

Index of Therapeutics
and
MATERIA MEDICA
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THIS publication is not issued annually but only as occasion may require. It is printed for, and issued only to, the medical, dental and veterinary professions. Our products are stocked by our depôts, sub-depôts and most chemists throughout the Middle East—India (including Portuguese India and Kashmir), Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Malay Peninsula, Straits Settlements, Siam and Java. In case of difficulty in obtaining our products the name and address of the nearest distributor will gladly be forwarded on application to Parke, Davis & Co., P.O. Box 88, Bombay.

*Please add your Medical Degree to
your Signature.*

Correspondence with our medical friends will be considerably facilitated if they will kindly add their professional degrees to their signatures. We endeavour to answer all correspondence promptly and fully, but we receive a large number of letters from the laity, seeking medical advice—diagnosis, treatment, etc. The writers of these letters are invariably referred to their physicians.

Unless the correspondent clearly indicates his medical qualification we are unable in many cases to discriminate, and we therefore request that our medical friends will always, in signing their letters, include their professional degrees, and they will receive replies more promptly than might otherwise be possible.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

**This
MARGINAL
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sections of this
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Information

Concerning Terms and Conditions upon which the Preparations named in this Handbook are sold

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PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

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ABBREVIATIONS

<p>Caps. = Capsules. C.C.T. = Chocolate-coated Tablet. Comp. = Compound. Conc. = Concentrated. C.T. = Compressed Tablet.</p>	<p>Elix. = Elixir. Emp. = Emplet. F. = Fluid. F.E. = Fluid Extract. H.T. = Hypodermic Tablet. L.E. = Liquid Extract. Liq. = Liquid.</p>	<p>Mixt. = Mixture. Oint. = Ointment. S.O.T. = Sugar-coated Tablet. Sol. = Solution. Tinct. = Tincture. T.T. = Tablet Triturate.</p>
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Index of Therapeutics

THIS Index is not to be regarded as an attempt to teach therapeutics, nor is it exhaustive. It is included only in those Catalogues which we circulate to the Medical Profession, with a view to facilitating reference to the preparations we offer which are likely to be judged suitable for use in any particular case. Every preparation named in our list is in demand by qualified practitioners. We assume no personal authority for such recommendations; the choice of a remedy, the dose and method of administration are matters for the judgment and experience of the prescriber.

The brief general suggestions offered are in accordance with standard practice and have been edited and approved by a highly qualified physician; they are not strictly necessary to this publication, but are included as useful aids to the memory of the busy practitioner. We have no interest but to serve successfully the requirements of the Medical Profession, and this Index has been prepared in accordance with suggestions obtained by careful enquiry amongst a large number of medical men with whom we are in correspondence.

In the following résumé, such drugs as are included amongst the "P., D. & Co." standard preparations are indicated by their titles and the page on which further particulars may be found.

ABBREVIATIONS

- Caps. = Capsules.
- C.C.T. = Chocolate-coated Tablet.
- C.T. = Compressed Tablet.
- Elix. = Elixir.
- Emuls. = Emulsion.
- F. = Fluid.
- F.E. = Fluid Extract.
- H.T. = Hypodermic Tablet.

- L.E. = Liquid Extract.
- Liq. = Liquid or Liquor.
- Loz. = Lozenges.
- Oint. = Ointment.
- S.C.T. = Sugar-coated Tablet.
- Sol. = Solution.
- Sol. Ext. = Soluble Extract.
- Syr. = Syrup.

ABORTION

Prevention.—Liq. Sedans (p. 22) and Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76) are the best prophylactics. Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is an excellent uterine sedative. Corpora Lutea Sol. Ext. (p. 67) is indicated in repeated abortion not due to disease or mechanical factors. Peptiron (p. 32) in anæmic cases. In case of pain or local discomfort, Liquor Sedans (p. 22), Amerol (p. 3), to overcome constipation; if an aperient is unavoidable, Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) or Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 99), in small doses, is most suitable.

Threatened. — Absolute rest. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Liq. Sedans (p. 22), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 96); enema of starch with 7 minims of opium.

ABORTION—concluded.

Inevitable.—Prevent hæmorrhage by tampon round cervix. Empty uterus with bougie or curette; follow with intra-uterine douche of sterilised water; pack with gauze saturated with antiseptic solution and: 1:50,000 solution Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1). Rigid local antiseptis. Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

After-treatment.—Absolute rest; small doses of Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), with Quinine S.C.T. (p. 95). Rigid local antiseptis. Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25). Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90). Ergot Aseptic (p. 68), hypodermically. Later, tonics, e.g., Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 69), Metatone (p. 23), Peptiron (p. 32).

ABSCESS

Acute.—Evacuate pus. Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Dress with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92). Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90) is given, or Thermofuge (p. 38) applied, to effect resolution. Locally, Emollientine (p. 28) or an ointment of Chloretone (p. 8). Some suitable laxative may be indicated. Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59). Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46). Tartalax in hot water.

Chronic.—For general debility, Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32). Iodalbin (p. 20), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Palol (p. 30), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21), Metatone (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Trifolax (p. 39), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Combined Bacterial Vaccine, (p. 53), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50). Irrigate with Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92).

ACIDITY, GASTRIC

Corrective.—Antacid Loz. (p. 4), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), sodium bicarbonate, Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95).

Preventive.—Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 99), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31), Taka Diastase (p. 36), Takazyme (p. 37), Chloretone (p. 8). Milk of Magnesia (p. 24) before meals.

ACNE

A short course of Calomel C.T. (p. 90) combined with salines; Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32); Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Abidol Capsules (p. 1); Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metatone (p. 23), Irradol (p. 21), Trifolax (p. 39). Mixed Acne or Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 52, 55, 58, 63). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51). Reduce carbohydrate foods and correct any gastro-intestinal disorders.

Locally.—Emollientine (p. 28), Storaxol (p. 28), Thermofuge (p. 38) Evacuate pustules and apply Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25). For inflamed acne, sulphur suspended in bay rum and glycerin.

ACTINOMYCOSIS

(Streptothricial Infection).

Iodalbin (p. 20), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35). Salt free diet.

ADDISON'S DISEASE

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), usually commencing with 5 minims thrice daily, afterwards regulating the dosage by the symptoms up to 20 minims thrice daily. Suprarenal Gland

(p. 35) in maximum doses, Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Phosphophora (p. 33).

ADENTITIS

If specific disease exists, treat accordingly. Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50), Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59). To improve systemic condition, Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35) is admirable. Dose for a child—5 to 15 drops.

Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Nucleo-Proteid Co. C.C.T. (p. 93), Iodalbin (p. 20), Borol (p. 5) or Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) to correct oral sepsis.

Emollientine (p. 28) is excellent in simple enlargement of glands. Thermofuge (p. 38).

ADENOIDS

To relieve nasal obstructions Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) or Adrephine (p. 19), applied by means of "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Thyroid C.T. (p. 38) or Emplets (p. 12), Thyroprotein C.T. (p. 39), Iron Iodide Syrup (p. 35).

AGALACTIA

Placenta Substance C.C.T. (p. 33), Mammary Substance C.C.T. (p. 22), Pituitrin (p. 72), Thyroid C.T. (p. 38), or Emplets (p. 12).

AGUE

See "Malaria."

ALBUMINURIA

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (see "Addison's Disease") in cyclic albuminuria. Peptiron (p. 32), Taka-Diastase (p. 36).

ALCOHOLISM

Acute.—Rest and complete abstinence from alcoholic drinks. Diuretics, as Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77). Counteract mental depression. Calomel C.T. (p. 90). If comatose, wash out stomach.

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Chloretone (p. 8), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81), Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84), Atropine H.T. (p. 82) with Strychnine H.T. (p. 85).

Chronic.—Hygiene. Nutritious diet. [Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is excellent.] Glycerophosphates with Iron Elix. (p. 78), Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine Sol. (p. 67). Pituitrin (p. 72), Emetine H.T. (p. 82).

Digitalone Sol. (p. 68) or Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digifortis C.T. (p. 11), should the heart need stimulating. Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100) for gastric catarrh.

Also see "Hepatic Cirrhosis."

ALLERGY

Alimentary: Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Compound C.C.T. (p. 31) for food allergies.

Serum: Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

ALOPECIA

Parasitic.—Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Storaxol (p. 28).

Neurotrophic.—Anterior Pituitary Gland C.T. (p. 4), Antuitrin (p. 66), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Nuclein Caps. (p. 26), Thyroid (p. 38), Thyroprotein (p. 74), Capsolin (p. 27) topically. X-rays. If of syphilitic origin: Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93).

AMAUROSIS and AMBLYOPIA

Treatment must be referred to the cause, viz.: general disease, as the exanthemata; local disease, as migraine. The medicinal agents most often needed are: Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), Iodalbin (p. 20), and Chloretone (p. 8). For auto-intoxication, Silvol (p. 34).

Tobacco Amblyopia.—The withdrawal of the tobacco may effect a cure, aided, perhaps, by Digifortis C.T. (p. 11) or Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Iodalbin (p. 20), Calisaya Elix. (p. 77), Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 78), Tartalax (p. 37). Turkish baths.

AMENORRHŒA

Treatment according to cause.

Anæmic. — Peptiron (p. 32), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Pill (p. 88), Ferri-Cuprum Kapseals (p. 21).

Symptomatic.—Theelin Ampoules (p. 37), Theelol Kapseals (p. 21), Ovarian Residue (p. 20), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4), Thyroid (p. 38), Thyroprotein Sol. (p. 74), Thyroid-Ovarian Emplets (p. 12), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Liq. Sedans (p. 22), Ergotin and Aloes Pill (p. 87), Gossypium Comp. C.T. (p. 92).

AMEBIASIS

See "Dysentery."

ANÆMIA

Ventriculin (p. 40), Ventriculin with Iron (p. 41), Liver Extract (p. 22), Ferrous Carbonate Pill (p. 88), or Peptiron (p. 32) with or without Arsenic, Ferri-Cuprum Kapseals (p. 21). Iron Arsenite Sol., with or without Strychnine (p. 69), Glycero-phosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 69), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73), Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine Sol.

B*

(p. 67), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1); Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 35), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), or Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pills (p. 88) are useful if nervous prostration is present.

If of a malarial character, Quinine S.C.T. (p. 95). If constipation is present, Cascara Evacuant (p. 7). A nutritious and digestible diet is essential. Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is a most valuable food and tonic. Milk. Thyroid C.T. (p. 38) or Emplets (p. 12) assist nutrition.

In secondary anæmia: Above-mentioned preparations of iron and arsenic, Iron Citrate Sol. (p. 70), Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Pill (p. 88), Pituitrin (p. 72), Metagen (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ovarian Substance (p. 30) or Corpora Lutea (p. 67), Nuclein (p. 71), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Ferradol (p. 15).

Also see "Hodgkin's Disease."

ANAL FISSURE

Inject with solution of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 5 per cent. (p. 73). Allay pain of defæcation by suppositories containing Chloretone (p. 8). Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) to maintain soft motions.

Antiseptics: Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

Astringents: Dilute solution of Adrenalin (p. 1), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Emollientine (p. 28), Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

Internally.—Parathyroid C.T. (p. 31).

ANASARCA

See "Dropsy."

ANEURYSM

Tufnell's method (rest in bed, limitation of fluids and solids).

Iodalbin (p. 20), Digifortis (p. 11). If syphilitic, Trifolax (p. 39) is excellent, or Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93).

In case of high arterial tension and excitable heart, Elixir Sodium Sulphocyanate (p. 79), Veratrone Sol. (p. 74). Laxatives as indicated. If pain is great, Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7).

ANGINA PECTORIS

During attack, inhalation of amyl nitrite; should that fail, give Morphine H.T. (p. 83) or Sol. (p. 70). Counter-irritation with Capsolin (p. 27). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) for pain. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 68) relaxes arterial tension

and quiets the heart. With a weak heart and vascular relaxation, Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digifortis (p. 11) or Digitalone (p. 68) will improve the condition.

Between attacks, Elix. Sodium Sulphocyanate (p. 79), Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 79) is valuable. Iodalbin (p. 20). In vascular relaxation: Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), or Adrenalin (p. 1). Fresh air and mental hygiene are necessary. Over-exertion must be avoided.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS

Light diet for 24 hours (no fats or alcoholic drinks) then purge. Tartalax (p. 37), afterwards cleansing bowel with soap enema. Then chenopodium oil followed at once by castor oil. Cutaneous eruption, Emollientine (p. 28), Storaxol (p. 28), after cleansing with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

Treat anæmia as indicated under that heading.

ANOREXIA

Metatone (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Trifolium Comp. Syr. (p. 40), Nucleo-Proteid Compound C.C.T. (p. 93), Palol (p. 30), Exercise; salt sponge baths.

If constipation is present: Cascara Evacuant (p. 7).

ANOSMIA

By "Glaseptic" Nebuliser: Solution of Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93). Insufflations: Inhalone (p. 20).

Internally. — Metatone (p. 23), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Trifolax (p. 39), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32).

ANTIDOTES

See "Poisoning," page xlvi.

ANURIA

See "Retention of Urine."

APHONIA

If purely functional.—Interrupted current locally, Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Peptiron (p. 32), Metatone (p. 23).

If due to local conditions, see "Laryngitis."

APHTHÆ

See "Stomatitis."

APOPLEXY

To avert threatened attack: hot solution of sodium or magnesium sulphate, Carthartic Comp. Pill (p. 87) or Calomel C.T. (p. 90) or Tartalax (p. 37).

If venesecting, sterilise site with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25). If not, the blood-pressure may be lowered by Veratrone Sol. (p. 74). To relieve cerebral engorgement, Capsolin (p. 27) to nape of neck, abdomen or feet. Ice-cap to head. If respiration fails: Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) or Atropine H.T. (p. 82). After the attack, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is a useful cerebral sedative. Later to promote absorption of clot, Iodalbin (p. 20) may be given.

To prevent trophic change in the muscles, Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), massage, passive exercise, mild continuous current to muscles.

APPENDICITIS

Preventives: Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Taka-Diastase (p. 36), to prevent constipation, control intestinal sepsis, and correct digestive defects.

Medical treatment indicates unloading the bowel by salines or enemata (some authorities, however, counsel controlling intestinal peristalsis with opium), gastric lavage to remove food or mucus, and the relief of pain with Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Morphine H.T. (p. 83) or external application of Capsolin (p. 27) or Analgesic Balm (p. 27).

In chronic forms, Amerol (p. 3) should be given persistently. Counter-irritation with Capsolin (p. 27) or Thermofuge (p. 38).

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

Iodalbin (p. 20), Trifolium Comp. Syr. (p. 40), Tartalax (p. 37), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Elix. Sodium Sulphocyanate (p. 79), Camphor in Oil (p. 67). High frequency current. Tepid baths. Restrict foods rich in calcium, reduce nitrogenous foods and avoid purins.

ARTHRITIS

Search for, and treat, any septic focus.

Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75), Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 78), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89). For pain: Chloretone (p. 8).

To painful joints: Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38), or lint saturated with strong hot aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate. Capsolin (p. 27) to spine or as counter-irritant.

If due to syphilis, Iodalbin (p. 20).
 If gonorrhœal, Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 51), Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 53, 62), Gonorrhœal Vaccine, Combined (p. 54) or Urethritis Vaccine (p. 56).
 Gonococcus Immunogen, Combined (p. 49), Gonoderm (p. 47).
 Also see "Rheumatoid Arthritis."

ASCARIDES

See "Worms."

ASCITES

See "Dropsy."

ASPHYXIA

Intravenously, Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 2 minims diluted with 100 minims of physiological solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95). Artificial respiration. Rhythmic traction of tongue. Faradaic current; oxygen and carbon dioxide inhalations. Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83).

In coal-gas asphyxia, artificial respiration; Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) or Camphor in Oil (p. 67). Hypodermoclysis with physiological solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) under the tongue or hypodermically. Oxygen. Venesection, followed by saline infusion. Keep the patient warm.

In *asphyxia pallida neonatorum*: Pituitrin (p. 72) by intracardiac injection.

ASTHENOPIA

Endeavour to bring all bodily functions into normal condition. Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18). Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91) and Metatone (p. 23) are useful tonics. Abidol Capsules (p. 1). Ferradol (p. 15).

To stimulate the ciliary muscle, instil solution of Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

ASTHMA

During the attack: 1 to 5 mins. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), hypodermically, or nasal spray of equal parts Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) and water. Pituitrin (p. 72). Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) applied by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16), Adrephine (p. 19), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Morphine gr. 1-12 H.T. (p. 83) with 5 mins. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

In cases of nasal origin: Adrephine (p. 19).

In cyanosis, oxygen.

Between the attacks: Determine underlying factors, such as nasal obstruction, cardiac and renal disease,

focal infection. Investigate patient's reaction to proteins. Enjoin moderation in diet, avoidance of purins, very little carbohydrate or milk. No food after 5 p.m. for those subject to night attacks. Outdoor life. Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 79), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in 5-minim doses, Bronchial Asthma Vaccine Mixed (p. 61) or Thyroid (p. 38) in spasmodic asthma if any sign of thyroid insufficiency. Ephedrine Hydrochloride (p. 12) is said to be very beneficial. Iodalbin (p. 20). Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 78).

Spray with solution of Silvol (p. 34). Galvano-cautery, Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51).

To correct constipation: Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7).

For intestinal auto-intoxication: Molevac (p. 24), Amerol (p. 3), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30) or Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

AURICULAR FIBRILLATION

See "Heart Disease."

AUTO-INTOXICATION

(Gastro-Intestinal)

Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Amerol (p. 3), Alophen Pill (p. 86), Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 88), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), Tartalax (p. 37), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

BALANITIS

Astringent and antiseptic lotions, as Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90), a 10% solution of Silvol (p. 34), or a 2 to 4% solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94).

BED-SORES

If the bed is kept smooth and clean, dusting the skin with Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13) will usually prevent this condition. Change of position is valuable when possible. Curative measures include washing with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) or with a weak solution of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), and applying soap plaster. Applications of Emollientine (p. 28), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27).

BERI-BERI

Metagen (p. 23). Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15). Inhalation of amyl nitrite or ammonia. Digitalone (p. 68), or Strophanthone Sol. (p. 73) to support the heart. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) to counteract constipation. Ferrous Carb. and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 88), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32). Thyroid (p. 38). Metatone (p. 23).

Mixed nutritious diet essential.

BILHARZIASIS

Emetine H.T. (p. 82), intravenously. Treat cystitis. For rectum, local sedatives.

BILIOUSNESS

See "Auto - Intoxication," and "Hepatitis, Chronic."

BITES OF INSECTS

See "Stings."

BLACKWATER FEVER

Reduce acidity of urine, also acidæmia, by free administration of alkaline drinks. Sodium bicarbonate. Intravenous injection of solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92).

Purge with Calomel C.T. (p. 90) followed by a saline draught; enemata of physiological solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), 1 pint every four hours.

Palatable Peptone (p. 30). Capsolin (p. 27) to spine.

If malarial parasites are present in the blood, Quinine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 95), 2 grains every two hours. Quinine Acid Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 72).

Weak coffee or tea, barley water, etc., freely, to promote diuresis.

To support the heart, Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), Digifortis (p. 11), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), Pituitrin (p. 72) or Camphor in Oil (p. 67).

To sustain blood-pressure, intravenous injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), Pitressin (p. 71).

BLEPHARITIS

See "Conjunctivitis."

BOILS

Constitutional treatment.—Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metatone (p. 23), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Calcium Sulphide Pill (p. 87) or C.C.T. (p. 90), $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. every five hours. Furunculosis Vaccine (p. 53). Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50), Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 59), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Trifolax (p. 39).

Local treatment.—Injection of pure phenol. Thermofuge (p. 38), Emollientine (p. 28). Surgical procedure: Dress with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92). Saturated solution magnesium sulphate.

Restrict carbohydrates in diet. If repeated attacks occur, diabetes may be suspected.

BONE DISEASE

See "Periostitis."

BOWEL OBSTRUCTION

Define site and cause. Amerol (p. 3). Avoid aperients when there is great distension, active peristalsis and collapse. Warm fomentation to abdomen. Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (p. 46). Thermofuge (p. 38) or Capsolin (p. 27). Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 70). Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71) in post-operative intestinal paresis for prevention and treatment.

BREASTS, INFLAMED

See "Mastitis."

BREATH, FŒTID

Euthymol (p. 13), Borol (p. 5) or Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) as a mouth-wash.

Dentifrices: Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14) or Powder (p. 15), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24).

For gastro-intestinal sepsis: Calomel C.T. (p. 90).

For dyspepsia: Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

See "Nephritis."

BROMIDROSIS

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13) is a good dusting powder.

BRONCHIECTASIS (FŒTID)

Intratracheal injections.—Amerol (p. 3), with creosote or guaiacol, 5%. *Nebulæ.*—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) or an inhalant of creosote by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16).

BRONCHITIS

Acute.—Hyperæmic stage: Hot foot-baths. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91), Iodalin (p. 20), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101), Normal Liquid Squill (p. 26), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9), Palol (p. 30), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51), Emetine H.T. (p. 82). Steam inhalations. Adrephine (p. 19), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19), Thermofuge (p. 38). Capsolin (p. 27), is a valuable counter-irritant. Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71), to support the heart.

Later stages and chronic forms: Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Iodalin (p. 20), Creosoted Emuls. Cod-Liver Oil (p. 9), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Normal Liq. Squill (p. 26), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Adrephine (p. 19), Emetine

H.T. (p. 82), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51), Catarrhal Vaccine (p. 52) or Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61) Catarrhalis Immunogen Combined (p. 49). For cough: Anodyne Pine Expectoant (p. 3), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9).

Emphysematous. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 10 minima hypodermically. Ephedrine C.T. (p. 12).

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA

See "Pneumonia."

BRUISES

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), with solution of ammonium chloride in water immediately after contusion will minimise effusion. Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90). If the skin is unbroken, Emollientine (p. 28), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38).

BUBO

Hot applications and painting with iodine under compress. Thermofuge (p. 38) is excellent. Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90). Carbolic acid injections following ether spray. If incised or burst, irrigation with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Dress with Emollientine (p. 28).

Internally.—Iodalbum (p. 20), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90). Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Trifolax (p. 39).

BURNS AND SCALDS

Treat existing shock (see "Shock"). Cleanse with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Cover with wool saturated with Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) pure or diluted with Amerol (p. 3). Picric acid in 1% solution, tannic acid solution 5% (freshly prepared), Boro-septic Oint. (p. 27), or Emollientine (p. 28), locally.

Hypodermic injections of Quinine and Urea Sol. (p. 73) at various points in the injured area allay pain.

Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59) to prevent or combat sepsis.

Protection from air, and, if a large area is involved, copious draughts of water to flush the kidneys are essential.

After suppuration.—Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28), Boro-septic Oint. (p. 27).

CALCULI (Biliary)

Surgical measures.

If small.—Excite reflex contraction of bladder and duct by giving dilute hydrochloric acid upon an empty stomach. Warm solution of magnesium sulphate; Pituitrin (p. 72). Cholelith Pill (p. 87), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

If impacted and acute (*Biliary Colic*).—Hot bath, Thermofuge (p. 38), leeches. Large draughts of hot solution (1 in 80) of Sodium Bicarbonate.

Check vomiting with Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) or Chloretone (p. 8).

Relieve pain by Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). After an attack, Calomel (p. 90).

CALCULI (Urinary)

Sodium bicarbonate, Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80), mineral acids (for phosphatic calculi), Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77), Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 79).

For pain: Morphine H.T. (p. 83). Thermofuge (p. 38)

For hæmaturia: Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

CANCER

Injections of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Thyroid C.T. (p. 38) or Emplets (p. 12). Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73).

Chloretone (p. 8), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), to relieve vomiting and pain.

Morphine H.T. (p. 83) or Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) for cachexia.

Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted Emuls. (p. 9) or Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is a valuable nutrient.

For hæmorrhage: Emetine H.T. (p. 82), Pituitrin (p. 72), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47).

Pharyngeal.—Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19), Adrephine (p. 19).

See also Epithelioma.

CARBUNCLE

Phosphophora (p. 33), 2 teaspoonfuls, increased as necessary. Metatone (p. 23). Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15). Nuclein Caps. (p. 26), Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 59). Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63) or Furunculosis Vaccine (p. 53). Pack with saturated solution of Magnesium Sulphate. Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), lemon or lime juice. Emollientine (p. 28), or Thermofuge (p. 38) is an excellent application.

Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), and dress with solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92), or a solution of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

Also see "Boils."

CARIES

Lime salts, especially in dental caries of nursing women. Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Phosphophora (p. 33), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Di-Cal-Phos Wafers (p. 11), Di-Cal-Phos (p. 11), Ferradol (p. 15), Metagen (p. 23), Metagen and

Cod-Liver Oil (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23), Haliverol (p. 18), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Nuclein (p. 26), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32). Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Iodalbin (p. 20).

Locally.—Chloretone (p. 8), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Dental.—Mouth-washes of Borol (p. 5), Euthymol (p. 13), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Regular use of Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14).

CATARRH, GASTRO-INTESTINAL

See "Gastric Catarrh."

CATARRH OF NASAL AND RESPIRATORY TRACTS

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (p. 59).

Internally.—Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9). Anodyne Pine Expectorant (p. 3), Throat C.T. (p. 96), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6).

Locally.—Adrephine (p. 19), Inhalone (p. 20), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), solution of Silvel (p. 34), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), diluted Borol (p. 5), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93).

Hypodermically.—Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

CATARRH OF BLADDER

Saw Palmetto and Santal Caps. (p. 75) or Elix. (p. 79), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80). For alkaline urine, Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77).

Restrict diet. Milk and alkaline waters.

CATARRH OF VAGINA

Douches: Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90) or Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94) in solution.

Internally: Liq. Sedans (p. 22), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 96), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Metatone (p. 23) and tonic alteratives.

CELLULITIS

See "Erysipelas."

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

See "Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal."

CHANCRE

Calomel. Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Intramuscular injection of Mercury Salicylate (p. 70), Bismuth Salicylate (p. 66), Thio-Bismol (p. 74).

CHAPPED SKIN

Emollientine (p. 28), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27).

CHILBLAINS

Analgesic Balm (p. 27) and Capsolin (p. 27) are excellent counter-irritants. Storaxol (p. 28) is sometimes useful.

If broken.—Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28).

Internally.—Parathyroid and Calcium (p. 31), Thyroprotein (p. 39), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Di-Cal-Phos (p. 11), Di-Cal-Phos Wafers (p. 11), Ferradol (p. 15).

CHLOROSIS

See "Anæmia."

CHOLANGITIS, CHOLE- CYSTITIS, CHOLE- LITHIASIS

See "Calculi (Biliary)."

CHOLERA, ASIATIC

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Cholera Vaccine (p. 59).

The Cholera Treatment Case (p. 9) is a convenient and compact outfit containing the means of treating cholera by the latest and most successful methods.

First Stage.—Full dose of castor oil with 15 minims of Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) in 2 ounces of brandy. 1 or 2 Potassium Permanganate Enteric Pills (p. 88) every fifteen minutes for three hours, then every half-hour while necessary. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) or Suprarenal Gland Emplets (p. 12) to maintain blood-pressure. To avert collapse, estimate sp. gr. of blood by the Blood Gravity Test (p. 5) and inject intravenously 3 to 4 pints of a solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92) if and as indicated. Pituitrin (p. 72). Atropine H.T. (p. 82).

Chloretone (p. 8). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls of Palatable Peptone (p. 30) every half-hour through the whole attack will be valuable as a nutrient and mild stimulant. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91), powdered, in a little brandy, to check purging. Nuclein (pp. 26, 71).

Second Stage.—Continue intestinal antiseptics. Palatable Peptone (p. 30) as nutrient and mild stimulant.

Rectal, intravenous or subcutaneous injections of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), 8 tablets in 32 ounces of warm water, with 15 minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) added. Hypodermic injection of 5 minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

Collapse.—Intravenous injection with solution of 4 Hypertonic Tablets (p. 92) in 1 pint of sterile distilled water. Hypodermic injection of Pitressin (p. 71) or Camphor in Oil (p. 67). Also see "Shock."

Later Stages.—Watch the sp. gr. of the blood with aid of Blood Gravity Test (p. 5) and inject intravenously solution of Hypertonic C.T. (p. 92) if necessary.

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Evacuate the stomach with castor oil, followed by Camphor Comp. Fluid (p. 98), or aromatic chalk. Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Ipecacuanha Enteric Pill (p. 88).

Intestinal antiseptics.—Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 88).

Palatable Peptone (p. 30), egg-albumen. Taka-Diastase (p. 36) with all food. Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) is very helpful.

After the bowel is clean and bile is flowing, give mild astringents with aromatics.

Capsolin (p. 27) applied to the abdomen is very serviceable.

If due to B. dysenteriae, Anti-dysenteric Serum (p. 45).

Diet.—Avoid plain milk. Give egg albumen. Taka-Diastase with all food.

CHOLERA MORBUS

Counter-irritation: Capsolin (p. 27).

Castor oil to remove irritating food. One of the best anti-diarrhoeic remedies is Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Aromatic sulphuric acid is of service.

CHORDEE

See "Priapism."

CHOREA

Endeavour to remove cause, as long prepuce, worms, rheumatism, adenoids, carious teeth, etc.

Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 31) and Emplets (p. 12). Chlorotone (p. 8), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 100).

Fowler's solution of arsenic to full medicinal action only. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iodalbin (p. 20), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Ferradol (p. 15), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Haliverol (p. 18), Metatone (p. 23). Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75). Sunshine, fresh air, careful dieting, and correction of gastro-intestinal errors.

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER

See "Hepatic Cirrhosis."

COLDS

See "Coryza."

COLIC

If associated with constipation, give enemata. Warmth to abdomen. Castor oil with brandy.

Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Chlorodyne C.C.T. (p. 90), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Chlorotone (p. 8), Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Amerol (p. 3) in irritated conditions of the intestine. Fomentations with turpentine (1 drachm in a pint of hot water). Friction with Capsolin (p. 27). Thermofuge (p. 38) over the gastric region is excellent.

Biliary.—See "Calculi (Biliary)."

Hepatic.—*In attack.*—Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Turpentine stupes. Olive or sesame oil internally.

Between attacks.—Hepatic purges, as large doses of Cholelith Pill (p. 87).

Infantile.—Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Liquid Taka-Diastase (p. 36).

Plumbism.—Iodalbin (p. 20).

Renal.—Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), in full dose. Morphine H.T. (p. 83). Chlorotone (p. 8). Warm draughts of solution of sodium bicarbonate.

Externally.—Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 27).

COLITIS

Acute.—Treat as for Colic.

Chronic or Mucous.—Emetine H.T. (p. 82), Silvol (p. 34), Amerol (p. 3), Chlorotone (p. 8), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Pituitrin (p. 72), Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 99), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80), B. Coli Vaccine (p. 60), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31).

For debility.—Metatone (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15).

Per rectum.—Dilute solution Silvol (p. 34).

Ulcerative.—Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31), Anti-dysenteric Serum (p. 45), Emetine H.T. (p. 82), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

COLLAPSE

See "Shock."

COMEDONES

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25). Express contents of duct. Emollientine (p. 28), Acne Vaccine (Mixed) (pp. 52, 58).

CONCUSSION

Complete rest in darkened room. Warmth to feet and abdomen. Capsolin (p. 27). Hot tea. Calomel C.T. (p. 90) if patient can swallow it, otherwise, Styrchnine H.T. (p. 85).

In extremis.—Brandy or ether hypodermically.

Coma.—Cold coil or ice to head; Palatable Peptone (p. 30) by rectum. Watch bladder.

CONJUNCTIVITIS

Chronic.—Soothing washes of boric acid 2%.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted (1 to 10 or 20) rapidly reduces the inflammation; it may be followed by Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Pituitrin (p. 72).

Purulent.—Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25) in 5% to 10% solution. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27). Vaccine treatment if necessary.

Simple.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted, is generally accepted as the specific. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27).

Solutions of alum and tannin with glycerin are useful when the inflammation subsides.

Traumatic.—If caused by acid, bathe with lime-water. Atropine H.T. (p. 82) in Amerol (p. 3), to prevent iritis. Cod-Liver Oil (pure) instilled into eye after removal of foreign matter. Chloretone (p. 8) in olive or sesame oil.

Xerosis.—Diet containing adequate amounts of vitamin D. Haliverol (p. 18). Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion (p. 9).

Relief may be afforded by glycerin, almond oil, cod-liver oil, or alkaline washes. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27).

CONSTIPATION

Hygienic measures must be observed, and bad habits of life corrected. Diet is an essential factor, especially insufficiency of bulky food. Gentle massage; high-frequency current. The drug must be selected with reference to the etiology.

Treat different varieties of impaired digestion; starch, with Taka-Diastase (p. 36); protein, with Lactated Pepsin (pp. 79, 84), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30). Panteric Compound (p. 31).

Remedies to unload the bowel.—Purgative salts, Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 87), Amerol (p. 3).

Drugs to influence intestine to normal activity.—Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 99), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Phenolphthalein Comp. S.C.T. (p. 94), Alophen Pill (p. 86), Cholelith Pill (p. 87).

Measures to clear the colon.—Enemata and Glycerin Suppositories (p. 17).

To establish and maintain peristalsis, Cascara Sagrada is unrivalled, particularly in the form of the fluid extract Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 99), Amerol (p. 3), or Milk of Magnesia (p. 24).

Carthartic Vegetable Pill (p. 87) is gentle and effective.

Post-operative.—Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71).

CONVULSIONS

Infantile.—If of digestive origin, castor oil or Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) is indicated. If arising from teething, lancing will relieve the symptoms. Hot baths.

If auto-toxæmic, Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93) or Calomel C.T. (p. 90). If due to intestinal parasites, see "Worms."

Veratrone (p. 74) controls the pulse and quiets the vasomotor excitation. Chloretone (p. 8) is an ideal sedative and hypnotic. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is an effective nerve sedative.

Also see "Eclampsia" and "Uremia."

CORNEA, ULCERS OF

Aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 8), Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Cocaine H.T. (p. 82), Silvol (p. 34). Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28) or ointment of Yellow Mercuric Oxide (p. 28) Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

CORNS

An indurated corn should be soaked in hot weak solution of sodium bicarbonate, scraped, and painted with salicylic acid and extract of cannabis indica in collodion. Thermofuge (p. 38) or Analgesic Balm (p. 27) over-night, scrape in the morning.

If inflamed. Thermofuge (p. 38), Emollientine (p. 28). Hot fomentation with solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90).

Soft. Mycozol (p. 24).

CORYZA

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (p. 59).

Treatment.—Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61), Catarrhal Vaccine (p. 52), Catarrhal Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

To remove inspissated mucus, douche with a solution of one Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93) in two ounces of tepid water, or spray with a dilution of Borol (p. 5) by means of the "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17); then by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser

(p. 16), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) to retract mucous membrane; and afterwards, to allay inflammation, Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Adrephine (p. 19), Inhalone (p. 20) or Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27) may be used. Insufflation with solution of Silvol (p. 34) or with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). This aborts most "colds in the head" and, used twice daily, is of great value in chronic coryza and nasal obstruction generally.

Internally.—Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80), Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 78).

Infantile Rhinitis.—Commonly due to adenoids. Nasal passages cleared by any of above nebulæ, or 3 drops of 1:25,000 Adrenalin Chloride Sol. [made by diluting one drop of the 1:1000 sol. (p. 1) with 24 drops of water] by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16).

COUGH

Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9), Anodyne Pine Expectorant (p. 3), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Throat (Mentholated) C.T. (p. 96), Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 92), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Camphor Comp. Tinct. (p. 98), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Adrephine (p. 19) by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16).

Cold Vaccine Mixed (p. 61).
Also see "Pertussis."

CRETINISM

Thyroprotein (p. 39) or Thyroid C.T. (p. 38), or Emplets (p. 12), cautiously administered. Pituitrin (p. 72), Iodalbin (p. 20), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Haliverol (p. 18).

CROUP, CATARRHAL OR SIMPLE

Prophylaxis.—Naso-pharyngeal adenoids should be removed if they cause mouth breathing.

Colds, draughts, improper feeding, hot dusty atmosphere should be specially guarded against.

During Attack.—Use a steam kettle with camphor. Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Lobelia F.E. (p. 101). Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) by means of "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Capsolin (p. 27) or Thermofuge (p. 38) to throat, chest or abdomen.

During severe paroxysm, amyl nitrite if passages are free, Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81).

Regulate diet and bowels. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7).

GROUP, MEMBRANOUS

See "Diphtheria."

GROUP, SPASMODIC

See "Laryngismus Stridulus."

CYANOSIS

See under "Asthma," "Emphysema," "Heart Disease," etc.

CYSTITIS

Acute.—If attended by pyrexia and systemic reaction, Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80) is indicated.

Drain the bladder and inject 5 c.c. of 10% solution of Silvol (p. 34). Thermofuge (p. 38) to perineum and suprapubic region is very serviceable. B. Coli Vaccine (p. 60).

Irrigate bladder with Silvol (p. 34), 1% solution.

Milk and soda water, barley water and lemon juice. The recumbent position, physical and mental rest, and avoidance of meat or protein food, also all stimulants, hasten the cure.

Chronic.—When mucus is secreted in great amount, sodium bicarbonate.

To acidulate the urine and prevent phosphatic deposits, benzoic acid is valuable, also Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80).

Kidney sedatives and urinary antiseptics.—Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 79) or Caps. (p. 75), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80).

In more chronic forms:—Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 79) or Caps. (p. 75); Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 75). Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49). B. Coli Vaccine (p. 60). Irrigate bladder with 1% of Silvol (p. 34), or diluted Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100).

DANDRUFF

Wash with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25) and warm water; rinse and dry. Next day and every third day after, apply dressing of bay rum, 2 drachms, and Amerol (p. 3), 8 ounces well shaken together. Repeat the shampoo as above occasionally. Applications of Storaxol (p. 28) are useful in stubborn cases, possibly also the use of Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).

DEAFNESS

Cases due merely to accumulation of cerumen may be treated as suggested under "Earache."

DEBILITY

Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 69) hypodermically; Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Peptiron (p. 32), Easton's Syr. S.C.T. (p. 91), Palol (p. 30), Glycerophosphates Elix.

(p. 78), Phosphophora (p. 33), Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 92), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Haliverol (p. 18), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metagen (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23), Ferradol (p. 15).

Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is an excellent restorative.

Ortal (p. 29) is valuable in insomnia.

In *anæmia*, Ferrous Carb. and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 88), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Ferri-Cuprum Kapseals (p. 21), Ventriculin with Iron (p. 41).

Also see "Impotence" and "Neurasthenia."

DELIRIUM TREMENS

Acute.—Tepid or cold sponging to spine; warmth to feet and abdomen. Hot coffee. Plenty of water to drink. Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26) every four hours. Chloretone (p. 8) to allay nervous excitement and insomnia. Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81). Digifortis (p. 11).

If comatose, artificial respiration.

Hypodermically.—Scopolamine Hydrobromide H.T. (p. 84), Scopolamine Comp. H.T. (p. 84).

Chronic.—Strychnine Sulphate H.T. (p. 85), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73). Plenty of nourishing food, fresh air, exercise. Hydrotherapy.

DENGUE FEVER

Adrenalin Chlor. Sol., 1 in 1000 (p. 1), 30 minims, orally.

Saline diaphoretics. Morphine Sulphate 1/12 gr. (pp. 70, 83).

DENTAL CARIES

See "Caries."

DERMATITIS

If possible ascertain cause.

Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 33). Emollientine (p. 28). Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20). Storaxol (p. 28). Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27). Borol (p. 15). Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27).

DIABETES INSIPIDUS

If possible ascertain cause.

Polyuria is controlled by Posterior Lobe T.T. (p. 33) or hypodermic injection or nasal application of Pitressin or Pituitrin (pp. 71, 72). If nervous excitability is the cause, Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) in gradually increasing doses.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in doses of 7 to 10 minims. Thyroid C.T. (p. 38), Thyroid Emplets (p. 12), Iodalbumin (p. 20) and Nuclein (pp. 26, 71) may be tried. If specific in origin appropriate syphilitic treatment may be tried.

Tonics: Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91), Metatone (p. 23).

DIABETES MELLITUS

Lime juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 32), well diluted, aids digestion and allays thirst. Saccharin C.T. (p. 95), powdered or dissolved, may be used in place of sugar.

Medicinally, Jambul and Codeine C.T. (p. 93) is of proved value. Atropine H.T. (p. 82). Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Thyroprotein (pp. 39, 74). Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30). Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31), Ferrous Carbonate Pill (p. 88), or Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91). Taka-Diastase (p. 36) or, better, Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37).

For constipation, Amerol (p. 3) Alophen Pill (p. 86).

In coma, intravenous injection of solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95) is indicated, and a full dose of magnesium sulphate.

DIARRHŒA

Discover cause. Empty bowels. Castor oil with Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Antidysenteric Serum (p. 45) if due to *B. dysenteriae*, Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 88), Amerol (p. 3) in irritated conditions of the mucosa.

Defective digestion.—Taka-Diastase (p. 36), Panteric Compound, C.C.T. (p. 31), Panteric, C.C.T. (p. 30).

Collapse.—Moist or dry heat to abdomen, turpentine stupes. Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 28), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 2 to 5 min. with 50 to 100 min. of normal saline solution, injected intravenously, Strychnine, H.T. (p. 85), Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71). Rectal injection of physiological solution of Sodium Chloride, C.T. (p. 95), and brandy.

Infantile.—See "Cholera Infantum."

DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC

Avoidance of highly seasoned food, restriction of liquids and vegetables, rest in bed.

On bacteriological diagnosis, give appropriate vaccine, e.g., *B. Coli* Vaccine (p. 60).

Intestinal antiseptics, as in last section. Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine Elix. (p. 77).

Astringent medication, sodium bicarbonate, and, when demanded, operative procedure for anal fissure.

Capsolin (p. 28) applied over the gastric region is frequently of service.

Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is a very useful predigested food and mild stimulant.

DIPHTHERIA

Diphtheria Antitoxin (p. 46), from 5,000 to 100,000 units, or more, according to the severity of the attack; for prophylaxis, 1,000 units or more. Administer intramuscularly or intravenously in severe cases, at the very first opportunity, with an aseptic syringe and repeated often enough to ensure neutralisation of toxin.

Streptococcal. — Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46).

Cardiac stimulants. — Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) or Suprarenal Gland C.T. (p. 35), Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85). Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 79).

Local treatment.—Swab throat with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). A pigment of 1 part Chlorotone (p. 8) in 10 of olive oil eases the throat.

Mouth and throat douches.—Euthymol (p. 13), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94).

Treatment during convalescence as suggested by the symptoms.

Prophylaxis.—Diphtheria Toxoid-Antitoxin (Goat) (p. 46).

DIPSOMANIA

See "Alcoholism."

DROPSY

Treat according to cause.

Cardiac.—Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digitalone (p. 68), or Strophanthone (p. 73), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67), Veratrine (p. 74), Pituitrin (p. 72). For paroxysmal dyspnoea Hypotensive C.T. (p. 93) and inhalations of amyl nitrite.

Hepatic.—Ammonium chloride, Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Iodalbin (p. 20).

Renal.—Digitalone (p. 68), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digifortis (p. 11), Iodalbin (p. 20), Normal Liq. Squill (p. 26), Buchu, Juniper and Potass. Acetate Elix. (p. 77), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67).

DYSENTERY

Bacillary.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in doses of 10 minims. Sodium sulphate in 1-drachm doses hourly for 24 hours, then every four hours. Potassium Permanganate Pill (p. 88). Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 28) to pit of stomach, patient to lie supine; no water, but ice to suck; quiet. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91), powdered, in a little milk thrice daily, suffices in mild cases. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), or a solution of Silvol (p. 34) for lavage of colon.

For intestinal hæmorrhage.—Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Ergot Aseptic (p. 68), or starch enemata containing Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

Amœbic.—Ipecacuanha Pill (p. 88), Emetine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 82) or Sol. (p. 68), Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide C.T. (p. 91), Quinine Bisulphate S.C.T. (p. 95), 30 grains per diem.

Helmintic, see "Worms."

Also see "Hepatitis, Acute."

DYSENTERY, CHRONIC

Amerol (p. 3) or Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) if constipated. If diarrhœal, bael sherbet.

Flannel abdominal belt, avoidance of chills and fatigue. All water to be boiled.

For piles, see "Hæmorrhoids."

DYSMENORRHOEA

Liq. Sedans (p. 22), with or without Chlorotone (p. 8). Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is valuable, Theelin (p. 37) and Theelol (p. 21) in certain cases. Ephedrine C.T. (p. 12).

Emetine H.T. (p. 82). In congestive cases, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 68), and in constipation Alophen Pill (p. 86).

For pain, Atropine Sulphate H.T. (p. 82), 1/100 grain thrice daily. Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) is to be preferred to Morphine H.T. (p. 83). Amyl nitrite, ethyl bromide, or ether, by inhalation, is sometimes of service.

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38).

DYSPEPSIA

See "Indigestion."

EARACHE

Exclude extrinsic causes such as dental, laryngeal, etc.

Chlorotone Inhalant (p. 8), a drop or two in the external meatus, Capsolin (p. 28) behind ear. Irrigation with solution Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95) in hot water, application of Thermofuge (p. 38). Instillation of 5 to 10 drops of Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) or of saturated solution of Chlorotone (p. 8) in alcohol.

If the Eustachian tube is occluded by swollen membrane, a few drops of cocaine solution (4%) applied to the naso-pharynx may be followed by the sprays recommended under "Coryza."

In chronic cases, after cleansing, insufflate iodoform. If pus is present, evacuate, and irrigate with warm Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).

ECLAMPSIA

Arterial tension may be reduced by Veratrone (p. 74). Hot pack, ice-bag to head, gastric lavage with hot water. Strong saline purge. Venesection followed by intravenous injection of sterile solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83), elaterium and croton oil. Thyroprotein (pp. 39, 74), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 31).

Hypodermic or rectal injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95) at 100° F. (37.8 C.). Sol. magnesium sulphate, 10%, intravenously.

Diminish nervous sensibility and reduce convulsions by chloroform (not ether) and an enema containing 1-1/2 ozs. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76). Morphine H.T. (p. 83). Scopolamine H.T. (p. 84).

If convulsions occur during labour, save infant without risking life of mother, by extraction as soon as os is dilated.

Spinal anæsthesia has produced good results. Stroganoff's method has proved a valuable means of reducing the mortality rate. Its chief features are:—

Complete silence; darkened room; minimum of interference; small doses of morphine with large doses of chloral; maintenance of regular functions of kidneys, lungs and heart.

Guard patient from injury to tongue, etc., during convulsions.

Milk diet. Watch urine for albumin. Feed by rectum during coma.

Also see "Puerperal Fever."

ECZEMA

Careful adjustment of diet. Correct malnutrition, anæmia, constipation, etc.

Externally.—Crusts may be removed by poultice of Thermofuge (p. 38). Emollientine (p. 28) or Storaxol (p. 28) night and morning, preceded by washing with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

For irritation.—Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13).

In the chronic form, treatment as above or with resorcin, salicylic acid or tar in suitable form is indicated.

Internally.—Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Iodalbin (p. 20), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Trifolax (p. 39), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 31), Metatone (p. 23), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

N.B.—Arsenic is contra-indicated in the acute condition.

Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 59), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).

EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY

Treatment is mainly that of bronchitis and complications.

Creosoted Emuls. (p. 10) is of great value. Euphorbia Comp. Elix. (p. 78) is highly esteemed. Other useful remedies are Iodalbin (p. 20), Lobelia F.E. (p. 101), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101), and Normal Liq. Squill (p. 26), Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Elixir Ephedrine Comp. (p. 77), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49), Bronchial Asthma Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61).

To support heart.—Digifortis (p. 11), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), Digifortis C.T. (p. 11), Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71).

Moist air, etc.

EMPHYSEMA

Pleural.—Surgical measures. Nuclein Sol. or Caps. (pp. 26, 71), Pneumococcus Immunogen, Combined (p. 50), Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined (p. 54).

Accessory nasal sinuses.—Irrigation with solution of Silvol (p. 34).

An aqueous solution of iodine and potassium iodide is useful as an irrigating fluid.

Internally.—Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Irradol (p. 21), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15).

**ENCEPHALITIS
LETHARGICA**

Rest in bed till temperature is normal. Restricted diet. Stimulating and supportive measures. Nuclein Sol. (p. 71), 1 c.c. hypodermically, daily. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89) for pain and restlessness.

Prophylaxis.—Gargle, insufflation or spray of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) diluted with twice its volume of water; or 1 part of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94) in 5000 parts of 0.8 per cent solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95).

ENDOCARDITIS

The diathetic taint may be treated as suggested under "Rheumatism," and by Iodalbin (p. 20), if no degenerative changes are in operation.

In the sthenic type, Veratrone (p. 74), Capsolin (p. 28), to the chest. Blisters.

Calomel C.T. (p. 90) and Morphine H.T. (p. 83) provide antiphlogistic and sedative effects, and an ice-bag over the heart is sometimes of service.

Rest is essential.

In the malignant form, Streptococcus Immunogen, Combined (p. 50) or Antistreptococcus Serum Polyvalent (p. 46).

ENDOMETRITIS

Douche: solution of Silval (p. 34).
Appropriate Vaccine or Immunogen.

ENTERIC FEVER

Prophylaxis.—Anti-Typhoid Vaccine (p. 60) or Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (p. 60).

To empty the bowel at first symptom.—Amerol (p. 3).

Feeding.—Milk, if given pure, forms insoluble casein masses which are specially dangerous in intestinal ulceration. Prepare it with Pepsin Cordial (p. 32). Light carbohydrates treated with Taka-Diastase (p. 36). Palatable Peptone (p. 30). Fruit juices.

Intestinal antiseptic.—Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 88).

Intestinal hæmorrhage.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted with 100 parts physiological saline solution and administered intravenously. Pituitrin (p. 72), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), Emetine H.T. (p. 82).

To counteract low blood-pressure.—Suprarenal Gland Emplants (p. 12), Pitressin (p. 71).

Urinary antiseptic.—Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80).

Antipyretic.—Aspirin C.T. (p. 89).

Phagocytosis.—Nuclein Sol. or Caps. (pp. 26, 71). Typhoid Phylacogen (p. 51). Anti-Typhoid Vaccine (p. 60).

Tympanites.—Rectal injection of turpentine in warm water. Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71) subcutaneously.

Prostration.—Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71).

In collapse.—Camphor in Oil (p. 67), Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71), Nitro-glycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 79).

ENTERITIS

See "Colitis," "Dysentery" and "Diarrhœa."

ENURESIS

See "Incontinence of Urine."

EPIDERMOMYCOSES

Apply Mycozol (p. 24) after cleansing with Neko (p. 25) and spirit. Liquid Mycozol (p. 24). Disinfect towels, bath mats and woodwork.

