Practically essential to physicians who practice photography intermittently.

Give fresh reliable solutions instantly and without trouble.

Enable a complete chemical outfit for photography to be carried or stored in the minimum of space.

WELLCOME'S PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD AND DIARY

Essential to the busy medical photographer.

The sure and simple guide to correct exposure, etc.

Apollo

(See also Price List)

THE

Trade Marks

'Tabloid' AND **'Soloid'** } Invented by B. W. & Co.

Are B. W. & Co. **Hall Marks**

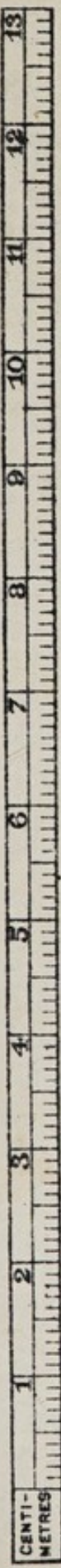
They *mark* the work of
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

They *mean* "Issued by
Burroughs Wellcome & Co."

They *stand* for

24 CARAT products

MEMORANDA



ERASE PENCIL MARKS WITH A
DAMP CLOTH