EPIDIDYMITIS

Rest, elevation of pelvis and support of testicles. Cathartics and enemata.

To combat pain, ice-bag and local application of Thermofuge (p. 38) or iodine is useful. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 100), internally. To guard against sterility from infiltration, applications of heat,

moisture, pressure, iodine. Iodalbin (p. 20). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51).

In chronic form.—Gonococcus Immunogen, Combined (p. 49), Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 53, 62), Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Gonoderm (p. 47).

In orchitis.—Emollientine (p. 28), locally.

EPILEPSY

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) meets the indications, and will cause less gastric disturbance than most preparations.

The excellent results from Chloretone (p. 8) in Jacksonian epilepsy suggest its possible value in grand mal.

Occasionally the mixed bromides act well, as does Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26). Other drugs used are Thyroid (p. 38), Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), chloral, chloroform, amyl nitrite.

Constipation must be avoided and the presence of worms taken into consideration.—Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7).

When due to gumma.—Iodalbin (p. 20).

In cerebral anæmia.—Pituitrin (p. 72) or Posterior Lobe T.T. (p. 33).

Status Epilepticus.—Scopolamine Hydrobromide H.T. (p. 84).

EPISTAXIS

Hypodermically.—Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), Pituitrin (p. 72), Emetine (pp. 68, 82), Ergot Aseptic (p. 68).

Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47) or Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) are sometimes used internally. Hypotensive C.T. (p. 93), Sodium Sulphocyanate Elix. (p. 79) if associated with hypertension.

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) sprayed into the nasal cavity with the "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17), or applied on a wool-tipped probe firmly to the source of bleeding. Nasal douche or tampons of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) are sometimes effectual. Galvanocautery.

Ergot Aseptic (p. 68) injected into the nostril or hypodermically has given good results.

EPITHELIOMA

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hypodermically, to isolate the neoplasm from the circulating blood.

Caustics, as acid nitrate of mercury or arsenious acid, are sometimes employed.

Internally.—Nuclein (pp. 26, 71) to stimulate leucocytosis and Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Chloretone (p. 8) or Morphine H.T. (p. 83) to relieve pain.

See also "Cancer."

ERYSIPELAS

Antistreptococcus Serum Polyvalent (p. 46) should be used early. Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63), Combined Vaccine (Van Cott) (p. 53). Other remedies are Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

Local applications.—5 % solution of Silvol (p. 34), or of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Emollientine (p. 28), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13). Tonics will be required in convalescence. Metatone (p. 23).

ERYTHEMA

Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38), Euthymol (p. 13), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13), Tartalax (p. 37).

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hypodermically.

ERYTHEMA NODOSUM

Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Liq. Sedans (p. 22), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76).

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38), Emollientine (p. 28), oleate of iodine, Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27).

Hypodermically.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46), Streptococcus Immunogen Comb. (p. 50).

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE

See "Goitre, Exophthalmic."

FAINTING

See "Shock."

FAVUS

See "Tinea."

FEET—SWOLLEN, TENDER AND FETID

From gouty tendencies.—Correct diet. Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75), Iodalbin (p. 20).

Congestion from standing, walking, bad shoes or bruising.—Remedy the cause. Bathe the feet in a solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94). Anoint with Analgesic Balm (p. 27).

Dusting the stockings with Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13) is excellent for absorbing perspiration and preventing offensive odour. Wash with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

FEVER

Most antipyretics, such as phenazone, carbolic acid, salicylic acid and quinine, act upon both dissipation and production of heat. Cold sponging has a similar action. Cardiac sedatives, so far as known, merely dissipate the heat.

Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94) are of greater value in the sthenic fevers than in the adynamic types. Quinine S.C.T. (p. 95), H.T. (p. 84), or Sol. (p. 72) have their several uses. For the headache of fever, Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94). For feverishness of children, Milk of Magnesia (p. 24).

FIBROMA (UTERINE)

The influence of Thyroprotein (p. 39) on the pelvic hyperæmia helps to control the growth of fibroid tumours of the uterus. Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) is employed as an expulsive and curative agent. Iodalbin (p. 20) is worthy of trial. Liquor Sedans (p. 22) has also been recommended. Treat anæmia with Ventriculin (p. 40) or Ventriculin with Iron (p. 41) and Kapseals Ferri-Cuprum (p. 21).

FISSURE OF NIPPLES

See "Nipples, Sore."

FISTULÆ

Scrape thoroughly; apply Emollientine (p. 28), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Staphylococcus, Tubercle (if tuberculous) or other vaccine (pp. 55, 63, 64, 57). Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

Anal.—Radical surgical measures supplemented by Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Metatone (p. 23), Palol (p. 30), Ferradol (p. 15) or other nutritive tonic. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 19), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 20).

FLATULENCE

See "Gastric and Intestinal Distension."

FURUNCLES

See "Boils."

GALACTORRHŒA

Administration of Iodalbin (p. 20), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Scopolamine Hydrobromide H.T. (p. 84).

The establishment of the menstrua flow may stop the flow of milk.

GALL STONES

See "Calculi (Biliary)."

GANGRENE

Nuclein (pp. 26, 71). Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), applied on gauze. Phenol, bromine and nitric acid are the escharotics used.

In senile gangrene, Posterior Lobe T.T. (p. 33).

In "gas" gangrene, Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (p. 46). Wet dressings with 1% solution of Quinine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 94).

GASTRALGIA

During attack.—Aromatic and locally-stimulating warm infusions; a few drops of chloroform; hot whisky or brandy; Chlorotere (p. 8) dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98); Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7); Capsolin (p. 28) or Thermofuge (p. 38) to abdomen. Turpentine stupes. Morphine H.T. (p. 83). Saline enemata containing Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 100). Sodium bicarbonate. Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95).

Interim.—Regulation of diet and dress, interdiction of tea, coffee and tobacco. Pepton with Arsenic (p. 32) immediately after meals. In some cases nothing acts so well as Creosoted Emuls. (p. 10). When pain is severe, Taka-Diastase C.T. (p. 36), Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37), Takazyme (p. 37) or Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) is invaluable. Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is an agreeable predigested food and mild stimulant. Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 99) as a functional tonic. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) to overcome constipation.

See also "Gastric Catarrh," "Gastric Distension" and "Indigestion."

GASTRIC CATARRH, ACUTE

Regulation of diet. Milk and lime water or Palatable Peptone (p. 30). Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81), if an emetic is called for. Chlorotere (p. 8). Sodium bicarbonate, with Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Capsolin (p. 28) to epigastrium is an effective counter-irritant.

In convalescence.—Sodium bicarbonate, with Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 99). Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) in small doses is efficient.

Also see "Gastro-Enteritis."

GASTRIC CATARRH, CHRONIC

Regulation of diet. Gastric lavage. Treat acidity as indicated under that heading.

Internally, Sodium bicarbonate, with Gentian Comp. Liq. (p. 99), before meals if hydrochloric acid is deficient. Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37). Hyoscyamus L.E. (p. 100), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100), bismuth subnitrate, and Silvol (p. 34) or silver nitrate are also employed. Constipation is best relieved by Cascara

Evacuant (p. 7). In atrophy of the tubules, dilute hydrochloric acid is of great value. Palatable Peptone (p. 30).

GASTRIC AND INTESTINAL DISTENSION

Correct dietary errors. Forbid legumes and green vegetables. Limit fluids.

Relief of Symptoms. Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Camphor Comp. Liq. (p. 98), Chlorotere (p. 8), Cascara Sacrada Aromatic F. (p. 99), Alophen Pill (p. 86), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) for hyperchlorhydria.

Treatment. Hydrochloric acid, strychnine, Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Pantene C.C.T. (p. 30), Taka-Diastase C.T. (p. 36) or Taka-Diastase and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 37) for starch-eating patients, or Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37) for meat-eating patients, taken with each meal, Takazyme (p. 37), Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 88).

As a tonic to visceral muscle fibres, Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71) in doses of 5 to 10 minims orally or hypodermically.

A predigested food, such as Palatable Peptone (p. 30), is indicated. Lavage with solution of Silvol (p. 34) is useful treatment.

Prophylaxis of post-operative distension. Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71), Uritone Comp. Elixir (p. 80).

GASTRIC ULCER

Feed soft foods only in small amounts at frequent intervals. Administer sufficient alkali to neutralise gastric acidity. Chlorotere (p. 8) dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98), for pain. As pain disappears, careful feeding with light diet. Palatable Peptone (p. 30). Light carbohydrate diet assisted by Taka-Diastase Liq. (p. 36) or Takazyme (p. 37). When protein foods can be taken Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37) will be serviceable. Rest is demanded.

Parathyroid Gland (p. 31).

Capsolin (p. 28) or Thermofuge (p. 38) to abdomen. Sodium bicarbonate. Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100). If necessary Morphine H.T. (p. 83). Alophen Pill (p. 86) for constipation. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) for hyperchlorhydria.

For hæmatemesis, see under that heading.

Apical dental infection is often present, in which case Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine Mixed (p. 62) may be of service.

Operative measures in suitable cases.



GASTRITIS

See "Gastric Catarrh."

GASTRO-ENTERITIS and GASTRO-INTESTINAL CATARRH

The measures are analogous to those employed in acute gastric catarrh. Chlor-Anolyne (p. 7), Morphine H.T. (p. 83), castor oil, magnesium sulphate and hot Thermofuge (p. 38) have their special indications.

Alkaline purgatives are useful. Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), or Takazyme (p. 37).

In the presence of fermentation, if due to alcoholic cause, Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100).

GIDDINESS

See "Vertigo."

GINGIVITIS

Often only a symptom of gastrointestinal disturbance. Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), castor oil. Dentalone (p. 10). Chloretone (p. 8) as hot aqueous solution on lint pads. Massage gums with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14). Mouth wash of Borol (p. 5), diluted Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) or 1 in 5000 solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94). Swabbing with 5% solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

To dissolve in mouth.—Potassium chlorate.

If bacterial.—Pyorrhœa Vaccine (p. 55), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

GLANDS, INFECTED

Careful differential diagnosis; excise, open, scrape, etc.

If non-suppurating.—Thermofuge (p. 38), Emollientine (p. 28), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21), Ferradol (p. 15), Trifolax (p. 39), Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted Emuls. (p. 10), Iodalbin (p. 20), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23).

If tuberculous.—Tuberculin (p. 57) or Tubercle Vaccine (p. 64) in co-operation with surgical measures. Internally, Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32).

GLAUCOMA

Acute.—Iridectomy, leeches, purgation, Adrenalin packs.

Progressive.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted, until tension is normal. Thyroid C.T. (p. 38).

GLEET

Injections of bichloride of mercury, Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25) in 10% solution, beneficially influence the infection and discharge.

Before using any astringent, wash out urethra with warm 0.5% solution of borax. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 19).

Saw Palmetto and Santal Caps. (p. 75) or Elix. (p. 79), and Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 75) provide valuable internal treatment.

Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 53, 62), Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49), Gonoderm (p. 47).

GLOSSITIS

Simple or parasitic. Mouth wash of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) or Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94).

Acute. Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Mouth wash of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Syphilitic. Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), zinc chloride, as mouth washes. Apply saturated alcoholic solution of salicylic acid in leucoplakia. Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93), Iodalbin (p. 20), Bismuth Salicylate Amp. (p. 66).

GLYCOSURIA

See "Diabetes."

GOITRE, EXOPHTHALMIC

Absolute rest of mind and body. Food of high caloric value. Forbid tea and coffee. Thyroidectin (p. 39) has given good results in many cases. Thyroprotein (p. 39) or Thyroid (p. 38) is useful in the second stage.

Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digifortis (p. 11). Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78). Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) is recommended by some to regulate vascular disturbance. Palol (p. 30), Pituitrin (p. 72) or Posterior Lobe T.T. (p. 33) to reduce vascularity of the gland and lessen tachycardia. Iodalbin (p. 20). Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31) to remedy calcium deficiency. Di-Cal-Phos (p. 11), Di-Cal-Phos Wafers (p. 11).

Intestinal antiseptics.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90).

Externally.—X-rays. Compress of lint saturated with Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) over the thyroid region. Operative measures where indicated.

GONORRHOEA, ACUTE

Rest and free purgation. Gonococcus Vaccine (p. 53).

Intradermal Injections.—Gonoderm (p. 47).

Urethral Injections.—Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), and Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100) are frequently used. Solutions of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25) 10 to 25 per cent are efficacious. Saturated warm aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 8).

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38) to perineum.

Internally.—The accepted drugs are Saw Palmetto and Santal Caps. (p. 75) or Elix. (p. 79), Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 75), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77), Hyoscyamus L.E. (p. 100).

Avoidance of liquors, coition, and stimulating foods is absolutely necessary.

GONORRHOEA, CHRONIC

Introduction of urethral sounds lubricated with Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) to promote dilatation, and the application of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25) in 5 to 10 per cent solution to the urethral membrane, is the approved local treatment. Treat complications as they arise.

Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (p. 51), Gonococcus Vaccine (p. 53), Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49), Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Gonoderm (p. 47), Urethritis Vaccine Combined (p. 56).

Also see "Arthritis," "Balinitis," "Chordee" and "Gleet."

GOUT

Colchicum is generally regarded as a specific; it is preferably given as Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75). Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 78) is also a good remedy. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), or Morphine H.T. (p. 83) for relief of pain.

Iodalbin (p. 20), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), and arsenic are sometimes used, and the insomnia yields to Chloretone (p. 8).

For dyspepsia: Taka-Diastase (p. 36), Takazyme (p. 37).

Locally: Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38).

GRANULAR PHARYNX

Galvano-cautery. Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16).

GRAVES' DISEASE

See "Goitre, Exophthalmic."

GUMS, DISEASED

Parsetic (p. 31) as a local anæsthetic. Dilutions of Euthymol (p. 13), also Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), and iodine are used to tone and disinfect the gums. Massage with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14). Potassium chlorate. Neo-Silvol (p. 25) in 5 per cent solution.

Also see "Gingivitis" and "Pyorrhœa Alveolaris."

HÆMATEMESIS

Absolute rest, ice. Rectal Saline. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), in doses of 5 to 20 minims (infants, 1 minim) in 1 oz. of water. Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101), turpentine, calcium lactate or chloride, in pills, are used for passive hæmorrhages.

Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) subcutaneously or intravenously. Emetine H.T. (p. 82) subcutaneously.

HÆMATURIA

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) internally in doses of 5 to 20 minims or by injection into the bladder. Gallic acid in large doses is very valuable, also Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) or turpentine. If hæmorrhage is severe, Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), or Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) is indicated. Emetine H.T. (p. 82) has also been successful.

Malarial hæmaturia: Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73); sodium hyposulphite; Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32).

For urethral bleeding, Adrenalin Oint. (p. 27) introduced on a sound.

(For hæmorrhage from acute nephritis, see "Nephritis.")

HÆMOPHILIA

Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Ovarian Substance Emplats (p. 12), Thyroid Emplats (p. 12). Ovarian Substance Soluble Extract (p. 71) and Theelin (p. 37) hypodermically have been suggested.

HÆMOPTYSIS

Inhalation of amyl nitrite (not more than 10 minims). Warmth to feet and abdomen. Semi-recumbent posture.

Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), or Pituitrin (p. 72) hypodermically or intravenously. Emetine H.T. (p. 82) subcutaneously. Camphor in Oil (p. 67).

Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) is sometimes useful, 5 to 20 minims in water, orally, subcutaneously, by intratracheal injection, or by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). When blood-pressure is high, Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83); Sodium Sulphocyanate, Elix. (p. 79); when it is low, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) in full doses or Ergot Aseptic (p. 68) hypodermically. Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 83). Calcium chloride by the mouth or by rectal injection.

HÆMORRHAGE

In any case of excessive bleeding, and especially in hæmophilic cases, when mechanical methods fail to staunch the flow of blood, Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) should be administered hypodermically or intravenously, or Hemoplastin (Oral) given orally.

Other valuable hæmostatics include Adrenalin (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 72), Emetine (pp. 82, 68), and Thyroid (p. 38) or Thyroprotein Sol. (p. 39).

HÆMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM

Ensure empty uterus. Place in Trendelenburg position. Compression of uterus, aorta, and inferior vena cava. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), well diluted as a douche. Tampons of gauze saturated with same drug. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) injected directly into the uterine muscle through the abdominal wall. Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitocin (p. 71), hypodermically.

Friction and kneading of abdominal wall. Ergot Aseptic (p. 68) or Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) hypodermically, and alternate intra-uterine douches of hot and cold water, Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47). Ergot N.L. (p. 26).

As a nerve sedative Chloretone (p. 8). If collapsed, treat as for "Shock."

HÆMORRHOIDS

Locally.—Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Apotherine (p. 5), Emollientine (p. 28). Storaxol (p. 28). Dust with calomel or calamine. Cleanliness and prompt reduction of protruding vessels are of first importance. Hot sitz bath is perhaps the best reducing agent.

For anaesthesia prior to excision, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol., 1 per cent (p. 73).

To cause shrinking, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride in 5 per cent solution from H.T. 139 (p. 84), by injection.

For bleeding piles, gauze saturated with Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted with equal parts of hot water.

For constipation, Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) or Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 99); avoid aloes, colocynth and capsicum. Water to be taken freely.

HAY FEVER

As hay fever often leads to secondary infections, Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61) may sometimes be of service or Mixed Infection Phylacogen (p. 51).

Spray or douche of Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19), Adrephine (p. 19), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) diluted, Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Inhalone (p. 20), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Adrephine (p. 19).

Internally.—Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Thyroprotein (p. 39), Thyroid (p. 38), Chloretone (p. 8). Calcium Lactate (p. 90), 15 grains in water thrice daily. Ephedrine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 12).

Hypodermically.—3 to 5 minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) together with 2 to 4 minims Pituitrin (p. 72).

A purin-free diet is recommended, and abstinence from foods liable to cause anaphylactic disturbances.

Also see "Coryza."

HEADACHE

Nervous Headache.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94), and Chloretone (p. 8) are efficient remedies.

Sick Headache.—Kola Compound Elix. (p. 78) or Nux Vomica (p. 101) will generally relieve. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Amerol (p. 3), Alophen Pill (p. 86) for laxative effect, Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 88).

From Eye-strain.—Correct refraction. Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93). For iritic adhesions, instil solution of Atropine Sulphate H.T. (p. 82).

At Menopause.—Corpora Lutea (p. 10), Ovarian Substance (p. 30), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Amerol (p. 3).

From Congestion.—Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Veratrone (p. 74), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Calcium Lactate (p. 90).

Pre-Menstrual.—Theelin (p. 37) 1 c.c. on alternate days the week preceding the period, Theelol Kapsels (p. 21).

Externally.—Analgesic Balm (p. 27).

HEART DISEASE

Cardiac Failure.—See "Shock."

Cardiac Weakness and Arrhythmia.—Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), or Digitalone (p. 68), Digifortis (p. 11), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85).

Tachycardia.—Amyl nitrite. Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digitalin and Strychnine H.T. (p. 82), Pituitrin (p. 72). Parathyroid Gland (p. 31) in paroxysmal tachycardia.

In Debility.—Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 78).

In Anæmia.—Peptiron (p. 32).

Hyperpiësis.—Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Veratrone (p. 74), Sodium Sulphocyanate Elix. (p. 79). In fatty heart: Iodalbin (p. 20).

Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 79) is a valuable cardiac tonic in all affections except hypertrophy.

Also see "Cardiac Stimulants."

HEAT STROKE

(1) **Heat Exhaustion.**—Loosen clothing. Give Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 67), hypodermically; brandy enema. Ammonia to inhale.

(2) **Heat Hyperpyrexia.**—Examine for malaria parasites and give intravenous quinine (not stronger than 1 in 150) immediately, if present. Ice packs and ice enemata; electric fan. Digitalin (p. 68) hypodermically. Artificial respiration.

(3) **Sun Traumatism.**—Ice to head. Keep bowels open. Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir (p. 76).

In all three conditions, keep the patient in a dark cool room.

HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS

Usually due to alcoholism, which see. Iodalbin (p. 20) is a most useful agent in doses of 5 to 10 grains three times a day. Cholelith Pill (p. 87).

For hæmorrhage, Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), Emetine H.T. (p. 82) or Morphine H.T. (p. 83) subcutaneously, Adrenalin Chlor Sol. (p. 1) orally.

HEPATITIS, ACUTE

Rest in recumbent position. Thermofuge (p. 38) or Capsolin (p. 27)

applied to right hypochondrium. Ipecacuanha Pill (p. 88). Emetine Hydrochloride Sol. (pp. 82, 68). Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide C.T. (p. 91). Small fractional doses of Calomel C.T. (p. 90), followed by a saline purge if bowels are confined. Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30). Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

Also see "Liver Abscess."

HEPATITIS CHRONIC and SUBACUTE

Nitro-hydrochloric acid, three times a day, is the best remedy. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) is also serviceable. Iodalbin (p. 20). Cholelith Pill (p. 87).

HERPES ZOSTER

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Storaxol (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 28), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27). Solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90) on a compress. Morphine H.T. (p. 83).

Internally.—Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), or Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Iodalbin (p. 20), Quinine C.T. (p. 94), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Chloretone (p. 8).

Hypodermically.—Pituitrin (p. 72), Morphine H.T. (p. 83).

HICCUP

Trace cause. If due to reflex gastro-intestinal irritation, treat as for "Indigestion." Anthelmintics if necessary. In obstinate singultus from over-irritation, Chloretone (p. 8), dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 10 minims, orally. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) or a few drops of spirit of chloroform or tincture of capsicum. Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83). Camphor in Oil (p. 67) hypodermically.

Capsolin (p. 27) to abdomen. Inhalation of amyl nitrite, ether or chloroform. Tongue traction.

When hiccup comes on after meals, lime juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 32), and well diluted as a drink at meals is useful. Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95). Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (p. 99).

HOARSENESS

See "Aphonia."

HODGKIN'S DISEASE**(Lymphadenoma)**

Excision of Glands. Radium treatment. Pepton with Arsenic (p. 32). Phosphophora (p. 33), Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88), Iodalbin (p. 20), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Ventriculin (p. 40), Ventriculin with Iron (p. 41), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73).

HORDEOLUM

Locally.—Warm compress. Parsetic (p. 31). Incision.

If moistened Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25) can be applied to the apex of new-forming styes without coming in contact with the conjunctiva, it will often abort incipient cases.

Internally.—Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Haliverol (p. 18), Ferradol (p. 15), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).

HYDROCELE

Aspiration. Injection of Quinine and Urethane Sol. (p. 72). Surgical Measures.

HYDROCEPHALUS

Iodalbin (p. 20) or Trifolium Comp. Syr. (p. 40).

HYDROPHOBIA

Antirabic vaccine before symptoms have developed. Escharotics at once. Antitoxin.

Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83), Iodalbin (p. 20).

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 73). 10 c.c. of 1 per cent solution of phenol subcutaneously every hour while necessary.

HYPERCHLORHYDRIA

See "Acidity."

HYPERHIDROSIS

Locally.—Solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Wash part with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25). Dust with Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13) to which 3 per cent of salicylic acid is added.

Internally.—Atropine Sulphate H.T. (p. 82), Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Metatone (p. 23).

HYPERPIESIS

See "Heart Disease."

HYPERPYREXIA

See "Fever."

HYPOCHONDRIASIS

Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Alophen Pill (p. 86), Hepatic T.T. (p. 92), Calisaya Elix. (p. 77), Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 78), Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana Pill (p. 88), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Metatone (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Orchic Substance Emplets (p. 12), and C.C.T. (p. 29).

HYSTERIA

Chloretone (p. 8) and Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) are useful sedatives. Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84), Veratrine (p. 74), Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88), Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 88).

To abort attack.—Emetic of Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81).

If of uterine origin.—Liquor Sedans (p. 22), Corpora Lutea (p. 10), Ovarian Substance (p. 30).

IMPETIGO

Remove crusts with Thermofuge (p. 38) or compresses soaked with 2% solution of borax. Storaxol (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 28), Boro-septic Oint. (p. 27), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90). Wash affected parts with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

Internally.—Iodalbin (p. 20), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90).

Hypodermically.—Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63), Antiseptis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59).

IMPOTENCE

In the absence of organic trouble, Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), with Nux Vomica (p. 101), are advantageous. Orchic Substance Emplets (p. 12), Anterior Lobe, C.T. (p. 4), Theelin (p. 37), and Pituitrin (p. 72) are said to be of value. Saw Palmetto Comp. F. (p. 102), Damiana and Zinc Phosphide Comp. C.T. (p. 91), Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 77), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78) and Easton's Syrup

S.C.T. (p. 91) are also of service. Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 69) is an excellent tonic.

The following treatment is reported on favourably:

A pill of phosphorus and belladonna, thrice daily, with 20 grs. of potassium bromide at bedtime, cold affusions and hygienic measures. After seven days this treatment is replaced by Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana Pill (p. 88), with Phosphophora (p. 33) after meals. Cold affusion to perineum. Avoid tobacco and tea.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE

Remove any reflex causes, as worms, anal fissure, hæmorrhoids, prolapse, local eczema, elongated or tight prepuce, smegma, vaginal irritation. Probably the most reliable remedy, when the cause is weakness of the sphincter vesicæ, is Pituitrin (p. 72) in 0.3 to 1 c.c. injections, or internally in doses of 5 to 10 minims, according to the age of the patient, four or five injections, or four or five days' oral treatment often sufficing. Thyroprotein (p. 39) or Thyroid Emblems (p. 12). Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1). Ephedrine C.T. (p. 12). Hyoscyamus L.E. (p. 100). Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77). Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 79) or Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80) renders irritating urine mild and bland. When enuresis is dependent upon weakness in the spinal centres, Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78) or Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) may be employed. Taka-Diastase (p. 36) three or four times daily when polyuria is a feature. Santonin and Calomel C.C.T. (p. 95) if worms are present. The incontinence of distension is relieved by the catheter or by Pituitrin (p. 72).

INDIGESTION

Salivary.—Thorough mastication and insalivation.

Gastric.—If due to imperfect starch conversion, no agent is comparable with Taka-Diastase (p. 36). If associated with gastric atony, Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 96) is indicated. Gastric digestion is assisted by Pepsin Cordial (p. 32). Hyperacidity is counteracted by Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95); Milk of Magnesia (p. 24) for infants. In fermentative dyspepsia, Takazyme (p. 37). In mild cases of dyspepsia, Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) and lime juice as a drink with meals is pleasant and effective. In irritated conditions

of the digestive tract, Amerol (p. 3) is of service.

For gastralgia, Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) or Chloretone (p. 8) in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98).

Dyspepsia of phthisis is sometimes benefited by Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (p. 62).

Palatable Peptone (p. 30).

Intestinal.—Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30) and Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31). Flatulence is treated by carminatives, such as Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98); by Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7); and by nitric acid. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) in small doses to promote peristalsis.

INFLAMMATION

Topical applications.—Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 27), solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90), turpentine stupes, or cold compresses.

INFLUENZA

Prophylaxis.—Influenza Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (p. 49). Naso-pharyngeal spray with solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94).

In the early stages of rigor and hyperpyrexia, the body secretions should be started by Calomel C.T. (p. 90) or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93). Sodium bicarbonate, 20 to 30 grains every four hours. Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91). Aspirin C.T. (p. 89).

Influenza Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Pneumonia Phylacogen (p. 51) in the pneumonic type. Pneumococcus Immunogen Comb. (p. 50), Anti-streptococcus Serum (p. 46) in the septic type. Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71). Camphor in Oil (p. 67) for cyanosis.

Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94) as an analgesic.

For depression there is no drug equal to Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) given to full physiological effect. Ammoniated Quinine C.C.T. (p. 89) is of service.

The best remedies for the catarrhal symptoms are Adrephine (p. 19), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser or Spray (p. 16), or Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27) to the nostrils. Inhalone (p. 20). Analgesic Balm (p. 27), rubbed into bridge of nose.

In excessive cough, Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9), give excellent results.

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is useful for vertigo, and Ortal (p. 29) for sleeplessness. For constipation, Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 99), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) and Alophen Pill (p. 86) are efficient.

In convalescence.—Calisaya Elix. (p. 77), Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Peptiron (p. 32), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Metagen (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23) are valuable.

INSOMNIA

Cold or tepid sponging to spine. Brisk skin friction, all over, with coarse towel. Correct any error of refraction. High-frequency current. Chloretone (p. 8) is often effective when other hypnotics fail; it does not depress the heart, and it need only be given at bedtime. Bromide and Choral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is satisfactory.

Ortal, C.T. (p. 29), Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84).

If due to acidity.—Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Cascara Sagrada Aromatic F. (p. 99).

If due to arterial pressure.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26). Sodium Sulphocyanate Elix. (p. 79).

INTERMITTENT FEVER

See "Malaria."

INTERTRIGO

Bathe freely with diluted Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Apply Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13), Boro-septic Oint. (p. 27), or Emollientine (p. 28).

IRITIS

Locally.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted; Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-silvol (p. 25). Cold compress. Exclude light.

Internally.—Iodalbin (p. 20) is valuable. Calomel C.T. (p. 90).

Saline laxatives are frequently administered during the course of the disease.

In syphilitic cases, Trifolax (p. 39) and Iodalbin (p. 20) are applicable, whilst in rheumatic conditions Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 78), or Aspirin C.T. (p. 89) will be beneficial.

During convalescence, Peptiron (p. 32) is excellent.

Gonorrhœal.—Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 53, 62), Gonoderm (p. 47).

Tubercular.—Tuberculin B.E. (pp. 57, 64).

JAUNDICE

Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Cholelith Pill (p. 87). Thyroid (p. 38) to diminish production of bile salts.

Diluted nitro-hydrochloric acid, citric acid, Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

In catarrhal jaundice, purge with castor oil, follow with soap-sud and olive-oil enema and hexamine in plenty of water, orally. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89).

KALA-AZAR

Sodium antimony tartrate and organic antimony preparations intravenously. Iron Arsenite Sol. for anæmia (p. 69).

KELOID

Thyroprotein (p. 74).

KERATITIS

Locally.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Solution of Atropine H.T. (p. 82). Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Yellow Oxide of Mercury Oint. (p. 28).

Internally. — Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90). Thyroid Emplets (p. 12).

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS

Remove obstruction to respiratory tract, e.g., adenoids.

Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81), Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Inhalation of amyl nitrite. Analgesic Balm (p. 27) externally.

LARYNGITIS, ACUTE

Adrephine (p. 19), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Solution of Silvol (p. 14) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25) by means of the "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17).

Internally.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81), and Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101) are useful.

Externally.—Thermofuge (p. 38) or Capsolin (p. 27), Rest in bed. Neck bandage of flannel moistened with Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), or wrung out of hot water and covered with a towel, to remain in place all night.

LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC CATARRHAL

Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), by means of "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16).

Nasal Nebulæ by means of "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17): solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93). Borol (p. 5) as a gargle.

Internally.—Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Throat C.T. (p. 96), Voice C.T. (p. 96), Iodalbin (p. 20) in long-standing cases.

Hypodermically.—Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory (p. 52), Catarrhal Immunogen, Combined (p. 49).

LARYNGITIS, TUBERCULOUS

Treat as preceding.

Ease pain in swallowing with spray of Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19). Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 83) or Sol. (p. 70).

Intra-laryngeal injections of creosote or guaiacol in liquid paraffin. Spray with solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Tubercle Vaccine (p. 64).

LEPRA

Chaulmoogra oil and arsenic are the effective drugs. Thyroid (p. 38) and Thyroprotein (p. 39) are also employed.

LEUCOCYTHÆMIA (Leukæmia)

Arsenic, in full ascending doses to point of intolerance. Iron Arsenite Sol. (p. 69), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35).

Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Phosphophora (p. 33), Irradol (p. 21), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15).

LEUCOPLAKIA

Ichthyosis Linguae.—Treat as for "Syphilis (Tertiary)": regarded by many as an early stage of epithelioma.

Locally.—Solution of salicylic acid in glycerin of borax or alcohol; Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Euthymol (p. 13).

LEUCORRHOEA

Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) and Calisaya Elix. (p. 77) tend to improve the body functions. Liquor Sedans (p. 22).

Local Treatment.—Counter-irritation, vaginal injections, and painting of the mucous membrane with iodine, ichthyol and carbolic acid; Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90), dissolved in hot water; solution of Neo-Silvol (p. 25) or Silvol (p. 34). Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100), or Borol (p. 5), diluted, forms a useful douche.

LICHEN

Internally.—Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Iodalbin (p. 20). Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21). Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15).

Arsenic and cantharides are used.

Storaxol (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 28) are excellent local applications. Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13), Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

LIVER ABSCESS, AMOEBIC

Remove pus by aspiration, and inject Emetine Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 68) or Quinine Acid Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 72) into the cavity. Emetine-H.T. (p. 82) subcutaneously. Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide C.T. (p. 91).

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA

See "Tabes."

LUMBAGO

Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate-Caps. (p. 75), Iodalbin (p. 20), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89). Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Counter-irritation with Capsolin. (p. 27), ice-bag, and ether spray may be used at times with advantage.

Thermofuge (p. 38) relieves pain, as also does Analgesic Balm (p. 27). Rubbing with any simple ointment is often beneficial.

LUPUS

Locally.—Apothesine (p. 5) as analgesic. Curettage followed by pure phenol, or Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25); electric cautery. Finsen rays after producing ischaemia with Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Zinc cataphoresis. Pads of 5 per cent solution Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94). Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28).

For injection.—Tubercle Vaccine (p. 64) or Tuberculin B.E. (p. 57).

Internally.—Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted Emuls. (p. 10), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Thyroprotein (p. 74), Thyroid Emplets (p. 12), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Iodalbin (p. 20), Phosphophora (p. 33).

LYMPHADENOMA

See "Hodgkin's Disease."

LYMPHANGITIS

Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).
Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46).

MALARIA

Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 87), followed in half-an-hour by quinine or synthetic preparations. Intravenous or intramuscular quinine (p. 84), and orally (p. 94) 20-30 grains. Hot drinks and Aspirin, C.T. (p. 89) to promote diaphoresis and diuresis. Cathartic Vegetable Pill (p. 87) or Tartalax (p. 37) to eliminate toxin. To effect cure maintain this dosage of quinine for a week, 20 grains for one month, 10 grains for three months, 5 grains for six months. In convalescence, the following will also be found useful. Anti-Malarial Pill (p. 87), Peptiron with Arsenic Sol. (p. 32), Sodium Cacodylate (p. 73), Metagen (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23).

MALTA FEVER (Mediterranean or Undulant Fever)

Quinine C.T. (p. 94) or Sol. (p. 72), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89). Cold affusion. Light nutritious diet. Chloretone (p. 8) for insomnia. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) for constipation.

MANIA, ACUTE

Temporary measures include: Hyoscine Hydrobromide, H.T. (p. 84), Hyoscine Comp. H.T. (p. 84). Chloretone (p. 8) has proved useful in many cases; it must be given in large doses. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is also valuable. Ortal C.T. (p. 29).

If very violent, Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81).

Thyroid (p. 38). Veratrone (p. 74) to reduce arterial tension.

MARASMUS

Cod-Liver Oil by inunction or Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), internally. Metagen (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil

Emuls. (p. 23), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Palol (p. 30), Peptiron (p. 32), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Thyroprotein (p. 74) or Thyroid (p. 38), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71). Correct digestive disorder with Taka-Diastase (p. 36), Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37), or Pepsin Cordial (p. 32). Palatable Peptone (p. 30). Amerol (p. 3) in irritated condition of the digestive tract.

MASTITIS

Lactation should be suppressed (see "Galactorrhœa") and the breast dressed with sponge compress after smearing with belladonna ointment or Emollientine (p. 28), Ovarian Residue (p. 71). Veratrone (p. 74) will assist in the depletion, if necessary. Thermofuge (p. 38). Thyroid Emplets (p. 12) may often be prescribed with advantage.

MEASLES

Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101), Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71) to promote leucocytosis. Frequent mouth douche of Borol (p. 5).

Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9) for cough. Analgesic Balm (p. 27) for skin irritation.

Convalescence.—Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Palol (p. 30), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion (p. 23) and Metatone (p. 23). Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1).

MELÆNA

Differentiate source and cause of hæmorrhage. If due to Bright's disease or purpura, treat accordingly.

Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) or Emetine Sol. (p. 68) hypodermically. Hemoplastin, Oral (p. 47).

Hepatic.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93).

Gastric.—Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Calcium Lactate C.T. (p. 90), Palatable Peptone (p. 30).

MELANCHOLIA

If associated with oxaluria, fresh nitro-hydrochloric acid, 5 drops in a wineglassful of water after meals, will be found useful, but transient oxaluria due to certain foods should be excluded. Phosphophora (p. 33) is an

admirable tonic, as are Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Metatone (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), and Molevac (p. 24). Thyroid (p. 38). In some cases Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 77) or Orchic Substance (p. 29) will be valuable.

Ovarian Substance (p. 30) may be indicated.

Amerol (p. 3).

MENINGITIS

Acute.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), castor oil, hot solution of sulphates of sodium and magnesium. Warmth to abdomen and feet, cold coil or ice to head. Dark room. Leeches.

Veratrone (p. 74) to lower arterial pressure.

Bromide and Choral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) is useful as a nerve sedative.

Chronic.—Phosphophora (p. 33) often does good in these cases.

Cerebro-spinal. — Lumbar puncture; wet cupping along spine; ice to head. Purge with Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Meningococcus Antitoxin (p. 47). Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94), Iodalbin (p. 20). Strict oral hygiene. Mouth douches of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Borol (p. 5). Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14).

Pneumococcal. — Pneumococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50). Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton) (p. 45).

Tubercular.—Iodalbin (p. 20).

MENOPAUSE

Ovarian Substance Emplets (p. 12) or Theelin (p. 37), Theelol Kapsels (p. 21) or Thyroid-Ovarian Emplets (p. 12) to control vasomotor disturbances. Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94), and valerianate of ammonium are also employed. Amerol (p. 3) or Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) to maintain free action of the bowels. Analgesic Balm (p. 27), applied locally relieves headache.

MENORRHAGIA AND METRORRHAGIA

Corpora Lutea Sol. (p. 67), Emplets (p. 12), Pituitrin (p. 72), Posterior Lobe T.T. (p. 33), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), potassium chlorate. Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Ergot Aseptic (p. 68), Liq. Sedans (p. 22), Viburnum Comp. C.C.T. (p. 96), Calcium Lactate (p. 90).

Anæmic.—Ferradol (p. 15). Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32).

Local applications: Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100).

MIGRAINE

See "Neuralgia."

MUCOUS MEMBRANE, DISEASES OF

Antiseptic and soothing applications are Borol (p. 5), solution of Silvol (p. 34), or Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

MUMPS

See "Parotitis."

MYALGIA

Internally.—Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 78) if rheumatism be the cause. Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Atropine H.T. (p. 82), are efficient anodynes.

Locally.—Capsolin (p. 28), generally affords relief. Analgesic Balm (p. 27) and also Thermofuge (p. 38).

Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50).

MYCOSIS TONSILLARIS

Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Euthymol (p. 13), as mouth douches, or applied by means of the "Gla-septic" Nebuliser (p. 16) or on a cotton swab.

MYXŒDEMA

Thyroid gland is the specific in this disease. Thyroprotein (p. 39). Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32). Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83). Corpora Lutea (p. 67) increases vascularity of the thyroid gland. Fresh air, good diet and care of the skin are important.

NASAL CATARRH

See "Catarrh of Air-Passages."

NAUSEA

Chloretone (p. 8) or Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) seldom fails. Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 78), diluted hydrocyanic acid (dose, 2 drops in water), or lime water, is often of service. Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30). Takazyme (p. 37).

NEPHRITIS

Acute.—Rest in bed; leeches or cupping over loins if urine is scanty. Assure physiological rest of kidney. Limit fluids, avoid diuretics. Hot-air bath; free purgation. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Diet largely, if not entirely, of carbohydrates with 5 or 6 grains of Taka-Diastase (p. 36) with each meal.

Thermofuge (p. 38); potassium bromide quiets restlessness.

Hydragogues, diaphoretics, as Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83); cardiac tonics, as Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), in small doses, Digitalone Sol. (p. 68) or Digifortis (p. 11); and stimulants as Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), may be needed if uræmia is imminent.

In anæmic cases, Peptiron (p. 32) will be valuable.

Chronic Parenchymatous (Large White Kidney).—Treatment in general as for acute nephritis. Urea given orally in 30 grain doses often increases output of urine and reduces œdema.

Chronic Interstitial.—Rest. Avoid worry, over-eating, alcohol, etc. Reduce protein intake. Abundant fluids. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in doses of 10 mins. (0.6 c.c.) has been suggested, Tartalax (p. 37), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67), Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77), Veratrone (p. 74), Hypotensive C.T. (p. 93), for high arterial tension.

NERVOUSNESS

Chloretone (p. 8), potassium bromide, phosphorus, valerianates, Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), are used to control nervous debility, excitement and atony. Phosphophora (p. 33) in small doses is excellent.

NETTLE RASH

See "Urticaria."

NEURALGIA

If there is any underlying disease, treatment must be directed to its relief. Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (p. 62) may be beneficial.

Nervous Excitants.—Strychnine H.T. (p. 85); Quinine (in malaria) S.C.T. (p. 95). Galvanic current.

Nervous Sedatives.—Chloretone (p. 8), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76). Ortal C.T. (p. 29).

Locally.—Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 19), Thermofuge (p. 38), Analgesic Balm (p. 27). Dentalone (p. 10) to exposed nerve or rubbed into the gum.

Nervous Constructives.—Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88), Phosphophora (p. 33), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18).

In migraine, Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94). Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67).

Iodalbin (p. 20) in rheumatic type, and Liq. Sedans (p. 22) in ovarian forms.

In trifacial neuralgia, Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), 1/40 to 1/30 grain hourly for four hours has been recommended, also injection of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 73); absolute alcohol into the Gasserian Ganglion.

NEURASTHENIA

Sunlight; fresh air; dieting; correction of defects in digestion. Amerol (p. 3), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7).

Suprarenal Gland (p. 35). Thyroid Gland (p. 38), Orchic Substance (p. 29) or Posterior Lobe (p. 33) may be indicated. Theelol Kapseals (p. 21). Ovarian Substance (p. 30), Theelin (p. 37) if depending upon ovarian disorder.

Kola Comp. Elix (p. 78), Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine (p. 77), Palol (p. 30), Glycerophosphates with Iron Elix. (p. 78), Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 69), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elix. (p. 77), Peptiron (p. 32), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73), Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88). Nerve sedatives as under "Neuralgia."

Metatone (p. 23), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Palol (p. 30), Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23). Irradol (p. 21). For insomnia, Ortal C.T. (p. 29).

NIGHT BLINDNESS
(Nyctalopia)

Often a Vitamin "A" deficiency and remedied by Cod-Liver Oil (p. 9), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1). Dark room. Smoked glasses. Instil castor oil. Treat scurvy, if present.

For conjunctivitis.—Solution of Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

If due to liver disorder.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90).

If malarial.—Quinine C.T. (p. 94) in large doses, followed by Peptiron (p. 32).

If syphilitic.—Iodalbin (p. 20), Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93).

If due to worms.—Santonin and Calomel C.C.T. (p. 95).

NIGHT-SCREAMING

Chloretone (p. 8), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76).

Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) to nostrils by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16) before sleep. Intestinal antiseptics: Digestive aids: Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) or Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Comp. C.T. (p. 37). Remove adenoids if present. Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 88) for auto-intoxication.

NIGHT-SWEATS

Chloretone (p. 8), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83), sulphuric acid, and zinc oxide are also given, as well as systemic tonics, such as Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Metatone (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Haliverol (p. 18), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Palol (p. 30), Ferradol (p. 15) or Abidol Capsules (p. 1).

NIPPLES, SORE

Borol (p. 5), an alcoholic solution of Chloretone (p. 8) is valuable as a lotion. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Emollientine (p. 28). Cleanliness and dryness are necessary.

For fissures: Remove crusts with Thermofuge (p. 38), apply Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), or a solution of Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27), Emollientine (p. 28), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28).

Prompt relief is frequently afforded by the application of Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), either full strength or diluted with Amerol (p. 3).

NYMPHOMANIA

Chloretone (p. 8), potassium bromide, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), or Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84).

OBESITY

Thyroid (p. 38). Orchic Substance (p. 29) in certain cases. Pituitrin (p. 72) in girdle obesity. Ovarian Substance (p. 30), Theelin (p. 37), in gonadal obesity of women. Theelol Kapseals (p. 21), Thyroid-Ovarian Emplets (p. 12), Anterior Lobe C.T. (p. 4) in dystrophia adiposogenitalis.

Fucus vesiculosus is much employed; Iodalbin (p. 20). Lime juice well diluted may also be of service. Saccharin C.T. (p. 95) in place of sugar. Diet, massage, electricity, exercise, and cold baths.

ŒDEMA

Angio-neurotic, nasal, laryngeal or conjunctival œdema may each be treated locally by Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), or Adrenalin Inhalant

(p. 19), either on compresses or by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16), according to site.

For angio-neurotic œdema, Thyroid (p. 38) or Thyroprotein (p. 39), Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 33), Parathyroid and Calcium Tablets (p. 31), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) hypodermically.

Inhalation of Chloretone (p. 8) vaporised by heat has been recommended in laryngeal œdema and dysphagia.

In pulmonary œdema, Atropine H.T. (p. 82).

See also "Dropsy."

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Apply, as a douche, a solution of sodium bicarbonate or of potassium chlorate, 10 grains of either in one ounce of warm water, and then a few drops of a 25 % solution of Silvol (p. 34), or Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

OPHTHALMIA TARSII

Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).

ORCHITIS

See "Epididymitis."

OSTEOMALACIA

Abundant Vitamin "D." Parathyroid and Calcium Tablets (p. 31), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 72) hypodermically.

Phosphophora (p. 33), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), or Glycerophosphates Comp. Sol. (p. 69), Metagen (p. 23), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Metatone (p. 23).

OSTEOMYELITIS

Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63).

OTTIS, SUPPURATIVE

Acute.—Paracentesis at once if severe. Instil drops of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 19).

Irrigation with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Internally.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90).

Chronic.—Radical operation if persistent or if symptoms of cerebral or labyrinthine complications appear. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Instil Chloretone Inhalant (p. 19).

Internally.—Parathyroid and Calcium Tablets (p. 31), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 31), Chloretone (p. 8), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35).

OVARITIS

Liq. Sedans (p. 22), Chloretone (p. 8), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76).

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38). Cupping.

See also "Dysmenorrhœa."

OZÆNA

Nasal douches. — Borol (p. 5), diluted Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Euthymol (p. 13), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93).

Nebulæ.—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25) by "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17).

Insufflations.—Euthymol (p. 13), Inhalone (p. 20).

Internally. — Iodalbin (p. 20), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Haliverol (p. 18), Metatone (p. 23), Easton's Syrup S.C.T. (p. 91).

PARALYSIS AGITANS

Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Posterior Lobe C.T. (p. 33), Pituitrin (p. 72).

Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76) or Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84). The systemic effects of Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78) will be of service. Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88), Ferradol (p. 15), Nuclein (p. 71) hypodermically. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89) for aching pains.

PARASITES

Skin.—Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Storaxol (p. 28).

Insect preventives.—Saturated solution of Quinine C.T. (p. 94) in Euthymol (p. 13).

To allay irritation. — Liquid ammonia, Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Analgesic Balm (p. 27).

Intestinal.—See "Worms."

PARATYPHOID FEVER

Prophylaxis.—Anti - Typhoid - Paratyphoid Vaccine (p. 60).

For constipation, Amerol (p. 3).

For distension, Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71) hypodermically.

For collapse, Camphor in Oil (p. 67) hypodermically; Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 67); rectal injection of physiological solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95).

PARONYCHIA

Thermofuge (p. 38), Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59). Apply solution of Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

PAROTITIS

Locally.—Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38). Capsolin (p. 28).

Internally.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35).

PEDICULOSIS

Crop the hair, shampoo with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), or apply Storaxol (p. 28) or Amerol (p. 3) repeatedly at daily intervals.

PELLAGRA

Nutritious digestible food, rich in Vitamin B. Quinine C.T. (p. 94), 2 to 10 grains, thrice daily. Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Iron Arsenite Sol. (p. 69), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73). Metagen (p. 23). Metatone (p. 23). Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23). Palatable Peptone (p. 30). Nuclein (pp. 26, 71). Exercise before sunrise and after sundown. Avoid heat and sunlight.

For salivation, Atropine H.T. (p. 82).

For stomatitis, gargle of potassium chlorate. Ferrous Carbonate and Cascara Comp. Pill (p. 88).

For hæmorrhage, Calcium Lactate C.T. (p. 90), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47).

For insomnia and psychasthenia, Ortol (p. 29). Chloretone (p. 8), 3 to 5 grs., with Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 to 10 grs.

When acute symptoms abate, reduce the dose of quinine and in addition give Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32).

PEMPHIGUS

Arsenic is universally used. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) is a helpful combination. Trifolax (p. 39). Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90).

Evacuate pustules and apply Storaxol (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 28).

PERICARDITIS

In sthenic cases, Veratrone (p. 74), depresses the circulation, and Calomel C.T. (p. 90) with opium every hour prevents the formation of exudates. Iodalbin (p. 20) is also employed.

Nuclein (pp. 26, 71). Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50). Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 51). Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75), if of rheumatic origin.

If heart shows signs of failure Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), Digifortis (p. 11), Digifortis C.T. (p. 11), Pituitrin (p. 72). In large effusion, hydragogues, sodium sulphate or magnesium sulphate.

Capsolin (p. 27) or Thermofuge (p. 38) over the pericardium is often of service. Blisters.

Rest in semi-recumbent posture. Paracentesis.

PERIOSTITIS

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 27), cold coil. Evacuate pus early.

Internally.—Iodalbin (p. 20), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Phosphophora (p. 33), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50), Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7).

Dental.—After evacuating pus apply Dentalone (p. 10) or solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

Chronic.—Appropriate vaccine.

PERITONITIS, ACUTE

Calomel C.T. (p. 90) in conjunction with opium is the usual line of treatment. Hyoscyamus (p. 100), Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (p. 46).

Turpentine stupes, Thermofuge (p. 38) or Capsolin (p. 27) is employed to relieve tympanites, and Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Camphor in Oil (p. 67), or Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71) to prevent collapse. Chloretone (p. 8) for vomiting.

Surgical measures are usually directed against the appendix.

PERNICIOUS MALARIAL FEVER

Quinine, preferably in the form of the Acid Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 94) or Sol. (p. 72) in doses of 10 to 15 grains hypodermically, is specific, and should be given to the point of intolerance.

If the attack is hæmaturic or hæmoglobinuric, quinine should be used with caution, if at all. Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 83) or Sol. (p. 70) to check vomiting. Large draughts of water acidulated with lime juice and Pepsin Cordial (p. 32).

PERTUSSIS

Prophylaxis.—Whooping Cough Vaccine (p. 64).

Acute Stage.—Pertussis Vaccine (p. 54) in full doses at 2- or 3-day intervals. Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted

Emuls. (p. 10), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Ipecacuanha L.E. (p. 101), Capsolin (p. 27) or Thermofuge (p. 38) to chest; turpentine stupes. Throat, spray of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Whooping Stage.—Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1), 1 to 3 minims in water, every three or four hours. Pertussis Immunogen Combined (p. 49), Pertussis Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Whooping Cough Vaccine (p. 65), Chloretone (p. 8), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9), Ephedrine Comp. Elix. (p. 77), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) or Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) by the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Inhalation of amyl nitrite, terebene or creosote. Steam-laden atmosphere.

Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) to larynx on a swab or by the "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17).

PHARYNGITIS

Acute.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Chloretone (p. 8), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) by means of "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16) through nose and mouth. Aspirin (p. 89) allowed to dissolve on the tongue. Swab of solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Gargle of solution of potassium chlorate. External application of Capsolin (p. 27) or Analgesic Balm (p. 27).

Chronic.—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19).

Solution of zinc chloride (1%) as pigment to oropharynx. Sprays or mouth douches of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Euthymol (p. 13), Borol (p. 5), solution of Silvol (p. 34), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Bronchial Loz. (p. 6), Throat C.T. (p. 96).

PHTHISIS

See "Tuberculosis."

PILES

See "Hæmorrhoids."

PITYRIASIS

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Storaxol (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 28). Pityriasis capitis.—See "Dandruff."

PLAGUE, BUBONIC

Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) in solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95) hypodermically. Haffkine or Yersin-Roux serum. Morphine H.T. (p. 83) or Sol. (p. 70).

Externally.—Thermofuge (p. 38),

PLEURISY

In the first stage the affected side should be strapped; applications of Thermofuge (p. 38) or Capsolin (p. 27) are valuable. Veratrone (p. 74) may be required to control the pulse. Morphine H.T. (p. 83).

The second stage calls for limitation and removal of effusion by hydragogue treatment.

Paracentesis followed by injection of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Iodalbin (p. 20), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

Collapse.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) under tongue, or, in dilute form, hypodermically or intravenously. Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), Digifortis (p. 11), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), Palatable Peptone (p. 30).

PNEUMONIA

First Stage.—Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton) (p. 45). Thoracic congestion is inhibited by a hot foot-bath, or by local application of Thermofuge (p. 38), Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91). Pneumococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50). Pneumonia Vaccine (p. 54). Digifortis (p. 11) every four hours. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), 10 to 15 grains every four hours. Complete rest. A mild purge of Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71), to overcome tympanites and to maintain blood-pressure.

Red Hepatisation.—Watchfulness in combating hyperpyrexia (over 103°), in supporting a feeble heart, in maintaining renal activity, and in relieving constipation.

For Hyperpyrexia.—Sponging and friction. Quinine C.T. (p. 95).

For failing Heart.—Camphor in Oil (p. 67), Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 67), Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 72), Pitressin (p. 71), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67), Strophanthone, Dilute (p. 73).

If heart action becomes laboured and veins pulsating, venesection may be called for. Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) and inhalations of oxygen in cyanosis. Venesection if right heart becomes dilated.

Grey Hepatisation.—Stimulating expectorants are needed; Normal Liq. Squill (p. 26), Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9) is also valuable.

Later stages—Palatable Peptone (p. 30) should be given with strict regularity.

POISONING

To retard absorption generally.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

Emetics.—Probably Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81) is surest and quickest. Collapse may be treated as suggested under "Shock."

Acetanilide.—Emetic. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), stimulants, external heat, oxygen. Artificial respiration.

Acetic Acid.—Milk, lime water (saccharated), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24) or other alkaline liquid. After neutralisation of the acid, saturated aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 8) as a soothing mouth wash.

Acids, Mineral.—Alkalis, as Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), lime, whitewash, and soap. White of Egg. Opium. Oils. External heat. After neutralisation of the acid, saturated aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 8) as a soothing mouth wash.

Aconite.—Head low, feet high; evacuate stomach; hot applications; Thermofuge (p. 38) or Capsolin (p. 27); hypodermic injections of ether, alcohol, Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) or Atropine H.T. (p. 82).

Alcohol (Acute).—External heat. Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) or Strophanthone dilute (p. 73), if heart fails. Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Liquor ammon. acet.; purgatives; ice to head.

Alcohol (Chronic).—See "Alcoholism," page xvi.

Ammonia and Alkalis.—Do not use stomach pump or tube. Weak acetic acid (vinegar), oil or butter. After neutralisation of the alkali, give milk frequently, olive oil, white of egg, and saturated aqueous solution of Chloretone (p. 8) as a soothing mouth wash.

Aniline.—Treat as for "Hydrocyanic Acid."

Antimony.—Tannic acid in large doses; external heat; alcohol. Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), or Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) hypodermically. In absence of vomiting, use stomach pump. Demulcents.

Antipyrine.—Treat as for "Acetanilide."

Arsenic (Acute and Chronic).—Stomach pump, external heat, stimulants. Dialysed iron is the chemical antidote. Water in large quantities. Opium, Morphine H.T. (p. 83), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) or

Chloretone (p. 8) for pain. If collapsed, **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82). In chronic forms, **Iodalin** (p. 20), with tonics and outdoor exercise.

Atropine.—See "Belladonna."

Belladonna.—Stomach pump or emetic. External heat. **Opium**, or **Morphine H.T.** (p. 83) is the physiological antidote. **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85) to avert collapse. Artificial respiration.

Benzamine.—See "Cocaine."

Camphor.—Emetic. **Digitalone Sol.** (p. 68), **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85), warmth to extremities.

Cannabis Indica. — Employ stomach pump and treat the symptoms. **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82).

Carbolic Acid.—Stomach pump. Gastric lavage with solution of **sodium sulphate** (1 in 40). Warm mucilaginous drinks; hot applications to extremities. For shock, **Pituitrin** (p. 72) or **Pitressin** (p. 71), **Adrenalin Chloride Sol.** (p. 1), intravenous or rectal injection of normal saline solution, **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85). Saturated aqueous solution of **Chloretone** (p. 8) as a soothing mouth wash.

Carbonic Oxide.—Treat as for "Asphyxia" (see p. xix).

Chloral.—Emetic or stomach tube; external heat; lay flat, with feet elevated. **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85), **Strophanthone Dilute** (p. 73), **Digitalone Sol.** (p. 68), ether, **Pitressin** (p. 71), whisky, ammonia.

Chlorine Gas.—In acute cases, venesection; in less acute, inhalation of ammonia, **Pitressin** (p. 71).

Chloroform. — Artificial respiration. Head low, massage præcordium. Lingual traction. Administer oxygen with 5 to 10% of carbon dioxide, if available.

Slow intravenous infusion of 2 to 5 minims **Adrenalin Chloride Sol.** (p. 1) with at least 40 to 100 minims of solution of **Sodium Chloride C.T.** (p. 95). **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85), or **Strophanthone Dilute** (p. 73), or **Digitalone Sol.** (p. 68) for heart.

Coal Gas. — Treat as for "Asphyxia" (see p. xix).

Cocaine. — Stomach pump. **Adrenalin Chloride Sol.** (p. 1), **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85), **Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol.** (p. 67), **Camphor in Oil** (p. 67), **Camphor in Oil with Ether** (p. 67), ammonia, coffee, alcohol. Very light ether anaesthesia by the open drop method. Friction. Artificial respiration. Treat convulsive type as for "Nux Vomica."

Colchicum.—Stomach tube or emetic, tannic acid. For pain, demulcents, milk, white of egg, opium or **Morphine H.T.** (p. 83). **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82) and stimulants for collapse.

Conium.—Emetics, or stomach tube. External heat. **Adrenalin Chloride Sol.** (p. 1), **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85), or other cardiac stimulant.

Copper.—Yellow prussiate of potash, white of egg, olive oil, followed by emetic. Demulcent drinks, morphine hypodermically.

Corrosive Sublimate. — Large amounts of white of egg followed by stomach pump. Stimulants and external heat. **Pitressin** (p. 71), demulcent drinks, sodium thiosulphate intravenously.

Croton Oil.—Treat as for "Gastroenteritis" (see p. xxxii).

Cyanides.—Treat as for "Hydrocyanic acid."

Datura.—Same treatment as for "Aconite."

Digitalis.—Stomach tube or emetics, tannic acid is the chemical, and aconite the physiological, antidote. External heat.

Elaterium.—Treat as for "Gastroenteritis" (see p. xxxii).

Eserine. — Stomach pump or emetic. Tannic acid; **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82) in full doses. **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85). External heat.

Ether.—Treat as for "Chloroform," friction, and hot applications.

Eucaine.—Treat as for "Cocaine."

Formaldehyde.—Dilute ammonia.

Fungi.—Stomach pump or emetic. Diuretics (see p. lxxiv). Castor oil. External heat. **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82). **Adrenalin Chloride Sol.** (p. 1), 1 drop in water, hourly or two-hourly. Hypodermoclysis with physiological solution of **Sodium Chloride C.T.** (p. 95). **Camphor in Oil** (p. 67), subcutaneously. **Morphine H.T.** (p. 83) for pain. Oxygen for dyspnoea.

Gelsemium.—Emetic. **Strophanthone Dilute** (p. 73), **Digitalone Sol.** (p. 68). **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82) or ammonia; external heat, **Strychnine H.T.** (p. 85).

Hellebore.—See "Veratrum."

Hemlock.—See "Conium."

Henbane.—Treat as for "Belladonna."

Hydrocyanic Acid.—**Adrenalin Chloride Sol.** (p. 1) to retard absorption. Stomach pump or rapid emetic. **Apomorphine H.T.** (p. 81). **Atropine H.T.** (p. 82).

As a chemical antidote give 10 grains ferrous sulphate with 1 drachm tincture of ferric chloride and 1 oz. of water, and follow with 20 grains potassium carbonate in 1 oz. of water. Ammonia or whisky, inhalations of oxygen or ammonia, cold and hot affusions alternately, artificial respiration, interrupted current.

Hyoscine.—Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

Hyoscyamus.—Treat as for "Belladonna."

Iodine.—Emetic or stomach pump: copious draughts of starch and cold water. Hot external applications. Dilute alkalis, alcohol, Atropine H.T. (p. 82), or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68) or Strychnine H.T. (p. 85).

Iodoform.—Sodium bicarbonate, hot blankets, alcohol. Diuretics (see p. lxiv).

Laudanum.—See "Opium."

Lead (Acute).—Emetic or stomach pump. Epsom salt, alum. Hot applications. Opium or Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7) for pain.

Lead (Chronic).—Sodium sulphate. Calomel C.T. (p. 90), with (especially in colic) opium. Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Small doses of potassium iodide. Parathyroid to promote elimination. Iodalbin (p. 20), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85).

Mercury.—See "Corrosive Sublimate."

Morphine.—Treat as for "Opium."

Nux Vomica and its Alkaloids.—Introduce stomach tube under light ether anæsthesia if convulsions have started. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) to retard absorption. Amyl nitrite, Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81) or stomach pump, tannic acid, 0.5% solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94). Prolonged ether anæsthesia (complete). Oxygen inhalation. Physiological antidotes: potassium bromide, Chlorotone (p. 8) or chloral. If convulsions prevent swallowing, chloroform the patient and give antidotes in an enema of starch. Artificial respiration if respiratory failure threatens.

Opium (Acute).—Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), 2 grs. in 4 ozs. of water, immediately. Emetic or stomach pump. Repeated washings of stomach with solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94); tannic acid. Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85). Alcohol, ammonia and external heat. Keep patient awake; exercise, coffee, electricity. Intravenous injection of Adrenalin

Chloride Sol. (p. 1), freely diluted. Artificial respiration.

Opium (Chronic).—Decrease intake. Hyoscine H.T. (p. 84). Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol (p. 67), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), Pituitrin (p. 72) or Strychnine H.T. (p. 85) if heart fails. Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 78).

Oxalic Acid.—Lime water or chalk, followed by a full dose of castor oil. Milk of Magnesia (p. 24). Heat to abdomen. Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81). Brandy enema. Ether subcutaneously.

Phenacetin.—Treat as for "Acetanilide."

Phosphorus.—Stomach tube or emetic, Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), 4 grains in 1 oz. of water; magnesium sulphate, Amerol (p. 3). For pain, Morphine H.T. (p. 83).

Physostigmine.—Atropine H.T. (p. 82) is the physiological antidote. External heat, cardiac and respiratory stimulants, as Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85).

Pilocarpine.—If a poisonous dose has been taken orally, give tannic acid, coffee and brandy; Atropine as a physiological antagonist.

Potash.—Treat as for "Ammonia."

Potassium Permanganate.—Sulphurous acid freely per os, or solution of sodium sulphite or hyposulphite.

Prussic Acid.—See "Hydrocyanic Acid."

Ptomaines.—Emetic, castor oil, brandy enemata. Apply warmth to the body. Strychnine H.T. (p. 85). Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine H.T. (p. 83). Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), amyl nitrite, Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), potassium chlorate.

Scammony.—Treat as for "Gastro-enteritis" (see p. xxxii).

Silver Nitrate (Acute).—Common salt is the chemical antidote. Maintain body heat.

Demulcents.—Milk, oils, soap and water.

Silver Nitrate (Chronic).—Iodalbin (p. 20).

Strychnine.—See "Nux Vomica."

Tobacco.—Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Hot water, ammonia.

Veratrum Viride.—Prone position, head low; Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85); external heat and cardiac stimulants, as Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73) or Digitalone Sol. (p. 68).

Veronal.—Stomach tube, Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81) hypodermically, recumbent position, warmth to body, Pitressin (p. 71), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), artificial respiration if necessary.

Zinc Salts.—Tannic acid, sodium bicarbonate. Demulcents; opium or morphine for pain.

POLIOMYELITIS, ACUTE ANTERIOR

Lumbar puncture. Intra-spinal injection of 0.5 c.c. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Intramuscular injection of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 73) 20 grains, followed by 10 grains or less every eight hours while necessary. Calomel C.T. (p. 90). Enemata of sodium or magnesium sulphate with Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 100). Convalescent serum if available. Iodalbin (p. 20).

Locally.—Thermofuge (p. 38). Leeches or cupping to spine.

POST-PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE

See "Hæmorrhage, Post-Partum."

PRIAPISM (Chordee)

Hot bath. Free purgation. Calomel C.T. (p. 90), with or without Dover Powder C.T. (p. 91).

Chloretone (p. 8), Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Scopolamine H.T. (p. 84).

Locally to perineum.—Ice-bags to spine. Hot compress of belladonna.

Perineal injections.—Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83).

Urethral injection.—1% or 2% solution of Apotherine H.T. (p. 5).

PRICKLY HEAT

See "Urticaria."

PROLAPSUS ANI

Hot sitz bath. Warm application of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Emollientine (p. 28). Reduce. Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27) by rectal tube.

Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) or Amerol (p. 3) to keep stools soft. Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26) or Ergot Aseptic (p. 68) to increase tonicity of parts.

PROSTATITIS

Adrenalin Oint. (p. 27), Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27).

Injections of Neo-Silvol (p. 25) or Silvol (p. 34) solution, preceded by Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Soft catheter left in bladder; surgical measures when pus forms.

Orchic Substance (p. 29), Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Thyroid Emplets (p. 12). Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate Elix. (p. 77) to keep urine alkaline. Saw Palmetto and Santal Elix. (p. 79) or Caps. (p. 75), Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80), Morphine H.T. (p. 83) for irritable bladder.

Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Amerol (p. 3), Calomel C.T. (p. 90).

In specific forms, Gonococcus or Gonorrhœal Vaccine (pp. 53, 54), Urethritis Vaccine (p. 56) or Gonococcus Immunogen Comb. (p. 49), Gonoderm (p. 47).

PRURITUS

Determine cause—parasites, diabetes, gastro-intestinal disturbances. Vegetarian or even purely milk diet.

Externally.—Thoroughly cleanse. Warm solution of Chloretone (p. 8). Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), compress of sodium bicarbonate, Borol (p. 5), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Emollientine (p. 28), Storaxo (p. 28), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27), Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13).

Internally.—Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Thyroid (p. 38) or Thyroprotein (p. 39), Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75) if of rheumatic origin.

Anal.—Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27). Cleanse the part with hot water and Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25) by means of a pledget of absorbent cotton; dry thoroughly and apply Storaxol (p. 28) or a 10% solution of Silvol (p. 34). Amerol (p. 3) to keep bowel movements soft.

Cleanliness, lotions of Chloretone (p. 8). Emollientine (p. 28) has been found of great value. Subcutaneous infiltration with Quinine and Urea Sol. (p. 73). X-rays or ultra-violet light.

Internally.—Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80).

Staphylococcus, Streptococcus or Antiseptis Vaccine (pp. 55-63).

Vulval.—Adrenalin and Chloretone Oint. (p. 27), Storaxol (p. 28), solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90), tampon of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 1 in 3,000. Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80), Ovarian Substance (p. 30), Corpora Lutea (p. 10).

PSORIASIS

Emollientine (p. 28), Storaxol (p. 28), Amerol (p. 3), Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), ammoniated mercury, chrysarobin, gallic acid, locally.

Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 59), Thyroprotein (p. 39) or Thyroid (p. 38), Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Orchic Substance (p. 29), Trifolax (p. 39), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iodalbin (p. 20), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Haliverol (p. 18), Ferradol (p. 15).

PTYALISM

Mouth douches.—Alum, potassium chlorate, Euthymol (p. 13).

PUERPERAL FEVER

Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 48), Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50), Combined Bacterial Vaccine (p. 53) in infectious cases, or Thyroid (p. 38). Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Intravenous or subcutaneous injections of physiological solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95).

Internally.—Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), Quinine C.T. (p. 95), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Cathartic Comp. Pill (p. 87).

If symptoms of systemic invasion arise, use stimulants and large amounts of nutriment. Palatable Peptone (p. 30) is of great value. Also see "Eclampsia."

PURPURA HÆMORRHAGICA

Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 5 to 20 minims in water, by mouth or hypodermically, has given good results, and turpentine has been found of value. Adrephine (p. 19), Pituitrin (p. 72). Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88).

PURPURA, HENOCH'S

Two minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) with 3 minims liquor arsen. hydrochlor., in water, four times daily. Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47).

PYÆMIA

Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46), Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 59). Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50).

PYELITIS

Empty bladder and inject 5 c.c. of 10% solution of Silvol (p. 34). Uritone Comp. Elix. (p. 80), Buchu L.E. (p. 98), Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal Caps. (p. 75), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90). If indicated, Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49).

PYORRHŒA ALVEOLARIS

Remove dead bone or tartar. Wash out pockets with solution of Emetine H.T. (p. 82) and pack with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Gums to be massaged with Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14) and teeth brushed with same after every meal.

Hypodermically. — Emetine H.T. (p. 82), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62) or Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, Combined (p. 55).

Mouth-washes. — Borol (p. 5), Euthymol (p. 13), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Internally. — Iodalbin (p. 20), Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 31).

Correct intestinal stasis if present.

PYREXIA

See "Fever."

PYROSIS

Soda Mint C.T. (p. 95), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Takazyme (p. 37), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7).

QUINSY

See "Tonsillitis, Acute."

RACHITIS

General Tonics.—Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. with Hypophosphites (p. 9), Peptiron (p. 32), Palol (p. 30), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 92), Quinine S.C.T. (p. 95), Metatone (p. 23), digestive tonics, simple bitters and mineral acids. Beef fat.

Bone Tonics and Stimulants.—Di-Cal-Phos Wafers (p. 11), Di-Cal-Phos (p. 11). Ferradol (p. 15), Glycerophosphates Elixir (p. 78), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Phosphophora (p. 33), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31), Thyroid (p. 38), Pituitrin (p. 72) in conjunction with calcium chloride. Fresh air and exposure to sunshine. Massage, baths and passive movements to strengthen the muscles.

For profuse sweating.—Quinine C.T. (p. 95).

RETENTION OF URINE

Find cause. Examine rectum. Hot bath. Catheter; purge. Enema of castor oil.

Internally. — Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 100), Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81).

Hypodermically.—Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71) has been reported to be effective; its effect upon blood-pressure may be a contra-indication in some cases.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE

Treatment of Attack.—Cold pack or sponging. Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 51), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50). Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 78), Iodalbin (p. 20), Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94), Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67) or Kola Comp. Elix. (p. 78) to support the heart.

Locally. — Solution of sodium bicarbonate 20 grains to each ounce of water. Thermofuge (p. 38), cold compresses, Emollientine (p. 28), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Capsolin (p. 27).

Also see "Arthritis."

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC

Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 51), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50). Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75) is a useful combination. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Manaca and Salicylates Elix. (p. 78), Iodalbin (p. 20), Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Thyroid (p. 38) and Thyroprotein (p. 39) are other available remedies.

Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 88) as intestinal antiseptic.

In anæmia and weakness, Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. with Hypophosphites (p. 9) is of great value. Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23).

Thermofuge (p. 38) is very beneficial in enlarged and painful joints. Dentalone (p. 10) as a liniment, Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Capsolin (p. 27).

Pyorrhœic.—Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62) or Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, Combined (p. 55).

**RHEUMATISM,
GONOCOCCAL**

Gonoderm (p. 47), Gonococcus Vaccine (pp. 53, 62) Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 49), Gonorrhœal Combined Vaccine (p. 54).

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RHEUMATISM, MUSCULAR

See "Myalgia."

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

Counteract all sources of toxæmia—oral, intestinal and vaginal. Borol (p. 5) as mouth-wash; Amerol (p. 3) to obviate intestinal stasis.

Locally.—Radiant heat. Massage. Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 27).

Internally.—Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Iodalbin (p. 20), Colchicine and Methyl Salicylate Caps. (p. 75), Thymocarbolate Pill (p. 88), Thyroid (p. 38), Parathyroid (p. 31). Two tablespoonfuls of Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. with Hypophosphites (p. 9) at bedtime daily. Aspirin C.T. (p. 89) or Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94) for pain. Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) for anæmia.

Hypodermically. — Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63). Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 51) has proved beneficial in many cases.

RHINITIS

See "Coryza."

RHUS (IVY) POISONING

Goulard water and Lobelia F.E. (p. 101).

RICKETS

See "Rachitis."

RINGWORM

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Thermofuge (p. 38), compresses of sodium bicarbonate to remove scabs. Apply Storaxol (p. 28), Emollientine (p. 28) or Mycozol (p. 24), Mycozol Liquid (p. 24); alcoholic solution (saturated) of salicylic acid. Paint part twice daily with oil of sassafras. X-rays.

SALIVATION

See "Ptyalism."

SARCOMA

Injection of Coley's Fluid (erysipelas and prodigious toxins) is employed. Injection of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) has been credited with good effects, as also has Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73).

SCABIES

See "Parasites."

SCALDS

See "Burns."

SCARLET FEVER

Isolation. Water in plenty, together with such diuretics as sweet spirit of nitre or potassium citrate to avoid post-scarlatinal nephritis. Chloral and salicylic acid have been reported to give excellent results. Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46). Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63). Nuclein (pp. 26, 71).

Veratrone (p. 74) in the first stage. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7).

To prevent or treat sore throat, vaporisation of eucalyptol or turpentine is employed. Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) to nose and throat by the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16); Inhalone (p. 20), spray of diluted Borol (p. 5) or Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). In angina, Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) by the "Glaseptic" Spray (p. 17).

Should suppurative adenitis or purulent otitis media develop, Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46) or Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63) is indicated. Diphtheria Antitoxin (p. 46) if false membrane forms.

If convulsions threaten, Chloretone (p. 8); if they develop, Veratrone (p. 74).

Convalescence.—Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Palol (p. 50), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23) and Metatone (p. 23), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 21).

SCIATICA

Internal treatment is the same as for rheumatism.

Rheumatism Phylacogen (p. 51). Nuclein (pp. 26, 71). Parathyroid Gland (p. 31).

Locally, by deep intramuscular injection, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 73), Camphor in Oil (p. 67), Morphine H.T. (p. 83), acupuncture, ether spray, blisters, and cupping are suggested. Capsolin (p. 27), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Emollientine (p. 28) and Dentalone (p. 10) are effective applications. Radiant heat. X-rays.

SCLERODERMA

Thyroprotein (pp. 39, 74).

SCROFULA

Hygiene. Full nourishment. Haliverol (p. 18), Massage. Out-of-door life. Cod-Liver Oil Creosoted Emuls. (p. 10). Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15).

Iodalbin (p. 20), Trifolax (p. 39), Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), and Glycerophosphate Compound Sol. (p. 69) are also useful.

Thyroid (p. 38) or Thyroprotein (p. 39), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) or Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35) is valuable in anæmic conditions.

Emollientine (p. 28) should be used for enlarged glands, unless suppuration calls for surgery.

SCURVY

Fresh foods, fresh fruit and vegetables, lemon, orange or tomato juice. General hygiene. Metagen (p. 23). Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) is of great service. Lime juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) is of considerable value. Abidol Capsules (p. 1).

Euthymol (p. 13) or Borol (p. 5) as a mouth-wash.

SEA-SICKNESS

Chloretone (p. 8) is trustworthy. Pituitrin (p. 72) has also been favourably spoken of. Atropine H.T. (p. 82), 1/60 grain as a preventive, 1/50 to 1/30 grain as a remedy.

One or two Alophen Pills (p. 86) at bedtime, followed by a saline purge in the morning, is a good preparation for a voyage. Whilst at sea the bowels should be kept open with Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) or Cascara Sagrada F.E. (p. 99), followed by a saline draught in the morning, if necessary. Slight nausea may be controlled by Milk of Magnesia (p. 24) or Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Meals should be of light digestible character. Palatable Peptone (p. 30), with water biscuits, is an ideal stimulating, predigested food. Well-diluted lime juice with Pepsin Cordial (p. 32) is a refreshing drink and a powerful antiscorbutic.

SEBORRHOEA

See "Pityriasis."

SEPTICÆMIA

Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46) should be administered early and persisted in as the case requires, Streptococcus, Staphylococcus or Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (pp. 59, 63). Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50).

SHINGLES

See "Herpes Zoster."

SHOCK

Elevate foot of bed. Room temperature of 100° F. Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71). Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 2 to 5 minims diluted with 40 to 100 minims of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), as intravenous injection; direct intracardiac injection has also been suggested. Camphor in Oil (p. 67), Camphor in Oil with Ether (p. 67), Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sol. (p. 67).

Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digifortis (p. 11), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68) or Strophanthone Dilute (p. 73), subcutaneously or intravenously. Intravenous or rectal injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95) or gum saline solution. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85), Atropine H.T. (p. 82); ether subcutaneously; oxygen, brandy enema. Galvanism, friction.

SINUSITIS

(Nasal Accessory)

Transilluminate. Injection with solution of Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93). Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Borol (p. 5) or solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Ventilate and drain surgically.

Inhalants. — Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16).

Staphylococcus Vaccine (p. 55), Antisepsis Vaccine (p. 59), Streptococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50).

SMALL-POX

See "Variola."

SNAKE BITE

See "Stings and Bites."

SORES

Emollientine (p. 28), Borol (p. 5), salicylic acid, Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25) is an ideal antiseptic.

Also see "Bed-sores."

SORE THROAT

See "Pharyngitis" and "Tonsillitis."

SPLEEN ABSCESS, AMOEBIC

Aspirate pus and inject Emetine Hydrochloride Sol. (p. 68) subcutaneously or into the cavity.

SPRAINS

Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38), Capsolin (p. 27).

SPRUE

Emetine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 82), Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73). Massive doses of sodium bicarbonate. Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31), with milk diet.

Ventriculin (p. 40), Liver Extract (p. 22).

STERILITY

Ovarian Residue Capsules (p. 29), Soluble Extract (p. 71), Corpora Lutea Emplets (p. 12), Theelin (p. 37), Ovarian Substance Emplets (p. 12), Theelol Kapseals (p. 21).

STINGS AND BITES

To allay irritation.—Dilute alkaline liquids, as ammonia. Strong solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94). Paste of sodium bicarbonate and water. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20).

Prevention.—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20). Saturated solution of Quinine C.T. (p. 95) in Euthymol (p. 13), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), lemon-grass oil, or a 2-1/2% solution of phenol. Wash exposed parts with Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25).

Snake Bite.—Ligate when possible, scrape the wound with a clean knife, and rub powdered Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94) into the wound. Inject 40 minims of a 1% solution of the permanganate as nearly as possible in the line of penetration of the serpent's fang, also into the surrounding area. Inject solution of 1/4 grain Cocaine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 82) into the puncture.

Hypodermically.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Pituitrin (p. 72) or Pitressin (p. 71) to arrest hæmorrhage and counteract shock. Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Strychnine H.T. (p. 85). Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) if hæmorrhage persists.

STOMATITIS

Aphthous.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93). Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19).

Oral douches.—Euthymol (p. 13), Borol (p. 5), Silvol (p. 34), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), Nasal Plasma C.T. (p. 93), potassium chlorate, Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100), Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94).

Ulcerative.—Mouth douches as foregoing. Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

Internally.—Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Haliverol (p. 18), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls., with Hypophosphites (p. 9), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iron Iodide Syr. (p. 35).

STRICTURE

Instillation of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), diluted, reduces turgescence and facilitates the introduction of a catheter or sound. Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) may be used for the same purpose, diluted with olive oil or cottonseed oil if desired. If gradual and continuous dilatation fails, surgical treatment essential.

STYE

See "Hordeolum."

SUBINVOLUTION OF UTERUS

Local depletion, curettage, glycerin tampons, Aletris Comp. Elix. (p. 76), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Pituitrin (p. 72), Liquor Sedans (p. 22), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26).

SUNBURN

Solution of salicylic acid, applied on lint, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Pads moistened with Borol (p. 5). Euthymol Talcum Powder (p. 13). Emollientine (p. 28) or Boro-septic Oint. (p. 27) for blisters.

SUNSTROKE

See "Heat Stroke."

SYCOSIS

Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Emollientine (p. 28), Staphylococcus or Antiseptis Vaccine (pp. 55, 59, 63), Staphylococcus Immunogen (p. 50).

SYNCOPE

See "Shock."

SYNOVITIS

Acute.—As "Arthritis."

Chronic.—Thermofuge (p. 38). Aspiration and injection of Morton's Fluid. Friction with Capsolin (p. 27).

Septic.—Antiseptis Vaccine (p. 59), Streptococcus Immunogen Comb. (p. 50).

SYPHILIS

Mercurial treatment is begun as soon as secondary symptoms appear.

For oral administration, the forms used are blue pill, perchloride and Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93).

Organic arsenic is the most effective means of treatment. Intramuscular injections of Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73) in comparatively large doses. Mercury Salicylate (p. 70) alternated with Thio-Bismol (p. 74) are used by some. Cephalalgia is treated by Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Bismuth Salicylate (p. 66), Mercurosal (p. 70.)

To mucous patches, condylomata, etc., apply Silvol (p. 34).

In the third stage, Iodalbin (p. 20), is indicated. Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93) is very effective. The excellent vegetable alterative, Trifolax (p. 39), forms an agreeable vehicle and auxiliary to those drugs.

Tonic and general treatment must be observed. Generous diet. Peptiron (p. 32). Nuclein (pp. 26, 71). Haliverol (p. 18), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15). Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23).

Also see "Chancre."

TABES

(Locomotor Ataxia)

Avoidance of excesses of all sorts is essential. Graded exercises.

Of remedies recommended, Mixed Treatment C.C.T. (p. 93), being a powerful antisyphilitic, is probably the best. Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Pill (p. 88), Normal Liq. Ergot (p. 26), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iodalbin (p. 20), and Nuclein (pp. 26, 71), are also used.

In tabetic crises.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Atropine H.T. (p. 82). Hot baths.

For "lightning pains."—Aspirin C.T. (p. 89), Phenacetin and Caffeine C.T. (p. 94), Chloretone (p. 8). Glycerophosphate Comp. Sol. (p. 69). Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73).

TACHYCARDIA

See "Heart Disease."

TAPE-WORM

See "Worms."

TEETHING

Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Phosphophora (p. 33), Haliverol, (p. 18), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23), Ferradol (p. 15), Cod Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Hyoscyamus F.E. (p. 100), for irritability. Euthymol (p. 13) or Dentalone (p. 10) to the gum.

TETANUS

Tetanus Antitoxin (p. 48) should be administered intravenously or intrathecally as soon as possible after the wound is received; it may not be effectual if administration is delayed until after spasms have occurred.

After development of symptoms, give Tetanus Antitoxin (p. 48) in large doses intravenously, and, to control the convulsions, rectal injections of 40 to 60 grains of Chloretone (p. 8) in olive oil.

Other measures. — Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elix. (p. 76). Rectal injection of solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95).

Chloroform anaesthesia when spasms are severe.

TETANY

Inhalation of amyl nitrite or chloroform. Exercise, fresh air. Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Calcium Lactate (p. 90), Haliverol (p. 18), Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 9), Palol (p. 30), Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15).

THRUSH

See "Stomatitis."

TINEA

See "Parasites."

TINNITUS

Calomel C.T. (p. 90) followed by a saline purge. Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83), Iodabin (p. 20) or Parathyroid Gland C.T. (p. 31) in otosclerosis. Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78) in neurasthenic conditions. Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32) in anæmic conditions. Capsolin (p. 27) over mastoid region.

TONSILLITIS (Acute)

Calomel C.T. (p. 90), or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), followed

by hot solution of sulphate of sodium or magnesium. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1) on cotton wool mop; Euthymol (p. 13), Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19), solution of Silvol (p. 34) or Neo-Silvol (p. 25). Aspirin C.T. (p. 89). Potassium chlorate allowed to dissolve on the tongue. Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) by "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7). Iodabin (p. 20). Antistreptococcus Serum (p. 46). Nuclein Caps. (p. 26). To avert quinsy, Parathyroid Gland (p. 31) or Calcium Sulphide C.C.T. (p. 90). Incision of tonsil or peritonsillar area.

If bacteriological diagnosis can be established a corresponding vaccine or phylacogen should be used.

Externally. — Thermofuge (p. 38), Analgesic Balm (p. 27).

Mouth-washes.—Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19). Zinc chloride 1%, Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Borol (p. 5), Chloretone (p. 8) dissolved in Cardamom Compound Liq. (p. 98), to be sipped occasionally.

TOOTHACHE

See "Neuralgia."

TORPOR

In hepatic torpor, Alophen Pill (p. 86), Cholelith Pill (p. 87), citric acid, Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Arsenic in gastric torpor.

Torpidity of skin and kidneys is helped by baths.

TRACHOMA

Instil solution of Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1).

TREMOR

Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Scopolamine H.T. (p. 84).

TRICHINOSIS

Calomel C.T. (p. 90) in large doses, Cathartic Vegetable Pill (p. 87), turpentine. Morphine H.T. (p. 83) to ease pain.

TRYPANOSOMIASIS

Organic arsenic and antimonial preparations are largely used. Sodium Cacodylate Sol. (p. 73), trypan red, methylene blue. Antimony tartrate. Thio-Bismol (p. 74), intramuscularly.

TUBERCULOSIS

In so-called "pre-tubercular" stage.—Fresh air, sunlight, hyper-nutrition, Cod-Liver Oil, Creosoted Emuls. (p. 10), Haliverol (p. 18), Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Comp. C.T. (p. 92), Metagen (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Nucleo-Proteid Comp. C.C.T. (p. 93), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32), Iodalbin (p. 20), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emuls. (p. 23).

Pulmonary.—Camphor in Oil (p. 67), Hematic Hypophosphites (p. 18), Glycerophosphates Elix. (p. 78), Tuberculin (pp. 57, 64), Cold Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 61), Catarrhalis Immunogen Comb. (p. 49).

Cough.—Cocillana Comp. Syr. (p. 9).

Sweating.—Atropine H.T. (p. 82), Quinine C.T. (pp. 94, 95), Strychnine Sulphate H.T. (p. 85).

Hæmoptysis.—Treat as indicated under that heading.

Insomnia.—Chloretone (p. 8), Pituitrin (p. 72), Ortal C.T. (p. 29).

Laryngeal.—Ease pain in swallowing by insufflation of Chloretone (p. 8), Morphine and Atropine H.T. (p. 83).

Intra-laryngeal injections of creosote or guaiacol in Amerol (p. 3) or almond oil.

To assist general nutrition.—Taka-Diastase (p. 36), Pepsin Cordial (p. 32), Palatable Peptone (p. 30), Metatone (p. 23), Metagen (p. 23), Ferradol (p. 15), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Haliverol (p. 18), Irradol (p. 35).

Tuberculin Therapy.—Tuberculin, B.E. (p. 57). Both Tuberculin and Tubercle Vaccine (p. 64) are especially applicable to localized, apyretic and chronic forms of tuberculosis. The initial doses must be exceedingly small, and very gradually increased when well borne.

Arthritic and Glandular.—See "Arthritis" and "Glands."

TYMPANITES

See "Distension, Gastric and Intestinal."

TYPHOID FEVER

See "Enteric Fever."

ULCERS

Superficial.—Treat cause.

Lotions and compresses.—Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Storaxol (p. 28), Boroseptic Oint. (p. 27), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28), Ointment of Chloretone (p. 8), Emollientine (p. 28). Curettage. Antiseptic Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59) in suppurating ulcer. Cataphoric ions of zinc, etc., especially in lupus and rodent ulcer. Neko (Germicidal Soap). (p. 25).

Indolent Ulcer.—Strapping, elevation of limb. Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94), Neo-Silvol (p. 25) or Silvol (p. 34), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28), carefully applied, stimulates epithelial growth.

Internally.—Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Parathyroid and Calcium C.T. (p. 31), Calcium iodide or calcium chloride, Iodalbin (p. 20), Nuclein (p. 26), Peptiron with Arsenic (p. 32).

Ulcers of the mouth and throat.—Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62), Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine Combined (p. 55).

Syphilitic Ulcer.—Dress with Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28). Institute suitable syphilitic treatment.

Varicose Ulcer.—Tight strapping from ankle to knee. Parathyroid Gland (p. 31), Thermofuge (p. 38), Scarlet Red Oint. (p. 28).

Also see "Gastric Ulcer," and "Cornea, Ulcers of."

URÆMIA

A measure of great value is transfusion with a solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95).

Elaterium, compound jalap powder, Pilocarpine H.T. (p. 83), to eliminate the poison. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), Normal Liq. Digitalis (p. 26), Digifortis (p. 11), Digitalone Sol. (p. 68), or Pituitrin (p. 72), for heart failure. Venesection, hot packs, hot bath and cupping are useful.

To lower arterial tension, Nitroglycerin H.T. (p. 83), Veratrone (p. 74).

URETHRITIS

See "Gonorrhœa."

URIC ACID DIATHESIS

Regulation of diet; exercise. Cascara Evacuant (p. 7) in laxative doses.

URINARY INCONTINENCE

See "Incontinence of Urine."

URINARY RETENTION

See "Retention of Urine."

URTICARIA

Emetic or purgatives. Correct errors in diet.

Locally.—Paste of sodium bicarbonate, Emollientine (p. 28), Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90).

Hypodermically.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1).

Internally.—Sodium bicarbonate, Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Calcium Lactate C.T. (p. 90), Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), Posterior Lobe T.T. (p. 33), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31).

UVULA, RELAXED

Glycerin with tincture of capsicum, as a gargle. Astringent gargles, as of Hydrastis L.E. (p. 100).

Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20) or Adrenalin Inhalant (p. 19) by the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (p. 16). Swab with Neo-Silvol (p. 25) or Silvol (p. 34).

VAGINITIS

If gonococcal. Gonorrhoeal Vaccine Combined (p. 54), Gonococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 40), Douche with Neo-Silvol (p. 25) or Silvol (p. 34), Theelin (p. 37), Theelol Kapseals (p. 21), Gonoderm (p. 47).

VARICOCELE

Local support, surgical measures under analgesia from Apotherine (p. 5). Inject veins with Quinine and Urethane Solution (p. 72), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), to diminish portal tension.

Local subcutaneous injection of Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Application of Adrenalin Oint. (p. 27), Thermofuge (p. 38) or compress of solution of Astringent and Antiseptic C.T. (p. 90), if inflamed.

VARICOSE VEINS.

The treatment of Varicose Veins by intravenous injection aims at the occlusion of the vessel by irritation of the wall of the vein. For this purpose Quinine Hydrochloride and Urethane (p. 72), and Sodium Salicylate Solutions are the accredited sclerosing agents.

VARIOLA

For restlessness or insomnia, Chloretone (p. 8). Stimulants as needed.

The entire body surface may be painted with 5% solution of Potassium Permanganate C.T. (p. 94).

VERTIGO

Labyrinthine or Aural.—Calomel C.T. (p. 90) in small and frequent doses. Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), 5 to 20 drops orally twice daily for ten days. Treat obstruction.

Cerebral.—Nitroglycerin Comp. Elix. (p. 70), Sodium Sulphocyanate Elix. (p. 79), Alophen Pill (p. 86), Calomel C.T. (p. 90) or Mercury with Chalk C.T. (p. 93), amyl nitrite, Iodolbin (p. 20), Veratrone (p. 74).

Autotoxic and Gastro-intestinal.—Apomorphine H.T. (p. 81), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), Calomel C.T. (p. 90), Cascara Evacuant (p. 7), Panteric C.C.T. (p. 30), Panteric Comp. C.C.T. (p. 31), Thymocarbonate Pill (p. 88). Careful attention to diet and digestion.

VOMITING

Gastro-intestinal.—Find cause. Treat surgically if necessary.

If obstructive, from strangulation, volvulus, etc.—Morphine H.T. (p. 81), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), ice, Chloretone (p. 8) dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98), Thermofuge (p. 38). For constipation, Alophen Pill (p. 86).

Irritability.—Chloretone (p. 8), Chlor-Anodyne (p. 7), hydrocyanic acid, Amerol (p. 3), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine C.C.T. (p. 37) before each meal. Takazyme (p. 37).

Purge or enema to remove toxins or irritants.

Cerebral.—Darkened room, ice to head, tepid sponging to spine, Solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), with or without opium, per rectum, Chloretone (p. 8). Blisters behind ear, if labyrinthine.

Utero-ovarian.—Treat constipation if present. 10 minims Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1), once or twice daily. Corpora Lutea (p. 10), Ovarian Substance (p. 30), Placenta Substance C.C.T. (p. 33), Theelin has also been suggested. Apply to the cervix uteri 2% solution of Apotherine H.T. (p. 5), on cotton, Taka-Diastase (p. 36), 2-3 2 grains with 5 grains of Chloretone (p. 8), before each meal. Apomorphine Hydrochloride H.T. (p. 81), 1/30 grain in water, orally. Abdominal support.

Post-anæsthetic.—Adrenalin Chloride Sol. (p. 1). Chloretone (p. 8), 1 to 2 grains dissolved in Cardamom Comp. Liq. (p. 98), and followed by iced water.

Also see "Sea-sickness."





ONE FLUID OUNCE

ADREPHINE

ADRENALIN-EPHEDRINE COMPOUND

FORMULA:

Adrenalin. 1:10,000

Ephedrine Sulphate. 2%

Chlorotone. U.S.P.

Distilled Water. q.s.

ONE FLUID OUNCE

ADRENALIN INHALANT

Adrenalin Chlorotone

1% Chlorotone

Atomized

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. LONDON

ONE FLUID OUNCE

ADRENALIN INHALANT

10 C.C.

CHLOROTONE INHALANT

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. LONDON

ONE FLUID OUNCE

ADREPHINE

ADRENALIN-EPHEDRINE COMPOUND

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. LONDON

ine

WARTS

Cutaneous.—Calcium Lactate (p. 90), Thyroid (p. 38) or Thyroprotein (p. 39), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Pepton with Arsenic (p. 32), Bismuth Salicylate (p. 66)

Local application. Inject the base with 33% to 55% solution of Quinine and Urea H.T. (p. 73). Cataphoresis.

WHITLOW

Emollientine (p. 28) applied early, may abort. Staphylococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63), Staphylococcus Immunogen Combined (p. 50).

Thermofuge (p. 38). Irrigate with Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

WHOOPING-COUGH

See "Pertussis."

WORMS

Ascaris Lumbricoides, Round-worm.—Santonin and Calomel C.C.T. (p. 95), either half or the whole of a tablet.

Oxyuris Vermicularis, Thread-worm.—Rectal injections of 5%

solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), Amerol (p. 3), 1 teaspoonful thrice daily. Restrict carbohydrate foods.

Tænia Solium, Tape-worm.—Liquid extract of male fern; Calomel C.T. (p. 90), salines, and castor oil are useful adjuvants. Chloroform, 30 minims in 4 drachms of castor oil.

WOUNDS

Adrenalin Chlor. Sol. (p. 1), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47), or Hemoplastin (Oral) (p. 47) to check bleeding. Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19) or solution of Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25) as a cleansing lotion. Boroseptic Oint. (p. 28). Emollientine (p. 28). Tetanus Antitoxin (p. 48), Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (p. 46), in gun-shot wounds and those contaminated by soil or road dust, to protect from tetanus or gas gangrene respectively.

Suppurating.—Combined Bacterial Vaccine (p. 53), Streptococcus Vaccine (pp. 55, 63) or Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 59). Wet dressings of 1% solution of Quinine Hydrochloride C.T. (p. 95) or of Hydrogen Peroxide Sol. (p. 19).

Dental Sepsis

Among pathological conditions said to originate from dental sepsis are rheumatic affections, especially those of the arthritic type, septic anæmia, atony and dilatation of the stomach, neurasthenia and numerous affections of the eye.

In these cases much can be done to secure and maintain a healthy condition of the mouth. If immediate dental treatment cannot be undertaken the measures adopted should include the use, at least twice daily, of a tooth paste of known germicidal value and one which is without harmful effect on the delicate tissue of the gums.

Euthymol **TOOTH PASTE**

*is tested bacteriologically and has a guaranteed
carbolic acid co-efficient
of 0.14.*

Products for the Dental Profession

This list is designed to assist the dentist to refer quickly to those preparations which wide usage has shown to be particularly indicated under their various headings. In no way is it an attempt to teach therapeutics, neither does it include the name of any preparation not mentioned in this publication.

We offer these suggestions hoping they may prove useful and, in the event of further particulars of any suggested line of treatment being requested, we shall be glad to furnish all the details at our disposal.

ABSCESS

See "Alveolar Abscess."

ACIDITY, ORAL

Preventive.—Maintain oral cleanliness, Borol (p. 5).

Curative.—Borol (p. 5), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Orygene (Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets) (p. 29).

ALVEOLAR ABSCESS

Chloretone (p. 8), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20).

With surgical treatment.—Chloretone (p. 8), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

After-treatment.—Borol (p. 5), Euthymol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

ANTISEPSIS

Borol (p. 5), Dentalone (p. 10), Orygene (Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets) (p. 29), Neko (Germicidal Soap) (p. 25), Neo-Silvol (p. 25)

ANTRUM, DISEASES OF.

See "Inflammation."

APHTHÆ

(Apthous Stomatitis)

Borol (p. 5), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol (p. 13), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

BLEEDING

See "Hæmorrhage."

BREATH FÆTOR

See "Fætor of Breath."

CALCULUS

Euthymol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24).

CANCERUM ORIS

Borol (p. 5), Chloretone (p. 8), Neo-Silvol 50% (p. 25), Silvol 50% (p. 34).

CARDIAC FAILURE

See "Syncope."

CARIES OF BONE

Pre-anæsthetic.—Chloretone (p. 8).

After-treatment.—Chloretone (p. 8), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

CARIES OF TEETH

Borol (p. 5), Dentalone (p. 10), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Haliverol (p. 18), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Metagen (p. 23), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil (p. 23)

CHLOROFORM POISONING

Adrenalin Chloride Solution (p. 1), diluted with Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), Strychnine (pp. 74, 85).

COCAINE POISONING

Strychnine (pp. 74, 85). Stomach pump, and hot compress to nape of neck.

CROWNING

Adrenalin (p. 1), Chloretone (p. 8), Parsetic (p. 31.).

DENTINE, SENSITIVE

See "Sensitive Dentine."

DENTITION, DISORDERS OF

Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Borol (p. 5), Dentalone (p. 10), Di-Cal-Phos. (p. 11), Euthymol (p. 13), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24), Metagen (p. 23), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil (p. 23).

DISCOLORATION OF DENTINE

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19).

DISCOLORATION OF ENAMEL

Borol (p. 5), Euthymol (p. 13), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19).

DRYNESS OF MOUTH

Borol (p. 5).

EMPHYEMA, ANTRAL

Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

EXOTOSES

(Bone-like outgrowths)

Bleeding.—Adrenalin (p. 1), Hemo-plastin (p. 47).

EXTRACTION OF TEETH

Apothesine (p. 5), Parsetic (p. 31) for obviating pain.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solution (pp. 73, 84) in prolonged cases.

Adrenalin (p. 1), Borol (p. 5), Dentalone (p. 10), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Orygene (Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets) (p. 29), Chloretone (p. 8) for nausea. Ortol (p. 29).

FAINING,

See "Syncope."

FÆTOR OF BREATH.

Borol (p. 5), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Orygene (Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets) (p. 29).

FILLING

Dentalone (p. 10).

FOLLICULAR STOMATITIS

Borol (p. 5), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

GINGIVITIS, ACUTE

Borol (p. 5), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Sedatives.—Chloretone (p. 8), Dentalone (p. 10).

GINGIVITIS, CHRONIC

Borol (p. 5), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

GLOSSITIS, CHRONIC SUPERFICIAL

Borol (p. 5), Eubrol (p. 13).

GUM, RECESSION OF

Preventive.—Euthymol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19).

Remedial.—Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 13), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

GUMS, SPONGY

See "Gingivitis."

HÆMOPHILIA, HÆMORRHAGE DUE TO

Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1), Calcium Lactate (p. 90), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47).

HÆMORRHAGE

Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1), Calcium Lactate (p. 90), Eubrol (p. 13), Potassium Permanganate (p. 94), Neo-Hemoplastin (p. 47) Hemo-plastin (Oral), (p. 47).

HEART FAILURE

See "Syncope."

HYPERSENSITIVENESS OF PALATE AND FAUCES

Chloretone (p. 8), Dentalone (p. 10), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19).

INFECTED ROOT CANALS

Dentalone (p. 10), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Potassium Permanganate (p. 94).

INFECTED TOOTH SOCKETS

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Silvol (p. 34).

INFLAMMATION OF ANTRUM

Adrenalin (p. 1), Chloretone (p. 8), Euthymol (p. 13), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

INFLAMMATION OF MUCOUS SURFACES (ACUTE)

Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Dentalone (p. 10).

INFLAMMATION OF MUCOUS SURFACES (CHRONIC)

Adrenalin (p. 1), Chloretone (p. 8), Eubrol (p. 13), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

LEUKOPLAKIA

See "Glossitis, Chronic."

MEMBRANOUS STOMATITIS

Borol (p. 5).

NAUSEA

Chloretone (p. 8).

NEURALGIA

Analgesic Balm (p. 27), Chloretone (p. 8).

ODONTALGIA

See Caries (p. lix) for preventive treatment.

Curative.—Chloretone (p. 8), Dentalone (p. 10), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

Nervines.—Aspirin (p. 89), Phenacetin and Caffeine Tablets (p. 94).

ODONTITIS INFANTUM

Borol (p. 5), Milk of Magnesia (p. 24).

PAIN AFTER EXTRACTION.

Dentalone (p. 10).

PAIN FROM ERUPTING TEETH

Borol (p. 5), Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol (p. 13), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

PERIODONTITIS

Preventive.—Dentalone (p. 10), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Potassium Permanganate (p. 94).

Curative.—Chloretone Inhalant (p. 20).

Local Sedatives.—Dentalone (p. 10).

PULP DEVITALISATION

Arsenic made into paste with Dentalone (p. 10), Adrenalin Chloride (p. 1).

See also "Pulp Extirpation."

PULP EXTIRPATION

Chloretone (p. 8).

PULP, INFLAMMATION OF

Chloretone (p. 8), Dentalone (p. 10).

PULP, IRRITATION OF

Chloretone (p. 8), Dentalone (p. 10), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

PULP, POLYPUS OF

Adrenalin Chloride Solution (p. 1).

PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS

Preventive.—Borol (p. 5), Euthymol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19).

Curative.—Chloretone (p. 8), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol Tooth Paste (p. 14), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Metagen (p. 23), Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion (p. 23), Abidol Capsules (p. 1), Ferradol (p. 15), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

ROOTS, SEPTIC

See "Infected Root Canals."

SENSITIVE DENTINE

Chloretone (p. 8), Dentalone (p. 10), Silvol (p. 34).

SEPSIS

See "Antisepsis."

SHOCK

See "Syncope."

STOMATITIS

See "Aphthæ," "Cancrum Oris," "Follicular," "Membranous," "Ulcerative."

SYNCOPE

Adrenalin Chloride Solution (p. 1), diluted with 40 to 100 minims (2.5 to 6 c.c.) of Solution of Sodium Chloride C.T. (p. 95), Capsolin (p. 27), to epigastrium, Nitroglycerin Compound Elixir (p. 79).

TARTAR

See "Calculus."

TEETHING

See "Dentition Disorders," also "Pain from Erupting Teeth."

TOOTHACHE

See "Odontalgia."

ULCERATIVE STOMATITIS

Borol (p. 8), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol (p. 13), Hydrogen Peroxide Solution (p. 19), Neo-Silvol (p. 25), Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed) (p. 62).

ULCERS

Calcium Lactate (p. 90), Eubrol (p. 13), Euthymol (p. 13), Neo-Silvol (p. 25).

VOMITING,**POST-ANÆSTHETIC**

Adrenalin Chloride Solution (p. 1).
Chloretone (p. 8).

Orygene

(Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets, P., D. & Co.)

THESSE tablets provide an excellent means of readily preparing a purifying and refreshing mouth-wash for use after extractions, also for the purpose of overcoming oral acidity, foetor of the breath, etc. One tablet added to half a tumblerful of water effervesces briskly and forms a solution of pleasing appearance which, when used to rinse the mouth, is at once cleansing and stimulating.

For further particulars see page 29.

Classified Index of Remedies

NOTE.—The remedies are arranged in alphabetical order. For references to the pages in this list where the remedies are to be found, please consult the Index, pp. vi to xiv.

Alteratives. — Abidol Capsules, Cacodylates of Iron, Sodium and Strychnine, Calcium Sulphide, Calomel, Cod-Liver Oil Emuls., Colchicum, Ferradol, Guaiacum, Haliverol, Hematic Hypophosphites, Iodalbin, Irradol, Iron Arsenite, Iron Iodide Syrup, Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Metagen, Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, Metatone, Nuclein, Nucleo-Proteid Comp. Tablets, Palol, Peptiron with Arsenic, Phosphophora, Sarsaparilla, Sodium Cacodylate, Trifolax.

Anæsthetics, Local.—Apothesine, Parsetic, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sol.

Analgesics.—Internal. Atropine, Bromide Comp. Elixir, Chlor-Anodyne, Chloretone, Cocaine, Codeine, Scopolamine, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Phenacetin and Caffeine, Ortal.

Topical.—Analgesic Balm, Belladonna, Chloretone, Cocaine, Dentalone, Ethylmorphine.

Subcutaneous.—Apothesine, Atropine, Morphine, Parsetic, Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, Scopolamine.

Anaphrodisiacs.—Scopolamine, Potassium Bromide, Salix Nigra, Stramonium.

Anhydrotics. — Atropine, Quinine, Strychnine, Zinc Salts.

Anodynes.—See "Analgesics."

Antacids.—Antacid Lozenges, Milk of Magnesia, Soda Mint, Sodium Bicarbonate, Takazyme.

Anthelmintics.—

Roundworm. Santonin, Nema.
Tape-worm. Calomel, Male Fern.
Threadworm. Amerol, Enemata of Aloes or Sodium Chloride.

Antigalactogogues.—Ergot, Iodalbin.

Antilithics.—Alkalis, Buchu, Cholelith Pill, Guaiacum, Iodalbin, Lithium Salts, Sodium Benzoate, Sodium Salicylate, Tartalax, Uritone.

Antiperiodics.—Calisaya, Iron Arsenite, Peptiron with Arsenic, Quinine, Sodium Cacodylate.

Antipruritics.—Chloretone Inhalant, Emollientine, Storaxol.

Antipyretics. — Aspirin, Quinine, Sodium Salicylate, Sal-Ethyl Carbonate, Veratrone.

Antirheumatics.—Aspirin, Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate, Colchicum, Manaca and Salicylates Elixir, Rheumatism Phylacogen, Sodium Salicylate, Sal-Ethyl Carbonate, Streptococcus Immunogen Combined.

Antiseptics.—

Intestinal. Creosote, Ipecacuanha Enteric Pills, Mercury, Potassium Permanganate Enteric Pills, Quinine, Silvol, Thymocarbonate Pill.

Topical. Astringent and Antiseptic Tablets, Boric Acid, Borol, Chloretone, Emollientine, Euthymol, Neko (Germicidal Soap), Hydrogen Peroxide Sol., Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Neo-Silvol, Potassium Permanganate, Silvol, Storaxol.

Urinary. Buchu, Corn-silk, Saw Palmetto and Santal Comp., Sodium Benzoate, Uritone.

Antispasmodics. — Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Camphor in Oil, Chlor-Anodyne, Chloretone, Hyoscyamus, Nitroglycerin, Parathyroid Gland, Sodium Bromide, Stramonium, Viburnum.

Antisymphilitics.—Bismuth Salicylate, Mercuric Chloride with Potassium Iodide Tablets, Mercurosal, Mercury Salicylate, Mixed Treatment Tablets, Sodium Cacodylate, Thio-Bismol.

Aperients.—

Intestinal Lubricant. Amerol.
Mild or Laxative. Cascara Aromatic, Cascara Evacuant, Cathartic Comp. Pill, Milk of Magnesia, Rhubarb Comp. Tincture.
Cathartics. Aloes, Alophen Pill, Cascara, Euonymin, Jalap, Phenolphthalein, Podophyllin, Senna.
Cholagogues. Calomel, Cholelith Pill, Euonymin, Leptandrin, Mercury Pill, Mercury with Chalk, Podophyllin, Panteric Comp.
Hydragogues. Colocynth, Jalap, Sodium Sulphate, Magnesium Sulphate.

Aphrodisiacs.—Aletris, Anterior Lobe Pituitary, Cantharides, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Kola, Nuclein, Nux Vomica, Orchic Substance, Ovarian Substance, Phosphophora, Phosphorus, Saw Palmetto, Theelin, Theelol.

Appetisers.—Calisaya, Cardamoms, Gentian Comp., Metatone, Palatable Peptone, Pepsin Cordial.

Astringents.—

Internal. Hydrastis, Myrrh.
Local. Adrephine, Astringent and Antiseptic Tablets, Emollientine, Hydrastis, Lead Acetate, Neo-Silvol, Potassium Permanganate, Silvol.

Cardiac Depressants and Sedatives.—Euphorbia Comp. Elixir, Nitroglycerin, Sodium Sulphocyanate, Veratrone.

Cardiac Stimulants and Tonics.—Adrenalin, Caffeine, Camphor in Oil, Digifortis, Digitalis, Digitalone, Kola Compound Elixir, Nitroglycerin Compound Elixir, Pituitrin, Squill, Strophanthone, Strophanthus, Suprarenal Gland.

Carminatives.—Capsicum, Cardamoms, Chloretone, Ginger, Pepsin Cordial, Taka-Diastase Liquid.

Cathartics.—See "Aperients."

Cerebral Stimulants.—Caffeine, Kola Compound Elixir, Nitroglycerin, Strychnine.

Cholagogues.—See "Aperients."

Counter-irritants.—Analgesic Balm Capsolin, Thermofuge.

Demulcents.—Bronchial Lozenges, Tolu.

Deodorants.—Borol, Euthymol, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol., Potassium Permanganate.

Diaphoretics.—Apomorphine, Dover Powder, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Pilocarpine, Sodium Salicylate, Thyroid Gland, Veratrone.

Digestives.—Pepsin, Pepsin Cordial, Pepsin Lactated, Taka-Diastase, Takazyme, Panteric.

Disinfectants.—Euthymol, Neko (Germicidal Soap), Hydrogen Peroxide, Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Potassium Permanganate. Also see "Antiseptics."

Diuretics.—Buchu, Juniper, and Potass. Acetate Elixir, Caffeine, Colchicum, Corn-silk, Cubebs, Digifortis, Digitalis, Digitalone, Pituitrin, Saw Palmetto, Squill, Strophanthus, Veratrone, Pitressin.

Ecbolics.—Cotton Root, Ergot, Hydrastis.

Emetics.—Apomorphine, Emetine, Ipecacuanha, Sodium Chloride.

Emmenagogues.—Aloin, Caulophyllum, Cotton Root, Ergot, Ergotin and Aloes Comp. Pill Gossypium Comp., Peptiron, Potassium Permanganate, Quinine.

Emollients.—Amerol, Inhalone, Thermofuge.

Expectorants.—Anodyne Pine Expectorant, Apomorphine, Bronchial Lozenges, Cocillana, Codeine, Iodalbin, Ipecacuanha, Pilocarpine, Squill, Tolu.

Febrifuges.—See "Antipyretics."

Galactagogues.—Corpora Lutea, Cotton Root, Mammary Substance, Pilocarpine, Pituitrin, Placenta Substance, Thyroid Gland.

Gastric Sedatives.—Apothesine, Bromide Comp. Elixir, Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine Elixir, Chlor-Anodyne, Chloretone, Pepsin Cordial, Taka-Diastase, Takazyme.

Hæmatinics.—Cacodylates of Iron, Sodium and Strychnine, Ferrous Carbonate Pill, Glycerophosphates, Hematic Hypophosphites, Iron

Arsenite, Iron Citrate, Iron Iodide, Kapseals Ferri-Cuprum, Liver Extract, Nuclein, Peptiron, Phosphorus, Ventriculin.

Hæmostatics.—

Internal. Adrenalin, Ergot, Hemoplastin (Oral), Hydrastis, Nitroglycerin.

Subcutaneous or Intravenous. Emetine, Ergot Aseptic, Neo-Hemoplastin, Pituitrin.

Local. Adrenalin, Hemoplastin, Hydrastis, Hydrogen Peroxide Sol.

Hepatic Stimulants.—Alophen Pill, Calomel, Cascara, Cholelith Pill, Emetine, Glycerophosphate Comp., Ipecacuanha, Leptandrin, Nux Vomica, Panteric Compound, Podophyllum.

Hydragogues.—See "Aperients."

Hypnotics.—Apomorphine, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Chlor-Anodyne, Chloretone, Codeine, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Ortal, Potassium Bromide, Scopolamine.

Inhalants.—Adrenalin Inhalant, Adrephine, Chloretone Inhalant, Inhalone.

Local Anæsthetics.— See "Anæsthetics, Local."

Mouth-Washes and Nasal Douches.— Borol, Euthymol, Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, Nasal Plasma Tablets, Orygene Tablets.

Mydriatics.— Atropine, Cocaine, Ephedrine, Scopolamine.

Myotic.—Pilocarpine.

Narcotics.—See "Hypnotics."

Nerve Excitants.—Kola, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine.

Nerve Sedatives.—Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Camphor in Oil, Chlor-Anodyne, Chloretone, Hyoscyamus, Lobelia, Morphine, Ortal, Potassium Bromide, Scopolamine, Veratrone.

Nervines.—Caffeine, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Hematic Hypophosphites, Kola, Metatone, Nuclein, Nucleo-Proteid Compound, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Quinine.

Nutrients.—Abidol Capsules, Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, Ferradol, Haliverol, Irradol, Metagen, Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, Palatable Peptone, Palol.

Oxytocics.—Corn-silk, Cotton-root Bark, Ergot, Hydrastis, Pituitrin, Pitocin, Quinine, Strychnine.

Parasiticides.—Antiseptic Tablets, Neko (Germicidal Soap), Mercuric Chloride, Mercuric Iodide, Mycozol, Liquid Mycozol, Storaxol. Also see "Anthelmintics."

Purgatives.—See "Aperients."

Respiratory Sedatives.—Anodyne Pine Expectorant, Chlor-Anodyne, Cocillana Comp. Syrup, Ethylmorphine, Euphorbia Comp. Elixir, Morphine, Stramonium.

Salagogues.—Ginger, Menthol, Pilocarpine.

Soporifics.—See "Hypnotics."

Stomachics.—Bismuth, Cardamoms, Cascara Aromatic, Chlor-Anodyne, Gentian, Ginger, Hydrastis, Metatone, Milk of Magnesia, Nux Vomica, Sodium Bicarbonate, Takazyme.

Styptics.—See "Hæmostatics."

Sudorifics.—Apomorphine, Dover Powder, Ipecacuanha, Pilocarpine, Sodium Salicylate.

Tonics, General. Abidol Capsules, Calisaya Elixir, Cod-Liver Oil Emuls., Easton's Syrup, Ferradol, Ferrous Carbonate, Gentian, Glycerophosphates, Haliverol, Hematic Hypophosphites, Hydrastis, Irradol, Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion, Metatone, Nucleo-Proteid Compound, Nux Vomica, Palol, Peptiron, Quinine, Strychnine.

Uterine Sedatives.—Aletris Comp. Elixir, Bromide and Chloral Comp. Elixir, Liquor Sedans, Viburnum Compound Tablet.

Vaso-Constrictors.— Adrenalin, Adrephine, Caffeine, Digifortis, Digitalis, Digitalone, Ephedrine, Ergot, Hydrastis, Nux Vomica, Pituitrin, Pitressin.

Vaso-Dilators.—Dover Powder, Nitroglycerin, Pilocarpine Sodium Sulphocyanate.

Vermifuges.—See "Anthelmintics."

Vulneraries.—Boro-septic Ointment, Emollientine, Euthymol Cream, Scarlet Red Ointment.



Ventriculin

A PALATABLE PREPARATION OF
GASTRIC TISSUE FOR THE
TREATMENT OF
pernicious anaemia

DESICCATED gastric tissue in the form of Ventriculin has become recognised as an effective, well-tolerated and convenient form of specific therapy for the treatment of macrocytic hyperchromic anaemias, and is often superior to liver extract for oral administration.

A rapid improvement in the patient's physical condition occurs in the first few days of administration of Ventriculin. Some days before the maximum reticulocytosis has occurred, or red-blood cell maturation has begun, the patient's asthenia has become less marked, and appetite has increased to actual hunger.

Stimulation of hæmatopoietic function is often needed in cases of anaemia other than hyperchromic macrocytic anaemia, and Ventriculin, or Ventriculin with Iron, may be prescribed in cases of secondary anaemia.

In the new and improved form Ventriculin is not merely unobjectionable in taste; it is distinctly palatable. Granular Ventriculin is readily taken dry or with water; it may be taken with other liquids if desired.

For full details concerning Ventriculin and Ventriculin with Iron, see pages 40 and 41.

Aids to Memory

POSODOLOGY

Axioms for Remembrance

The action of medicines is modified by sex, age, -temperament and diathesis, idiosyncrasies, habits of life, race and mental impressions.

Women rarely require the same doses as men. Avoid aloes during pregnancy, sulphuric acid during lactation, and mercury in anæmic chlorosis.

Old age and childhood do not bear doses proportionately to manhood and youth. Excepting under urgent circumstances an opiate should never be administered to an infant. Blisters and leeches produce more decided effects on children than on adults—all things being equal—and the former are especially apt to induce ulceration and gangrene in the young. Per contra, mercury is better borne proportionately in childhood (and old age) than in middle life—it is all but impossible to salivate a child under ten years of age. The following is the scale of doses employed at Guy's Hospital, London, the adult dose being represented as 1:—

Age.	Dose.	Age.	Dose.
Under 1 year .. ..	.. 1/12	Under 7 years .. ..	.. 1/3
.. 2 years .. ..	.. 1/8	.. 14 years .. ..	.. 1/2
.. 3 years .. ..	.. 1/6	.. 20 years .. ..	.. 2/3
.. 4 years .. ..	.. 1/4	21 to 60 years .. ..	.. 1

Sanguine and sanguino-nervous temperaments will bear antiphlogistics, as well as loss of blood, but the reverse is true as to stimulants. Antispasmodics are strikingly beneficial to nervous temperaments.

Always enquire as to idiosyncrasies, especially towards mercury and opium.

Town dwellers, particularly in overcrowded quarters, cannot bear doses which are quite suitable for those of rural or outdoor life—this applies especially in the case of children. A degree of active treatment necessary to relieve acute disease in the latter will probably tend to death among the former.

Habit inculcates tolerance even of poisons.

Blondes require larger doses than brunettes. Indians, Negroes, Malays, Hindus, and the dark and yellow races are for the most part amenable to half the doses customary for Anglo-Saxons.

Passions and affections of the mind markedly influence the action of remedies, especially narcotics. Faith in the prescriber may remove mountains of difficulties. Every means should be used to implant confidence and stimulate hope.

D

Judicious combinations of medicines are often more effective than remedies employed singly; but combinations are to be avoided except when great advantage seems probable. *Digitalis* frequently fails to act as a diuretic until combined with squill or carbonate of ammonia, and diaphoresis is more certainly induced by opium and ipecacuanha combined than by either singly.

Chemical incompatibilities are usually to be avoided; yet because of such incompatibility the resulting compound is not necessarily inert. Of all unscientific combinations perhaps the most signally useful is that of opium and acetate of lead, which react and produce acetate of morphine and meconate of lead.

Regulation of dose. Almost every drug operates differently when given in large and small doses. Tartar emetic, for example, in doses of one-twelfth to one-sixth of a grain, acts as a diaphoretic and expectorant; but two or three grains are powerfully emetic. Opium is stimulant in small and narcotic in large doses; and oil of turpentine in doses of one to two drachms acts as an acrid irritant of the kidneys and genito-urinary organs, while in doses of one to two ounces it operates freely upon the bowels without renal or vesical irritation. There is a source of error in the difference between the drop and the minim. Drops vary in volume according to the density of the fluid and the character of the vessel from which it is poured. Patients should be instructed to use a drop measure.

The dose of any given medicine, particularly a narcotic or purgative, should be regulated in accordance with the effect produced in each individual rather than with published tables.

The character, period and form of disease influence the operations of medicines in no slight degree. In epidemics, it is worthy of note that a remedy which is highly beneficial at one period appears to possess no efficacy at another. Usually, while the onset and climax of an epidemic are marked by numerous deaths, with its wane recoveries are the rule; hence the period of an epidemic influences the action of medicines.

Certain morbid conditions of body, or intensity of disease, also modify the action of remedies. Note the tolerance of opium in spasmodic affections, and of mercury in yellow fever or suppurative hepatitis.

The same is true of deranged conditions or functions; especially where the digestive organs are involved. Perhaps quinine may cease to act as an antiperiodic or *digitalis* as a diuretic; and tonics may prove distressing irritants.

Diet exercises a marked influence. **Antiphlogistics** refuse to act in the presence of an excess of animal foods along with stimulants; and the latter notoriously interfere with the action of mercurials. **Amylaceous foods** neutralise iodine preparations; and **iron salts** are inoperative when confronted with vegetable acids during febrile conditions.

The time of administration affects the action of medicines. Narcotics, emetics and diaphoretics operate most favourably when administered an hour or two before bedtime. Diuretics are best given during the day, when the body

may be kept cool; **resinous cathartics** are best at bedtime; other cathartics, such as neutral salts, oil, and those which are speedy in operation, early in the morning. **Quinine** acts best on an empty stomach, **arsenic** on a full one.

Light, air and exercise possess great therapeutic power, and are very essential adjuvants to drugs. **Confinement in close, dark, ill-ventilated apartments** counteracts any benefit that otherwise might be had from tonics; **violent physical action** retards the effects of diuretics.

Season is a modifying agent. Some diseases, independent of remedial measures, improve at certain seasons and relapse at others; tuberculous patients almost invariably improve in summer, remain stationary in winter, and decline in spring.

The **form** in which the remedy is administered may modify its action. Where a speedy effect is desired a liquid form is usually preferable; especially is this the case with quinine and morphine. **Digitals** in tincture is a direct heart-sedative; in infusion, a diuretic. Insoluble remedies, such as **rhubarb** and **reduced iron**, are best given as a powder or pill, and the pill form usually is improved by the addition of soap, which agent hastens disintegration in the intestines and renders the action of purgatives milder and at the same time more certain. Powders may be given in syrup, honey, cachets, or gelatin capsules.

Disguising the taste of medicines is often a matter for consideration. **Castor and cod-liver oils** are better tolerated if orange-peel or aromatics are well masticated for a few moments before the oil is taken; **senna** may be drunk as tea, with milk and sugar; tannin covers the taste of **quinine**; liquorice, that of **aloes, cascara sagrada, quinine, and other bitters**; and infusion of roses that of **Epsom salt**.

By the **rectum** drugs may be administered in doses double those customary by the mouth.

For **hypodermic use**, drugs should be given in about one-third to one-half of the dose ordinarily administered by the mouth. A marked exception to this rule is found in **strophanthone**, the hypodermic dose of which is not more than one-seventh of the oral dose.

Caution.—It will be well to remember that extra care is necessary in administering **atropine** to flaxen-haired, light-complexioned, nervous females.

FACTS CONCERNING THE BODY-TEMPERATURE

The average in health is 98.4° F. It is normally one degree higher under the tongue than in the axilla, and nearly one degree higher than in the vagina and the rectum.

It is highest upon waking in the morning, and lowest at midnight; the daily range rarely exceeds 1.8° F. above or below the average.

The axillary temperature may fall to 97° F. without collapse, or rise to 100° F. without indicating febrile disturbance.

A rise of 1° F. usually marks an increase of the pulse from 6 to 10 beats per minute.

Continued temperature above 98.4° in the quiescent state, or below 97.3° , indicates a pathological condition; 103° to 105° severe fever; 105° to 108° danger; 108° to 109° impending death. This does not imply, however, that

D°

in an ephemeral fever the high degree is necessarily dangerous. It sometimes happens, especially in intermittent fevers, that the temperature rises as high as 106° or 108° for a short time only, which rise must be considered idiosyncratic rather than pathological.

A temperature of 104° is generally alarming in acute rheumatism, and may cause cardiac complications. In jaundice, a rise of temperature is unfavourable. A rise of temperature in the puerperal state indicates pelvic inflammation, and in tuberculosis it shows an advance of the disease or the incidence of complications.

RESPIRATION

Two months to two years	35 per minute.	Six to twelve years	20 per minute.
Two to six years	23 "	Twelve to fifteen years	18 "
Fifteen to twenty-one years		16 to 18 per minute.	

Respiration in the adult female is usually slightly more rapid than in the male, especially during pregnancy.

THE PULSE AT VARIOUS AGES

Ages.	Beats per minute.
In the fœtus in utero	Between 150 and 140.
In new-born infants	Between 140 and 130.
During first year	From 130 down to 115.
During second year	From 115 down to 100.
During third year	From 105 down to 95.
From the seventh to the fourteenth year	From 90 down to 80.
From the fourteenth to the twenty-first year	From 85 down to 75.
From twenty-first to sixtieth year	Between 75 and 79.
In old age	Between 75 and 80.

The pulse is generally more frequent in females than in males; during and after exertion, unless long continued; during digestion or mental excitement; also more frequent in the morning than later in the day. It is temporarily accelerated after a sudden change of posture from the recumbent to the sitting, and from either to the standing position, especially during convalescence; and in other states where the action of the heart is feeble.

FACTS CONCERNING CHILDREN

A healthy infant should sleep eighteen to twenty hours of the twenty-four.

As a rule a child cannot raise its head from the pillow before the second or third month, and cannot sit erect before the fifth month.

The tenth month is the usual time for walking to begin, but longer delay is no evidence of disease.

An infant should be nursed at regular intervals and also supplied with water. It should be weaned from the tenth to the fourteenth month, but not in early summer.

A child does not cry from viciousness before the sixth month.

If the pulse is 140 and the child is ill, the cause is probably over-feeding; if 40 and ill, the cause may be meningitis.

If the tongue is furred with whitish curd, intestinal irritation is indicated; if red, dry and hot, intestinal inflammation; if pale and flabby, great debility; and if tremulous, nervous debility. White fur indicates fever; yellow, disturbance of liver and stomach; brown and dry, typhoid condition or blood-poisoning; bright strawberry, scarlatina; glazed, indigestion; glazed with blue appearance, congenital syphilis.

Congestion of cheeks, without cachexia or chronic condition, may mean inflammatory or febrile condition; of face, ears and forehead, of brief duration, along with strabismus, oscillation of iris, irregularity of pupil, and falling of the upper lip, denotes cerebral affection.

Progressive and marked **emaciation** indicates grave subacute or chronic affection.

Bulbar hypertrophy of the fingers and curving nails are signs of interference with the circulation; hypertrophy of the spongy portion of bones, or lividity of feet and hands with hypertrophy of connective tissue, point to rachitis.

Pertinacious lividity, or lividity produced by emotion and excitement, if respiration is normal, denotes heart trouble or fault in the trunk vessels; temporary lividity, grave acute disease, probably of the respiratory organs.

Absence of tears, in children of six months and under, points to disease that will prove serious; piercing and acute cries are suggestive of cerebro-spinal trouble.

Thick, purulent secretion under the eyelids, such as that derived from the Meibomian glands, affords evidence of grave prostration; and passive congestion of the conjunctival vessels betokens approaching death.

Irregular muscular movements, partially controlled by the will, indicate chorea; contraction of the eyebrows and avoidance of light, cephalalgia.

When the hand is constantly pressed to the head, or the head against the parent or nurse, suspect ear disease; if the fingers are carried to the mouth with great agitation, look for abnormal condition of the larynx; and if the head is constantly turned from side to side, suspect laryngeal obstruction.

Hoarse and indistinct voice is usually indicative of laryngitis; a feeble and plaintive one, of abdominal trouble.

Strong and sonorous cough occurs in spasmodic croup; hoarse and rough, in membranous croup; suppressed and painful, in pleurisy or pneumonia; convulsive, in pertussis. Dry and painless cough may accompany indigestion, difficult dentition or febrile condition.

Respiration that is slow and intermittent, and accompanied by sighs, suggests cerebral disease; if intermittent and accelerated, capillary bronchitis; superficial and accelerated, an inflammatory condition of the larynx and trachea.

Acute fevers in children are generally accompanied by remissions; chronic fevers, by intermissions.

In early childhood there is no relation between the intensity of the symptoms and the material lesion. The most intense fever, with restlessness, cries and spasmodic movements, may entirely disappear in less than twenty-four hours.

First Dentition. The lower central incisors appear about the seventh month; the upper central and lateral incisors together about the ninth month,

**CHEMICAL COMPOSITION AND CALORIE VALUE OF
FOOD MATERIALS—concluded**

	Protein per cent	Fat per cent	Total Carbo- hydrates per cent	Calories per lb.	Calories per 100 gms.
Dairy Produce—					
Butter	1.0	85.0	—	3,605	796
Cheese, American	28.8	35.9	0.3	2,055	454
" Cheddar	27.7	36.8	4.1	2,145	467
" Cheshire	26.9	30.7	0.9	1,810	400
" Roquefort	22.2	29.5	1.8	1,700	375
Eggs whole	13.2	12.0	—	765	169
" white	12.3	0.2	—	250	55
" yolk	15.7	33.3	—	1,705	376
Milk,	3.3	4.0	5.0	325	72
" skimmed	3.4	0.3	5.1	170	38
" condensed, sweetened	8.8	8.3	54.1	1,520	336
Vegetables—					
Artichokes	2.6	0.2	16.7	365	81
Asparagus, fresh	1.8	0.2	3.3	105	23
Beans, dried	22.5	1.8	59.6	1,605	354
" French, fresh	2.3	0.3	7.4	195	43
Beets, fresh	1.6	0.1	9.7	215	47
Cabbage	1.6	0.3	5.6	145	32
Carrots, fresh	1.1	0.4	9.3	210	46
Cauliflower	1.8	0.5	4.7	140	31
Celery	1.1	0.1	3.3	85	19
Cucumbers	0.8	0.2	3.1	80	18
Leeks	1.2	0.5	5.8	150	33
Lettuce	1.2	0.3	2.9	90	20
Onions, fresh	1.6	0.3	9.9	225	50
Peas, green	7.0	0.5	16.9	465	103
Potatoes, boiled	2.5	0.1	20.9	440	97
Radishes	1.3	0.1	5.8	135	30
Rhubarb	0.6	0.7	3.6	106	23
Spinach, fresh	2.1	0.3	3.2	110	24
Fruits, Fresh—					
Apples	0.4	0.5	14.2	290	64
Apricots	1.1	—	13.4	270	60
Bananas	1.3	0.6	22.0	460	102
Blackberries	1.3	1.0	10.9	270	60
Cherries	1.0	0.8	16.7	365	81
Cranberries	0.4	0.6	9.9	215	47
Currants	1.5	—	12.8	265	58
Grapes	1.3	1.6	19.2	450	99
Lemons	1.0	0.7	8.5	205	45
Melons	0.4	0.2	6.7	140	31
Oranges	0.8	0.2	11.6	240	53
Pears	0.6	0.5	14.1	295	65
Pineapple	0.4	0.3	9.7	200	44
Plums	1.0	—	20.1	395	87
Strawberries	1.0	0.6	7.4	180	40
Tomatoes	0.9	0.4	3.9	105	23
Bread—					
Brown	5.4	1.8	47.1	1,050	232
White	9.2	1.3	55.1	1,215	265

VITAMINS IN FOODS

The following table has been compiled from reliable sources, principally from information published by the Medical Research Council. The cross sign, +, indicates that the vitamin is present; ++, that it is present in fair amount; +++, in abundance. O indicates that the absence of the vitamin has been established. The column headed B refers to the water-soluble B complex; entries under B₁ and B₂ are made where the presence of these vitamins has been separately estimated.

Foodstuffs	A	B	B ₁	B ₂	C	D	E
Oils and Fats—							
Beef fat	++	O	..	..	..	+	..
Butter fat (pasture) ..	++	..	..	..	O	++	++
Cream	+ to ++	++	..	..	O	+	..
Fish-liver oils—Cod ..	+++	..	..	..	to +	+++	O to +
•Halibut	+++ (very rich)	..	..	..	..	+++	..
Herring .. .. .	++	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maize, yellow, oil ..	+ to ++	O	..	..	O	+	+++
Margarine (vegetable) ..	O	O	..	..	O	..	..
" enriched with vitamins ..	++	O	..	..	O	++	..
Olive oil	O to +	O	..	..	O	O to +	+
Wheat-germ oil .. .. .	+	..	..	..	..	..	+++ (very rich)
Cereals and Cereal Products—							
Barley, whole grain ..	+	+	++	..	O	..	..
Bread, rye .. .. .	..	++	..	..	..	..	..
" wheaten, whole-meal, water ..	+	..	++	++	O	..	..
Maize, white embryo ..	O	..	+++	+	O	..	+++
" yellow	O to +	..	+++	+	O	..	+++
" whole grain	++	..	++	+	O	O to +	+
Malt extract, commercial ..	..	+	+	..	O	..	..
Oatmeal	O to +	+	..	..	O	..	O to +
Rice, polished	O	..	O	..	O	O	..
" whole grain	+	..	++	++	O	O	+++
Wheat, embryo	++	..	+++	++	O	..	+++
" flour, white	O	..	O	O	O	..	..
" wholemeal	O to +	..	+	+	O	..	..
Legumes—							
Beans, haricot .. .. .	..	..	++	..	O	..	..
" kidney .. .. .	+	++	..	..	..	..	..
" runner, green .. .. .	..	..	..	..	+ to ++	..	..
Lentils	+	++	++	..	just +	..	..
Peas, dried .. .. .	+	..	++	++	+	..	..
" green .. .. .	++	++	..	..	+++	..	..

• Halibut-liver oil is a most potent source of the fat-soluble vitamins A and D for medicinal use. The oil prepared by Parke, Davis & Co. is 60 times as strong in vitamin A and by the addition of irradiated ergosterol is made 250 times as strong in vitamin D as a good quality cod-liver oil (see Haliverol, p. 18).

VITAMINS IN FOODS—continued

Foodstuffs	A	B	B ₁	B ₂	C	D	E
Nuts—							
Almond .. .. .	+	+	+	..	..	..	..
Brazil .. .. .	+	+	+	..	..	..	..
Chestnut .. .. .	..	+	+	..	..	..	..
Walnut, English..	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables—							
Artichoke, globe..	++	++	..	..	..	..	..
Asparagus tips—							
Bleached .. .. .	+	..	..	..	+	..	..
Green .. .. .	++	++	..	..	+++	..	..
Beetroot	O to +	+	..	..	+	..	..
Brussels sprouts..	++	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cabbage, cooked	+	..	..	..	+	..	..
" green, fresh	++	..	++	++	+++	..	+
Carrot, old, raw ..	++	..	++	+	+	..	..
" young, raw ..	+	..	++	+	++	..	..
Cauliflower, raw..	+	+	..	..	+++	..	..
Celery, stalk	O to +	+	..	..	++	..	..
Endive .. .. .	+	..	..	..	+	..	..
Kale .. .. .	++	..	..	..	..	..	+++
Lettuce, green .. .	++	..	++	+	+++	..	+++
Onion	O to +	..	+	+	to	..	..
Parsnip	O to +	++	..	..	..	..	..
Potato, cooked .. .	+	..	..	..	to	..	..
" raw	+	..	++	+	to	..	..
Radish	O to +	+	..	..	++	..	..
Rhubarb .. .. .	..	..	..	..	++	..	..
Spinach, cooked ..	++	..	+	++	to	..	..
" raw	++	..	+	++	+++	O to +	..
Swede .. .. .	+	+	..	..	..	..	..
Turnip	O to +	..	+	+	++	..	..
Watercress, fresh	..	..	+	++	+++	..	..
Fruits—							
Apple	+	+	+	+	to	..	..
Apricot .. .. .	..	..	..	..	O to +	..	..
" dried .. .. .	..	..	..	..	O	..	..
Banana	+ to	..	+	+	++	low	+
Blackberry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	++	..	..
Date .. .. .	+	..	+	..	..	..	..
Fig .. .. .	+	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grape-fruit .. .. .	+	+	..	..	+++	..	..
Lemon .. .. .	+	+	..	..	+++	..	..
" juice .. .. .	+	+	..	..	+++	..	..
Orange juice .. ..	+	+	..	..	+++	..	..
Peach .. .. .	+	+	..	..	to	..	..
" canned .. .. .	+	..	..	..	to	..	..
Pear .. .. .	..	+	..	..	+	..	..
Pineapple .. .. .	++	..	..	..	+	..	..

VITAMINS IN FOODS—concluded

Foodstuffs	A	B	B ₁	B ₂	C	D	E
Fruits—concluded—							
Pineapple, canned .. ..	++	..	..	..	++	..	..
Prune, dried .. ..	++	+	..	..	+	..	..
Strawberry .. ..	+	+	..	..	++ to ++	..	..
Tomato, ripe .. ..	++	++	+	+	+++	..	..
" canned .. ..	++	++	..	..	+++ to ++	..	..
Meat—							
Bacon	O to +	..	..	..	O to +	..	..
Beef .. ..	..	..	++	++	O to +	..	++
Ham	O to +	..	+	+	..	..	..
Liver, sheep's .. ..	+++	++	..	..	..	O	..
Mutton .. ..	..	..	++	++	O to +	..	..
Pork	O to +	..	++	++	O to +	..	..
Sweetbreads .. ..	+	++	..	..	..	..	..
Veal	O to +	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eggs—							
Hen, fresh	++	..	+	++ to ++	..	++	..
" " yolk	++	..	++	+	O	+++	++
" " white	O	..	..	..	O	O	..
Milk and Milk Products—							
Cheese, American Cheddar	++	..	O	+	..	..	..
" Swiss	++ to ++	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cow's milk, whole, fresh	+	..	+	++	+	O to +	+
" " " dried	(varies)	++	..	..	O to +	O to +	(varies)
" " " dried	++ (varies)	++	..	..	O to +	++ (varies)	+
Human milk	+	..	+	+	O to +	O to +	..
Miscellaneous—							
Cocoa .. ..	+	..	..	..	..	++ to ++	..
Honey .. ..	..	..	..	..	very low	..	..
Marmalade, orange	O	+	..	..	..	..	..
Yeast, brewer's .. ..	..	..	+++	+++	..	..	..
" " dried .. ..	..	..	+++	+++	O	..	..
" " extract .. ..	..	..	+++	+++	O	..	..



ERUPTIVE FEVERS

This table has been modified in accordance with the standard issued by the British Ministry of Health and the Board of Education

DISEASE	INCUBATION PERIOD	MODE OF ONSET	INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET AND APPEARANCE OF ERUPTION	CHARACTER OF ERUPTION	ERUPTION DISAPPEARS	HOW LONG CONTAGIOUS
Scarlatina..... (Scarlet Fever)	1 to 8 days	Sudden; often at night; vomiting; sore throat; high fever; in severe cases, convulsions.	1 to 2 days; on chest and neck first.	Dusky or light red; often diffused; consists of numerous red points which coalesce to form a flush. Red dots like flea-bites; crescentic; thick about mouth and forehead. Like rubeola, but less distinct.	In 3 to 5 days; commencing where it appeared first; generally copious desquamation, in shreds. In about 4 days.	So long as ear discharge or abscess present; after 4 weeks desquamation may be neglected. For 3 weeks after eruption.
Rubeola..... (Measles; Morbilli)	7 to 14 days	Rather sudden; catarrhal symptoms, particularly of eyes; moderate fever. Gradual; fever slight or wanting.	4th day; sometimes 3rd or 5th; first on forehead and behind ears. Eruption usually first symptom; on face, forehead and behind ears.	Red spots becoming successively papules, vesicles, and pustules. Like variola, but less distinct.	In 4 to 6 days, without desquamation.	One week from date of eruption.
Rubella..... (Rötheln; German Measles)	5 to 21 days	Sudden; chill; high fever; headache; pain in loins, etc.	3rd or 4th day; fully formed pustules on 6th to 9th day.	Red spots becoming successively papules, vesicles, and pustules. Like variola, but less distinct.	Desiccation at end of 2nd week; crusts slowly separate, leaving pits. Vesicles dry up on 5th to 9th day of disease, without suppuration.	Six weeks or until patient certified free by medical officer. So long as crusts reform; indefinitely in fomites etc.
Varicella..... (Modified Smallpox)	10 to 14 days but usually 12 days 10 to 14 days	Sudden; slight symptoms, sometimes none. Gradual; sometimes sudden.	3rd or 4th day on face, scalp, and arms; fully formed pustules on 6th to 9th day. Within 24 hours; often in successive crops. 7th to 14th day.	Pink papules, becoming vesicles; first about nose. Pink spots; few in number.	In 3 or 4 days, drying up without suppuration. Variable and recurrent.	Three weeks or until shedding of dried crusts. Danger in stools throughout.
Typhoid Fever.....	10 to 14 days					

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Incubation Period	Symptoms	Quarantine Period
Diphtheria	2 to 10 days . .	General malaise; fever; slight hoarseness. Dyspnoea.	Three weeks after the termination of the attack, or following two negative swabs.
Pertussis	7 to 18 days . .	Slight malaise; coryza and cough. Fever slight or intermittent. Some gastric disturbance. Whooping may occur soon or may be delayed.	Six weeks after the commencement of the attack, or two weeks after cessation of the whooping.
Mumps	14 to 21 days . .	Malaise. Swelling and tenderness below the ear and behind the jaw.	One week after the swelling has subsided.
Cholera	1 to 6 days . .	Onset abrupt. Severe purging followed by vomiting, cramp and exhaustion. Extreme thirst. Temperature subnormal. Pulse feeble.	Seven to fourteen days or until bacteriological examination is negative.

PERCENTAGE SOLUTION TABLE

This table shows the quantity of drug required to yield a given volume of solution of the percentage strength desired. Thus, to make one fluid ounce of a 5 per cent solution it is merely necessary to dissolve 21 7/8 grains of the salt in sufficient liquid to make one fluid ounce.

Quantity of Solution to be made	GRAINS OF SALT OR DRUG REQUIRED TO MAKE SOLUTIONS OF PERCENTAGE STRENGTH INDICATED																			
	0.5%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	6%	8%	10%	15%	20%	25%	50%	1:500	1:1000	1:2000	1:3000	1:4000	1:5000	
1 fl. oz.	2 3/8	4 3/8	8 3/4	13 1/4	17 1/2	21 7/8	26 1/4	35	43 3/4	65 5/8	87 1/2	109 3/8	218 3/4	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8
2 fl. ozs.	4 3/8	8 3/4	17 1/2	26 1/4	35	43 3/4	52 1/2	70	87 1/2	131 1/4	175	218 3/4	437 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 3/4
3 fl. ozs.	6 3/8	13 1/4	26 1/4	39 3/4	52 1/2	65 5/8	78 3/4	105	131 1/4	196 7/8	262 1/2	328 1/8	656 1/4	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8	2 1/8
4 fl. ozs.	8 3/4	17 1/2	35	52 1/2	70	87 1/2	105	140	175	262 1/2	350	437 1/2	875	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
5 fl. ozs.	10 13/16	21 1/8	43 3/4	65 5/8	87 1/2	109 3/8	131 1/4	175	218 3/4	328 1/8	437 1/2	546 7/8	1093 3/4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
6 fl. ozs.	13 1/8	26 1/4	52 1/2	78 3/4	105	131 1/4	157 1/2	210	262 1/2	393 3/4	525	656 1/4	1312 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
8 fl. ozs.	17 1/2	35	70	105	140	175	210	280	350	525	700	875	1750	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
10 fl. ozs.	21 1/8	43 3/4	87 1/2	131 1/4	175	218 3/4	262 1/2	350	437 1/2	656 1/4	875	1093 3/4	2187 1/2	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4	8 3/4
12 fl. ozs.	26 1/4	52 1/2	105	157 1/2	210	262 1/2	315	420	525	787 1/2	1050	1312 1/2	2625	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
16 fl. ozs.	35	70	140	210	280	350	420	560	700	1050	1400	1750	3500	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
20 fl. ozs.	43 3/4	87 1/2	175	262 1/2	350	437 1/2	525	700	875	1312 1/2	1750	2187 1/2	4375	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

GRAIN-IN-MINIM SOLUTIONS

To prepare solutions containing 1 grain of a drug in a given number of minims, add the number of grains specified in the subjoined table to some of the solvent, and when solution is effected make the total volume up to ten fluid ounces.

Quantity of Solution to be made	10 ozs. of solution to contain 1 gr. in 2 mins. use 2400 grs. of drug	10 ozs. of solution to contain 1 gr. in 8 mins. use 600 grs. of drug
"	"	"
"	1	10
"	3	480
"	4	240
"	5	80

OBSTETRIC DATES

To ascertain the date upon which labour should take place, add the number of the day of the month on which the last menstruation occurred to the date in the following table placed in italics after the month concerned.

Month in which menstruation occurred.	Add day of month to—	Month in which menstruation occurred.	Add day of month to—
JANUARY	<i>October 7.</i>	JULY.....	<i>April 6.</i>
FEBRUARY	<i>November 7.</i>	AUGUST	<i>May 7.</i>
MARCH.....	<i>December 5.</i>	SEPTEMBER	<i>June 7.</i>
APRIL	<i>January 5.</i>	OCTOBER.....	<i>July 7.</i>
MAY.....	<i>February 4.</i>	NOVEMBER	<i>August 7.</i>
JUNE.....	<i>March 7.</i>	DECEMBER	<i>September 6.</i>

EXAMPLES: If menstruation last occurred on December 17, add 17 to September 6: labour should take place on September 23; if June 30 is the date of menstruation, then 30 added to March 7 gives April 6 as the date for labour.

HYPODERMIC MEDICATION

The administration of medicaments by hypodermic injection provides the physician with a response more regular and more prompt than does oral administration. Interference with the digestive processes by the medicament, and *vice versa*, interference with the medicament by the digestive juices, is avoided. The dose required is smaller, and unconsciousness and mania present no difficulties.

In selecting a site for the puncture care must be exercised to avoid nerve trunks, veins, bony prominences and inflamed areas, except in specific instances when the contrary is indicated. The site should be washed, preferably with Neko (Germicidal Soap), and the part painted with a solution of iodine or ether; where a clear view of the area is desirable, such as the injection treatment of veins, iodine is obviously contra-indicated.

The comfort of the patient is enhanced if the insertion and withdrawal of the needle are accomplished quickly, and the medicament injected slowly. On the withdrawal of the needle slight pressure over the puncture with the finger or a cotton plug, and, in some cases, light massage, assist absorption and help to close the puncture.

It is advisable to wipe the puncture with a swab dipped in some suitable antiseptic.

Intradermal Injections are used almost exclusively for diagnostic purposes, a notable exception being Gonoderm (p. 47). Some surface such as that of the forearm is selected, and the needle introduced into the skin at an acute angle. Two or three drops only of the fluid are injected, between the epidermis and the true skin. A small white elevation will appear if the injection is successful. In the Schick and Dick tests this is the method adopted.

Subcutaneous Injection is injection into the loose connective tissue between the skin and the underlying structures. As a site the outer aspect of the upper arm in the neighbourhood of the deltoid muscle is suitable, the needle being passed through the skin. This method is specially applicable when fairly rapid absorption of small quantities of any very active drug is desired.

A fold of the skin (after being sterilised) is taken up between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and the needle quickly thrust through the prominence thus formed, in a direction perpendicular to the skin surface, till the point penetrates the loose areolar tissue and reaches nearly to the deep fascia.

Intramuscular Injection.—The absorption of medicaments injected into intramuscular tissue is far more rapid than from subcutaneous tissue, and is, indeed, very little slower than from direct introduction into the circulation. Where both a rapid and an enduring reaction is desired, some of the fluid may be injected into muscular and some into subcutaneous tissue. Absorption differs according to the site of the injection; thus the lumbar muscles permit a more rapid physiological effect than do the gluteal. Instead of the lumbar or gluteal muscles those of the scapular region, or the calf of the leg, may be selected. Having sterilised the site and charged the syringe with the solution, with a quick thrust introduce the needle (preferably from one to two inches in length) right up to its shoulder, and expel the fluid by pushing the piston gently home.

Intravenous Injection, broadly speaking, is of two kinds, according to the quantity of fluid injected and the object in view. Convenient prominence may be given to the vein chosen by means of compression applied to the limb by a tourniquet or rubber band. Rigid support and immobility of the limb are essential. Air is expelled from the needle, and the needle placed at an acute angle to the side of the vein, the vein being steadied by the finger. Firm pressure will force the point into the lumen. A thin stream of blood into syringe and a lessening of resistance indicates that the vein is successfully entered. The needle is then pushed along the lumen of the vein, the rubber band removed and the injection completed slowly.

Anoci-Association.—The introduction, by hypodermic injection, of drugs possessing anæsthetic properties into tissues directly and indirectly involved in any surgical interference, and designed to inhibit stimuli to the central nervous system and so reduce, or, better still, preclude shock, is termed anoci-association.

Mental strain is mitigated by a pre-operative injection of hyoscine and morphine, and each incision in the actual operation is preceded by an injection of the chosen anæsthetic.

In the case of abdominal operations a massive infiltration of the abdominal wall is made with a 0.2 per cent solution of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride in the vicinity of the incision. The anæsthesia thus produced should be sufficient to isolate the entire field of operation from the brain.

The Character of Solutions for Injection.—With few exceptions (such as bismuth salicylate, mercury, etc.) substances for injection should be in sterile solution isotonic with the blood-serum, free from undissolved matter, and preferably at a temperature of about 98° F.

An important factor to be considered in preparing solutions intended for hypodermic and especially intravenous injection is their acidity or alkalinity. An acid when dissolved in water produces hydrogen-ions; a strong acid, such as hydrochloric, yields a large concentration of hydrogen-ions, whereas an equivalent amount of a weak acid like acetic yields relatively few hydrogen-ions. The hydrogen-ion concentration of a solution is not necessarily synonymous with the amount of acidity as determined by the well-known method of titration, and represents intensity rather than extent.

The scale of measurement of the "degree of acidity" as differentiated from the "amount of acidity" is represented by the numbers from 1 to 14, thus:—

0 1 2 3 4 5 6	7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14
acid	neutral	alkaline

The above numbers are called pH values, the derivation of the term being the "potential" of hydrogen. A solution with a pH value of 7 is neutral; at 5 it is appreciably acid, and at 1 to 2 it is strongly acid. Similarly a solution with a pH value of 8 or 9 is faintly alkaline, and a solution of 12 to 13 is strongly alkaline.

Some pH values for body fluids are:—

Gastric juice (maximum)	1·8	Strongly acid.
Infant's gastric juice	5·0	Acid.
Urine (normal)	6·0	Slightly acid.
Human milk	6·8	Almost neutral.
Normal blood	7·4	Faintly alkaline.
Pancreas secretion	8·3	Alkaline.

Most alkaloids are precipitated by alkaline salts of calcium, magnesium, sodium and potassium, therefore "hard" water, or alkaline water, should on no account be employed in preparing hypodermic injections. If distilled water be not available, boiled and filtered rain water is better than "hard" water for this purpose.

It may be noted that distilled water may be kept free from fungoid growth by the addition of three grains of Chloretone to each fluid ounce.

Sterilising the Syringe.—A plan very generally followed is to place the separated parts in tepid water and boil for five minutes. To boil syringes which have both metal and glass components without separating them may cause fracture, owing to their unequal expansion. The parts should be allowed to cool slowly.

For all-metal syringes: Partly fill a tablespoon with oil, and in it place a crumb of bread. Heat over a spirit lamp, and as the oil becomes warmer draw up a little into the syringe occasionally. When the crumb begins to turn brown the oil will be at a temperature of about 140° C., and should be drawn up repeatedly into the syringe, care being taken that it comes into contact with every part of the interior and thereby effectually sterilises it.

Rinsing the syringe with 70 per cent alcohol, drawn through the needle, and afterwards with recently boiled distilled water or, preferably, physiological salt solution, is very effective. If needles are carried in a small phial of 70 per cent alcohol they will always be sterile.

IMPORTANT ABNORMAL CONSTITUENTS OF URINE

Albumin.—Present in parenchymatous nephritis, Bright's disease, poisoning by certain substances, rheumatism, infectious fevers, after violent exercise, etc.

Sugar.—Present in diabetes mellitus; small quantity may be present temporarily after pneumonia, typhus, rheumatism, affections of the brain and spinal cord, also in gout, Graves' disease, pituitary disorders, etc.

Leucin and Tyrosin.—In acute atrophy of the liver, and in poisoning by phosphorus.

Pus.—Present in pyelitis, renal abscess, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, or discharge into the urinary canal of a perinephritic, pelvic, or other abscess. May also be of vaginal origin (in gonorrhœa).

EQUIVALENTS OF IMPERIAL AND METRIC QUANTITIES— concluded.

<i>Avoirdupois Weight</i>	<i>Metric Equivalent</i>	<i>Convenient Approximation</i>	<i>Avoirdupois Weight</i>	<i>Metric Equivalent</i>	<i>Convenient Approximation</i>
11 pounds ..	4-9895 kilos.	5 kilos.	1 ¹ / ₂ grains ..	0-097198 gm.	0-1 gm.
2 ¹ / ₄ pounds ..	1020-6829gm.	1 kilo.	1 grain ..	0-064798 gm.	0-065 gm.
1 pound ..	453-592 gm.	453 gm.	3/4 grain ..	0-048599 gm.	0-05 gm.
8 ounces ..	226-796 gm.	226 gm.	2/3 grain ..	0-038879 gm.	0-04 gm.
4 ounces ..	113-398 gm.	113 gm.	1/2 grain ..	0-032399 gm.	0-03 gm.
2 ounces ..	56-699 gm.	56 gm.	2/5 grain ..	0-025919 gm.	0-025 gm.
1 ounce ..	28-3495 gm.	28 gm.	1/2 grain ..	0-021599 gm.	0-02 gm.
240 grains ..	15-6517 gm.	15-5 gm.	1/4 grain ..	0-016199 gm.	0-015 gm.
1/2 ounce ..	14-1747 gm.	14 gm.	1/5 grain ..	0-012959 gm.	0-013 gm.
150 grains ..	9-7198 gm.	9-75 gm.	1/6 grain ..	0-010799 gm.	0-01 gm.
120 grains ..	7-7758 gm.	7-75 gm.	1/8 grain ..	0-008099 gm.	0-008 gm.
1/4 ounce ..	7-0873 gm.	7 gm.	1/10 grain ..	0-006479 gm.	0-0065 gm.
100 grains ..	6-4798 gm.	6-5 gm.	1/12 grain ..	0-005399 gm.	0-005 gm.
60 grains ..	3-8879 gm.	4 gm.	1/14 grain ..	0-004049 gm.	0-004 gm.
1/8 ounce ..	3-5436 gm.	3-5 gm.	1/20 grain ..	0-003239 gm.	0-003 gm.
50 grains ..	3-2399 gm.	3-25 gm.	1/25 grain ..	0-002591 gm.	0-0025 gm.
30 grains ..	1-9439 gm.	2 gm.	1/32 grain ..	0-002024 gm.	0-002 gm.
24 grains ..	1-555 gm.	1-5 gm.	1/40 grain ..	0-001619 gm.	0-0015 gm.
20 grains ..	1-2959 gm.	1-3 gm.	1/50 grain ..	0-001295 gm.	0-00125 gm.
15 grains ..	0-97198 gm.	1 gm.	1/64 grain ..	0-001012 gm.	0-001 gm.
12 grains ..	0-77758 gm.	0-775 gm.	1/80 grain ..	0-000809 gm.	0-0008 gm.
10 grains ..	0-64798 gm.	0-65 gm.	1/100 grain ..	0-000647 gm.	0-00065 gm.
9 grains ..	0-58319 gm.	0-58 gm.	1/120 grain ..	0-000539 gm.	0-0005 gm.
8 grains ..	0-51839 gm.	0-5 gm.	1/150 grain ..	0-000431 gm.	0-0004 gm.
7 grains ..	0-45359 gm.	0-45 gm.	1/180 grain ..	0-000359 gm.	0-00035 gm.
6 grains ..	0-38879 gm.	0-4 gm.	1/200 grain ..	0-000323 gm.	0-0003 gm.
5 grains ..	0-32399 gm.	0-325 gm.	1/250 grain ..	0-000259 gm.	0-00025 gm.
4 grains ..	0-259195 gm.	0-26 gm.	1/300 grain ..	0-000215 gm.	0-0002 gm.
3 grains ..	0-194396 gm.	0-2 gm.	1/400 grain ..	0-000161 gm.	0-00015 gm.
2 grains ..	0-129597 gm.	0-13 gm.	1/500 grain ..	0-000129 gm.	0-000125 gm.

To find the price per kilogram from the price per pound, divide the latter by 0-4536.

THERMOMETRIC EQUIVALENTS

Fahrenheit ; Centigrade or Celsius ; Réaumur.

<i>Fahr.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau.</i>	<i>Fahr.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau.</i>	<i>Fahr.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau.</i>	<i>Fahr.</i>	<i>Cent.</i>	<i>Réau.</i>
212 ..	100 ..	80	150-8 ..	66 ..	52-8	100 ..	37-8 ..	30-2	53-6 ..	12 ..	9-6
208-4 ..	98 ..	78-4	147-2 ..	64 ..	51-2	99-5 ..	37-5 ..	30	50 ..	10 ..	8
204-8 ..	96 ..	76-8	143-6 ..	62 ..	49-6	99 ..	37-2 ..	29-8	46-4 ..	8 ..	6-4
201-2 ..	94 ..	75-2	140 ..	60 ..	48	98-4 ..	36-9 ..	29-5	42-8 ..	6 ..	4-8
197-6 ..	92 ..	73-6	136-4 ..	58 ..	46-4	97-7 ..	36-5 ..	29-2	39-2 ..	4 ..	3-2
194 ..	90 ..	72	132-8 ..	56 ..	44-8	96-8 ..	36 ..	28-8	35-6 ..	2 ..	1-6
190-4 ..	88 ..	70-4	129-2 ..	54 ..	43-2	93-2 ..	34 ..	27-2	32 ..	0 ..	0
186-8 ..	86 ..	68-8	125-6 ..	52 ..	41-6	89-6 ..	33 ..	25-6	28-4 ..	- 2 ..	- 1-6
183-2 ..	84 ..	67-2	122 ..	50 ..	40	86 ..	30 ..	24	24-8 ..	- 4 ..	- 3-2
179-6 ..	82 ..	65-6	118-4 ..	48 ..	38-4	82-4 ..	28 ..	22-4	21-2 ..	- 6 ..	- 4-8
176 ..	80 ..	64	114-8 ..	46 ..	36-8	78-8 ..	26 ..	20-8	17-6 ..	- 8 ..	- 6-4
172-4 ..	78 ..	62-4	111-2 ..	44 ..	35-2	75-2 ..	24 ..	19-2	14 ..	- 10 ..	- 8
168-8 ..	76 ..	60-8	107-6 ..	42 ..	33-6	71-6 ..	22 ..	17-6	10-4 ..	- 12 ..	- 9-6
165-2 ..	74 ..	59-2	104 ..	40 ..	32	68 ..	20 ..	16	6-8 ..	- 14 ..	- 11-2
161-6 ..	72 ..	57-6	102-2 ..	39 ..	31-2	64-4 ..	18 ..	14-4	3-2 ..	- 16 ..	- 12-8
158 ..	70 ..	56	101-3 ..	38-5 ..	30-8	60-8 ..	16 ..	12-8	- 0-4 ..	- 18 ..	- 14-4
154-4 ..	68 ..	54-4	100-4 ..	38 ..	30-4	67-2 ..	14 ..	11-2	- 4 ..	- 20 ..	- 16

Conversion from one scale to another may be made by use of the following formula :

FAHRENHEIT TO CENTIGRADE.—Subtract 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9.

CENTIGRADE TO FAHRENHEIT.—Multiply by 9, divide by 5, add 32.

FAHRENHEIT TO RÉAUMUR.—Subtract 32, multiply by 4, divide by 9.

RÉAUMUR TO FAHRENHEIT.—Multiply by 9, divide by 4, add 32.

CENTIGRADE TO RÉAUMUR.—Multiply by 4, divide by 5.

RÉAUMUR TO CENTIGRADE.—Divide by 4 multiply by 5.

A FEW CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE
MODERN
Materia Medica

BY THE
Research Laboratories
of Parke, Davis & Co.



ADRENALIN
The First Hormone.

PITUITRIN
The First Pituitary Extract.

CASCARA SAGRADA
Introduced to Medicine, 1877.

HEMOPLASTIN
For the Control of Hæmorrhage.

HALIVEROL
Highly Potent in Vitamins A and D.

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Antigenic Agents, free from Bacterial Cells.

NEO-SILVOL
Non-Staining Colloidal Silver Iodide.

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Highly Refined and Concentrated.

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Specific in Pernicious Anæmia.

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Female Sex Hormone in Crystalline Form.

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Please specify "P., D. & Co." on Orders and Prescriptions

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ABIDOL CAPSULES, in bottles of 25 and 100 capsules.

Each capsule contains 6200 units of vitamin A, 900 units of vitamin D, 45 Sherman units of vitamin B₁ and 10 Sherman units of vitamin B₂ (G). Equal in vitamins A and D to three teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil, vitamin B₁ approximately 10 ozs. of milk, and in vitamin B₂ to 3 ozs. of orange or tomato juice.

Abidol Capsules are growth-promoting, antirachitic, and anti-pellagic. Average dose—1 capsule three times a day.

Acne Vaccine, see pages 52 and 53.

ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION, 1:1000, in 1-oz. and 10-c.c. bottles, and in boxes of 6 ampoules of 0.5 c.c.

1 part of Adrenalin Chloride in 1000 parts of physiological sodium chloride solution containing 5 parts of Chlorotone as a preservative.

Adrenalin (C₉H₁₇O₂N) is the constrictant and blood-pressure-raising principle of the medullary portion of suprarenal glands, introduced into medicine by Parke, Davis & Co. in January, 1901, it having been isolated in 1900 by Dr. Takamine, a member of their scientific staff.

The name "Adrenalin" is linked inseparably with the good name of Parke, Davis & Co., and the unvarying quality of their preparations is the natural result of highly specialised scientific skill, gained through a very long experience in the manufacture and standardisation of the original product. What they have learned during the past thirty-five years makes their label an assurance to the physician that "Adrenalin, P., D. & Co.," has no superior among products of its kind. For certainty of action it is well to specify and to insist on having "Adrenalin, P., D. & Co."

Adrenalin is by far the most powerful direct hæmostatic ever discovered. It promptly arrests capillary hæmorrhage when brought into direct contact with the bleeding vessels, acting upon the muscular coats of the capillaries, and not by the formation of a clot. It may be necessary in some cases to introduce the solution hypodermically along the course of the bleeding vessels, that it may not be washed away by the escaping blood.

It prevents excessive bleeding in minor surgical operations, if injected with the local anæsthetic into the tissues to be operated upon, prior to commencing the operation. It enhances the effect of local anæsthetics, aids the action of Finsen light, and reduces hyperæmia of mucous membranes.

It checks intestinal hæmorrhage in typhoid fever and dysentery when administered intravenously in dilution of 1:100,000. Injections into serous

* The word "Adrenalin" was first applied to the active principle of the medullary portion of suprarenal glands, isolated by Takamine in 1900, and introduced to the medical profession by Parke, Davis & Co. in 1901.

Parke-Davis Adrenalin is the Original Product.

For Prices, see Price List

ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION—continued.

cavities of 10 minims of Adrenalin Solution, 1 : 1000, arrest serous effusions.

In cases of collapse or surgical shock, the heart's action is stimulated by the intravenous injection of 2 to 5 minims of Adrenalin Chloride Solution, 1 : 1000, diluted with 20 to 100 volumes of physiological sodium chloride solution, or by direct injection of the Solution into the heart muscle. It is probably the speediest as well as the most potent of cardiac stimulants. The Solution is promptly absorbed when placed upon or under the tongue. The hypodermic administration of Adrenalin is contra-indicated when patients are under the influence of light chloroform anæsthesia; injection previous to the administration of the anæsthetic is preferable.

It acts systemically upon a weak heart after the manner of digitalis, but more powerfully; accelerating a too-slow and intermittent pulse, and moderating one that is too quick and tumultuous.

Dose, by the mouth—5 to 30 minims, diluted with a little water; when a pronounced effect upon remote organs is required, the dose must be repeated at brief intervals.

The internal administration of Adrenalin Chloride Solution has yielded excellent results in the treatment of Bubonic Plague—*vide* our booklet containing abstracts of articles by Sir K. C. Bose and Dr. N. H. Choksy, C.I.E., which will be sent on application. In cholera, the administration of rectal, intravenous or subcutaneous injections of saline solution containing in each pint 10 minims of Adrenalin Chloride Solution has been recommended.

Adrenalin Chloride Solution is administered by mouth, in doses of 3 or 4 drops thrice daily, in the treatment of whooping-cough, and is said to have a prompt ameliorating effect upon the coughing paroxysms. It is also administered by mouth for the relief of the abdominal pains of dysentery; dose, 10 to 15 minims. Doses of from 20 to 60 minims may be given orally in hæmatemesis.

Adrenalin Chloride Solution subcutaneously is recognised as the best-known symptomatic remedy for asthma. Its action is said to be prolonged if the site of the injection is gently massaged from time to time; also prolonged if Pituitrin is administered simultaneously.

The 1 : 1000 solution will long retain its properties if kept in a well-stoppered bottle and in a cool, dark place. If it has become pink it may still be active, but when it has turned brown it should not be used.

Adrenalin Solution may be sterilised by boiling without detriment to its action, but as this drives off the Chloretone which is the preservative agent, the boiled solution should not be returned to the original bottle.

Should dilution be required, sterile distilled water may be used or (preferably) a solution of 1 Compressed Tablet Sodium Chloride (see page 95) in 4 ounces of cold, recently-boiled distilled water.

(A booklet entitled "Adrenalin and its uses in Medicine" will be sent to any physician on request.)

* The word "Adrenalin" was first applied to the active principle of the medullary portion of suprarenal glands, isolated by Takamine in 1900, and introduced to the medical profession by Parke, Davis & Co. in 1901.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

For Prices, see Price List

Adrenalin Inhalant, see "Inhalants," page 19.

Adrenalin Ointment, see "Ointments," page 27.

Adrenalin and Chloretone Ointment, see "Ointments," page 27.

ADRENALIN TABLETS, 0.001 gramme, in vials of 25.

One tablet dissolved in 1 c.c. (17 minims) of cold, recently-boiled distilled water, or (preferably) freshly prepared physiological sodium chloride solution, provides the 1 : 1000 strength usually employed.

ADREPHINE (Adrenalin-Ephedrine Compound), see "Inhalants," page 19.

Aletris Compound, see "Elixirs," page 76.

Alophen Pill, see page 86.

AMEROL (Colourless Liquid Petrolatum), in 16-fl. oz. bottles.

A mineral oil of exceptional purity which satisfies all the B.P. tests for Paraffinum Liquidum. Specially refined for internal use in the treatment of constipation; odourless and tasteless.

The administration of highly purified mineral oil is recommended in chronic faecal stasis, mucous colitis, malnutrition of children depending upon a catarrhal condition of the intestine, hæmorrhoids, prostatic enlargement, and for expelling threadworms in children.

In cases of chronic constipation from 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.) may be taken half or one hour before each meal. In cases of impaction the rectal injection of from 2 to 5 ounces (60 to 150 c.c.), slightly warmed, has been recommended.

Ampoules of Sterilised Solutions, see "Glaseptic Ampoules," page 66.

Analgesic Balm, see "Ointments," page 27.

ANODYNE PINE EXPECTORANT, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents :

White Pine Bark	30 grs.
Wild Cherry.....	30 grs.
Balsam Poplar (Balm of Gilead) Buds	4 grs.
Spikenard Root.....	4 grs.
Sanguinaria	3-1/2 grs.
Sassafras	2 grs.
Chloroform	4 mins.
Morphine Acetate	3/16 gr.

A combination of astringents, sedatives, and stimulating expectorants for use in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.) every three hours.

Very beneficial in cases of dry spasmodic cough, and a generally irritable condition of the throat and bronchi with scanty expectoration. "Sore throat" is often relieved by allowing the dose to bathe the tonsils and adjacent parts for a few moments before swallowing. It may be given in conjunction with ammonium chloride, potassium bromide, Chloretone, etc., if desired.

For Reliable Gland Products—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

*For Prices, see Price List***ANTAGID LOZENGES**, in pocket-size screw-capped vials.

Taka-Diastase	1/8 gr.
Bismuth Carbonate	1 gr.
Magnesium Carbonate	4 grs.
Oleoresin of Ginger	q.s.
Oil of Peppermint	q.s.

This combination is widely employed to neutralise gastric acidity, overcome flatulence, and assist the digestion of carbohydrates. From 1 to 3 lozenges may be taken after meals or when occasion arises.

ANTERIOR LOBE PITUITARY GLAND (DESICCATED) TABLETS
(G.T. No. 670), in bottles of 25.

Each tablet represents 2-1/2 grains of the desiccated anterior lobe of the pituitary body, equivalent to 12-1/2 grains of the fresh substance.

Some clinicians believe that certain metabolic irregularities are benefited by the administration of the substance of the anterior lobe of the pituitary body. This treatment has been adopted with more or less success in cases of delayed physical and mental development in children of neurotic type, Mongolian imbecility, suppressed menstruation, menorrhagia without discoverable cause, obese type of sexually-infantile pituitary dystrophy, etc. Very favourable reports have also been made on the use of this substance in functional impotence. The average dose is from 2½ to 5 grains (0.16 to 0.325 gm.), two or three times daily, according to indications. The dose may gradually be increased until the desired effect is obtained. It is reported that large doses sometimes prove effectual when lesser amounts have failed.

Anti-Asthmatic Elixir, see "Elixir Euphorbia Compound," page 78.

Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 59.

Anti-Cholera Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 59.

Antidiphtheria Serum, see "Diphtheria Antitoxin," page 46.

Antidysenteric Serum, see page 45.

Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum, see "Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin," page 46.

Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton), see page 45.

Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed), see page 59.

Antiseptic Tablets, see "Astringent and Antiseptic Tablets," page 90.

Antistreptococcus Serum, see page 46.

Antistreptococcus Serum, Puerperal Septicæmia, see page 48.

Antitetanus Serum, see "Tetanus Antitoxin," page 48.

Antitetanus Serum, Veterinary, see "Tetanus Antitoxin," page 106.

Anti-Typhoid Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 60.

Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (Prophylactic), see page 60.

Antuitrin Ampoules, see page 66.

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

APOTHESINE (*local anæsthetic*).

Apothesine, the hydrochloride of diethyl-amino-propyl cinnamate, is a local anæsthetic, less toxic and less irritating than cocaine. It is readily soluble in water; the solution may be sterilised by boiling for a few minutes without undergoing deterioration.

Like other synthetic analgesics, Apothesine takes rather longer to develop its full effect than does cocaine, but the analgesia produced is profound and persistent. Normal doses have no effect upon respiration or circulation.

In minor surgical operations Apothesine solution may be used in full strength, but where a considerable amount is required to infiltrate the field it is well to dilute the solution with from 1 to 4 volumes of sterile normal saline. In dental practice from 0.5 to 1 c.c. of the solution is suitable for producing infiltration, conductive or mandibular anæsthesia.

Apothesine Tablets (H.T. No. 216). *Tubes of 20 tablets.*

Each tablet contains 1-1/4 grains of Apothesine, and when dissolved in 68 minims (4 c.c.) of water forms a 2% solution.

B. Coll Vaccine, see page 60.

Bismuth Salicylate, see "Ampoules," page 66.

BLOOD GRAVITY TEST OUTFIT.

A convenient means of estimating the specific gravity of blood at the patient's bedside; of particular service in cases of cholera, infantile diarrhœa, etc.

A japanned metal case (measurements, 5 × 3-1/8 × 3-1/4 in.) containing fifteen 1/2 ounce stoppered bottles of glycerin dilutions of varying specific gravities—from 1.042 to 1.070, at 80° F.—also two pipettes, with directions for conducting the estimation.

Sets of fifteen 4-ounce bottles of the above-mentioned glycerin dilutions for refilling the bottles in the Outfit, are also supplied.

BOROL (P., D. & Co.), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents :

Sodium Borate.....	16 grs.
Sodium Bicarbonate.....	8 grs.
Sodium Benzoate	5 grs.
Glycerin	90 mins.
Eucalyptol.....	1/4 min.
Thymol.....	5/16 gr
Menthol	1/8 gr.
Oil of Pinus Pumilio	q.s.

An alkaline, aromatic deodorant for use as a lotion, gargle, mouth-wash and nasal douche. For external application in burns, cuts, insect stings, chaps, etc., Borol should be employed in full strength.

For use as a nasal spray or douche in rhinitis, catarrh, etc., it should be diluted with from three to six volumes of warm water; if a strictly isotonic fluid is required twelve volumes of water should be used. For an injection in leucorrhœa and non-specific urethritis it should be diluted with six volumes of water. Internally, in gastric fermentation, etc., 1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.) may be given in half a tumblerful of water.

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

*For Prices, see Price List***Boroseptic Ointment**, see "Ointments," page 27.**Bromide and Chloral Compound**, see "Elixirs," page 76.**Bronchial Asthma Vaccine (Mixed)**, see page 61.**BRONCHIAL LOZENGES**, in bottles of 36.

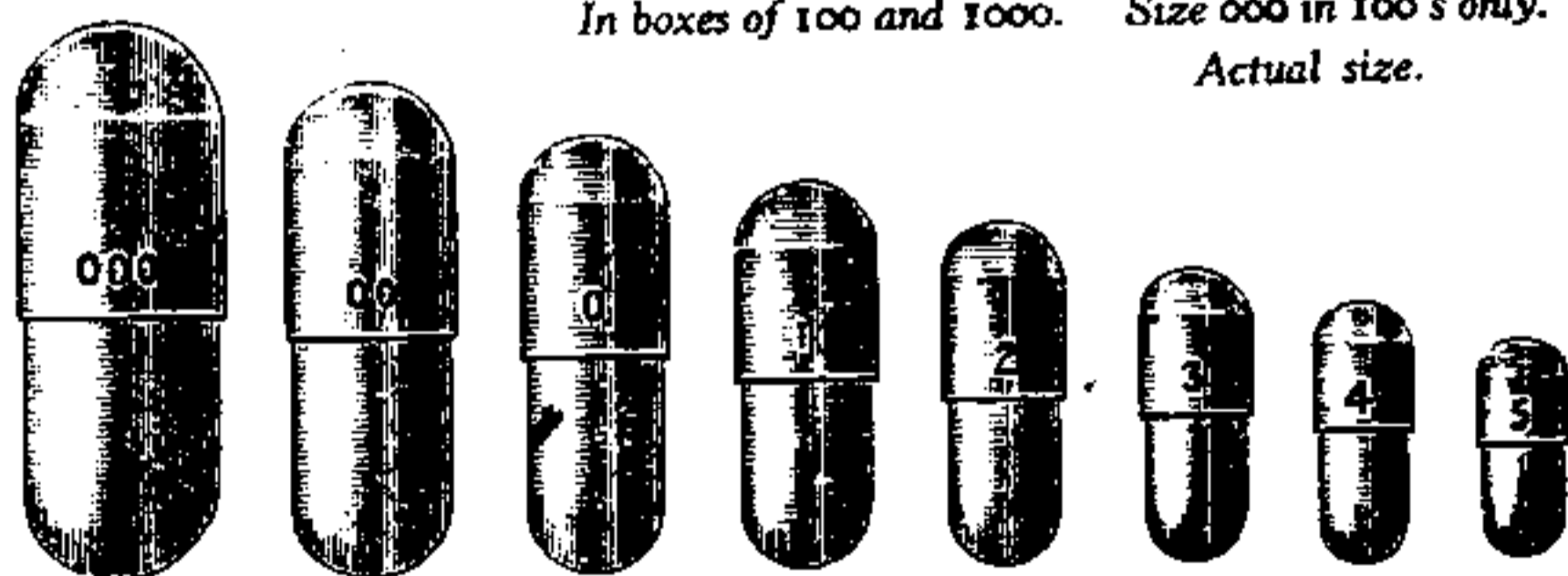
These lozenges contain liquorice, coltsfoot, cubeb, oil of peppermint, balsam of tolu, capsicum and oil of anise. They are pleasant to take and very satisfactory in effect, and while containing no powerful or dangerous drug, they are well suited for the treatment of any bronchitic or laryngeal irritation.

As they are free from morphine, they are particularly well-suited for children and for cases where occasional administration over a long period is necessary.

Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate, see "Elixirs," page 77.**Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine, Solution of**, see "Ampoules," page 67.**Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Solution**, see "Ampoules," page 67.**Calcium Lactate Tablets**, see page 90.**Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine Elixir**, see "Elixirs," page 77.**Camphor in Oil**, see "Ampoules," page 67.**Canine Distemper Mixed Bacterin**, see "Mixed Bacterin (Canine)," page 104.**Capsolin**, see "Ointments," page 27.**CAPSULES, EMPTY :****Empty Oral Gelatin Capsules.**

These Capsules are adapted for the exhibition of medicine in powder, also (when filled at the time of taking the dose) for fluid extracts, soft extracts, electuaries and oily fluids. They cannot be excelled in quality. Samples will be sent on application.

*In boxes of 100 and 1000. Size 000 in 100's only.
Actual size.*



Approximate Capacity of Empty Oral Capsules.—The fluid capacity and the capacity for quinine (sulphate) stated in the table on page 7 will indicate the size of capsule to select as a container for any given quantity of drug. It is obvious, of course, that the weight of powder which the capsule will hold varies according to the degree of compression exerted in filling, and according to the density of the drug.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

CAPSULES, EMPTY—continued.

No.	Fluid capacity	Capacity for Quinine (approx.)	No.	Fluid capacity	Capacity for Quinine (approx.)
000	25 minims	12 grains	2	6 minims	3 grains
00	17 minims	8 grains	3	4-1/2 minims	2 grains
0	12 minims	6 grains	4	3 minims	1-1/2 grains
1	9 minims	4 grains	5	2 minims	3/4 grain

Empty Rectal Suppository Capsules

In boxes of 100 and 1000.



These capsules are useful for the rectal administration of medicaments of ointment-like consistence.

Capsules, Filled, see "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 75.

CASCARA EVACUANT, in 1-1/2-fl. oz., 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Cascara Sagrada was first introduced to the medical profession in 1877 by Parke, Davis & Co. While the genuine drug, collected and stored under proper conditions, has proved one of the greatest additions to the armamentarium of the physician, in the case of no other drug, probably, are there so many unsatisfactory preparations on the market. Extracts made from the fresh bark cause griping; Parke, Davis & Co. store the bark for at least two years before use.

The original Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada, prepared by Parke, Davis & Co., while altogether satisfactory from a therapeutic point of view, is intensely bitter; but the manufacturers have discovered that the laxative property of the drug is not confined to the bitter principle, but is present also in another glucoside in the bark, one which they have succeeded in separating from the bitter principle and utilising in the preparation of Cascara Evacuant.

Cascara Evacuant possesses an agreeable flavour, and is very effective as a remedy for habitual constipation. It produces natural, painless evacuations, without reactionary effect.

Dose as a laxative—10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 c.c.), increased if necessary, in a little water thrice daily; as a purgative—20 to 40 minims (1.25 to 2.5 c.c.) morning and evening. For a child under ten years of age—1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 c.c.). The dose should be diluted with water.

Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined, see page 49.

Catarrhal Vaccines, see pages 52 and 59.

CHLOR-ANODYNE, in 1-fl. oz. vials.

Each fluid ounce contains:

Morphine Hydrochloride	2-7/8 grs.
Fluid Ext. Cannabis Indica	46 mins.
Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid	9 mins.
Chloroform	46 mins.
Oil of Peppermint	1-1/2 mins.
Tinct. Capsicum	1-1/2 mins.

For Reliability—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

*For Prices, see Price List***CHLOR-ANODYNE**—*continued.*

The formula of Chlor-Anodyne is disclosed to physicians, but is unknown to the general public. It is therefore eligible for prescribing as a prompt and efficient remedy in colic, acute gastro-enteritis, neuralgia, spasmodic pains, etc. It is concentrated in form and rapid in action. The fluid extract of *cannabis indica* (a most variable drug) is physiologically standardised, and the preparation may therefore be relied upon to give uniformly satisfactory results.

Dose—For an adult, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.), repeated if necessary, in half an hour.

CHLORETONE, in 1/2-oz. and 1-oz. bottles.

Chloretone ($C_4H_7OCl_2$), a chemical compound derived from chloroform and acetone, acts upon the central nervous system without depressing the circulation or respiration when given in therapeutic doses. Chloretone is a powerful sedative, and an excellent preventive of post-operative nausea and of sea-sickness. The usual dose is 3 to 15 grains (0.2 to 1 gm.). In cases of mania, from 40 to 60 grains have been given in one dose, and a case is on record of a patient taking as much as 120 grains in 24 hours, with no worse result than several days' sleep. From 10 to 20 grains of Chloretone given a couple of hours before anaesthetisation with chloroform will prevent sickness. For controlling the muscular rigidity in tetanus, while Tetanus Antitoxin is being administered for its specific effect, Chloretone is given intrarectally in doses of 40 to 80 grains, dissolved in hot olive oil.

Solubilities (approximate): 0.8% in cold water, 3% in liquid paraffin, 10% in glycerin, 12% in olive oil; very soluble in strong alcohol, ether, chloroform, glacial acetic acid, etc. When Chloretone is to be dispensed in the form of "powders," these should be wrapped in waxed paper to prevent loss by volatilisation. Empty Gelatin Capsules (see page 6) afford the best means of dispensing and administering Chloretone.

Topically, Chloretone is antiseptic and analgesic.

Also see "Chloretone Inhalant," page 20, and "Dentalone," page 10.

CHLORETONE CAPSULES, 5 grains, in bottles of 25 and 100.

A convenient form in which to administer this hypnotic and sedative.

Chloretone has been proved to be a most valuable remedy in sea-sickness. The following procedure has been recommended:

On the night before going on board, an aperient should be taken—1 or 2 Alophen Pills (see page 86) or Cathartic Vegetable Pills (see page 87) will be found very suitable. An hour before sailing, take one 5-grain capsule of Chloretone, and repeat the dose, if necessary, every half-hour until six in all have been taken. It will generally be found after the third dose that there is little if any tendency to nausea, and that restful sleep is induced.

Chloretone Inhalant, see "Inhalants," page 20.

Cholelith Pill, see page 87.

Cholera and Infantile Diarrhoea Blood Tests, see "Blood Gravity Test Outfit," page 5.

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

CHOLERA TREATMENT OUTFIT.

Contains appliances and medicaments as employed by Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.S., in the treatment of cholera and infantile diarrhoea.

A japanned metal case, measurements 14-1/2 x 10 x 5 in. Weight about 16 lbs. Contents: Saline infusion apparatus, comprising nickel-plated sterilising tray with double-wick lamp and spirit flask, 1-pint graduated glass flask with rubber tubing, regulating clip, etc.; nickel-plated instrument case with instruments and canule; a supply of sutures, needles, compressed dressings, thermometers, and other accessories. The medicaments consist of Hypertonic Tablets, Sodium Chloride Tablets, enteric pills of Potassium Permanganate (2 grains), Adrenalin ampoules, Pituitrin ampoules, Neko, Iodine Tubes (for making iodine tincture), and Collodion, also a Blood Gravity Test Outfit (see page 5).

Cholera Vaccine, see "Anti-Cholera Vaccine," page 59.

Cinchona Bihydrochloride Solution, see "Ampoules," page 67.

COCILLANA COMPOUND SYRUP, in 2, 4 and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents:

Tinct. Cocillana	40 mins.
Tinct. Euphorbia Pilulifera	120 mins.
Syrup Wild Lettuce	120 mins.
Fluid Extract of Squill	2 mins.
Fluid Extract of Senega	2 mins.
Tartarated Antimony	1/23 gr.
Cascarin (P., D. & Co.)	8 grs.
Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride	1/4 gr.
Menthol	8/100 gr.

A thoroughly effective soothing and expectorant combination, particularly adapted for the treatment of acute bronchitis, also of chronic bronchitis, when secretion is scanty and cough excessive. In the interparoxysmal stages of asthma, its administration is valuable to allay dyspnoea. It does not arrest the secretions or cause constipation. It is most agreeable in flavour and attractive in appearance. It is not advertised to the public, but is supplied for dispensing purposes only.

Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.), preferably undiluted, swallowed slowly, three or four times daily.

COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION (33%) with Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium, in 8-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents:

Cod-Liver Oil, Standardised	160 mins.
Calcium Hypophosphite	8 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	4 grs.

This product is the very acme of permanence and palatability. It is so well tolerated that it is more beneficial than richer emulsions, which upset the digestion and tend to reduce rather than increase the assimilation of nutriment.

Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.).

Also see "Abidol," page 1, "Ferradol," page 15, "Haliverol," page 18, "Palol," page 30, and "Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil Emulsion," page 23.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' for Assured Effects

*For Prices, see Price List***COD-LIVER OIL, CREOSOTED EMULSION, with Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium, in 8-fl. oz. bottles.**

Each fluid ounce represents :

Cod-Liver Oil, Standardised	2 fl. drs.
Calcium Hypophosphite	3 grs.
Sodium Hypophosphite	2 grs.
Finest Beechwood Creosote	1%

The taste of the oil is well masked, and the burning sensation usually imparted by creosote is not induced when thus administered.

Of great value in tuberculosis in its various manifestations, especially in the early stages of pulmonary phthisis; in strumous lesions; in anæmia; in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and neuralgia; in advanced syphilis and in the early stages of rickets; in emphysema of the lungs, and in almost all wasting diseases.

Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.).

Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate, see "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 75.

Cold Vaccine (Mixed), see page 61.

Coliform Vaccine, see B. Coli Vaccine, page 60.

Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott), see page 53.

Copaiba, see "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 75.

CORPORA LUTEA (DESICCATED) CAPSULES, 5 grains (equal to 25 grains fresh substance), in bottles of 25.

The prepared yellow bodies contained in the ovaries of cattle, mostly pregnant, carefully separated. The chief indication for the administration of Corpora Lutea is the hyperemesis of pregnancy. It has also been employed, and with apparent benefit, in combating the symptoms of the artificial and natural menopause, but for these it is preferable to prescribe the entire ovarian substance (see page 30). Dysmenorrhœa, metrorrhagia and menorrhagia, if due to hyperactivity of the ovary, are also indications for Corpora Lutea. In the irregular or scanty menstruation of young women and the neurasthenic symptoms associated therewith, Corpus Luteum is often of value. The usual dose is 5 grs., thrice daily, an hour before meals; increasing to 10 grs. if necessary.

Corpora Lutea Emplets, see page 12.

Corpora Lutea Soluble Extract, see "Ampoules," page 67.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica Elixir, see "Elixirs," page 77.

DENTALONE, in 1-oz. glass-stoppered bottles.

A saturated solution of Chloretone (see page 8) in a mixture of the oils of cloves, cassia, and wintergreen.

C. H. Oakman, D.D.S., writing in the *Dental Review*, said: "I know of no better remedy for odontalgia than Chloretone dissolved in oil of cloves. The well-known sedative effect of oil of cloves combined with the local anæsthetic and antiseptic action of Chloretone makes this combination particularly effective. In my experience it is equally valuable in the treatment of root canals."

Dentalone is also used in the treatment of sensitive dentine, painful and inflamed tooth sockets, etc., and as an anodyne excipient for arsenical paste.

For Certainty—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

DI-CAL-PHOS (Dicalcium Phosphate) in 4-oz. and 16 oz. bottles.

Di-Cal-Phos (CaH_2PO_4) is a microscopic crystalline snow-white powder. In its finely-divided condition this inorganic salt is readily soluble in the acid gastric juice, and is thus made easily available to the body.

Intended for use as a supplement to the diet when calcium and phosphorus are indicated. Each 10 grains approximate to $2\frac{1}{4}$ grs. of calcium and $1\frac{4}{5}$ gr. of phosphorus.

The usual dose is from 20 to 30 grains or more daily.

DI-CAL-PHOS WAFERS, in boxes of 50 wafers.

Each wafer contains 15 grs. Di-Cal-Phos, agreeably flavoured with chocolate. The usual dose is one or more wafers, as directed by the physician, and as they are very palatable, it is intended that they should be chewed or allowed to dissolve in the mouth.

DIGIFORTIS, in 1-oz. bottles.

This preparation is a physiologically standardised, fat-free tincture of digitalis prepared from the finest leaves obtainable with every precaution to ensure an exceptionally reliable and potent product, the strength of which is 50 per cent greater than that of the U.S.P. tincture.

Digifortis is supplied in bottles of amber-coloured glass which serves to protect it against the deleterious effect of actinic light rays. As a precaution against deterioration from atmospheric influences, air in the space above the liquid is displaced by carbon dioxide gas. Each package is marked with the date of manufacture. We do not recommend the use of Digifortis after 12 months from this date, unless due allowance is made for probable loss of strength.

Dose—The average dose is 8 minims (0.5 c.c.) orally, two or three times a day, or more often as indicated. In cases in which it is desired to effect full therapeutic action rapidly, as by the Eggleston method of rapid digitalisation, larger initial doses may be given, but the patient must be kept under constant and close observation, to detect the first signs of digitalis intoxication.

Digifortis is not intended for hypodermic use, but when oral administration is contra-indicated, 4 c.c. diluted with 100 c.c. of saline solution, may be administered by rectal injection.

Digifortis Tablets, 1 grain (C.T. No. 687), in bottles of 50 tablets.

Each tablet contains 1 grain of high-potency standardised fat-free digitalis leaves, equivalent to 10 minims of Digifortis.

Dose—1 tablet, twice or thrice daily.

Digitalin and Strychnine Ampoules, see page 68.

Digitalis, Normal Liquid, see page 26.

DIGITALIS TINCTURE, STANDARDISED, B.P., in bottles of 4 fl. ozs and 16 fl. ozs.

Dose—Repeated, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.); single doses, 30 to 90 minims (2 to 6 c.c.). Also see "Digifortis," above.

Digitalone Solution, see "Ampoules," page 68.

Diphtheria Antitoxin, see page 46.

For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Diphtheria Toxoid-Antitoxin (Diphtheria Prophylactic), see page 46.

Distemper Vaccine, see "Mixed Bacterin (Canine)," page 104.

Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets, see "Orygene," page 29.

Elixirs, see page 76.

Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide, see "Tablets," page 91.

Emetine Hydrochloride, see "Hypodermic Tablets," page 82. and
"Ampoules," page 68.

Emollentine, see "Ointments," page 28.

EMPLETS.

Enteric-coated gland tablets for oral use. The coating is the same as that used for "Panteric" Tablets and ensures that the gland substance is not attacked by the gastric juice. The Emplet is promptly broken down in the small intestine, thus rendering the active gland material available for absorption. This should assure greater therapeutic activity.

The following gland substances are available in Emplet form :

No. 2	Corpora Lutea (desiccated)	2 grs.
No. 5	Orchic Substance (desiccated)	5 grs.
No. 6	Ovarian Substance (desiccated)	5 grs.
No. 8	Parathyroid (desiccated)	1/10 gr.
No. 13	Suprarenal Gland (desiccated)	2 grs.
No. 15	Thyroid Gland (desiccated)	1/4 gr.
No. 16	Thyroid Gland (desiccated)	1/2 gr.
No. 17	Thyroid Gland (desiccated)	1 gr.
No. 22	Thyroid-Ovarian.	

Each containing :

Desiccated Ovarian Substance	5 grs.
Desiccated Thyroid Gland	1/4 gr.

For particulars of packages and prices, see Price List.

Notes on therapeutics will be found under the respective gland headings in alphabetical order in this section.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil, see "Cod-Liver Oil," page 9, and "Metagen and Cod-Liver Oil," page 23.

Ephedrine Compound Elixir, see page 77.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE TABLETS, 3/4 grain (for oral or hypodermic use), in tubes of 10 tablets.

Ephedrine is a vegetable alkaloid obtained from the Chinese plant Ma Huang (Ephedra Sinica) and possessing physiological properties analogous to those of Adrenalin, but less powerful though more prolonged. Useful for the relief of hay fever and allergic diseases, and to ward off an attack of asthma. Ephedrine can be administered either orally or hypodermically.

Dose—One tablet as prescribed.

Ergot Aseptic, see "Ampoules," page 68.

Ergot, Normal Liquid, see page 26.

Erysipelas Phylacogen, see page 51.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

For Prices, see Price List

"EUBROL" in bottles of 2-fl. oz.

"Eubrol" is a combination of Euthymol and Fluid Extract of Red Gum. It possesses antiseptic, astringent and deodorant properties, and is ideal for use as a mouth-wash after extractions.

A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of warm water makes a suitable dilution for either mouth-wash or gargle.

Eubrol is admirably adapted for the treatment of septic and inflammatory conditions met with in dental practice; as a means of controlling post-operative hæmorrhage and of promoting rapid healing of the gums it may be used, suitably diluted with warm water. It is also indicated in cases of spongy gums, in ulcerated conditions of the mouth and for the prevention of fætor of the breath.

Euphorbia Compound Elixir, see page 78.

EUTHYMOL, in 4-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce contains :

Eucalyptol	1/3 min.
Oil of Wintergreen	1/4 min.
Boric Acid	11 grs.
Menthol	1/7 gr.
Thymol	1/3 gr.
Benzoic Acid	1/2 gr.

A solution of antiseptics, of pleasant odour and taste. A powerful germicide and deodorant, which at the same time is non-toxic, non-irritating and non-escharotic.

Euthymol has a very wide sphere of usefulness, and is applicable for internal and external uses. It is indicated in fermentative disorders of the digestive system, in typhoid fever, gastritis, dyspepsia and gastro-intestinal affections accompanied by flatulence and diarrhœa. One fluid drachm may be given three or more times daily in water. In the diarrhœa of children, when fœtid stools are passed, from 3 to 5 minims several times a day will be found very effective in conjunction with the regular treatment.

In chronic cystitis one ounce of Euthymol to the pint of water, injected once or twice daily, disinfects the bladder. In leucorrhœa and other pathological discharges from the vagina, the injection at night and morning of Euthymol, one ounce, in hot water, two pints, will be beneficial.

As a mouth-wash in cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris, stomatitis and gingivitis, it should be diluted with three or four volumes of water.

Applied to insect bites or stings, it is soothing and healing.

Diluted with three volumes of linseed oil, or with fifteen volumes of water it forms an excellent application to burns, scalds and abrasions.

EUTHYMOL TALCUM POWDER, in decorated tins with sprinkler tops.

A combination of neutral absorbent talcum with boric acid, delicately perfumed. It is guaranteed to be free from anything injurious. It allays the irritation of intertrigo, eczema, etc., and is of great value in cases of excessive perspiration. It forms an excellent bath powder. Its antiseptic and soothing properties render it particularly suitable as a dusting powder for the delicate skins of women and children; it is absorbent, deodorant and refreshing, protects from sunburn, and deters the attacks of mosquitoes, flies, etc.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

For Prices, see Price List

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE, in collapsible tubes with spring caps.

Euthymol Tooth Paste combines the frictional qualities of a tooth powder with the penetrating properties of a liquid dentifrice. It is very fragrant, and its habitual use imparts to the mouth a delightfully refreshing feeling. In addition to these properties we claim that Euthymol Tooth Paste is remarkably efficacious as an antiseptic and germicidal agent. It has been shown that many systemic disorders owe their origin to oral infection, and it is therefore most important that a dentifrice of proved germicidal power should be used. Bacteriological tests show that contact with Euthymol Tooth Paste will kill dental decay germs.

The following three reports show the efficacy of the preparation :—

"The suspensions of the Paste in strengths of 40%, 30%, 20% and 10% were made in such a way that when 1 c.c. of a living broth culture was added to 9 c.c. of the suspension, the strengths were as stated. The cultures having been added, the results were as follow :—

ACTION ON BACILLUS TYPHOSUS									
Strength of suspension	30 secs.	60 secs.	90 secs.	120 secs.	Strength of suspension	30 secs.	60 secs.	90 secs.	120 secs.
40%	—	—	—	—	20%	—	—	—	—
30%	—	—	—	—	10%	—	—	—	—

ACTION ON BACILLUS DIPHThERIE									
Strength of suspension	30 secs.	60 secs.	90 secs.	120 secs.	Strength of suspension	30 secs.	60 secs.	90 secs.	120 secs.
40%	—	—	—	—	20%	—	—	—	—
30%	—	—	—	—	10%	+	—	—	—

"Similar experiments were made with the *B. mesentericus* on account of its probable connexion with decay of the teeth. In this case it was found that the vegetative forms were not more resistant than the two organisms previously tested. It will be seen that the only strength of the tooth paste which failed to kill either of the bacteria tested within half a minute was the 10% dilution, and even this was fatal in one minute."—Dr. E. C. Bousfield.

ACTION ON BACILLUS TYPHOSUS

"As instructed by you, I have made the following tests with the sample of Euthymol Tooth Paste :

"Temperature of disinfection : 90°F. Test organism : *B. typhosus*. Seconds denote the time during which the culture was exposed to the action of the disinfectant.

	30 seconds.	60 seconds.	90 seconds.	120 seconds.
Euthymol Tooth Paste, 30%	—	—	—	—
Euthymol Tooth Paste, 20%	—	—	—	—

"The two tests were made with an active 24-hours' culture of *B. typhosus*, subcultures being taken every 30 seconds up to two minutes. It will be seen that 20% Euthymol Tooth Paste at 90°F. kills typhoid in less than 30 seconds."

Dr. S. Rideal.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

For Prices, see Price List

EUTHYMOL TOOTH PASTE—continued.

ACTION ON STREPTOCOCCUS OF PYORRHOEA ALVEOLARIS

"Subcultures (of the streptococcus) were made at half-minute intervals on to standard nutrient agar, and incubated at 37°C. for seventy-two hours.

"The results showed that the streptococcus was killed by the tooth paste when diluted to 5% in 30 seconds."—*Clinical Research Association.*

ACTION ON THE BACILLUS ACIDOPHILUS ODONTOLYTICUS

Recent research has shown that an organism usually present in the occurrence of dental caries is the *B. acidophilus odontolyticus*, and bacteriological tests show that Euthymol Tooth Paste in the strength usually applied to the teeth is fatal to this organism.

Euthymol Tooth Paste has been certified by the three above-quoted authorities to have a carbolic acid coefficient of 0.14, i.e., a germicidal power nearly three times as great as that of a 5% solution of carbolic acid.

EUTHYMOL TOOTH POWDER, in flat circular tins and large containers.

This tooth powder presents the hygienic properties of Euthymol in a very convenient and agreeable form; it whitens and polishes the teeth, without in any way injuring the enamel. It is fragrant and refreshing, and fulfils all the requirements of a first-class dental detergent and antiseptic.

Fehling's Test, see "Urinary Test Tablets," page 40.

Felton's Serum, see "Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton)," page 45.

FERRADOL. In 1-lb. cylindrical glass jars.

Each fluid ounce of Ferradol represents :

Liver Oil (100 A)	5 minims
Irradol (250 D)	10 minims
Vitamin B Extract	25 grains
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	4 grains
Manganese Citrate, Soluble	1/4 grain

in a palatable base containing malt. Indicated in cases of under-nourishment, convalescence, pregnancy and lactation, moderate anæmia with general debility.

Dose—For Children: 1/2 to 1 teaspoonful. For adults: 1 dessertspoonful
These doses may be repeated three times a day.

Ferri-Cuprum Kapseals, see page 21.

Furunculosis Vaccine, see page 53.

Germicidal Soap, see "Neko," page 25.

GLAND PRODUCTS :

Adrenalin (in various combinations), see pages 1, 2 and 3.

Anterior Lobe Pituitary Gland Tablets, see page 4.

Antuitrin, see page 66.

Corpora Lutea Capsules, see page 10.

Corpora Lutea Emplets (No. 2), see page 12.

Corpora Lutea Soluble Extract see page 67.

Mammary Substance Tablets, see page 22.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' on prescriptions

E

*For Prices, see Price List***GLAND PRODUCTS—continued.**

- Orchic Compound Tablets, see page 28.
 Orchic Substance Emplets (No. 5), see page 12.
 Orchic Substance Tablets, see page 29.
 Ovarian Compound Tablets, see page 29.
 Ovarian Residue Capsules, see page 29.
 Ovarian Residue Soluble Extract, see page 71.
 Ovarian Substance Soluble Extract, see page 71.
 Ovarian Substance Emplets (No. 6), see page 12.
 Ovarian Substance Tablets, see page 30.
 Parathyroid Gland Emplets (No. 8), see page 12.
 Parathyroid Gland Tablets, see page 31.
 Pitocin, see page 71.
 Pitressin, see page 71.
 Pituitrin, see page 72.
 Placenta Substance Tablets, see page 33
 Posterior Lobe Pituitary Tablets, see page 33.
 Suprarenal Compound Tablets, see page 35.
 Suprarenal Gland Emplets (No. 13), see page 12.
 Suprarenal Gland Tablets, see page 35.
 Tetraglandular Tablets, see page 37.
 Theelin, see page 37.
 Theelol Kapseals, see page 21.
 Thyroid Gland Emplets, see page 12.
 Thyroid Gland Tablets, see page 38.
 Thyroid-Ovarian Emplets, see page 12.
 Thyroprotein Solution, see page 74.
 Thyroprotein Tablets, see page 39.
 Thyrovarian Compound Tablets, see page 39.

" GLASEPTIC " NEBULISERS AND SPRAYS :

When ordering, please specify the exact title of the apparatus desired.

The " Glaseptic " Nebuliser.

The " Glaseptic " Nebuliser, with the exception of the rubber bellows, is constructed entirely of glass, and is therefore free from all possibility of corrosion. Although primarily intended for use with solutions having an oil base, it is effective for nebulising or atomising fluids of almost any character or density whether alcoholic, oily or aqueous, and for viscid preparations such as Adrenalin Inhalant. It can easily be rendered aseptic, can be used with only a few drops of fluid, and can be corked up to prevent evaporation or leakage.

For nasal use the neck of the apparatus is inserted into the nostril; the Children's Nasal Piece provides a nozzle rather smaller than that of the Nebuliser itself, and this attachment is also convenient in general consulting-room use, since by fitting on a fresh one the Nebuliser may be used for successive patients without having to be sterilised after each occasion.

When employing oily solutions the subdivision of the nebula may be

For Reliable Gland Products—Specify ' P., D. & Co. '

For Prices, see Price List

"GLASEPTIC" NEBULISERS AND SPRAYS—continued.

increased, and its localisation facilitated, if a nasal laryngeal or throat tube be fitted on to the neck of the Nebuliser, according to the purpose in view. It is not desirable, however, to employ any attachment except perhaps the children's nasal piece with aqueous or alcoholic solutions unless they contain at least 25% of glycerin.

The following attachments are available for the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser: No. 1, Throat tube; No. 2, Children's Nasal Piece; No. 3, Laryngeal tube; No. 4, Post-Nasal Tube; No. 5, Long Nasal Tube; No. 6, Double Nasal Piece.

The "Glaseptic" Nebuliser, Junior.

This instrument (illustrated on the coloured inset) consists of a glass reservoir constricted to form two globes that collect the heavier globules of medicament not completely reduced to vapour form.

The reservoir is fitted with a conical rubber bulb which serves as a base and affords additional protection against breakage, since the Nebuliser will invariably alight on the base if dropped. The Glaseptic Nebuliser, Junior, is supplied with one throat tube and one nasal attachment.

The "Glaseptic" Pocket Nebuliser.

A miniature apparatus on the same principle as the original "Glaseptic" Nebuliser, but modified in pattern, as well as in size, so that it may be carried in the pocket. Thoroughly effective; very convenient for use by travellers and business men.

While intended chiefly for nasal use, this appliance is quite suitable for pharyngeal and laryngeal medication, the nebula being carried to the affected regions with each respiration. It is therefore of great service in the treatment of hay fever, nasal catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, laryngitis, pharyngitis, etc.

The "Glaseptic" Spray.

This Spray is also entirely of glass, with the exception of the rubber bellows and cork stopper, and is made in one piece. With aqueous or alcoholic solutions it produces a spray of good volume, but at the same time finely subdivided, which is well adapted for the topical application of medicaments, antiseptics, etc., in diphtheria, or other diseases of the throat, treatment of the nasal passages, spraying wounds, and various other purposes. The Spray is not recommended for use with oils or oily solutions.

NOTE.—The "Glaseptic" Nebulisers and Sprays are fitted with the best red rubber bulbs and tubing.

Glycerin Dilutions for estimating specific gravity of the blood, see "Blood Gravity Test Outfit," page 5.

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES, Adults' Size and Children's Size, in bottles of 6 and 12.

These suppositories are very convenient to use, and entirely replace the old glycerin enema. They contain 95% of chemically pure glycerin, and keep well in trying climates if not exposed to the air. When a suppository is introduced into the rectum, the lower bowel is unloaded in a few minutes.

As only a small quantity of glycerin suffices to cause a movement of the bowel, the suppository when ejected may appear no smaller than when inserted, because the glycerin has been replaced by moisture absorbed from the bowel.

Glycerophosphate Compound, see "Ampoules," page 69.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

*For Prices, see Price List***Glycerophosphates with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine**, see "Elixirs," page 78.**Gonococcus Filtrate**, see Gonoderm, page 47.**Gonococcus Immunogen Combined**, see page 49.**Gonococcus Vaccine**, see pages 53 and 62.**Gonoderm**, see page 47.**Gonorrhœa Phylacogen**, see page 51.**Gonorrhœal Vaccine Combined**, see page 54.**HALIVEROL (Halibut-Liver Oil with Irradol 250D)**, in 5 c.c. vials, 25 c.c. and 50 c.c. bottles, all with droppers, and 3-minim capsules in bottles of 25 and 100.

The oil obtained from halibut livers by special methods of extraction far exceeds cod-liver oil in potency in respect of both Vitamins A and D. In this preparation irradiated ergosterol is added in such proportions as to make its Vitamin D potency equal to 250 times that of a high-grade cod-liver oil. Its Vitamin A potency is 80 times that of high-grade cod-liver oil.

Haliverol is indicated for the correction of under-weight and under-development in children, for the prevention and cure of rickets, tetany, dental caries, and during pregnancy and lactation.

Dose.—The average dose is 3 minims (10 drops) or one capsule, once a day.

HEMATIC HYPOPHOSPHITES (Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, P., D. & Co.), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce contains :

Potassium Hypophosphite	1-1/2 grs.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Iron Hypophosphite	1-1/4 grs.
Calcium Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Quinine Hypophosphite	7/16 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1/8 gr.

"Hematic Hypophosphites" (P. D. & Co.) is a tonic of the highest order, adapted to a great variety of disease conditions. It is likely to prove useful in any case of debility or depraved nutrition, but is specially valuable in cases of anæmia and nervous prostration, in scrofulous conditions, and in consumption or other tubercular affections. Being tonic, stimulant and nutritive, it promotes assimilation by stimulating the appetite and digestion. It is of ever-increasing use in chronic skin diseases, and in the various cachexias in which want of systemic tone is a characteristic feature. It keeps perfectly, and does not precipitate even after long storage in hot climates.

Dose.—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Hemoplastin, see Neo-Hemoplastin, page 47.**Hemoplastin, Oral**, see page 47.*Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'*

For Prices, see Price List

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION (PARKE-DAVIS), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Contains 3% by weight of absolute hydrogen peroxide, corresponding to about 10 volumes of available oxygen, in accordance with B.P. requirements.

Made by a process which yields a pure and remarkably stable product, non-explosive and non-irritant; specially suitable for surgical and dental uses. The uniform strength of the Parke-Davis Hydrogen Peroxide Solution is in great contrast to the variability of that which is usually met with in commerce.

HYPODERMIC NEEDLES.

Needles for hypodermic syringes formerly listed are still kept in stock by our various depôts.

Hypodermic Solutions, see "Glaseptic" Ampoules, pages 66 to 74.

Hypodermic Tablets, see pages 81 to 85.

Hypophosphites Compound Syrup, see "Hematic Hypophosphites," page 18.

Immunogens, see pages 48 to 50.

Influenza Bacterin, Combined, see page 54.

INHALANTS :

***Adrenalin Inhalant**, in 1-fl. oz. bottles.

Adrenalin Chloride 1 part.

Aromatised neutral oil base containing 3% Chloretone.... 1000 parts.

Adrenalin Inhalant is an excellent application in inflammatory affections of the nose and throat; a soothing and antiseptic constringent in nasal catarrh, pharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis, etc.; and undoubtedly one of the most valuable symptomatic remedies for hay fever. The best results are obtained by spraying it into the nasal passages by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (see page 16). Should the astringent effect be so pronounced as to be followed by a reaction, dilute with olive oil or cottonseed oil, not petrolatum.

The presence of 3 per cent of Chloretone, the well-known local anæsthetic and antiseptic, renders Adrenalin Inhalant especially useful in the treatment of painful affections and those attended with purulent secretion.

Adrenalin Inhalant has been recommended as an excellent lubricant for urethral instruments, as it tends to reduce turgescence of the mucous membrane and thus greatly facilitates the introduction of the sound or cystoscope.

Adrephine (Adrenalin-Ephedrine Compound), in bottles of 1-fl. oz.

Adrenalin 1 in 10,000

Ephedrine Sulphate 1 in 50

Chloretone 0.5 per cent.

Adrephine affords a means of obtaining the rapid intensive action of Adrenalin with the slower but sustained action of Ephedrine. It may be used for shrinking the nasal mucous membrane prior to operation or examination and is useful in the treatment of congested conditions of the mucous membrane such as hay fever, rhinitis, acute "colds," etc. Preferably applied by the "Glaseptic" Spray (see page 17.)

* The word "Adrenalin" was first applied to the active principle of the medullary portion of suprarenal glands, isolated by Takamine in 1900, and introduced to the medical profession by Parke, Davis & Co., in 1901.

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Chloretone Inhalant, in 10 c.c. bottles with dropper, 1-fl. oz. and 4-fl. oz. bottles.

Each 100 grammes contain :

Chloretone	1.0 gm.
Camphor	2.5 gm.
Menthol	1.8 gm.
Oil of Cinnamon (U.S.P.)	0.06 gm.
Liquid Petrolatum	94.64 gm.

Chloretone Inhalant is valuable in nasal catarrh, hay fever, asthma, sore throat, laryngitis and bronchitis. It allays irritation, soothes inflammation, and relieves soreness, cough and difficulty of breathing.

It may be sprayed into the throat or nares by means of the "Glaseptic" Nebuliser (see page 16), or may be applied directly to the part by means of a cotton pledget or dropper.

Chloretone Inhalant is a very useful application in burns, even severe and extensive burns, applied undiluted or diluted with liquid petrolatum according to the sensitiveness of the patient. Its anodyne properties render it beneficial in cases of earache, fissured nipples, cuts or lacerations, insect stings, etc. It has also a marked protective and healing effect in a variety of cutaneous eruptions; apply full strength or diluted, as indicated.

INHALONE, in collapsible tubes.

Phenol, menthol and eucalyptol in a bland aromatised oleaginous base.

An anti-bacterial, soothing and emollient nasal application for the relief of acute or chronic inflammatory affections of the upper respiratory tract and the correction of encrusted conditions of the mucosa. It is of value, also, in ozæna. A little may be applied to the nares by means of the finger or a camel-hair pencil, or the nozzle of the tube may be inserted into the nostril and a small quantity of Inhalone pressed out upon the mucous membrane; as the medicaments are volatilised, a sedative and germicidal influence is obtained in the post-nasal cavities, larynx, etc.

IODALBIN, in 1-oz. bottles.

Iodalbin is an iodo-protein compound containing about 21.5 per cent of iodine. It is a brown powder, almost insoluble in water, acids, alcohol and other ordinary solvents, but readily soluble in alkaline fluids. If administered when the secretions of the stomach are acid, it passes through that organ unchanged, and therefore produces no gastric disturbance. It is dissolved and absorbed in the intestine without producing the exaggerated effect which follows the rapid absorption of potassium and sodium iodides. Being an organic compound it is less likely than the inorganic iodides to be quickly eliminated by the kidneys, and more likely to be carried to the tissues where it is required.

Iodalbin may be prescribed for the same purposes as potassium or sodium iodide; it is free from any disagreeable saline taste. It may be administered continuously for a long time without ill effect.

Dose—5 grains half an hour after meals, increased if necessary, it being remembered that the physiological effect is produced more slowly because absorption and assimilation do not take place as rapidly as with the inorganic salts. Many patients have taken as much as sixty grains a day without developing any untoward symptoms.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

IODALBIN CAPSULES, 5 grains, in bottles of 25 and 100.

See preceding note.

Iodine Ampoules, see page 69.

Iron Arsenite Solution, see "Ampoules," page 69.

Iron Citrate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 70.

Iron Iodide Syrup, see "Syrups," page 35.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution, see "Peptiron," page 32.

Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution with Arsenic, see "Peptiron with Arsenic," page 32.

IRRADOL (Irradiated Ergosterol), in packages of 10 c.c. and 50 c.c., complete with a standard dropper.

Irradol is a practically tasteless solution of irradiated ergosterol in a vegetable oil and possesses 250 times the Vitamin D potency of a standard high-grade cod-liver oil. It is indicated in the treatment of tetany, chorea, rickets, and other conditions characterised by calcium impoverishment of the tissues.

The dose ranges from 10 to 20 drops (3 to 7 minims) a day, or in exceptional cases 25 to 30 drops may be given.

Irradol is manufactured under licence of the Alumni Research Foundation of the University of Wisconsin under the Steenbock patent.

Kahn Standard Antigen, see page 50.

KAPSEALS.

The word "Kapseals" designates the hermetically-sealed capsules manufactured by Parke, Davis & Company. They represent a new and important development in pharmaceutical protection of medicinal substances. Kapseals protect the contents from the effects of oxidation and therefore ensure unusual permanency.

Kapseals Ferri-Cuprum, in bottles of 50.

Each Kapseal contains :

Iron Citrate	5 grs
Copper Nucleate	0.3 gr.

Ferri-Cuprum is indicated in nutritional and other types of secondary anæmia. The proportion of Iron and Copper afforded in Kapseals Ferri-Cuprum is such as to ensure maximum results in building up the hæmoglobin and red blood-cells.

Dose—Three to five Kapseals daily, depending on the degree of anæmia, or as directed by the physician.

Kapseals Theelol (No. 353), in bottles of 20.

Theelol (trihydroxyœstrin), an ovarian hormone of definite chemical composition in crystalline form, is similar to Theelin in therapeutic activity, but is distinctive, in that it is effective on oral administration. Each Kapseal contains 200 International units.

Dose—1 to 2 Kapseals daily as indicated.

For Reliability—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Kola Compound Elixir, see "Elixirs," page 78.

Lactated Pepsin, see "Pepsin, Lactated," page 79.

Liquid Mycozol, see page 24.

Liquid Petrolatum, Colourless, see "Amerol," page 3.

Liquid Taka-Diastase, see "Taka-Diastase, Liquid," page 36.

✓ LIQUOR SEDANS, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents :

Viburnum Prunifolium (Black Haw)	60 grs.
Hydrastine, to represent Fluid Extract Hydrastis	30 mins.
Piscidia Piscipula (Jamaica Dogwood)	30 grs.
Aromatics	q.s.

Liquor Sedans is a proved uterine sedative of great value in cases of painful menstruation, ovarian congestion, enlargement of the uterus (sub-involution), uterine engorgement, etc.

In threatened miscarriage, in acute and chronic inflammation of the uterus and ovaries, in uterine hæmorrhage (either alone or in combination with our Normal Liquid Ergot), Liquor Sedans proves highly beneficial. Best results have been obtained from the use of frequent full doses in water as hot as can be borne.

Dose—From 1/2 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.) several times a day at the discretion of the physician.

LIVER EXTRACT (P., D. & Co.). Boxes of 12 and 24 vials.

Each vial contains the powdered extract from 100 grammes of fresh liver.

The administration of liver extract has given very satisfactory results in the treatment of pernicious anæmia.

Dose—The initial dose of Liver Extract, P., D. & Co., in pernicious anæmia is the contents of 3 to 6 vials daily until the erythrocyte count has been raised to a satisfactory level. After that, the contents of 2 or 3 vials daily will protect the patient against relapse.

LIVER EXTRACT (P., D. & Co.), for intramuscular injection. 10 c.c. rubber-diaphragm-capped vials.

Each c.c. of solution represents 5 grammes of fresh liver.

Dose—The initial dose in the treatment of pernicious anæmia is 2 c.c. This should be repeated every other day for average cases or daily in cases of severe relapse. Maintenance dose, 2 c.c. twice weekly.

Lozenges, Antacid, see page 4.

Lozenges, Bronchial, see page 6.

MAMMARY SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED), 5 gr. tablets (chocolate-coated) (C.C.T., No. 418), in bottles of 25.

Each tablet contains 5 grains (0.325 gm.) of desiccated substance, equivalent to 40 grains (2.6 gm.) of fresh gland from cattle.

The use of mammary substance has been suggested in conditions that indicate excessive ovarian activity or deficient uterine activity. It is reported to have been beneficial in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia of young girls, and in metrorrhagia

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

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P. D. & Co.

For Prices, see Price List

MAMMARY SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) *continued.*

of the climacteric. It is said to diminish excessive menstrual flow. It is also employed in agalactia, and in sub-involution of the uterus.

Dose—1 to 2 tablets, before meals, two or three times daily.

Manaca and Salicylates, see "Elixirs," page 78.

Mercurosal, see page 70.

Mercury Salicylate Suspension, see "Ampoules" page 70.

METAGEN, in bottles of 50 capsules.

Physiologically tested water-soluble and fat-soluble vitamins in extract form.

The administration of Metagen is indicated in the treatment of deficiency diseases such as beri-beri, marasmus and malnutrition, as a supplemental therapeutic agent in rickets and pellagra, and as an adjuvant in ill-defined disorders of nutrition, in convalescence from infectious and other debilitating diseases, and in the nutritional treatment of wasting diseases, anæmia and other dyscrasias.

Adult dose—1 to 2 capsules, before meals, three times daily; doses for children proportionately less.

METAGEN AND COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION, in 8-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents:

Metagen	10 grs.
Cod-Liver Oil, Standardised	200 mins.

With agreeable flavouring agents.

Indicated in cases of impaired nutrition. In all wasting diseases in convalescence from acute illness and after surgical operations, it will assist a return to normal without imposing an undue burden on the digestive system. Tuberculous patients, pregnant and lactating women, will obtain from this emulsion the vitamins that are essential to proper nutrition and calcium metabolism. It may be given with benefit to infants to promote calcification of the bones, eruption of the teeth, sturdy growth and the prevention or cure of rickets.

Dose for an adult—One tablespoonful thrice daily after meals; for a child from 1 to 3 teaspoonfuls; for an infant, half a teaspoonful.

METATONE (a tonic preparation), in bottles of 6-fl. oz. and 12-fl. oz.

Each fluid ounce contains:

Vitamin B Extract	10 grs.
Nucleic Acid	2 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Potassium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	2 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate	8/200 gr.

Metatone is a palatable, reconstructive tonic widely prescribed in anæmia, malnutrition, and in convalescence from operations and debilitating diseases.

Vitamin B is a valuable therapeutic agent in cases of faulty nutrition, lowered resistance and metabolic disturbances generally. Nucleic acid tends to increase the germicidal power of the blood, and the glycerophosphates are held in high esteem as reconstructive nerve tonics.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.) before or after meals; as a stomachic tonic it is better given before meals.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' for Assured Effects



PARKE, DAVIS & CO'S
METATONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
A GENERAL TONIC

Quinine Sulfate	15.000
Iron Sulfate	2.000
Manganese Sulfate	2.000
Calcium Chloride	2.000
Phosphoric Acid	2.000
Hydrochloric Acid	2.000
Distilled Water	100.000

The strength of this medicine is due to the presence of well-known medicinal substances combined in the presence of Phosphoric Acid. Metatone is a safe, reliable, and effective tonic for all debilitated conditions.

DOSE
 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls 3 or 4 times a day after meals.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO
 DETROIT, MICH. U.S.A.

*For Prices, see Price List***MILK OF MAGNESIA**, in 8-fl. oz. bottles.

A preparation of milk-like appearance and consistency containing about 32 grains of magnesium hydrate in each fluid ounce.

Milk of Magnesia possesses several advantages over magnesium carbonate, also over calcined and fluid magnesia, both in therapeutic efficiency and in convenience of administration. An efficient antacid and laxative suitable for children as well as adults. Free from sulphates, etc.

Dose as an antacid, etc., from 1/2 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.); as a laxative, from 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.) in water.

Mixed Antigen (Canine), see "Veterinary Specialities," page 104.

Mixed Bacterin (Canine), see "Veterinary Specialities," page 104.

Mixed Infection Phylacogen, see "Phylacogens," page 51.

Mixed Vaccine for Acne, see pages 52 and 58.

Mixed Vaccine for Colds, see "Cold Vaccine (Mixed)," page 61.

Mixed Vaccine for Coliform Infections, see "B. Coli Vaccine," page 60.

MOLEVAC (a mechanico-physiological tonic-laxative), in glass jars.

A combination of Liquid Petrolatum of high viscosity with Malt Extract and Cascara Evacuant, P., D. & Co. (12 minims in each fluid ounce).

Molevac is a combined peristaltic stimulant and intestinal lubricant which is particularly useful in those cases of chronic constipation in which the merely mechanical effect of liquid petrolatum proves insufficient and needs to be supplemented by the administration of a physiological laxative.

Dose—From one teaspoonful, upwards, as found necessary.

Morphine Sulphate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 70.

Morphine and Atropine Solution, see "Ampoules," page 70.

Mouth-Wash Tablets, Effervescent, see "Orygene," page 29.

MYCOZOL, in collapsible tubes.

Contains Chloretone 5 per cent, salicylic acid 4 per cent, mercury salicylate 4 per cent, together with aromatics, in a suitable ointment base.

An effective remedial agent for the treatment of a number of skin lesions that are classed under the general term "epidermomycosis" and commonly referred to as "foot-itch," "swimmer's-itch," "dhobie-itch," and "ring-worm of the feet"; also effective for the treatment of soft corns.

MYCOZOL, LIQUID, in 50 c.c. screw-capped bottles.

Contains salicylic acid 2 per cent, benzoic acid 2 per cent, Chloretone 5 per cent, and malachite green 1 : 10,000, and is indicated in the same conditions as Mycozol in ointment form, viz.: the treatment of fungus infections of the skin, such as "athlete's foot," "dhobie itch," etc. Liquid Mycozol is easily applied by a small soft brush or pledgets of cotton wool, and dries rapidly.

Nebulisers, see "Glaseptic" Nebuliser, page 16.

For Certainty—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

NEKO (Germicidal Soap, P., D. & Co.), in large square cakes.

Empty Bakelite cases for holding one cake are available.

A stable combination of mercuric iodide with a neutral soap which on hydrolysis liberates sufficient free alkali to render the mercury salt soluble and to prevent the coagulation of albumin which renders most antiseptics of so little practical value; it also prevents the corrosive action of the mercuric salt on nickel and steel. This soap is designed for sterilising rather than for detergent purposes: a solution containing 1:5000 mercuric iodide has been proved to destroy the germs of cholera, typhoid and diphtheria, and the spores of anthrax, within one minute. It is recommended for disinfecting the hands after examination of cases of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and other communicable diseases. It is invaluable in the post-mortem or dissecting room.

In eczema, "dhobie-itch," and other parasitic skin diseases the affected part should be washed two or three times a day with this soap, leaving the lather on for a few minutes.

Boils which come out in successive crops, as often seen on the back of the neck and inner sides of thighs and buttocks, will soon disappear if the patient be directed to wash the affected part thrice daily with this soap, and to apply the moistened cake to the apex of new-forming pustules. Persistent or recurrent cases should be treated with Furunculosis Vaccine (page 53), Mixed Infection Phylacogen (page 51), or Staphylococcus Immunogen (page 50).

This soap is useful for cleansing sores and wounds, as a deodorant in hyperhidrosis, for freeing the hair from parasites, for checking dandruff, and for allaying the irritation of prickly heat. It may be used as a shaving soap by sufferers from sycosis, and in cases of pustular acne or furunculosis it should be used for toilet purposes, to prevent spreading the infection.

It is of special value for washing the clothing, bedding and utensils in cholera, dysentery and enteric cases, and it may also be used for washing the floor, etc., near where the patient has been lying. A washing with this soap will rid dogs of fleas and other vermin, but care should be taken to wash out the soap with plenty of fresh water.

Nema Worm Capsules, see page 105.

Neo-Hemoplastin, see page 47.

NEO-SILVOL CAPSULES, 6 grains, in bottles of 25.

Neo-Silvol is a colloidal silver iodide compound prepared with a soluble protein base. It contains 20 per cent of silver iodide and is in the form of cream-coloured granules, readily soluble in water; its solution is not irritating to mucous membrane and does not cause dark stains.

Neo-Silvol is a mild type of silver antiseptic and is employed, in solutions ranging from 1 per cent to 40 per cent in strength, in inflammation of mucous membranes. The contents of one capsule dissolved in 60 minims of water form (approximately) a 10 per cent solution.

Also see "Silvol," page 34.

Nitroglycerin Compounds, see "Hypodermic Tablets," page 83, and "Elixirs," page 79.

For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

*For Prices, see Price List***NORMAL LIQUIDS :**

Physiologically-tested fluid extracts of proved activity and uniform strength. Each c.c. represents 1 gramme of drug of standard quality.

Normal Liquid Digitalis (Fluid Extract of Digitalis), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Physiologically tested (see page 97). Eight times stronger than the B.P. 1932 Tincture.

Average dose—1 minim (0.06 c.c.) cautiously increased if necessary.

This liquid is prepared from selected leaves of plants of second year's growth—botanically verified and extracted with great care.

To prepare Tincture of Digitalis, B.P., dilute the Normal Liquid with 7 volumes of 70 per cent alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

Also see "Digitalone Solution," page 68, "Digifortis," page 11, "Digifortis Tablets," page 11.

NOTE.—Since preparations of digitalis are liable to gradual deterioration they should not be purchased in quantity larger than will be used in one year. Every bottle bears the date of the physiological test. We do not exchange or give credit for preparations of digitalis.

Normal Liquid Ergot (Fluid Extract of Ergot), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Physiologically tested and adjusted to a definite degree of activity (see page 97). The outstanding indication for the administration of Ergot is postpartum hæmorrhage; for the relief of uterine inertia it is considered preferable to use Pituitrin or Pitocin.

Dose—10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.4 c.c.).

Uterine motor-stimulant; hæmostatic.

Also see "Ergot Aseptic," page 68.

Normal Liquid Squill (Fluid Extract of Squill), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Physiologically tested (see page 97). Ten times stronger than the B.P. Tincture.

Average dose—1-1/2 minims (0.1 c.c.).

Diuretic, expectorant; reduces frequency and increases tension of the pulse.

To prepare Tincture of Squill, B.P., dilute the Fluid Extract with 9 volumes of 55 per cent alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 c.c.).

NUCLEIN CAPSULES, in bottles of 25.

Each contains 2 grains of dry nucleinic acid (from yeast).

Dose—1 capsule half an hour before meals, and at bedtime.

Nuclein is a phosphorised protein, found in various vegetable and animal cells, also in the serum of blood. Administered in solution intravenously it produces an increase in the number of leucocytes, with consequent phagocytosis under favourable conditions.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

For Prices, see Price List

NUCLEIN CAPSULES—continued.

Nuclein is prescribed in incipient tuberculosis, in chronic septicæmia, suppurative tonsillitis, chronic bronchial catarrh, anæmia, general debility, typhoid fever, scrofula, furunculosis, etc.

Nuclein Solution, see "Ampoules," page 71.

Nuclein Solution, Veterinary, see "Veterinary Specialities," page 105.

OINTMENTS :

***Adrenalin Ointment, 1 : 1000**, in 1/2-oz. collapsible tubes with elongated nozzles.

1 part of Adrenalin Chloride in 1000 parts of an oleaginous base.

Adrenalin Ointment is adapted to the treatment of inflammatory affections of the mucous membrane of the nose, especially coryza, rhinitis, hay fever, and asthma with nasal obstruction. It is a useful application to inflamed surfaces, external or internal hæmorrhoids, etc. Often of service in eczema, anal and vulval pruritus, anal fissure, varicose veins, etc.

Adrenalin and Chloretone Ointment, in 1/2-oz. collapsible tubes with elongated nozzles.

1000 parts contain 1 part of Adrenalin and 50 parts of Chloretone.

Adrenalin and Chloretone Ointment is astringent and mildly anæsthetic in effect. It is indicated in the treatment of inflammatory conditions of mucous membrane accompanied by pain or irritation, as hay fever, nasal catarrh, anal fissure, hæmorrhoids, etc. An excellent lubricant for urethral instruments.

NOTE.—For use within the rectum a special rectal tube may be obtained for attaching to the nozzle of the collapsible tube containing this or the preceding ointment.

Analgesic Balm, in collapsible tubes.

Each ounce represents 130 grains menthol and 82 grains methyl salicylate incorporated in a lanolin base. For external treatment to relieve pain, particularly when associated with neuralgia, migraine, rheumatism, sciatica, sprains, etc. It does not require to be rubbed in, and its action is prolonged if the part is covered with moist gauze or linen after the application.

Boroseptic Ointment, in collapsible tubes.

Each ounce represents boric acid 27 grains, zinc oxide 68 grains, and eucalyptol 5 mins., with a suitable base. A protective and soothing application for superficial wounds and abrasions.

Capsolin, in 2-oz. collapsible tubes and 1-lb. tins.

Each ounce contains oleoresin of capsicum 13 mins., camphor 23 grains, turpentine 54 mins., cajuput oil 13 mins., and croton oil 2-1/2 mins., with a bland base of ointment-like consistence.

An excellent external counter-irritant that may advantageously be employed instead of a mustard plaster to counteract local congestion or deep-seated inflammation, articular and muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, etc. Does not blister the skin. Free from unpleasant odour.

* The word "Adrenalin" was first applied to the active principle of the medullary portion of suprarenal glands, isolated by Takamine in 1900, and introduced to the medical profession by Parke, Davis & Co. in 1901.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

*For Prices, see Price List***OINTMENTS—continued.****Emollientine**, in 2-oz. collapsible tubes and 1-lb. tins.

An antiseptic, astringent, soothing and restorative ointment containing in each ounce aluminium hydrate 18 grains, carbolic acid 4-3/4 grains, ammonium ichthosulphonate 2 mins., lead oxide 25 grains, corrosive sublimate 1/4 grain, and zinc sulphocarbolate 2 grains.

Emollientine excludes the air, stimulates cell action, mitigates pain, and prevents bacterial infection. It has proved beneficial in eczema, intertrigo, hæmorrhoids, ulcers, whitlows, burns, scalds, cuts, etc.

Its use is recommended in fissure of the anus, itching piles, and pruritus ani. Gynæcologists state that it is adapted to the treatment of pruritus of the vulva, vagina or cervix uteri; it is also of service in inflammatory diseases of the mammary glands, such as puerperal mastitis, cracked nipples, etc.

Inhalone, see page 20.**Mycozol**, see page 24.**Scarlet Red Ointment, 5 per cent**, in collapsible tubes (about 1 oz.).

Scarlet Red Ointment (syn. Unguentum Rubrum, P., D. & Co.) is used for the stimulation of epithelial cell growth in ulcers following burns, infection and trauma, and in varicose ulcers, syphilitic ulcers, corneal ulcers, and bedsores, superficial burns, skin-grafts and all slow-healing breaks in the continuity of the skin. When applied to indolent ulcers it causes healing, not by formation of scar-tissue but in every instance by producing a high grade of normal skin, which can be demonstrated by section, and which very soon becomes freely movable on the underlying tissue. The ointment should be applied only to the growing epithelial margins.

Storaxol, in 2-oz. collapsible tubes and 1-lb. tins.

Each ounce contains storax 9 grains, resorcin 2 grains, menthol 2 grains, camphor 9 grains, carbolic acid 22 grains and precipitated sulphur 87 grains, with an emollient base.

An antipruritic, parasiticide and antiphlogistic ointment, beneficial in scabies, eczema, ringworm and other parasitic skin diseases; also in acne, pruritus ani, itching piles, pruritus vulvæ, insect bites, etc.

Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment, 1 per cent, in collapsible tubes.

Prepared from freshly-precipitated yellow mercuric oxide, thus securing a product which is free from grittiness and well adapted for ocular medication.

Employed in ophthalmia tarsi, corneal ulceration, and all forms of conjunctival inflammation. The elongated nozzle of the tube is convenient for expelling the ointment on to the inner surface of the everted eyelid.

Oral Hemoplastin, see page 47.**ORCHIC COMPOUND TABLETS (C.T. No. 580)**, in bottles of 25.

Desiccated Orchic Substance	3 grs.
Desiccated Anterior Lobe Pituitary Gland	1 gr.
Desiccated Suprarenal Gland	1 gr.

This combination is employed in functional impotence in the male, and in premature senility; also in male cases of the Fröhlich type of adipose genital dystrophy in which sexual infantilism is marked. The ordinary dose is 1 tablet thrice daily.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

For Prices, see Price List.

Orchic Substance Emplets, see page 12.

ORCHIC SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) TABLETS (C.C.T. No. 419), in bottles of 25.

Each tablet contains 5 grains (0.325 gm.) of desiccated (equal to 35 grains fresh) orchic substance (also known as orchitic or testicular substance).

Orchic substance is prescribed in cases of neurasthenia, prostatic hypertrophy, impotence, hysteria, hystero-epilepsy, and as an aphrodisiac.

Dose—1 tablet shortly before meals, one or more times daily; the dose may gradually be increased as found necessary.

ORTAL TABLETS (C.T. No. 717), in tubes of 10.

Each tablet contains 3 grs.

Ortal (hexyl-ethyl-malonylurea) is a distinctly effective hypnotic and sedative, which acts rapidly and produces a restful sleep with no "hangover." It does not have a cumulative effect and there is a wide margin of safety between therapeutic and toxic doses. It may be used for the treatment of simple insomnia, for inducing mild hypnosis prior to general anæsthesia and to counteract or reduce the toxic effects of cocaine and other local anæsthetics. It is especially valuable in the vomiting of pregnancy and during labour, in the control of epilepsy, and in treating alcoholic and drug addicts.

Dose—One tablet is sufficient to induce normal or restful sleep. The dose may be increased to two, or even three, tablets. Ortal should be followed by a glassful of water or warm milk.

ORYGENE (Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets), in bottles of 36 and 100.

A combination of thymol and aromatic oils in a suitable alkaline effervescent base.

One tablet in half a tumblerful of tepid water produces an agreeable mouth-wash possessing antacid and antiseptic properties. Must be kept (and dispensed) in well-corked bottles.

OVARIAN COMPOUND TABLETS (C.T. No. 581), in bottles of 25.

Desiccated Ovarian Substance 2 grs.

Desiccated Suprarenal Gland 1 gr.

Desiccated Pituitary Substance (whole gland).... 1 gr.

Prescribed in cases of delayed sexual development in girls, and in amenorrhœa.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets, thrice daily.

OVARIAN RESIDUE (DESICCATED) CAPSULES, in bottles of 25.

Each capsule contains 5 grains of dried and finely powdered ovarian tissue free from corpus luteum. Each grain is equivalent to 30 grains of fresh tissue.

Ovarian Residue is prescribed in cases of sterility, in metrorrhagia, menorrhagia and dysmenorrhœa not due to a pathological lesion, and in nervous disturbances of the menopause.

Dose—5 to 20 grains (0.325 to 1.3 gm.).

Ovarian Residue, Soluble Extract, in "Glaseptic" Ampoules, see page 71.

Ovarian Substance Emplets, see page 12.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' on prescriptions

*For Prices, see Price List***OVARIAN SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) TABLETS (C.G.T. No. 485),**
in bottles of 25.

Chocolate-coated tablets, each containing 5 grains (0.325 gm.) of desiccated ovarian substance, equivalent to 30 grains (2 gm.) of fresh entire ovary.

Preparations of the whole ovary are administered in infantilism of the genital organs, and in disorders due to hyposecretion of the ovary, e.g., the nervous and trophic disturbances incidental to the menopause, especially after oöphorectomy, vomiting of pregnancy, etc. Beneficial effects have been reported from the use of ovarian substance in the compensatory goitre of young women, in functional amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and kraurosis; also in osteomalacia and certain forms of hysteria and neurasthenia. It has been employed as an aphrodisiac, also in cases of sterility.

Dose—Five grains at night.

Also see "Thyrovarian Compound Tablets," page 39.

Ovarian Substance, Soluble Extract, in "Glaseptic" Ampoules, see page 71.

PALATABLE PEPTONE, in bottles of 8-fl. oz.

In this preparation peptone of meat is combined with malt extract and dissolved in a high-class light wine. The product is very agreeable in flavour, and gives no suggestion of medicine to the patient; for this reason it is of particular service as a food and stimulant for convalescents from enteric fever, dysentery and other intestinal affections, effectively replacing meat extracts and liquid foods.

It is a valuable aid to digestion impaired by long illness; a liqueur glass of Palatable Peptone, taken with the meal, will usually enable the patient to relish and readily digest food. Palatable Peptone has been specially prepared for India, and the very favourable opinions which have been expressed by medical men regarding it prove that it fills a long-felt want in this country—the land of intestinal diseases. The dose is from 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls; it may of course be increased, if necessary, for Palatable Peptone is essentially a food product.

PALOL, in 10-fl. oz. bottles.

Each ounce represents:

Malt Extract.....	120 minims.
Wild Cherry	20 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	2 grs.

Combined with Gaduol.

Palol is an agreeable preparation possessing tonic-nutrient and restorative properties which are of great value in consumption, marasmus, rachitis, neurasthenia, and all forms of malnutrition. Very beneficial for women during the period of gestation, and also during lactation.

Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.).

PANTERIC TABLETS (C.G.T. No. 503)—Triple-strength Pancreatin, 5 grs.
(Enteric coated), in bottles of 25 and 100.

Panteric Tablets are enteric-coated and each contains 5 grains of triple-strength Pancreatin, equivalent to 15 grains of Pancreatin U.S.P. They are recommended in cases of tuberculosis, fermentative colitis, diabetas mellitus, certain forms of urticaria, etc., with the object of raising the diet capacity.

Dose—1 or 2 tablets, taken after meals.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

For Prices, see Price List

PANTERIC COMPOUND TABLETS (C.C.T. No. 504), in bottles of 50.
(Enteric-coated)

Pancreatin, Triple Strength	4 grs.
Sodium Glycocholate	3/4 gr.
Sodium Taurocholate	3/4 gr.

Sodium glycocholate and sodium taurocholate (bile salts) are natural ingredients of the bile and have a pronounced effect in stimulating liver and gall-bladder function. Panteric Compound Tablets have therefore all the indications of Panteric Tablets plus the added applicability in cases characterised by sluggishness of the liver or the gall bladder. Cholecystitis, cholelithiasis, cholangitis, intestinal indigestion due to insufficiency of bile, catarrhal jaundice and chronic constipation are all indications for Panteric Compound Tablets.

Dose—1 to 2 tablets, after meals.

PARATHYROID GLAND (DESICCATED) TABLETS (C.T. No. 669),
in bottles of 25 and 100.

Each tablet contains 1/10 grain (0.0065 gm.) of desiccated and standardised (equal to 1 grain of fresh) parathyroid substance.

Clinical observations indicate that the administration of parathyroid glandular tissue is of value in such conditions as paralysis agitans, eclampsia, paroxysmal tachycardia, chorea, epilepsy, tetany, uræmia, sprue, varicose, gastric and duodenal ulcers, suppurative processes, and various disorders dependent on defective calcium metabolism. The average dose is 1 tablet once or twice daily.

Parathyroid Gland Emplets, see page 12.

PARATHYROID AND CALCIUM TABLETS (C.T. No. 583), in bottles of 25 and 100.

Desiccated Parathyroid Gland	1/40 gr.
Calcium Lactate	5 grs.

In many cases in which parathyroid administration is indicated it is best to give calcium lactate simultaneously; this is specially desirable at the commencement of treatment. The combination here provided will prove convenient for this purpose. Osteomalacia and conditions showing calcium impoverishment are indications for parathyroid and calcium treatment.

Dose—1 to 4 tablets.

Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed), see page 62.

PARSETIC, in 2-fl. oz. bottles.

This solution contains 2.25 per cent of ethocaine (procaine) hydrochloride, and Adrenalin Chloride 1 : 30,000.

Parsetic is a non-cocaine synthetic compound which possesses marked anæsthetic properties with low toxicity. The use of Parsetic in dental practice is said to be remarkably free from sequelæ such as sloughing or swelling. It may also be used prior to minor surgical procedures.

Dose—In dental anæsthesia 8 to 17 minims (0.5 to 1 c.c.) injected slowly into the gum on both sides of the tooth.

For General Surgery—Dilute with normal saline solution and inject by infiltration or as necessary.

For Minor Surgery—8 to 17 minims (0.5 to 1 c.c.) undiluted.

For Reliable Gland Products—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

PEPSIN (P., D. & Co.), 1 : 2500 (B.P. strength), spongy (an improved form of scales) or powder. The spongy variety is sent on unspecified orders. In 1-oz. vials.

We unhesitatingly pronounce this pepsin superior in every particular to any similar product on the market. It is readily soluble, practically free from peptone, and remarkably permanent.

Our "spongy" pepsin is in granules of a convenient size which dissolve in water with exceptional readiness. It is lighter in colour than hitherto obtainable, which demonstrates its exceptional purity. It is almost destitute of odour and flavour, and does not contain so many bacteria as do ordinary commercial specimens of pepsin.

In addition to the strength required by the B.P., we are prepared to supply almost any digestive power desired.

PEPSIN CORDIAL, in 4-fl. oz. and 8-fl. oz. bottles.

One fluid drachm will completely digest 4000 grains of freshly coagulated and disintegrated egg albumin. This quantity, also, will curdle 1-1/2 pints of warm milk.

Contains all the elements essential to gastric digestion; pleasant to the taste and stimulant to the peptic glands. Its combined digestive and carminative properties render Pepsin Cordial (P., D. & Co.) a valuable adjunct to all prescriptions for medicines which are liable to excite nausea. In addition to its proteolytic power, it possesses the property of curdling milk, and is therefore useful for the preparation of junket, or curds and whey.

Pepsin Cordial is extremely valuable in infantile indigestion and summer diarrhoea.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms after meals, or whenever gastric discomfort arises.

Pepsin, Lactated, see "Tablets," page 94, and "Elixirs," page 79.

PEPTIRON (Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution), in 4-fl. oz. bottles.

Metallic Iron, 0.6%

Metallic Manganese, 0.1%

It is not suggested that the metallic constituents of this preparation are in the form of peptones; but their association with peptones is so intimate that the absorption of one tends to secure the absorption of the others. Peptiron is, in fact, a loose yet stable organic compound by means of which practically all the iron ingested is absorbed, much of the labour which other preparations of iron impose upon the digestive and assimilative functions having been performed in the chemical laboratory.

Dose—1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 c.c.), three times a day.

This preparation is not intended to be dispensed in a diluted form or in combination with other remedies. If it be desired to dilute the dose, the patient may take it in a little milk or wine.

PEPTIRON WITH ARSENIC (Iron Peptonate and Manganese Solution with Arsenic), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Peptiron with the addition of 1/50 gr. of Arsenic Peptonate to each fluid drachm.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Peptone, see "Palatable Peptone," page 30.

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Pertussis Immunogen, see page 49.

Pertussis Vaccine (Pertussis Bacterin), see page 54, also "Whooping Cough Vaccine," page 64.

Petrolatum, see "Amerol," page 3. See also "Molevac," page 24.

PHOSPHOPHORA in bottles of 12-fl. oz.

There are very many diseases in which the exhibition of uncombined phosphorus is indicated, and yet few, if any, desirable forms in which to administer it have hitherto been available. In Phosphophora the physician has an ideal combination, extremely palatable and therapeutically active. Phosphorus should be administered at the conclusion of a meal, and its exhibition must be continued regularly and for some considerable length of time if permanent results are to be obtained. The ordinary forms of phosphorus, such as pills or liquid preparations, are often therapeutically inactive and generally produce unpleasant effects. Phosphophora tastes and appears more like a delicious liqueur than a medicine, and the most fastidious patient will take it with pleasure regularly.

The dose for adults is from a teaspoonful to a wineglassful; for children under twelve years of age, from 1/2 to 1 teaspoonful.

Phylacogens, see pages 50 and 51.

Pills, see page 86.

Pitocin, see "Ampoules," page 71.

Pitressin, see "Ampoules," page 71.

Pituitary Gland, see "Anterior Lobe Tablets," page 4, "Antuitrin," page 66, and "Posterior Lobe Tablets," below.

Pitultrin, see "Ampoules," page 72.

PLACENTA SUBSTANCE (DESICCATED) TABLETS (*chocolate-coated*, No. 421), in bottles of 25.

Each tablet contains 5 grains (0.325 gm.) of desiccated substance, equivalent to 30 grains (2.6 gm.) of fresh bovine placenta.

The administration of placenta substance has been adopted in cases of defective mammary development during the later stage of gestation, and in agalactia or deficient lactation. It has also been employed in dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, and metrorrhagia, and in the pernicious vomiting of pregnancy.

Dose—1 tablet three times daily.

Pneumococcus Immunogen Combined, see page 50.

Pneumonia Phylacogen, see page 51.

Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined (Pneumonia Bacterin, Combined), see page 54.

POSTERIOR LOBE PITUITARY GLAND TABLETS (T.T., No. 1003), in tubes of 25.

Each tablet represents 0.2 gramme (3 grains) of fresh posterior lobe of the pituitary body, equivalent to 0.03 gm. (1/2 grain) of desiccated substance.

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

*For Prices, see Price List***POSTERIOR LOBE PITUITARY GLAND TABLETS—continued.**

Good results have been reported to follow the administration of this substance in cases of low blood-pressure and intestinal stasis.

Dose—1 to 2 tablets, one hour before meals, twice or thrice daily.

Also see "Pituitrin," page 72.

Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum, see page 48.

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine (Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Bacterin), see page 55.

Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, see "Ampoules," page 72, "Tablets," page 94, and "Hypodermic Tablets," page 84.

Quinine Bisulphate, see "Tablets," page 95.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, see "Ampoules," page 73, and "Hypodermic Tablets," page 84.

Quinine Hydrochloride and Urethane, see page 72.

Rheumatism Phylacogen, see "Phylacogens," page 51.

Sarsaparilla Compound with Potassium Iodide, see "Syrups," page 36.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound, see "Elixirs," page 79, also "Soluble Gelatin Capsules," page 75.

Scarlet Red Ointment, see "Ointments," page 28.

Serums, Curative (Antidysenteric, Antipneumococcus, Antistreptococcus, Diphtheria Antitoxin, Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (*perfringens*), Meningococcus Antitoxin, Puerperal Septicæmia, and Tetanus Antitoxin), see pages 45 to 48.

Also see "Bacterial Vaccines," pages 52 to 65, "Phylacogens," pages 50 to 51, and "Immunogens," pages 48 to 50.

SHAVING CREAM, PARKE-DAVIS, in large collapsible tubes.

A combination of two types of soap: one produces a copious lather rapidly, whilst the other retains sufficient water to soften and thoroughly prepare the beard. A small quantity of mercuric iodide gives the soap mild antiseptic properties.

SILVOL, in 1/4-oz. bottles.

Silvol is a colloidal silver compound, containing about 20 per cent of silver, for topical application in solution as an astringent, antiseptic and germicide. It is freely soluble in water, so that solutions of any strength desired, up to 50 per cent, can be easily made; there is no flocculation or precipitation, consequently filtration of the solution is never necessary. Silvol solutions possess a high degree of germicidal activity, and, being slightly alkaline in reaction, seldom cause irritation or pain. Used in infectious conjunctivitis, rhinitis, otitis, cystitis, gonorrhœal urethritis, vaginitis, etc., and for the prevention of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Also see "Neo-Silvol," page 25.

Sodium Cacodylate Solutions, see "Ampoules," page 73.

Sodium Sulphocyanate, see "Elixirs," page 79.

Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, see "Peptiron," page 32.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

HALF-DOZEN
GLASERTIC AMPOLLES

0.5 c.c. (10 AMPOLLES)



DAVIS & CO.
LONDON

REGISTERED TRADE MARK
DAVIS & CO. LONDON

THE BLOOD-PRESSURE RAISING PRINCIPLE
OF ADRENALIN CHLORIDE

11000
SOLUTION ADRENALIN CHLORIDE

0.5 c.c.
GLASERTIC AMPOLLES

HALF-DOZEN





Blood.—From hæmorrhage in the urethra, neck of the bladder, ureters, kidneys, genital tract or external sources.

Acetone.—In diabetes mellitus, hydrophobia, and certain febrile conditions, and particularly diabetes.

Indican.—Minute quantities may be present in normal urine, but are greatly increased by intestinal obstruction, diseases of the liver which interfere with bile formation, etc. also by the use of sulphur baths, in Addison's disease, and in early stages of cholera.

Ammonium Carbonate.—In vesical catarrh.

Calcium Oxalate.—In oxaluria, calculi, metabolic disturbance.

Hydrogen Sulphide.—Sometimes present in albuminous urine from decomposition within the bladder.

Bile.—In defective bile excretion, jaundice, hepatic congestion and cirrhosis, also in malarial and other high fevers.

IMPERIAL AND METRIC MEASURES OF WEIGHT AND CAPACITY

By an Order in Council dated May 19, 1898, a "Table of Metric Equivalents" was legalized which established the following as well as other relative values of weights and measures:

- 1 Kilogram (1000 grammes) = 2.2046223 pounds or 15.4323584 grains.
- 1 Liter (1000 millilitres) = 1.7598 pints (i.e., 35.196 fluid ounces).
- 1 Pound (16 ounces or 7000 grains) = 0.45359243 kilogram.
- 1 Gallon (8 pints or 160 fluid ounces) = 4.5459631 litres.

Though for all practical purposes the cubic centimetre, which is very generally used in the measurement of fluids, may be regarded as the equivalent of the millilitre (mll.), it is not precisely identical.

The British Pharmacopœia of 1932 defines 1 millilitre or mll. as the 1,000th part of the volume occupied by 1 kilogram of water at the temperature of its maximum density.

1 millin is defined as the volume at 16.7° C. (62° F.) of 0.9114583 grain of water.

100 grains of water at 16.7° C. (62° F.) measure 109.7143 millins (usually taken as 110 millins).

The term "drop" is defined in accordance with the International Agreement as the drop from a tube which at 15° C. delivers 20 drops of distilled water to the gramme.

In the subjoined tables of equivalents, all volumes expressed in c.c. have been calculated upon the exact value of that measure. The equivalents of many quantities which the limitations of space have excluded may readily be estimated by the division of any multiple of the quantity in question which may appear in the table; if none such can be found, one of the following factors may be employed:

To convert gramme into grains, multiply by 15.432 (more exactly, 15.4323584).
 To convert kilogram into ounces (avoird.), divide by 28.35 (more exactly, 28.34952312).
 To convert three into pints, multiply by 1.7598.
 To convert millilitres into fluid ounces, multiply by 0.03519.
 To convert millilitres into minims, divide by 0.0592.
 To convert grains into kilogram, multiply by 0.0648 (more exactly, 0.0647989).
 To convert ounces (avoird.) into kilogram, multiply by 28.35 (more exactly, 28.34952312).
 To convert pounds (avoird.) into kilogram, multiply by 0.45359243.
 To convert pint into litre, divide by 1.7598.
 To convert fluid ounces into millilitres, divide by 0.03519.
 To convert minims into millilitres, multiply by 0.0592.

NOTE.—For convenience in expressing doses, it is usual to consider 15 minims an equivalent to 1 c.c., although a more exact approximation is 17 minims, as shown on page lxxxv. In this way fractional differences are ignored, so that the metric doses and the Imperial doses given in this catalogue do not necessarily express precisely the same quantities.

For Prices, see Price List

Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese with Arsenic, see "Peptiron with Arsenic," page 32.

Specific Gravity Estimation Set, see page 5.

Squill, Normal Liquid, see page 26.

Staphylococcus Immunogen, see page 50.

Staphylococcus Vaccines, see pages 55 and 63.

Storaxol, see "Ointments," page 28.

Streptococcus Immunogen Combined, see page 50.

Streptococcus Vaccines, see pages 55 and 63.

Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Vaccine Combined, see page 56.

Strophanthone Dilute, see "Ampoules," page 73.

Strychnine Sulphate Solution, see "Ampoules," page 74.

SUPRARENAL COMPOUND TABLETS (C.T., No. 585), in bottles of 25.

Desiccated Suprarenal Gland..... 1 gr.

Desiccated Pituitary Substance (whole gland).. 1 gr.

Desiccated Thyroid Gland..... 1/2 gr.

Indicated in cretinism, myxœdema, and other thyroid deficiencies, in obesity due either to thyroid or pituitary insufficiency, or both, in adipose genital dystrophy, enuresis, dry and scaly skin diseases, the toxæmia of pregnancy, and suprarenal exhaustion following acute infections. The dose depends largely upon the patient's tolerance for thyroid administration.

Also see "Orchic Compound Tablets," page 28, "Ovarian Compound Tablets," page 29, and "Tetraglandular Tablets," page 37.

Suprarenal Gland Emplets, see page 12.

SUPRARENAL GLAND (DESICCATED) TABLETS, 2 grains (C.T., No. 672), in bottles of 25.

Beneficial effects have been obtained from the use of suprarenal gland in cardiac diseases marked by feeble or irregular pulse, also in chronic forms of Addison's disease, exophthalmic goitre, rachitis, and simple anæmia. In conditions of internal hæmorrhage, if cardiac stimulation is not contra-indicated, suprarenal substance may prove of value. One grain of the desiccated gland represents approximately five grains of the fresh gland.

Dose—1 to 2 tablets administered with caution.

Also see "Adrenalin," page 1, and "Thyrovarian Compound Tablets," page 39.

SYRUPS, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Anodyne Pine Expectorant, see page 3.

Cocillana Compound, see page 9.

Hematic Hypophosphites, see page 18.

Iron Iodide (No. 54), (4-fl. oz. bottles only.)

One fluid drachm (3.55 c.c.) of this syrup contains 3.75 grains (0.24 gm.) of ferrous iodide, as required by the British Pharmacopœia. The therapeutic value of Syr. Ferri Iodidi is beyond all question, but it is absolutely necessary

For Reliability—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

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For Prices, see Price List

SYRUPS—continued.**Iron Iodide—continued.**

that the remedy should be supplied in its integrity. We believe the quality of our Syrup of Iron Iodide to be unimpeachable.

Dose—1/2 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.).

Sarsaparilla Compound with Potassium Iodide (No. 45).

Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound, U.S.P., with the addition of 16 grains of Potassium Iodide to each fluid ounce.

The prescription of this syrup is particularly indicated when syphilitic deposits have begun to form, or when signs of scrofula or other cutaneous affection are manifest. *Dose*—1 to 2 fluid drachms, well diluted with water.

Trifolium Compound, see page 40 ; also see "Trifolax," page 39.

Tablets, see pages 89 to 96.

TAKA-DIASTASE.

Taka-Diastase is the most powerful amylolytic known to modern science ; it is a pure ferment obtained from the cultivation of a fungus (*Eurotium Oryzæ*) on wheat bran. Under conditions corresponding to those which exist in the stomach during or just after a meal, Taka-Diastase will render soluble 300 times its weight of dry starch in ten minutes, and many times that quantity during the ordinary digestive period following each meal. Amylaceous dyspepsia, or the inability properly to digest starchy matter and carbohydrates, is the cause of probably three-fourths of the cases of indigestion in European countries ; while in India, where starchy foods play so important a part, it is doubtless the cause of a much greater proportion.

The administration of pepsin, while excellent for the relief of dyspepsia in those patients whose dietary consists largely of meat, is quite useless in the case of dyspepsia in patients who seldom or never eat meat. Taka-Diastase, however, is an extremely effective remedy for the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia ; it is entirely vegetable in its origin and hence wholly unobjectionable to all classes. Moreover, Taka-Diastase has been proved to exert a digestive action on protein, therefore it is indicated as the first remedy to employ in all cases of "indigestion." It may be administered in doses of from one to three grains, and it is best given in the form of powders or tablets, which should be administered *during or immediately after meals*.

Taka-Diastase maintains its properties in all climates if kept free from moisture.

Taka-Diastase, Powder, in 1/4-oz. and 1-oz. vials.

Dose—For children, 1 grain ; for adults, 2-1/2 grains, or more if found necessary, to be taken during or immediately after a meal.

Taka-Diastase, Liquid, in 4-fl. oz. and 8-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid drachm of this preparation contains 2-1/2 grains of Taka-Diastase, sufficient to liquefy, under proper conditions, 750 grains of starch in ten minutes.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.), during or immediately after each meal. For children, 20 to 30 minims.

Taka-Diastase Tablets, 2-1/2 grains, in bottles of 25 and 100.

Dose—1 to 2 tablets, during or immediately after meals.

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Compound Tablets, in bottles of 25 and 100.

Taka-Diastase	1 gr.
Pepsin, P., D. & Co. (1 : 3000)	1 gr.
Pancreatin	1/2 gr.

Valuable for promoting the assimilation of carbohydrate and protein foods.

✓ Dose—1 to 3 tablets, during or immediately after meals.

Taka-Diastase and Strychnine Tablets (chocolate-coated), in bottles of 25.

Taka-Diastase	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/100 gr.

Indicated in cases of amyloseous dyspepsia attended with dilatation of the stomach and gastric atony.

Adult dose—1 to 2 tablets, during or immediately after meals.

Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine Tablets (C.G.F., No. 278), in bottles of 25 and 100.

Taka-Diastase	2 grs.
Pepsin, P., D. & Co. (1 : 3000)	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/100 gr.

This combination assists enfeebled digestive function and promotes the restoration of normal tone.

Adult dose—1 to 2 tablets, during or immediately after meals.

TAKAZYME, in 2-oz. screw-capped tins.

An aromatised combination of calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, bismuth carbonate and Taka-Diastase, intended for use in correcting conditions associated with excessive gastric acidity, particularly cases in which there is inadequate digestion of starch.

Dose—One teaspoonful suspended in a little water.

TARTALAX, in 8-oz. bottles, with measuring cap.

Tartalax is an effervescent saline laxative. It contains tartaric acid in combination with alkaline carbonates, and is to be used in the same manner as an effervescent salt. It produces a solution having an unusually pleasant taste.

Testicular Substance, see Orchic Substance, page 29.

Tetanus Antitoxin, see pages 48 and 106.

TETRAGLANDULAR TABLETS (C.T., No. 586), in bottles of 25.

Desiccated Suprarenal Gland	3/4 gr.
Desiccated Pituitary Gland	1/3 gr.
Desiccated Thyroid Gland	1/3 gr.
Desiccated Parathyroid Gland	1/40 gr.

Employed in various conditions arising from a deficiency in glandular secretion. Dose—1 tablet.

THEELIN, in boxes of 6 ampoules of 1 c.c. containing 200 International Units per c.c.

The ovarian follicular hormone in pure crystalline form. Issued in solution.

Indicated for the relief of the subjective disturbances of the menopause, natural or surgical; functional amenorrhœa, oligomenorrhœa, functional sterility, premenstrual headache, etc.

Dose—1 to 2 c.c. daily, or on alternate days.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' for Assured Effects

For Prices, see Price List

THEELIN IN OIL, in boxes of 6 ampoules of 1 c.c. containing 2000 International Units per c.c.

A solution of the ovarian hormone (keto hydroxyœstrin) in oil. Theelin in Oil is offered for treatment in cases where it is desired to administer larger doses of the ovarian hormone than can be given in the aqueous solution.

Dose—1 c.c. as indicated.

Theelol, see "Kapseals", page 21.

THERMOFUGE, in 1/4-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

A combination of aluminium silicate, glycerin, boric acid, menthol, thymol, oil of eucalyptus, and ammonium iodide, which forms a cleanly substitute for poultices, fomentations, etc.

Thermofuge constitutes a valuable antiphlogistic, emollient derivative for external use. It reduces swelling and capillary congestion, allays pain, and favours phagocytosis by increasing the migration of leucocytes.

Before use the paste should be well stirred and applied directly to the affected part spread on a piece of lint similarly to a poultice. It is a good external application in sore throat, tonsillitis and laryngitis, and in the treatment of pneumonia, pleurisy, bronchitis, sprains, swellings, and local inflammations, and in the treatment of the swellings of rheumatism. In veterinary medicine it has been used with success for the reduction of swollen legs in horses and polo ponies; in such cases the Thermofuge should be thickly spread on cloth and applied to the swollen leg, the whole being then covered with a large quantity of cotton wool, over which a tight bandage or puttee may be applied.

Thio-Bismol, see "Ampoules," page 74.

Thyroid Emplets, see page 12.

THYROID TABLETS, in bottles of 100.

Representing 1/5 (C.T. 590), 1/2 (C.T. 686), and 1 grain (C.T. 674) of desiccated thyroid.

NOTE.—The strengths of Thyroid Gland specified in P., D. & Co. Tablets now relate solely to the desiccated gland.

Employed in doses of from 1/5 to 2 grains desiccated gland, these tablets have given good results in the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, and infantilism; they have also proved beneficial in scleroderma, certain forms of obesity, and benign goitre. Delayed menstruation in young women, also amenorrhœa of adults, may frequently be remedied by thyroid medication, especially if ovarian substance is given simultaneously. Under it, also, chlorosis often improves rapidly. Curative effects have been credited to it in nocturnal enuresis of children, in incontinence of urine in adults and in certain forms of arthritis. It is best to commence with a small dose (1/2 grain of the desiccated gland, or even less), and gradually increase the amount, with careful supervision, discontinuing or reducing the dose if untoward effects, such as violent headache and feeble action of the heart, are observed.

The "P., D. & Co." Thyroid Tablets are prepared from thyroid glands obtained only from healthy animals; the tablets keep well when protected from moisture, and are free from ptomaines and from disagreeable odour.

Also see "Thyroprotein," page 39. Thyroid gland also enters into the composition of Suprarenal Compound Tablets (page 35), Tetraglandular Tablets (page 37), and "Thyrovarian Compound Tablets" (page 39).

For Certainty—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

THYROIDECTIN CAPSULES, 5 grains, in bottles of 50.

Thyroidectin is a powder prepared from the blood of animals from which the thyroid glands have been removed.

Thyroidectin is employed in the treatment of exophthalmic goitre (Graves' disease); numerous cases have been reported in which a marked improvement in the subjective and objective symptoms has been observed to follow its use. Thyroidectin is non-toxic and appears to be well borne. The dose is one or two capsules thrice daily. Perseverance may be necessary, as in some instances beneficial results have been obtained only after some weeks of seeming futility. Thyroidectin is also useful in cases of thyroid hypersecretion in which there is little if any evidence of goitre, but merely pronounced circulatory or nervous symptoms, such as tachycardia, tremors, digestive disturbance, insomnia and marked loss of weight.

Thyroid-Ovarian Emplets, see page 12.

THYROPROTEIN, 5% (C.T., No. 678), Tablets, in bottles of 50.

Thyroprotein is a standardised concentrated extract, consisting of the pure proteid of healthy thyroid gland without the undesirable accompaniments which are often present in commercial varieties of the desiccated gland. It is prepared according to the method of Dr. Beebe, of Cornell University Medical School, New York, and standardised to a definite iodine content. It provides a most reliable means of applying thyroid medication. These tablets, which are 2 grains in weight, contain 1/10 grain of the pure standardised thyroid proteid.

Dose—One tablet, thrice daily.

Thyroprotein Solution, see "Ampoules," page 74.

THYROVARIAN COMPOUND TABLETS (C.T., No. 595), i bottles of 25.

Desiccated Ovarian Substance	3 grs.
Desiccated Suprarenal Substance	1 gr.
Desiccated Thyroid Substance	1/2 gr.

The fact that the thyroid and suprarenals are important synergists of the ovaries is an indication that a combination of the three glands may sometimes be more effective than ovarian substance alone in remedying various manifestations of ovarian insufficiency.

Dose—1 tablet two or three times daily between meals.

Tincture of Digitalis, see page 11.

Tooth Paste and Powder, see "Euthymol," pages 14 and 15.

TRIFOLAX (Syrup Trifolium Compound with Cascara), in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

The formula for this syrup contains the same ingredients as Syrup Trifolium Compound, with the addition of 40 grains of Cascara Sagrada in each fluid ounce. This is considered by many to be an improvement; the valuable tonic-laxative properties of genuine Cascara Sagrada are found to maintain a healthy action of the bowels at the same time as a marked alterative effect is produced.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND SYRUP, in 4-fl. oz. and 16-fl. oz. bottles.

Each fluid ounce represents :

Trifolium Pratense	32 grs.
Stillingia	16 grs.
Berberis.....	16 grs.
Cascara Amarga	16 grs.
Arctium Lappa	16 grs.
Phytolacca.....	16 grs.
Potassium Iodide.....	8 grs.
Xanthoxylum	4 grs.

This combination of alteratives has been extensively tried in some of the largest clinical centres and has everywhere met with unqualified praise.

Many prescribers have reported favourably of its effects in acne, eczema, psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, general malaise and in secondary and tertiary syphilis.

Dose—2 fluid drachms, well diluted with water, thrice daily; increasing to 4 fluid drachms, if required.

Tubercle Vaccine, see page 64.

Tuberculin, see page 56.

Tuberculin, Tablets, see page 57.

Typhoid Phylacogen, see page 51.

Typhoid Vaccine, see "Anti-Typhoid Vaccine," page 60.

Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine, see "Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine," page 60.

Urethritis Vaccine, Combined (Urethritis Bacterin, Combined), see page 56.

URINARY TEST TABLETS :

Fehling's Test (Urinary).

Boxes containing 1 tube of Cupric Sulphate Tablets and 1 tube of Alkaline Tartrate Tablets (24 in each tube) for making a qualitative sugar test.

Uritone Compound, see "Elixirs," page 80.

Vaccines, Bacterial, see pages 52 to 65.

Van Cott Immunogen, see page 49.

VENTRICULIN, in bottles of 100 grammes with measuring cap.

A stable anti-anæmic substance derived from gastric tissue. Ten grammes of the desiccated powder are equivalent to 120 grammes of fresh gastric tissue. Indicated for use in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, for which purpose it is often superior to liver extract. Ventriculin has been approved in the Simpson Memorial Institute for the Study of Pernicious Anæmia at the University of Michigan. This product has recently been rendered considerably more palatable by suitable flavouring.

Dose—The initial dose of Ventriculin in pernicious anæmia is 10 grammes daily for each 1 million reduction in the red blood-cell count below 5 million.

Maintenance dose—10 grms. daily, five or six times a week.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

For Prices, see Price List

VENTRICULIN WITH IRON, in bottles of 100 grammes with measuring cap.

A combination of desiccated gastric tissue with 12½ per cent. of ferric citrate, for use in secondary anæmia.

Dose—The dose recommended is from 10 to 20 grammes daily. May be taken dry or mixed with milk, soup, fruit juice or other liquid.

Veratrone, see "Ampoules," page 74.

Veterinary Preparations, see pages 104 to 106.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, see page 64, also "Pertussis Vaccine," page 54.

Yellow Oxide of Mercury Ointment, see "Ointments," page 28.

Rational Vitamin Therapy

Vitamin medication may most effectively be accomplished by the use of standardised products.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s vitamin preparations are standardised by tests which indicate the content of each vitamin separately, and ensure effective quantities in each dose.

Haliverol is a combination of Halibut-Liver Oil with Irradol and contains vitamins A and B.

Irradol is a solution of irradiated ergosterol and contains 10,000 units of vitamin D per gramme.

Ferradol is a palatable combination of vitamins A, B and D with iron and manganese in a palatable base of malt extract.

Abidol Capsules contain vitamins A, B₁, B₂ and D; each capsule is equivalent to three teaspoonfuls of cod-liver oil in vitamins A and D, and to ten ounces of whole-milk in vitamin B₁.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

The Integrity of

P., D. & Co.'s Serums

Q Parke, Davis & Company have been engaged in the preparation of serums and antitoxins since 1894, and many years' experience, coupled with the possession of ample facilities and the collaboration of specially-trained scientific workers, place the firm in a particularly favourable position for the supply of thoroughly trustworthy preparations of this class.

A constant effort has been made to improve upon past achievements. Special study has been directed towards the elucidation of many problems affecting the quality of an antitoxin—the most suitable culture media, methods of producing toxin of highest virulence, immunising procedures, reduction in volume of the dose and also the elimination of undesirable proteins—in all these matters great improvement has been effected.

Q Diphtheria Antitoxin (P., D. & Co.) and Tetanus Antitoxin (P., D. & Co.) are unsurpassed as regards water-whiteness, sparkling transparency and low content of solids. Of even greater moment is the reduction to a remarkably small percentage of those protein elements of the serum which are held to be responsible for serum sickness and kindred protein disturbances.

Q Notable additions to the series of serums are Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton) and Gas-Gangrene (*perfringens*) Antitoxin.

Immunity

IMMUNITY to bacterial infections may be either natural or acquired; acquired immunity may be either active or passive.

Active Immunity

Bacterial vaccines consist of suspensions of pathogenic bacteria that have been carefully counted and killed by heat. When dead bacteria are injected into the patient's tissues certain substances—antigens—are set free; these stimulate the formation of antibodies capable of counteracting an infection; that is to say, the vaccine confers active immunity. The process usually requires some three or four days for completion, and during the early portion of that period the patient's disease-resisting powers are slightly reduced (negative phase) before the increase (positive phase) sets in, but the immunity produced may last from three months to two years, or longer.

Passive Immunity

Therapeutic serums contain antibodies developed in the blood of an animal in response to inoculation with gradually-increased amounts of a toxin or bacterial culture. When the animal has become immune, a quantity of the blood is drawn off and the serum separated for therapeutic use.

When this serum is injected into a patient suffering from the infection to which the animal supplying the serum has been immunized, it provides ready-formed substances capable of antagonizing the infecting organisms, that is to say, it confers passive immunity, without making any demand on the patient's own disease-resisting powers; therefore it does not set up any progressive therapeutic process, and the immunity lasts for a short time only. The effect, however, is prompt, and the occurrence of a cure depends almost entirely upon the use of a sufficient quantity of the serum.

Antitoxic Serums

Some types of bacteria produce in the media surrounding them (whether in the animal body or artificial culture media) various poisonous substances which have been termed toxins. Diphtheria and tetanus toxins are examples of this type of poison; they can be found in the culture media after the organisms have been removed; their strength can be accurately estimated and their action on the human subject determined by tests on animals.

Antibacterial Serums

Certain other types of bacteria, such as the anthrax bacillus, produce symptoms which suggest that they must be caused by toxins, although no specific toxins have been found in culture media to confirm this opinion. It is assumed that their toxins must be firmly bound to, or contained in, the structure of the bacteria, and are liberated only upon the destruction of the organisms in the animal body. They are therefore called endotoxins in contra-distinction to the true toxins (exotoxins), such as those of diphtheria and tetanus, which are found as excretions in the filtered culture medium. A serum containing this type of antibody is called

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

an antibacterial serum, and is produced by the injection of the bacteria, either dead or alive, into animals. Antistreptococcus Serum, Polyvalent, is both antitoxic and antibacterial.

Administration of Serum

Intramuscular is preferable to subcutaneous injection since by this means more rapid absorption is effected. In some cases intravenous or intrathecal injection is called for. The skin at the site of the injection should be washed with Neko (Germicidal Soap, P., D. & Co.).

Sequelæ

Erythema may appear some hours or even days after an injection of serum, also slight local pains, numbness and, occasionally, pains in the joints. These are, as a rule, transitory, and need excite no alarm; small doses of sodium salicylate or aspirin are reported to hasten their subsidence.

Anaphylaxis is the most serious complication that may be encountered and is liable to occur when previous injections of horse-serum have been given. The condition is in no way connected with the toxin or antitoxin, but is due to the presence of certain normal constituents of the serum. The phenomena of anaphylaxis are extremely complicated and imperfectly understood.

Fortunately, true anaphylaxis is extremely rare, and the view generally taken to-day is that serum should never be withheld on the chance that anaphylaxis may occur. Nevertheless, reactions of sufficient severity to cause grave alarm are occasionally encountered, and should a patient give a history of previous administration of serum it is desirable to make a skin test by injecting intradermally a drop of the serum to be used (diluted 1 in 10 in normal saline). A positive reaction shown by a wheal and surrounding erythema denotes sensitivity to the serum and the need for caution in its administration.

If a positive reaction is obtained it is advisable to commence the administration of the serum with a dose of 0.02 c.c. (1/3 minim) subcutaneously, and to double the dose every half-hour. If after 1 c.c. has been given there is no reaction, subsequent doses may be given intravenously, starting with 0.1 c.c. and doubling the dose every half-hour until the desired amount has been injected.

Adrenalin in the Control of Anaphylaxis

The value of Adrenalin in controlling the dangerous type of serum reaction has long been recognized. A routine practice in some institutions is to give 5 minims of Adrenalin Chloride Solution 1 : 1000 just prior to the injection of the serum. Some authorities prefer to mix the Adrenalin with the serum, particularly when the latter is to be administered intravenously.

Immunogens -

The Immunogens represent a series of bacterial antigens, practically free from bacterial cells and toxins. They were elaborated in the Parke, Davis & Co. research laboratories, and are efficient alike as prophylactic and therapeutic agents. They do not provoke marked general reactions owing to their low protein content and, as the antigen is rapidly absorbed, doses may be repeated at relatively short intervals. On this account they are particularly suited during the acute stages of infectious diseases. They serve, however, equally well as prophylactic agents.

Immunogens may be administered subcutaneously or intramuscularly or, in emergency, intravenously.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' on prescriptions

Biological Products

*Serums, Immunogens, Phylacogens, Bacterial Vaccines
and Tuberculins*

For Prices, see Price List

P., D. & Co. Biological Products, together with the Vaccines from the Inoculation Department, St. Mary's Hospital, London, which bear a date of expiration, are subject to exchange or credit, unless where otherwise expressly stated on the package, provided they are returned to their source of purchase within 60 days after the date of expiration which is indicated on each package. In no circumstances will the period allowed for after expiry date be extended. Our depots, when exchanging these products, will make a charge of 5 per cent to cover the cost of return postage and other expenses.

IMPORTANT. It is occasionally found desirable to modify the composition, etc., of certain biological remedies as a result of the research continually carried on in our Department of Experimental Medicine and of clinical reports submitted by members of the profession. Particulars of such modifications are issued from time to time. In the execution of orders for any biological remedy of which the formula has been modified, the preparation most nearly corresponding to that ordered will be sent, together with all the necessary information as to dosage, etc.

SERUMS

Antidiphtheria Serum, see Diphtheria Antitoxin, page 46.

Antidysenteric Serum (Shiga, Flexner and Hiss-Y) (Bio. 122), in vials of 20 c.c.

Obtained from the blood of horses that have been inoculated with gradually-increasing quantities of cultures of the Shiga, Flexner and Hiss-Y strains of the dysentery bacillus.

The use of Antidysenteric Serum is indicated in all cases of bacillary dysentery, such as epidemic jail and asylum dysentery, as well as those cases of infantile summer diarrhoea which are due to infection with the *B. dysenteriae*. It has also proved beneficial in cases of ulcerative colitis, in which cases doses up to 100 c.c. have been administered intravenously.

In mild cases 10 c.c. of the serum should be injected intramuscularly at intervals of from six to ten hours, if necessary; in severe cases from 60 to 100 c.c. may be given, preferably intravenously.

Anti-Gas-Gangrene Serum, see Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin, page 46.

Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton) (Bio. 2031), Refined and Concentrated. Vials of 10,000 units of each Type, I and II.

A concentrated solution of pneumococcal antibodies, prepared from the serum of horses immunised to Types I and II of the pneumococcus, concentrated and standardized by the Felton method. Used in the treatment of lobar pneumonia due to either Type I or Type II of the pneumococcus.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

*For Prices, see Price List***SERUMS—continued.****Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton)—continued.**

Dose—From 10,000 to 20,000 units intramuscularly, or preferably intravenously, repeated at intervals of 12 hours up to a total of 50,000 or 80,000 units.

Antistreptococcus Serum, Polyvalent (Bio. 114), in sealed bulbs containing 10 c.c.

In the treatment of various forms of septic infection it is essential, if the specific organism to be combated is not identified, to employ a serum elaborated from as many strains of streptococci as possible. The "P., D. & Co." Polyvalent Antistreptococcus Serum is obtained from the blood of horses immunised against numerous forms of streptococci, hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic; it has yielded remarkable results in erysipelas, and reports have also been made of its value in puerperal and other forms of septicæmic poisoning, including the septic complications of tuberculosis and influenza. This serum is both antitoxic and antibacterial.

Dose—10 to 20 c.c., or more in severe cases.

Antitetanus Serum, see Tetanus Antitoxin, page 48.**Diphtheria Antitoxin (Antidiphtheria Serum), in sealed bulbs containing 2000, 5000 or 8000 antitoxin units.**

This preparation consists of the globulins of antidiphtheria serum, precipitated and purified so that certain of the serum constituents are eliminated, leaving those bearing the antitoxin in a purer and more concentrated form. It contains about 2000 or more antitoxin units per c.c.

Diphtheria Antitoxin deteriorates after a certain lapse of time in this country; and it is dangerous to employ an undated serum.

Dose—In mild faucial and nasal cases, 4000 to 8000 units; in cases of moderate severity, 12,000 to 16,000 units; in severe cases, 24,000 units; if necessary the serum should be given intravenously.

As children are more susceptible than adults to the disease, and have less power of resistance, they require at least as large a dose, if not larger. If no improvement is manifested in twenty-four hours, it is well to inject double the quantity first given. It is generally considered advisable to administer a prophylactic injection of 500 to 1000 units to each person who has been exposed to infection.

Experience shows that if the Diphtheria Antitoxin be injected on the first day of the disease, the mortality is practically nil; but it rises steadily each day that the injection is delayed, and hence it is suggested that medical men should see that this serum is always available locally.

Diphtheria Toxoid-Antitoxin (Goat) (Diphtheria Prophylactic) (Bio. 62), 30 c.c. vials.

Formalinised diphtheria toxin mixed with antitoxin derived from immune goat-serum. Toxoid-Antitoxin is used for establishing active immunity to diphtheria and is said to produce fewer reactions than toxoid alone. The use of goat-serum eliminates the possibility of sensitising the recipient to a subsequent dose of horse-serum.

Three doses of 1 c.c. subcutaneously are given at weekly intervals; three or four months are usually required for the development of full immunity.

**Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (perfringens) (Refined and Concentrated) (Bio. 2026)
Each bulb contains 10,000 units.**

Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin is indicated for use in all cases where infection

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For Prices, see Price List

SERUMS—continued.

Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (*perfringens*)—continued.

with *B. perfringens* (*B. Welchii*) is expected or known to be present. Absorption of the toxins of *B. perfringens* leads to a toxæmia that is characteristic and is rapidly fatal unless proper treatment is instituted early. The antitoxin is indicated in wounds or contusions in the abdominal region accompanied by some involvement of the peritoneum. As a prophylactic in these cases, it should be injected either subcutaneously, intramuscularly or intravenously. It is also indicated as a prophylactic and as a curative in cases of acute peritonitis and obstruction of the small bowel.

Dose—As a prophylactic 4000 units; when infection is already present, this dose or more should be repeated in six to eight hours and subsequently every twelve hours as necessary. In cases of intestinal obstruction, larger doses up to 20,000 to 50,000 units should be given, preferably intravenously, and this dose repeated daily.

Gonoderm (Gonococcus Filtrate, Corbus-Ferry) (Bio. 2046), in packages containing a 2 c.c. rubber-diaphragm-capped vial of soluble toxin (Gonoderm) and a 2 c.c. vial of diluent.

A culture filtrate from gonococci grown on a special medium; contains a soluble extra-cellular toxin, which is capable of producing specific antibodies on injection.

Injected *intradermally* it has proved to be a valuable therapeutic agent for the treatment of both acute and chronic gonococcal infections in patients of all ages.

Dose—0.05 to 0.1 c.c. by *intradermal* injection, increased gradually to 0.5 c.c. as required.

Hemoplastin (Hypodermic), see "Neo-Hemoplastin," below.

Hemoplastin (Oral) (Bio. 73), in 5 c.c. bulbs.

Hemoplastin (Oral) has given excellent results. For prophylaxis it is wise to administer a dose of 5 c.c. three hours prior to operation. Given in this way it cannot produce anaphylaxis, and it is therefore suitable for patients who are sensitive to horse-serum. Where the hypodermic administration of a hemostatic is preferred, Neo-Hemoplastin (Lapenta) is available, see below.

Meningococcus Antitoxin (Bio. 167), in rubber-capped vials of 30 c.c. containing 10,000 units.

Meningococcus Antitoxin is the outcome of research in the P., D. & Co. laboratories, and is obtained from the blood of horses that have been immunised by injections of meningococcus toxin. It differs from antimeningococcus serum in that it neutralises the toxin elaborated by the meningococcus. The antitoxin is standardised by reference to a skin test which demonstrates its ability to neutralise specific toxin. It may be administered intravenously or intraspinally, according to the severity of the case. As soon as the diagnosis is established, 20,000 to 30,000 units in 120 to 200 c.c. of normal saline should be injected. If necessary this can be repeated after 24 hours. The usual dose for intraspinal injection is 5000 to 10,000 units and the amount of antitoxin injected should be slightly less than that of the fluid withdrawn.

Neo-Hemoplastin (Lapenta), (Bio. 2070), in rubber-diaphragm-capped vials of 2 c.c.

Neo-Hemoplastin is an improved protein-free hæmostatic agent, and replaces the former product known as Hæmostatic Serum (Hemoplastin). It is indicated in all types of hæmorrhage depending on faulty coagulation of the blood.

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

*For Prices, see Price List***SERUMS—continued.****Neo-Hemoplastin—continued.**

Freedom from protein eliminates protein reactions which follow the use of serum coagulants.

Dose—The usual parenteral dose is 2 c.c. to 5 c.c., administered intramuscularly, subcutaneously or intravenously, preferably diluted with sterile physiological saline solution.

See also "Hemoplastin, Oral," page 47.

Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum (Bio. 2021.) (Refined and Concentrated), in bulbs containing one therapeutic dose (approximately 10 c.c.).

Obtained from the blood of horses that have been immunised against the toxins and live cultures of streptococci isolated from cases of puerperal septicæmia. Standardised by a skin test reaction.

Used for the prophylaxis and treatment of puerperal septicæmia.

Dose—For treatment, 10 c.c. repeated in 6 to 12 hours. Subsequent injections should be given at 12- to 24-hour intervals until at least 30 c.c., or if necessary 50 c.c., have been given; for prophylaxis in cases where there is a suggestion of temperature or where there has been undue manual interference, 10 c.c. should be injected and this dose repeated if necessary.

Tetanus Antitoxin (Antitetanus Serum), Standardised. In sealed bulbs containing 1500 (U.S.A.) units (Bio. 147) and 10,000 (U.S.A.) units (Bio. 148), these being equivalent to 3000 and 20,000 International units respectively, the original American unit being double the potency of the International unit adopted by the League of Nations. Tetanus Antitoxin (P., D. & Co.) is now highly concentrated, and the volume of the dose is correspondingly reduced.

Of great value as a prophylactic. Should be administered to any patient who has sustained an injury which could possibly result in tetanus.

Dose—As a prophylactic immediately after the injury, 1000 units (500 U.S.A. units) to be repeated once or twice at intervals of seven days; to combat symptoms at least 20,000 units should be given, part intravenously and part intrathecally. Intrathecal injection should be repeated daily until signs of improvement appear, and the intravenous injection should be repeated at least once after an interval of 24 hours.

Tetanus Antitoxin, Veterinary, see page 106.

IMMUNOGENS.*

Description.—The types of bacterial antigens termed "Immunogens," which have been developed in the Parke, Davis and Company Laboratories as a result of the researches of Ferry and Fisher, represent simple antigens almost free from toxin and from bacterial cells. In their preparation, the organisms are grown on solid media, and thereafter suspended in salt solution. Having been shaken for a few minutes the solution is submitted to centrifugalisation, the centrifugates constituting the "Immunogens." Laboratory and clinical tests have demonstrated their high antigenic value.

[For a full description of the research undertaken for the production of "Immunogens," see article entitled "A Search for an Ideal Antigen for Therapeutic Immunization," by Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., M.D., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and N. S. Ferry, Ph.B., M.D., of Parke, Davis Medical Research Laboratories, and published in *The British Medical Journal*, July 31, 1926, page 177.]

* The name "Immunogen" distinguishes the series of bacterial antigens manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

For your own satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

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IMMUNOGENS—continued.

Mode of Administration—“Immunogens” are intended for both prophylactic and curative purposes, and are administered hypodermically, either by the subcutaneous, intravenous, or intramuscular route.

Dosage.—Doses may be given every three or four days, commencing with 0.25 c.c., and increasing by 0.25 c.c. to 1.5 or 2 c.c.; in some cases doses up to 5 c.c. may occasionally be required. For the treatment of acute, or sub-acute conditions, “Immunogens” have proved very satisfactory, and doses may be given at intervals of 12 to 24 hours in severe cases if required. They are prompt in action, and owing to their low protein content are not followed by severe reactions. In chronic cases the treatment may be continued for several months.

The following are available in 5 c.c. rubber-capped vials:—

Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined (Bio. 341).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *M. catarrhalis*, 1000 million; *Streptococcus* (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), 1000 million; *Pneumococcus* (3 types), 1000 million; *B. influenzae*, 1000 million; *Staphylococcus aureus*, 1000 million.

Indicated in the prophylaxis and treatment of catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract.

Dose—*Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined*, should be administered by subcutaneous injection, commencing with 0.1 c.c. The increase in dosage should be by 0.1 c.c. or 0.2 c.c. It appears not to be necessary to exceed a dose of 1 c.c. This applies to prophylactic or therapeutic administration, but in the former case the interval should be from two to three days, and in the latter 24 to 48 hours.

Combined Immunogen (Van Cott) (Bio. 351).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *Colon Bacillus*, 800 million; *Pneumococcus* (3 types), 800 million; *Streptococcus* (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), 400 million; *Staphylococcus* (albus and aureus), 2000 million.

Indicated in the treatment of abscesses, puerperal sepsis, wound infections, and mixed infections in general. For dosage, see above.

Gonococcus Immunogen, Combined (Bio. 301).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: *Gonococcus*, 1000 million; *Staphylococcus* (aureus and albus), 1000 million.

Indicated for the sub-acute and chronic types of gonorrhœa, especially gonorrhœal arthritis. Doses given daily, or on alternate days, and gradually increased appear to give the best results. For dosage, see above.

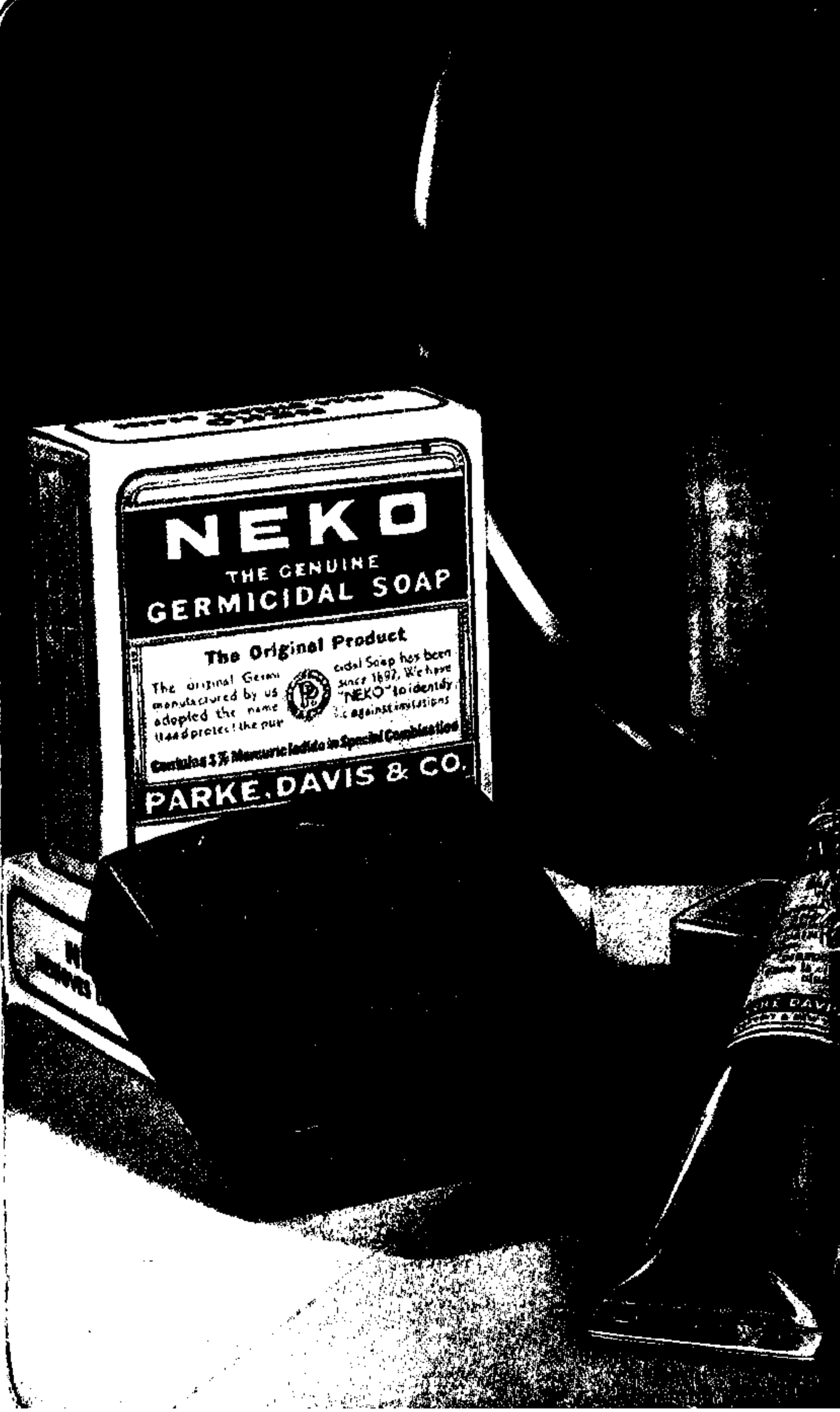
Pertussis Immunogen, Combined (Bio. 321).

Contains in each c.c. the bacterial antigens from: *B. pertussis*, 6000 million; *Staphylococcus* (aureus and albus), 1000 million; *Streptococcus* (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), 1000 million.

Indicated as a prophylactic against whooping cough and secondary infections; also for treatment, especially in cases complicated by secondary staphylococcal infections.

Pertussis Immunogen, Combined, gives a rapid immunising effect with relative freedom from reaction and appears to be capable of mitigating the severity of the infection and of controlling the paroxysms and vomiting. If necessary, doses can be given at daily intervals. For dosage, see above.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'



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The original Germicidal Soap manufactured by us adopted the name NEKO to identify it and protect the public.



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fungal infections
of the skin such as
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the treatment of fungous in-
fections such as

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Contains: Chlorotone (Chlorbutanol), 5%
and Mercury Salicylate 1%, together with aromatics.
DIRECTIONS: See enclosed circular

W. L. DAVIS & CO.
DETROIT, MICH. U. S. A.

*For Prices, see Price List***IMMUNOGENS**—continued.**Pneumococcus Immunogen, Combined** (Bio. 311).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: Pneumococcus (3 types), 2000 million; Streptococcus (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), 2000 million.

Indicated for the treatment of pneumonia and infections due to the pneumococcus associated with the streptococcus. For dosage, see page 49.

Pneumococcus Immunogen, Combined, has been employed in a considerable number of cases of pneumonia with extremely favourable results.

Staphylococcus Immunogen (Bio. 336).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: Staphylococcus (aureus and albus), 2000 million.

Indicated in the treatment of staphylococcal infections following surgical operations and wounds, particularly where there is extensive destruction of the tissues, as in compound fractures and burns. Also in staphylococcal invasion of skin, subcutaneous tissues and deeper lying structures, e.g., eczema, pruritus, cellulitis, furunculosis, etc. For dosage, see page 49.

Streptococcus Immunogen, Combined (Bio. 331).

Contains in each c.c. the antigens from: Streptococcus (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), 1000 million; Staphylococcus (aureus and albus), 1000 million.

Indicated in the treatment of streptococcal infections in general and especially in those cases in which associated staphylococcal invasion is known or suspected to have occurred. Good results have been reported from the intravenous injection of Streptococcus Immunogen, Combined, in acute streptococcal disease, including generalised infections following injuries, puerperal sepsis and erysipelas. This Immunogen may also prove useful in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. For dosage, see page 49.

KAHN STANDARD ANTIGEN, vials of 10 c.c. (Bio. 104).

This antigen is a cholesterinised alcoholic extract of beef heart-muscle, and is a highly sensitive reagent for use in the precipitation test in the diagnosis of syphilis.

PHYLACOGENS*In bulbs containing 5 c.c.*

Phylacogens are sterile aqueous solutions of metabolic substances generated by bacteria grown in artificial media, and from which the bacteria themselves, after being killed, have been carefully removed by filtration. They differ, therefore, from bacterial vaccines and, of course, from serums.

Mode of Administration.—The first dose of Phylacogen should invariably be given subcutaneously, for the purpose of establishing the tolerance of the individual patient. Never give the first dose of Phylacogen in the vein.

Subcutaneous Dose.—For the average adult, begin with 0.5 c.c. or 1 c.c. Thereafter a dose should be given daily with progressive increase, usually by 0.5 c.c. to 1 c.c. per diem, according to the physical and nervous condition of the patient, the character of the disease, the extent of involvement, and the promptness with which the patient responds to the treatment. Each individual patient presents indications of his own, and the dose should be advanced accordingly as symptoms may require. It is impossible to state the exact number of doses, or the exact quantity in each dose that will be required to bring a case to a successful termination; the treatment will vary widely according to the individual. It is seldom necessary to give a patient more than 5 c.c. subcutaneously at a single dose.

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PHYLACOGENS—continued.

Intravenous Dose.—The initial intravenous dose, which should always be preceded by one or more doses subcutaneously, should be 0.125 c.c. to 0.25 c.c., and subsequent doses should be progressively increased by 0.125 c.c. to 0.25 c.c., until a dose of 1 c.c. is reached, after which the dose may be increased by about 1 c.c. daily, according to the patient's response, endeavouring to avoid the production of marked constitutional reactions.

If any single dose, either subcutaneous or intravenous, should produce a marked reaction, it is an indication that the next dose should not be increased or should be slightly reduced; subsequent injections may gradually be increased according to the tolerance of the patient.

Erysipelas Phylacogen (Bio. 586).

A sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Streptococcus isolated from erysipelas, Staphylococcus albus and Staphylococcus aureus. For use in the treatment of erysipelas. For dosage, see above.

Gonorrhœa Phylacogen (Bio. 591).

A sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Gonococcus, Staphylococcus (albus and aureus) and Streptococcus. For use in the treatment of gonorrhœa and its complications. For dosage, see above.

Mixed Infection Phylacogen (Bio. 596).

The therapeutic use of Mixed Infection Phylacogen is based upon the theory of multiple infections. It is believed that in many infectious diseases the pathological changes cannot be ascribed entirely to one species of bacteria, but to the combined action of the metabolic products derived from all the invading pathogenic bacteria.

Mixed Infection Phylacogen is a sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Staphylococcus (albus and aureus), Streptococcus (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic), Colon bacillus and Pneumococcus (four types).

The administration of Mixed Infection Phylacogen is indicated in the treatment of all infections, whether acute or chronic, simple or severe, when the condition is not due to the preponderance of some specific micro-organism the presence and effect of which has been demonstrated, e.g., rheumatism, erysipelas, gonorrhœa, pneumonia, or typhoid fever, which infections require the indicated specific Phylacogen. No benefit is to be expected from its use in syphilitic cases. For dosage, see above.

Pneumonia Phylacogen (Bio. 606).

A sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Pneumococcus (four types) and Streptococcus (hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic). For use in the treatment of pneumonia and pneumonic complications. For dosage, see above.

Rheumatism Phylacogen (Bio. 581).

A sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Streptococcus isolated from rheumatic infections, Staphylococcus albus and Staphylococcus aureus. For use in the treatment of rheumatic infections. For dosage, see above.

Typhoid Phylacogen (Bio. 601).

A sterile aqueous solution of bacterial derivatives from cultures of Typhoid bacillus and Paratyphoid bacillus (A and B). For use in the treatment of typhoid fever. For dosage, see above.

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)

prepared in our Biological Laboratories at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.

In 1-c.c. glass bulbs, rubber stoppered.

N.B.—In ordering, please specify "P., D. & Co."

Also see "St. Mary's Hospital Vaccines," pages 58 to 65.

Administration.—In the administration of bacterial vaccines strict asepsis should be observed. The skin at the point of injection should be scrubbed with soap and water [Neko (see page 25) is admirable for this purpose], and then rubbed with a suitable germicide. The hypodermic syringe by which the vaccine is administered must, of course, be sterile. A ready means of sterilisation is to wash out the syringe repeatedly with 70 per cent alcohol or other efficient germicide. The needle should be cleansed, externally as well as internally, by the same means, and, finally, the entire instrument should be rinsed with boiled water.

The bulb should be thoroughly shaken before drawing the contents into the syringe, and the air expelled from the syringe and needle before the vaccine is injected.

Dosage.—As there is a certain amount of variation in the clinical response evinced by different individuals after the injection of a bacterial vaccine, it is impossible to establish arbitrary rules as to dosage. The doses hereafter suggested for the several vaccines, however, are based upon a thorough consideration of the clinical work which has been reported up to the present time, and will be found applicable in most cases. The production of a marked reaction, either local or constitutional, after any injection may be considered a contra-indication to any increase in dosage on the next occasion.

Acne Vaccine, Combined (Acne Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 224).

This vaccine is prepared from individual cultures isolated from cases of acne.

Each c.c. contains :

Acne bacillus	1000 million	Staphylococcus albus	1200 million
Acne diplococcus	100 million	Staphylococcus aureus	600 million

For an initial dose 0.1 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased at each administration by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. unless there are indications to the contrary. Permanent results from the vaccine treatment of acne can be secured only by continuing the treatment for a period of several months. Treatment of the lesions is also important. Comedones should be expressed, pustules evacuated, and hyperæmia of involved areas induced by massage or rubbing with a Turkish towel.

Also see "Acne 'A' Vaccine-(Mixed)," page 58.

Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory (Catarrhal Bacterin, Respiratory) (Bio. 613). Also in bulbs of 5 c.c. (Bio. 614).

Each c.c. contains :

M. catarrhalis	50 million	Staphylococcus aureus	350 million
B. pneumoniae		Staphylococcus albus	350 million
(Friedländer)	50 million	B. pseudo-diphtheriae	100 million
Streptococcus, hæmolytic		B. influenzae (Pfeiffer)	100 million
and non-hæmolytic	100 million	Pneumococcus (4 types)	100 million

The subcutaneous administration of this vaccine is indicated in prophylaxis and treatment of catarrhal infections involving the respiratory passages and

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For Prices, see Price List

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—continued.

Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory—continued.

accessory sinuses, both acute and chronic. It is particularly valuable in preventive immunisation against acute "colds." In rhinitis, bronchitis and laryngitis the results following its use have been very satisfactory.

For an initial dose, 0.25 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. at each injection, up to 1 c.c.

Also see "Anti-Catarrh Vaccine," page 59, and "Cold Vaccine (Mixed)," page 61.

Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott) (Bio. 228).

This vaccine is a combination of five types of pathogenic bacteria prepared according to the formula of Dr. J. W. Van Cott, of the Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn, U.S.A.

Each c.c. contains :

Streptococcus	100 million	Staphylococcus aureus	500 million
Staphylococcus albus	500 million	B. coli communis	200 million
Pneumococcus	200 million		

This vaccine is adapted for use in cases of puerperal sepsis, phlegmon, abscess, mycotic carditis, erysipelas and wound infections.

For an initial dose, from 0.25 to 0.5 c.c. (according to the age of the patient) may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. at each administration unless there are indications to the contrary. It is rarely necessary to exceed a dose of 1 c.c.

Also see "Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Vaccine, Combined," page 56, "Antisepsis Vaccine," page 59, and "Mixed Infection Phylacogen," page 51.

Furunculosis Vaccine (Furunculosis Bacterin) (Bio. 233).

Each c.c. contains 2000 million killed bacteria (Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus, isolated from cases of boils and carbuncles).

This vaccine is especially adapted for use in the treatment of boils. For an initial dose, 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased by about 0.1 c.c. at each administration, unless there are indications to the contrary.

Cupping furuncles to produce hyperæmia increases the efficiency of vaccine treatment.

Also see "Staphylococcus Vaccine," pages 55 and 63.

Gonococcus Vaccine (Gonococcus Bacterin).

Issued in three dilutions as follows :

100 million M. gonorrhœæ per c.c. (Bio. 268).

500 million M. gonorrhœæ per c.c. (Bio. 269).

1000 million M. gonorrhœæ per c.c. (Bio. 270). Bulbs of 5 c.c. (Bio. 274).

Gonococcus Vaccine is used chiefly in the chronic types of gonorrhœal infection, such as gonorrhœal rheumatism, chronic urethritis, epididymitis, prostatitis, and gonorrhœal orchitis. The usual initial dose is 100 to 200 million bacteria. Some clinicians, however, begin treatment with much smaller doses (20 to 40 million). Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased at each administration unless there are indications to the contrary.

Also see "Gonococcus Vaccine," page 62.

For Certainty—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—continued.**Gonorrhœal Vaccine, Combined (Gonorrhœal Bacterin, Combined)**
(Bio. 288). Also in bulbs of 5 c.c. (Bio. 282).

Each c.c. contains :

Gonococcus.....	500 million	Staphylococcus albus.....	200 million
		Staphylococcus aureus	200 million

This combination is especially recommended in those sub-acute and chronic cases in which the gonorrhœal infection is more or less obscured by the presence of staphylococci. For an initial dose 0.2 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased at each administration by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. unless there are indications to the contrary. It is rarely necessary to exceed a dose of 1 c.c. at one injection.

Also see "Urethritis Vaccine, Combined," page 56, and "Gonorrhœa Phylacogen," page 51.

Influenza Vaccine, Combined (Influenza Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 673).

Each c.c. contains :

B. influenzae (Pfeiffer)	400 million	Streptococcus hæmolytic and	
M. catarrhalis	100 million	non-hæmolytic	300 million
Pneumococcus (4 types)	400 million		

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of true influenza (la grippe) due to infection with Pfeiffer's bacillus, also in conditions simulating influenza but caused by Micrococcus catarrhalis, Diplococcus pneumoniae, or streptococci. For an initial dose 0.5 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three days, the dose being increased by 0.25 c.c. at each injection unless there are indications to the contrary. Also see "Cold Vaccine (Mixed)," page 61.

Pertussis Vaccine, Combined (Pertussis Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 623).

Each c.c. contains :

Pertussis bacillus	4000 million	M. catarrhalis.....	40 million
Staphylococcus aureus..	500 million	B. influenzae (Pfeiffer)	160 million
Streptococcus hæmolytic		Pneumococcus (4 types)	200 million
and non-hæmolytic ..	100 million		

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of all stages of whooping cough (pertussis), especially in cases which have persisted for some time, such infections being almost invariably of the mixed type. The best results are obtained with large doses. A suitable initial dose is 0.2 c.c. injected subcutaneously. The dose may afterwards be increased by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. at each injection up to 1 c.c., which dose may be repeated several times if necessary. It seems improbable that this amount would need to be exceeded. Injections should be made at intervals of three or four days.

Also see "Whooping Cough Vaccines," pages 64 and 65.

Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined (Pneumonia Bacterin, Combined)
(Bio. 395).

Each c.c. contains :

Pneumococcus (4 types)	500 million
Bacterium pneumoniae (Friedländer)	250 million
Streptococcus hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic ..	250 million

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of all stages of pneumonia, but is particularly valuable in pneumonic infections of the mixed

For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—continued.

Pneumonia Vaccine, Combined—continued.

type. It is also very useful in cases of delayed resolution. The best results appear to be obtained by the administration of large doses, 0.5 to 1 c.c., early in the course of the disease. The initial dose should be from 0.2 to 0.5 c.c., and subsequent injections (at intervals of three days) should be increased over the preceding by at least 0.2 c.c. unless there are indications to the contrary.

Also see "Pneumonia Phylacogen," page 51.

Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, Combined (Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 631).

Each c.c. contains :

Streptococcus	500 million
Staphylococcus albus	1000 million
Pneumococcus	500 million

This vaccine is prepared from organisms isolated from cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris and is adapted for use in the treatment of purulent inflammations of the dental periosteum. The initial dose should be about 0.25 c.c. Subsequent injections may be given at intervals of three to five days, and unless there are indications to the contrary it is advisable to increase the dose by 0.1 c.c. at each injection until a maximum dose of 1 c.c. has been attained. In obstinate cases it may be necessary to give repeated injections of the maximum dose before definite clinical results are obtained.

Also see "Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed)," page 62.

Staphylococcus Vaccine, Combined (Staphylococcus Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 392).

Each c.c. contains :

Staphylococcus albus, 1000 million Staphylococcus aureus, 1000 million

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of boils, carbuncles, osteomyelitis, psoas abscesses, infected fistulæ, secondary infection followed by chronic discharges, or, in general, in both primary and secondary infections when either or both of the two species of staphylococci mentioned above are the etiological factors. A suitable initial dose is 0.1 c.c., injected subcutaneously. Subsequently an injection should be given at intervals of three to five days, increasing the dose by 0.1 c.c. on each occasion unless there are indications to the contrary. It is rarely necessary to exceed a dose of 1 c.c.

Also see "Staphylococcus Vaccine," page 63, and "Furunculosis Vaccine," page 53.

Streptococcus Vaccine (Streptococcus Bacterin) (Bio. 457).

Each c.c. contains :

Streptococcus hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic .. 500 million

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in localised forms of streptococcal infection. It has been used with success in cases of erysipelas, infected open wounds, streptococcal secondary infections, tuberculous sinuses and lupus vulgaris. For an initial dose 0.2 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased at each injection by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. unless there are indications to the contrary.

Also see "Streptococcus Vaccine," page 63.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

For Prices, see Price List

BACTERIAL VACCINES (BACTERINS)—concluded.

Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Vaccine, Combined (Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 653). Also in bulbs of 5 c.c. (Bio. 654).

Each c.c. contains:

Streptococcus hæmolytic and non-hæmolytic ..	250 million
Staphylococcus albus	500 million
Staphylococcus aureus.....	500 million

The administration of this vaccine is indicated in the treatment of septic and, especially, purulent, conditions that do not respond well to either streptococcus or staphylococcus vaccines alone. Among the conditions in which it has proved to be of great value may be mentioned wound infections, fistulæ, and tubercular sinuses. In chronic infections in which other organisms than the streptococcus and staphylococcus are likely to be present, it is better to use the Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott) (see page 53), which contains, in addition to streptococci and staphylococci, the pneumococcus and the colon bacillus.

For an initial dose, from 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. may be injected subcutaneously. Subsequent injections should be given at intervals of three to five days, the dose being increased by 0.1 to 0.2 c.c. at each administration unless there are indications to the contrary. After the fourth dose the increased tolerance of the patient will probably make it possible to push the treatment more rapidly, but it will seldom be necessary to give more than 1 c.c. at a single injection.

Also see "Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)," page 59.

Urethritis Vaccine, Combined (Urethritis Bacterin, Combined) (Bio. 693).

Each c.c. contains:

Gonococcus	1000 million	Streptococcus	200 million
Staphylococcus albus ..	1200 million	B. coli communis	500 million
Staphylococcus aureus..	800 million	M. catarrhalis.....	100 million
B. pseudo-diphtheriæ	200 million		

It is now established that in chronic urethritis one or more of the organisms mentioned above may be found alone or associated with the gonococcus in continuing the inflammation and discharge. This combined vaccine is intended for use in those cases of sub-acute or chronic urethritis in which a secondary infection may be present. The dosage should be such as to prove effective against both the secondary and the primary infection; 0.1 c.c. is regarded as a safe initial dose, which may be increased by 0.1 c.c. at each administration until a dose of 1 c.c. is reached. The general clinical condition may be relied upon as a guide, both for size of dose and for frequency of administration. From three to five days has been found a suitable interval between doses.

Local treatment is, of course, of great importance, and perhaps the most effective measure is the instillation of a solution of Silvol or Neo-Silvol, 10 to 25 per cent, at daily intervals.

Also see "Gonococcus Vaccine," pages 53 and 62, "Gonorrhœa Phylacogen," page 51, and "Gonococcus Immunogen," page 49.

TUBERCULINS (P., D. & Co.)

Tuberculin for the von Pirquet Reaction, in cases of 3 tubes, with 3 tubes of control material (Bio. 530).

Undiluted "old" tuberculin in capillary tubes, each containing sufficient for one diagnostic test by von Pirquet's cutaneous method. Full directions accompany each case.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

For Prices, see Price List

TUBERCULINS—continued.

Tuberculin, B.E., Tablets, in tubes of 10 tablets.

Supplied in five dilutions, respectively containing in each tablet :

- 1/10,000 milligram (0.0001 mgm.) of Tuberculin, B.E. (Bio. 474)
- 1/1000 milligram (0.001 mgm.) of Tuberculin, B.E. (Bio. 475)
- 1/100 milligram (0.01 mgm.) of Tuberculin, B.E. (Bio. 476)
- 1/10 milligram (0.1 mgm.) of Tuberculin, B.E. (Bio. 477)
- 1 milligram (1 mgm.) of Tuberculin, B.E. (Bio. 478)

The tablets are put up in tubes of 10, the series of five tubes being intended for successive employment while gradual increase in the dosage is considered necessary or desirable. In tablet form tuberculin is most stable, and most convenient for the physician. For treatment, beginning with 1/100,000 milligram, it is only necessary to dissolve one tablet in a suitable quantity of water, never more than 10 c.c., and to inject a specified quantity of this solution, never more than 1 c.c. A secondary dilution is required only for smaller doses than 1/100,000 mgm., and this can be accomplished in the syringe.

By the 10 c.c. graduate method, one tablet is dissolved in 10 c.c. of water, and 1 c.c. of this solution administered ; for the second dose, 1 c.c. of a solution made by dissolving one tablet in 7.8 to 8.3 c.c. of water, or any smaller amount that may be considered safe. Dilution tables are supplied with the tablets. The dose itself is always 1 c.c.

By the syringe method of preparing the dose, one tablet is dissolved in 1 c.c. of water in the barrel of the syringe, and 0.1 c.c. of this 1 c.c. solution administered, to be followed by 0.12, 0.13, or, if considered advisable, a larger quantity of a similar dilution. Dilution tables are provided for the syringe method also.

Also see "Tubercle Vaccine," page 64.

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS (Numerical List).

Nos.

- 62. Diphtheria Toxoid-Antitoxin, 30 c.c.
- 73. Hemoplastin (Oral), 5 c.c.
- 104. Kahn Standard Antigen, 10 c.c.
- 114. Antistreptococcus Serum, 10 c.c.
- 122. Antidysenteric Serum, 20 c.c.
- 147. Tetanus Antitoxin (Antitetanus Serum), 1500 (U.S.A.) units.
- 148. " " " " 10,000 (U.S.A.) units.
- 167. Meningococcus Antitoxin, 30 c.c. 10,000 units.
- 224. Acne Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
- 228. Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott), 1 c.c.
- 233. Furunculosis Vaccine, 1 c.c.
- 268. Gonococcus Vaccine, 100 million, 1 c.c.
- 269. " " 500 " 1 c.c.
- 270. " " 1000 " 1 c.c.
- 274. " " 1000 " 5 c.c.
- 282. Gonorrhœal Vaccine, combined, 5 c.c.
- 288. " " " 1 c.c.
- 301. Gonococcus Immunogen, combined, 5 c.c.
- 311. Pneumococcus Immunogen, combined, 5 c.c.
- 321. Pertussis Immunogen, combined, 5 c.c.
- 331. Streptococcus Immunogen, combined, 5 c.c.
- 336. Staphylococcus Immunogen, 5 c.c.
- 341. Catarrhalis Immunogen, combined, 5 c.c.
- 351. Combined Immunogen (Van Cott), 5 c.c.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

For Prices, see Price List

BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS (Numerical List)—continued.

392. Staphylococcus Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
 395. Pneumonia Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
 457. Streptococcus Vaccine, 1 c.c.
 474. Tuberculin Tablets, B.E., 1/10,000 mgm. tube of 10.
 475. " " " 1/1000 " " 10.
 476. " " " 1/100 " " 10.
 477. " " " 1/10 " " 10.
 478. " " " 1 " " 10.
 530. Tuberculin for von Pirquet Reaction.
 581. Rheumatism Phylacogen, 5 c.c.
 586. Erysipelas " 5 c.c.
 591. Gonorrhœa " 5 c.c.
 596. Mixed Infection Phylacogen, 5 c.c.
 601. Typhoid Phylacogen, 5 c.c.
 606. Pneumonia " 5 c.c.
 613. Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory, 1 c.c.
 614. " " " 5 c.c.
 623. Pertussis Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
 631. Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
 653. Streptococcus and Staphylococcus Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
 654. " " " " " 5 c.c.
 673. Influenza Vaccine, combined, 1 c.c.
 693. Urethritis " " 1 c.c.
 740. Tetanus Antitoxin (Antitetanus Serum), Veterinary, 3000 units. (See Veterinary Section, page 106.)
 808. Mixed Bacterin (Canine) Tablets, vial of 20. (See Veterinary Section, page 104.)
 965. Mixed Antigen, Canine, 10 c.c. (See Veterinary Section, page 104.)
 2021. Puerperal Septicæmia Antistreptococcus Serum, 10 c.c.
 2026. Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (perfringens), 10,000 units.
 2031. Antipneumococcus Serum (Felton), 10,000 units each Type, I and II.
 2046. Gonoderm, 2 c.c. with 2 c.c. diluent.
 2070. Neo-Hemoplastin, 2 c.c.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES*In glass ampoules containing 1 c.c.*

The following vaccines are prepared in the Department for Therapeutic Inoculation (Founder, Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S., etc.), St. Mary's Hospital, London, W.

Parke, Davis & Co. are the sole agents for the sale of these vaccines.

Also see "Bacterial Vaccines (Bacterins)," pages 52 to 56.

Acne, "A" Vaccine (Mixed).

Each c.c. contains :

Staphylococcus albus 1000 million

Acne bacillus 20 million

Applicable when the staphylococcus and the acne bacillus are both present as pathogenic agents, as in cases in which the lesions assume a *sub-furuncular* form.

A suitable initial dose for an average case is 0.25 c.c., and the dose may afterwards be increased to 0.5 c.c. or even more.

Also see "Acne Vaccine, Combined," page 52.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' on prescriptions

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (Prophylactic).

This vaccine, prepared from cultures of the various organisms that may cause nasal or bronchial catarrh, is of great value as a prophylactic in persons susceptible to those infections.

Each c.c. contains :

Micrococcus catarrhalis	50 million
Bacillus pneumoniae	50 million
Pneumococcus	250 million
Bacillus septus	50 million
Bacillus influenzae (Pfeiffer)	250 million
Streptococcus (mixed types)	25 million

Dose—Three doses, viz., 0.25 c.c., 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c., for adults, should be given at intervals of seven to ten days. In persons who are very susceptible to colds or catarrhs during the winter, these injections should be given in the autumn and be followed by doses of 1 c.c. each month during the winter; in the following autumn, the three doses of 0.25 c.c., 0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c. should again be given. In some individuals this vaccine causes a marked local reaction; it should be injected subcutaneously—not intramuscularly.

For children the following scale may be adopted: under 2 years, one-tenth the adult dose; between 2 and 7 years, one-third the adult dose; between 7 and 10 years, one-half the adult dose; between 10 and 16 years, two-thirds the adult dose.

Also see "Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory," page 52, and "Catarrhalis Immunogen, Combined," page 49.

Anti-Cholera Vaccine (Prophylactic).

This is a polyvalent vaccine prepared from cultures of a large number of strains of the cholera vibrio. It is applicable for the protective inoculation of persons proceeding to districts where cholera is likely to be encountered.

It is recommended that 1000 million vibrios should be injected for the first dose in the case of the average adult, and 2000 million ten days subsequently. Very slight, if any, symptoms of reaction are experienced after an injection of this vaccine.

The vaccine is supplied in sets of two bulbs, respectively containing the above-mentioned doses.

Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed).

Each c.c. contains :

Staphylococcus (aureus and albus)	1000 million
Streptococcus pyogenes	20 million
Streptococcus (various types) from septic wounds ..	30 million

This vaccine is of special value in superficial lesions in which the streptococcus and staphylococcus have established themselves, e.g., septic wounds and superficial ulcers, also in paronychia and impetigo, in which a staphylococcal infection usually follows on the primary streptococcal infection. The vaccine is better adapted for use in these cases than the staphylococcus vaccine or streptococcus vaccine, or a mixture of those vaccines, as it includes a wide variety of streptococci.

Dose—For most conditions, 0.2 c.c. will be a suitable initial dose, and this may gradually be increased every four to ten days up to 1 c.c. if necessary.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.**Antiseptics Vaccine (Mixed)—continued.**

As a prophylactic measure before operations in which it is feared that septic complications may ensue, three doses of this vaccine (respectively 0.5 c.c., 1 c.c. and 1 c.c.) may be given at weekly intervals. This procedure is particularly to be recommended when the operation involves the region of the scar of an old septic wound.

Also see "Combined Bacterial Vaccine (Van Cott)," page 53.

Anti-Typhoid (Prophylactic) Vaccine.

This vaccine is issued for the preventive inoculation of persons who may be about to incur risk of infection by that microbe (typhoid or enteric fever). The vaccine is supplied in sets of two doses suitable for an ordinarily healthy adult, to be given ten days apart.

Each "first dose" contains:

B. typhosus 1000 million

Each "second dose" contains:

B. typhosus 2000 million

For children between 10 and 16, give two-thirds of the adult doses.

" " 7 " 10, " one-half " " "

" " 2 " 7, " one-third " " "

With a view to minimising the constitutional disturbance, and the tendency to faintness which may supervene if the patient exerts himself immediately after the inoculation, it is recommended that the inoculation shall be carried out in the late afternoon or early evening, and that the patient should be instructed to go to bed, in particular after the first inoculation, as soon as he feels any malaise. It is advisable, but not necessary, that the patient should remain in bed during the next forenoon.

This vaccine, much diluted, may also be used in the treatment of the disease. Reports indicate that thereby the mortality is reduced, also the incidence of relapses and complications. The contents of the 1000 million bulb should be added to 9 c.c. of normal saline solution. Of this dilution, 0.4 c.c. to 1 c.c. will represent medium doses, and 0.2 c.c. to 0.3 c.c. minimum effective doses.

Also see "Typhoid Phylacogen," page 51.

Anti-Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine (T.A.B.) (Prophylactic).

This vaccine is issued for the prophylactic inoculation of those who may become exposed to infection from either the typhoid or paratyphoid bacillus. It is supplied in sets of two immunising doses suitable for an adult, to be given ten days apart.

Each "first dose" contains:

B. typhosus 500 million

B. paratyphosus A 250 million

B. paratyphosus B 250 million

Each "second dose" is double the strength of the first dose.

For doses for young people see "Anti-Typhoid Vaccine," above.

The injection of this vaccine may cause some degree of constitutional disturbance, and the precautions advised with reference to Anti-Typhoid Vaccine should be observed with this also.

B. Coli Vaccine.

Prepared from four different types of coliform microbes, obtained in each case from a urogenital or peritoneal infection, and issued for the treatment of coliform infection where it is impracticable to prepare an autogenous vaccine.

For Reliable Products—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

B. Coli Vaccine—continued.

Issued in one dilution, viz.: 260 million per c.c.

The use of this vaccine is chiefly indicated in cases of urinary infection: (1) cases of chronic bacilluria without pyrexia or marked anæmia, and (2) bacilluric cases with either pyrexia or marked anæmia—in the latter class only very small doses should be employed.

The minimum effective dose will be about 0.1 c.c. The medium dose in an ordinary case is, approximately, 0.5 c.c. In less severe cases treatment may be commenced with 0.1 c.c., and the dose gradually increased until it produces a slight amount of constitutional disturbance. A somewhat smaller dose should then be given, and repeated every seven or ten days, only being increased when it loses its effect. The same principle applies to the treatment of cases of colitis associated with coliform infection.

Bronchial Asthma Vaccine (Mixed).

Sufferers from bronchial asthma are usually infected with one or other of the microbes which are to be found in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract, though the asthmatic condition is due rather to hypersensitiveness to the proteins of the micro-organism, or the products of its metabolism, than to the mere infection.

Good results in these cases have been obtained with this vaccine, which contains comparatively low numbers of the microbes referred to.

Each c.c. of this vaccine contains:

Micrococcus catarrhalis	5 million
Bacillus pneumoniæ.....	5 million
Pneumococcus	10 million
Staphylococcus	40 million
Bacillus septus	5 million
Bacillus influenzae (Pfeiffer)	10 million
Streptococcus	2 million

The initial dose should be 0.1 or 0.2 c.c. Subsequently, doses may be given every three to seven days, increasing the amount by 0.1 c.c. on each occasion (if there is no reaction) until a dose of 1 c.c. is reached. If larger doses are required, proportional amounts of the Cold Vaccine (Mixed) should be used on the basis of 0.2 c.c. of that vaccine representing 1 c.c. of the Bronchial Asthma Vaccine (Mixed).

As an alternative to the foregoing, an intensive method may be adopted, under which the patient should remain in bed and should be inoculated daily or on alternate days, the dose being increased on each occasion, at first by 100 per cent and later by 50 per cent up to 1 c.c., after which, if no reaction is produced, treatment may be continued with proportionate amounts of Cold Vaccine (Mixed). If any dose should cause a reaction, the next should not be increased—it should be decreased if the reaction is at all severe—and only when the patient can bear it should increase be resumed.

Cold Vaccine (Mixed).

Each c.c. contains:

Pneumococcus	50 million
Bacillus pneumoniæ	25 million
Staphylococcus	200 million
Micrococcus catarrhalis	25 million
Bacillus septus	25 million
Bacillus influenzae (Pfeiffer)	50 million
Streptococcus (mixed types)	10 million

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.**Cold Vaccine (Mixed)—continued.**

It is suggested that in a case of acute coryza the initial dose should be 0.1 c.c. followed by 0.2 c.c. and 0.4 c.c. at intervals of 24 hours. Then an interval of three or four days might be allowed to elapse when, if further treatment is required and the previous doses have given no general reaction, doses of from 0.5 to 1 c.c. might be administered at five to seven day intervals.

A marked local reaction sometimes follows an injection of this vaccine, particularly if given intramuscularly; it should be injected subcutaneously, keeping as clear of muscle as possible.

Also see "Anti-Catarrh Vaccine (Prophylactic)," page 59, "Catarrhal Vaccine, Respiratory," page 52, "Influenza Vaccine, Combined," page 54, and "Catarrhal Immunogen (Combined)," page 49.

Gonococcus Vaccine.

Prepared from cultures of *Gonococcus* obtained from cases of acute urethritis, and issued for use in the treatment of genito-urinary infections caused by this microbe, and the conditions associated therewith—gonorrhœal rheumatism, iritis, etc. In acute gonococcal urethritis, inasmuch as the use of large doses might here be followed by the development of gonococcal arthritis, the dose which is to be employed is the *minimum effective dose* repeated at short intervals. Rest is imperative, otherwise auto-inoculation is likely to occur and preclude a favourable result.

In the later stages of acute urethritis, there frequently occurs a secondary infection of the urethral mucous membrane, e.g., by diphtheroid microbes or staphylococcus or streptococcus, whilst few, if any, gonococci are to be found in the discharge. In such cases little benefit can be expected from the employment of a simple gonococcus vaccine, and treatment with the Combined Gonorrhœal Vaccine (see page 54) is suggested.

In the case of gonococcal arthritis it is well to begin with very small doses. In acute cases, doses of 1 to 3 million will be found most suitable, and larger ones should be avoided from a fear of precipitating an attack in unaffected joints. In chronic cases it is usual for temporary relief of symptoms to follow each suitable dose of vaccine, but for complete recovery inoculations may have to be continued in some cases for six or twelve months.

This vaccine also finds application in cases in which vague pains persist for months or years after gonorrhœa, notably in the heels and in the back, upper arms and palms, without any external manifestation of disease. Progress in these cases is usually gradual, and the vaccine should be continued over a period of not less than three months.

Gonococcus Vaccine is issued in four dilutions, as follows:

5, 20, 50 and 200 million gonococci per c.c.

The minimum effective dose is 1 to 5 million; medium dose 10 to 50 million.

Also see "Gonococcus Vaccine," page 53, "Gonorrhœal Vaccine, Combined," page 54, "Urethritis Vaccine, Combined," page 56, "Gonorrhœa Phylacogen," page 51.

Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed).

Prepared from cultures of streptococcus isolated from cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris, dental abscess and other infections of the teeth and gums. Issued in a dilution containing 30 million streptococci per c.c.

This vaccine is issued primarily for use in connection with cases of pyorrhœa alveolaris, in the majority of which the streptococci of the mouth appear to be

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed)—continued.

the dominant organisms, but it must be remembered that in these cases there may be other microbes involved, and that it is important to provide for the evacuation of any accumulation of pus.

The vaccine may be usefully applied in the treatment of small blisters and ulcers of the mucous membrane of the tongue, cheeks and lips; in cases of toothache due to trouble round the roots of the teeth or to inflammation of the pulp cavity; also in connection with the treatment of nausea, and of the dyspepsias which are associated with definite pyorrhœa, or with the slighter forms of infection which are indicated by sponginess of the gums and a red line round the margin of the teeth. Lastly, it may usefully be employed in connection with cases of rheumatism associated with the presence of pyorrhœa.

In cases of *mouth infection* a suitable initial dose is 6 millions, and this may subsequently be increased, though it will rarely be necessary to exceed 10 millions. In cases of "*pyorrhœic rheumatism*," it is well to begin with a dose of not more than 3 millions.

Also see "*Pyorrhœa Alveolaris Vaccine, Combined*," page 55.

Staphylococcus Vaccine (Mixed).

Prepared from cultures of *Staphylococcus* obtained from cases of furunculosis, carbuncle, osteomyelitis, etc., and may be applied in any of the various forms of staphylococcal infection. It finds useful application (both phylactic and prophylactic) in staphylococcal infections of (a) the subcutaneous tissue—*furunculosis, carbuncle, cellulitis, and styes in the eye*; (b) hair-follicles of the beard—*sycosis*; (c) deep-lying structures—*whitlow and osteomyelitis*; (d) sinuses and fistulas; (e) moist, macerated or denuded skin surfaces—*burns, pruritus ani, reddening and pustular affection of anterior nares, eczema, smallpox vaccination, ophthalmia tarsi, dandruff and irritation of scalp*; and (f) some infections of the *nasal mucosa and middle ear*.

Staphylococcus Vaccine may also be used (either alone, or in combination with *Streptococcus Vaccine*) as a prophylactic measure against the septic infections which may follow upon surgical operations and all wounds—in particular, extensive wounds, such as burns or those associated with compound fractures.

Issued in three dilutions, as follows:

100 million staphylococci per c.c.

500 million staphylococci per c.c.

1000 million staphylococci per c.c.

The minimum effective dose is 100 millions, and a medium dose 250 millions at the outset, increasing to 750 or 1000 millions.

Also see "*Furunculosis Vaccine*," page 53; "*Staphylococcus Vaccine, Combined*," page 55; "*Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)*," page 59; and "*Staphylococcus Immunogen*," page 50.

Streptococcus Pyogenes Vaccine.

Prepared from cultures of *Streptococcus pyogenes* isolated from cases of erysipelas, cellulitis and puerperal infection; applicable to the treatment of erysipelas, cellulitis and lymphangitis, puerperal septicæmia, acute surgical septicæmia, phlegmasia alba dolens following childbirth or operation for mammary carcinoma, and as a prophylactic measure before operation, especially when such operation involves the site of a healed septic wound.

It may also advisably be used alone or in combination with *Staphylococcus Vaccine* (see *Antisepsis Vaccine, Mixed*) in cases of septic wounds, paronychia, impetigo, septic burns, etc.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.**Streptococcus Pyogenes Vaccine—continued.**

Issued in two dilutions, as follows :

20 million and 100 million streptococci per c.c.

The minimum effective dose is 1 million ; medium doses, 5 to 20 millions.

In cases of erysipelas, cellulitis or other acute conditions, a dose of 1 million may be administered, and if this does not produce any reaction 2 millions may be given twenty-four hours later. For less acute conditions 5 millions may be given as an initial dose, with gradual increase every four to ten days provided no general reaction follows any injection.

Also see "Streptococcus Vaccine," page 55 ; "Parodontal Streptococcus Vaccine (Mixed)," page 62 ; "Antisepsis Vaccine (Mixed)," page 59 ; and "Streptococcus Immunogen (Combined)," page 50.

Tubercle Vaccine ("Tuberculin, B.E.").

Prepared from cultures of the tubercle bacillus (human type).

In cases of *phthisis*, when auto-inoculation has been eliminated by restriction of exertion, the aim should be to elicit a succession of small immunising responses by minimal doses— $1/500,000$ to $1/100,000$ mgm. at intervals of three to five days, and so to promote healing in and about the focus, or foci, of disease. As this healing progresses, the dose may cautiously be increased, e.g., to $1/50,000$ or $1/25,000$ mgm., and the restriction of exercise be relaxed. Only in chronic conditions, and when exercise is well borne, will it be permissible to seek a larger immunising response by the employment of a medium dose— $1/10,000$ to $1/5000$ mgm. at intervals of seven to ten days, and such a dose should at once be reduced if followed by a definite rise of temperature, headache, etc.

In cases of tubercular glands it is well to commence with a small dose— $1/50,000$ to $1/25,000$ mgm., and to increase cautiously towards a medium effective dose. The use of medium and large doses will sometimes determine the "breaking down" of caseous glands.

Tubercle Vaccine is issued in five dilutions, as follows :

 $1/100,000$ (0.00001) mgm. powdered tubercle culture per c.c. $1/25,000$ (0.00004) mgm. powdered tubercle culture per c.c. $1/5000$ (0.0002) mgm. powdered tubercle culture per c.c. $1/2000$ (0.0005) mgm. powdered tubercle culture per c.c. $1/100$ (0.01) mgm. powdered tubercle culture per c.c.

Minimum effective doses for severe infections: $1/500,000$ to $1/200,000$ mgm. ; for slight infections: $1/25,000$ to $1/10,000$ mgm. Medium doses: $1/10,000$ to $1/4000$ mgm.

Any of the above-mentioned dilutions of Tubercle Vaccine is supplied in sets of three bulbs of 1 c.c.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, "B" (Prophylactic).

Each c.c. of this vaccine contains :

Bordet's Bacillus 4000 million

B. influenzae (Pfeiffer)..... 500 million

Pneumococcus 100 million

Though the bacillus of Bordet is the causative agent in cases of whooping cough, in nearly every instance there occurs secondary infections with pneumococcus and B. influenzae (Pfeiffer).

For Reliability—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL VACCINES—continued.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, "B" (Prophylactic)—continued.

Dosage recommended—For a child less than 1 year, 0.1 c.c., 0.2 c.c. and 0.4 c.c.; one between 1 and 2 years, 0.2 c.c., 0.4 c.c. and 0.8 c.c.; one between 3 and 5 years, 0.3 c.c., 0.6 c.c. and 1 c.c., and between 5 and 10 years, 0.4 c.c., 0.8 c.c. and 1 c.c.; above 10 years, 0.5 c.c., 1 c.c. and 1 c.c.

Also see "Pertussis Immunogen, Combined," page 49.

Whooping Cough Vaccine, "C" (for Treatment).

Each c.c. of this vaccine contains:

Bordet's Bacillus	500 million
'B. influenzae (Pfeiffer).....	250 million
Pneumococcus	20 million

It has been shown that the administration of vaccine to children suffering from whooping cough cuts short the duration of the attack and proves of definite value in the treatment. Such patients appear remarkably tolerant of the vaccine, neither general nor focal reactions being observed.

For a child of 5 or 6 years of age it is recommended that the initial dose should be 0.2 c.c., to be followed at intervals of two or three days by 0.3 c.c., 0.5 c.c., 0.7 c.c. and 1 c.c., the last-mentioned to be repeated whilst necessary. For a child 2 or 3 years of age, the doses may be 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.5 c.c. Should it chance that any dose is followed by a general reaction, the next dose should be diminished by half, and the interval lengthened to about a week.

Also see "Pertussis Immunogen, Combined," page 49.

Gonoderm

(GONOCOCCUS FILTRATE—CORBUS-FERRY)

FILTRATES of the gonococcus, grown in a special culture medium, contain a soluble exotoxin which, when injected into animals, is capable of stimulating the formation of specific antibodies.

Clinical investigations have indicated that this soluble toxin can be used effectively in the treatment of both acute and chronic infections due to the gonococcus in patients of all ages. Gonoderm is administered by the intradermal route only. This mode of injection has proved more satisfactory than either subcutaneous or intramuscular injection, and is an effective means of stimulating the reticulo-endothelial system.

See page 47.

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

"Glaseptic" Ampoules

Of Sterilised Solutions for Hypodermic Injection

Please specify "P., D. & Co." on
Orders and Prescriptions.

THE series of "Glaseptic" Ampoules provides a range of medicaments ready for immediate hypodermic administration in containers which afford the maximum of convenience and portability, and which also ensure absolute reliability in medicinal strength, as well as freedom from contamination by germs or foreign substances.

The ampoules are made of a superior quality of glass, entirely free from soluble alkali, and are filled with the several solutions by a method which perfectly preserves asepsis, each ampoule being thereafter hermetically sealed by an intense gas flame which fuses the tip without even warming the solution in the bulb. It is a simple matter to charge the hypodermic syringe with the solutions intended for subcutaneous administration. The tip of the ampoule should be snapped off, the ampoule should be inverted (the fluid will not run out) and the needle of the syringe inserted into the orifice, the point being carried about half-way up the side of the shoulder, so that air can pass in as the fluid is withdrawn when the piston of the syringe is drawn out.

For list of tablets of drugs for the extemporaneous preparation of solutions for subcutaneous injection, see "Hypodermic Tablets," pages 81 to 85.

For Packages and Prices, see Price List.

***Adrenalin Chloride Solution, 1 : 1000 (0.5 c.c.).** See "Adrenalin," page 1.

Antuitrin (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 1 c.c. of a therapeutically active solution prepared from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body, preserved with 0.5 per cent of Chloretone, and adapted for hypodermic administration in the same conditions as those in which the desiccated substance is given orally.

Dose—1 c.c. (17 minims) daily, hypodermically. May also be given intravenously.

Bismuth Salicylate (2 grs.), Sterilised Suspension.

Each ampoule contains 0.13 gm. (2 grains) of chemically pure bismuth salicylate, in very fine powder, suspended in 1 c.c. of olive oil, containing 3 per cent of Chloretone, which tends to diminish pain or irritation at the site of injection. Employed by intramuscular injection in the treatment of syphilis (all stages) in adults or children; twelve to fifteen injections constitute a course of treatment. Average dose: 1 c.c.

* The word "Adrenalin" was first applied to the active principle of the medullary portion of suprarenal glands, isolated by Takamine in 1900, and introduced to the medical profession by Parke, Davis & Co. in 1901.

Parke-Davis Adrenalin is the Original Product

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine Sterilised Solution (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Iron Cacodylate	0.05 gm. (3/4 grain)
Sodium Cacodylate	0.05 gm. (3/4 grain)
Strychnine Nitrate	0.001 gm. (1/60 grain)

This combination is employed hypodermically in the treatment of anæmia, neurasthenia, convalescence from debilitating illness, etc.

Dose—0.125 to 0.5 c.c. (2 to 8 minims).

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Sterilised Solution (2 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate	0.5 gm. (7-1/2 grains)
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Used as a diuretic, cerebral stimulant, or cardiac stimulant, in the treatment of neuralgias, heart failure, cardiac dropsy, chronic nephritis, collapse, and senile pneumonia.

Dose—1 to 2 c.c. (17 to 34 minims).

Camphor in Oil, 0.2 gm. (3 grains) in 1 c.c. (17 minims).

Used as a diffusible heart stimulant, in nervous depression, hysteria, convalescence, persistent hiccough, etc.

Dose—1 to 10 c.c. (3 to 30 grains) of camphor.

Camphorated Oil, hypodermically, 15 to 30 minims every two or three hours, or more often if necessary, has been found of great value as a cardiac stimulant in peritonitis, pending the absorption of the fluid from proctoclysis. In pneumonia, large doses are said to be particularly useful.

Camphor in Oil with Ether.

Each ampoule contains :

Camphor	0.2 gm. (3 grains)
Ether	0.25 c.c. (4-1/4 minims)
Pure Olive Oil	to 1 c.c. (17 minims)

Employed as a restorative in shock, collapse, etc. The effect of this combination is said to be more prompt than that of camphor alone, and more persistent than that of ether alone.

Dose—1 to 2 c.c. (17 to 34 minims).

Cinchonine Bihydrochloride (Cinchonine Acid Hydrochloride) Sterilised Solution (7-1/2 grains in 1 c.c.).

Cinchonine salts injected intramuscularly produce their effect almost as quickly as an intravenous injection of quinine, so that by their use the disadvantages of the latter method may be avoided. Moreover, they are less liable to be precipitated in the muscle, and they are less painful.

Sir Leonard Rogers suggests the intramuscular injection of 7-1/2 grains, 10 grains or, in adult males, up to 15 grains during the first days of an attack of malaria in order to control the fever and the infection rapidly, after which a full course of quinine should be given orally to prevent relapse.

Corpora Lutea, Soluble Extract.

Each ampoule contains 0.02 gm. (3/10 grain) soluble extract in 1 c.c. (17 minims) of physiological saline solution saturated with Chloretone. The contents of one ampoule may be injected intramuscularly daily or on alternate

For Certainty—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

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*For Packages and Prices, see Price List***Corpora Lutea Soluble Extract—continued.**

days if necessary, though ordinarily two or, at most, three doses a week will be found sufficient. The dose may gradually be reduced as the symptoms subside. (See note on Corpora Lutea, page 10.)

Digitalin and Strychnine (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Digitalin, Amorphous	0.00065 gm. (1/100 gr.)
Strychnine Nitrate	0.001 gm. (1/60 gr.)
Chloretone	0.005 gm. (1/12 gr.)

Dose—1 c.c.

This combination is valuable as a cardiac stimulant in cases of collapse; see also Hypodermic Tablets "Digitalin and Strychnine," page 82.

Digitalone Solution (1 c.c.).

Standardised physiologically (see page 97). An aseptic, fat-free, non-alcoholic non-irritating solution of the therapeutic principles of digitalis. Specially prepared for hypodermic administration; also provides the best means of employing digitalis orally, intravenously, or per rectum. Ten c.c. represent 1 gramme of digitalis leaf of standard quality; corresponds in strength to tincture of digitalis U.S.P. Each c.c. corresponds to 6-1/2 heart-tonic units (see page 97).

The ordinary galenical preparations of digitalis are not suitable for injection, either hypodermically or intravenously, on account of the large amount of inert and irritating substances they contain. In Digitalone Solution these inert and irritating constituents are reduced to a minimum, while the physiologically active constituents are preserved. When the tincture or infusion of digitalis, given orally, produces gastric intolerance, Digitalone Solution may often be given by the mouth without causing any disturbance, but in very sensitive patients it may be given by hypodermic, intravenous or rectal injection.

Dose—0.3 c.c. to 1 c.c. (5 to 17 minims) hypodermically or intramuscularly, guided by the effect upon the volume and rate of the pulse.

Emetine Hydrochloride Sterilised Solution (1/3 grain in 0.5 c.c., 1/2 grain in 0.5 c.c., and 1 grain in 1 c.c.).

This salt of the principal alkaloid of ipecacuanha is almost specific in amœbic dysentery and hepatitis. It causes little, if any, of the nausea which follows the administration of ipecacuanha. This drug is also reported to be beneficial in cases of mucous colitis, in bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia, in hæmorrhage from the lungs and in gastro-intestinal hæmorrhage—melæna, hæmatemesis, membranous colitis, enteric fever, hepatic cirrhosis, bilharziasis. It is said also to overcome the craving for alcohol and tobacco. Injections should be given intramuscularly.

Dose—1/6 to 1 grain of the emetine salt.

Also see "Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide Tablets," page 91.

Ergot Aseptic (1 c.c.).

Standardised physiologically (see page 97). Ergot Aseptic is a non-alcoholic, concentrated, permanent, non-irritating preparation of ergot, guaranteed to be of full and uniform therapeutic activity. Average dose 1 c.c.

For hypodermic or intramuscular injection.

Ergot Aseptic is free from extractive matter, which often causes abscesses, and from ergotinic acid which, when hypodermically administered, acts as a depressant to the nerve centres and is without effect upon the uterus.

For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Ergot Aseptic—continued.

Prompt effects are most reliably produced by injecting Ergot Aseptic deeply into the tissues where there is plenty of muscle, rather than subcutaneously.

Glycerophosphate Compound Sterilised Solution (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Sodium Glycerophosphate	0.1 gm. (1-1/2 grains)
Strychnine Cacodylate	0.5 mgm. (1/125 grain)
Iron Cacodylate	0.01 gm. (1/60 grain)
Chloretone	0.5 per cent

This combination of reconstructive tonics is employed hypodermically in the treatment of neurasthenia or anæmia, in convalescence from exhausting illness, or whenever the vital forces are below par.

Dose—1 c.c., injected with due aseptic precautions into the biceps or gluteal muscles daily, or as frequently as the conditions may indicate.

Also see "Cacodylates of Iron and Sodium with Strychnine Solution," page 67; "Glycerophosphates Elixir," page 78; "Metatone," page 23, and "Nucleo-Proteid Compound Tablets," page 93.

Iodine (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Iodine	0.0136 gm. (about 1/5 gr.)
Potassium Iodide	q.s.

Dose—1 c.c.

This solution (which contains sufficient potassium iodide to retain the iodine in solution) is intended for intravenous injection. The administration of iodine by intravenous injection has been stated to be serviceable in the treatment of plague, pneumonia and certain other septic processes.

***Iron Arsenite Sterilised Solution (1 grain in 1 c.c.).**

Each ampoule contains :

Iron Arsenite with Ammonium Citrate	0.065 gm. (1 grain)
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The above-stated quantity of the double salt is equivalent, approximately, to 10 mgm. (1/6 grain) of metallic iron and 0.9 mgm. (1/70 grain) of arsenious acid. The ammonium citrate facilitates the solution of the iron arsenite.

Administered by deep intramuscular injection in the treatment of dry, scaly forms of eczema, particularly in anæmic subjects; in the anæmia of chronic diarrhœa; in chlorosis, pernicious anæmia, leucocythæmia, chorea, and other conditions in which hæmatinic, alterative and anti-periodic effects are desired.

Dose—0.25 to 1 c.c. (4 to 17 minims).

***Iron Arsenite and Strychnine Sterilised Solution (1 c.c.).**

Each ampoule contains :

Iron Arsenite with Ammonium Citrate	0.065 gm. (1 grain)
Strychnine Nitrate	0.001 gm. (1/60 grain)

Administered by deep intramuscular injection in the treatment of atonic dyspepsia with anæmia, chlorosis, malnutrition, convalescence, etc.

Dose—0.25 to 1 c.c. (4 to 17 minims).

* Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride is added to these solutions to minimise pain on injection.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

***Iron Citrate Sterilised Solution (1-1/2 grains in 1 c.c.).**

Each ampoule contains :

Iron and Ammonium Citrate 0.1 gm. (1-1/2 grains)

It has been stated that when iron is administered orally much of it is converted into insoluble and inert compounds, and that to ensure absorption the solution of a salt that will not precipitate in the tissues should be given by intramuscular injection. Clinical experiments indicate that a sterile solution of iron citrate is the preparation best adapted for this mode of administration ; it is well tolerated and therapeutically efficacious in anæmia, chlorosis, etc. It should be injected directly into the body of a muscle (e.g., the gluteus maximus), not merely into the skin or subcutaneous tissue.

Dose—0.25 to 0.5 c.c. (4 to 8 minims).

Mercurosal Solution (0.1 gm. in 5 c.c.).

Mercurosal (di-sodium-mercury-salicyl acetate) is an organic salt of mercury containing about 44 per cent of the metal, employed by intramuscular or intravenous injection in alternation with organic arsenic compounds in the treatment of syphilis. It is much less toxic than mercuric chloride and is free from corrosive action. It is in the form of a white amorphous powder freely soluble in water, yielding a faintly alkaline solution. Intramuscular injections rarely cause nodulation ; intravenous injections do not cause obliteration of the vein.

Dose—0.05 gm. intramuscularly, 0.1 gm. intravenously, to be dissolved in sterile distilled water and injected at intervals of two days for three to six weeks.

Mercury Salicylate, Sterilised Suspension (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule (1 c.c.) contains 0.065 gm. (1 grain) of freshly precipitated mercury salicylate in sterilised oily suspension, together with a small quantity of quinine and urea hydrochloride for analgesic effect. Employed in the treatment of syphilis.

Dose—The contents of one ampoule may be injected slowly deep into the gluteal muscle every fourth day—or more frequently if no systemic effect is observed.

Morphine Sulphate Sterilised Solution (1/4 grain or 1/2 grain in 1 c.c.).

The anodyne, hypnotic and narcotic properties of morphine render it indispensable as a provision for emergencies, as well as for routine use in cases of pain, insomnia, mania, asthmatic spasm, internal hæmorrhage, persistent vomiting, diarrhœa, etc. The ampoule provides the injection in a reliably aseptic condition, and is very convenient for carrying in the pocket case ; it is an easy matter to fill the syringe from it. The dose of morphine sulphate, hypodermically, is from 1/8 to 1/2 grain.

Morphine and Atropine Sterilised Solution (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains :

Morphine Sulphate 0.016 gm. (1/4 grain)

Atropine Sulphate 0.0004 gm. (1/150 grain)

Dose—0.5 to 2 c.c. (8 to 34 minims).

The nausea and constipation which morphine is liable to induce are counteracted by atropine. The combination is found very valuable in hæmoptysis

* Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride is added to this solution to minimise pain on injection.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Morphine and Atropine Sterilised Solution—concluded.

diminishing blood-pressure and favouring the spontaneous cessation of bleeding. Given before ether, it facilitates administration by checking the secretion of mucus; anaesthesia may be maintained with less ether, post-operative pain is not felt so soon, and vomiting is less severe.

Nuclein Solution, No. 1, 5 per cent (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 1 c.c. sodium nucleinate solution (representing 5 per cent of nucleinic acid) especially purified for hypodermic administration. Employed in various infections, to increase the disease-resisting powers of the organism.

Dose—0.6 to 4 c.c. (10 to 60 minims), diluted with an equal volume of sterile physiological sodium chloride solution (see Sodium Chloride C.T., page 95) and injected deeply into the muscular tissue of the gluteal region.

Nuclein Solution, Veterinary, 10 per cent, see page 106.

Ovarian Residue, Soluble Extract (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 1 c.c. of the extract obtained from ovarian tissues from which the corpora lutea have been removed. This extract is used in the treatment of amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and sterility. Some obstetricians recommend its use in the first stage of labour.

Dose—1 c.c., injected intramuscularly, daily or on alternate days.

Ovarian Substance, Soluble Extract (1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 1 c.c. of the extract obtained from the entire substance of the ovary, including the corpus luteum. This extract is employed in the treatment of delayed or imperfect development of the female reproductive system and in the disorders of the menopause.

Dose—1 c.c. injected intramuscularly, daily or on alternate days.

See also "Theelin," pages 37 and 38.

Pitocin (0.5 c.c.)

Pitocin represents the oxytocic principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body, first separated in the P., D. & Co. Research Laboratories in 1927. It exerts the same oxytocic action as "Pituitrin" (see page 72), from which it differs in that it is practically free from the pressor principle. It is standardised to represent 10 International units per c.c., the dose for obstetrical purposes being the same as that of "Pituitrin" (see page 72). Pitocin may be used in cases of uterine inertia when a rise in blood-pressure is contra-indicated, e.g., in pre-eclamptic cases.

Dose—2 to 5 units.

Pitressin (0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c.).

Pitressin represents the pressor principle of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body, first separated in the P., D. & Co. Research Laboratories in 1927.

Pitressin is indicated for the prevention and treatment of surgical shock, for the control of diabetes insipidus and in cases of post-operative intestinal stasis. Other indications include post-partum anuria, hæmorrhage due to impaired arterial tone, and generally for raising or maintaining blood-pressure. Each c.c. contains 20 pressor units. [One pressor unit is the pressor activity exhibited by 0.5 mgm. of the International Standard Powdered Pituitary.]

For prophylactic use, 1 c.c. should be injected 4 hours prior to the operation and subsequently at 4-hourly intervals.

The dose of Pitressin is 0.5 c.c., or as indicated.

Pitressin has also been employed in radiographic work.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

*For Packages and Prices, see Price List***Pituitrin (0.5 c.c. and 1 c.c.).**

The word "Pituitrin" identifies the extract of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, which is manufactured by Parke, Davis & Co.

The activity of Pituitrin is determined by physiological tests, as prescribed by the Health Committee of the League of Nations and the British Pharmacopœia, 1932, the standard being 10 International units per c.c. Each 0.5 c.c. ampoule thus contains 5 units.

Pituitrin has a stimulating effect on the arterial system, the rise of blood-pressure which follows its administration being much more protracted than that produced by Adrenalin. It has been employed with marked effect in the treatment of hay fever, asthma, dyspnoea, menorrhagia and "shock." In obstetrics, where the os is well dilated or readily dilatable, and where there is no anatomical impediment to normal delivery, 2 units (0.2 c.c. or 3 minims) may be injected intramuscularly and repeated as required. Its effect upon the uterus favours prompt involution after labour.

Pituitrin is of great value for maintaining blood-pressure and steadying the heart in cases of cholera, typhoid fever, pneumonia, diphtheria, peritonitis, endocarditis, etc. For the prevention of "shock" in surgery it should be administered in full doses—1 or 2 c.c.—immediately or within a few hours after the operation, and this dose repeated as often as necessary. This use of the preparation is of special value for preventing or relieving the intestinal atony, with accumulation of gas, that is so apt to follow abdominal operations. Pituitrin is absorbed if it is applied to the nasal mucosa; for this mode of administration it should be absorbed on small pledgets of cotton wool and inserted high up between the turbinates and septum. In severe cases of "shock," it should be given intravenously in doses of 2 to 17 minims (0.12 to 1 c.c.) well diluted with warm physiological sodium chloride solution. Pituitrin is also a valuable hæmostatic in cases in which the hæmorrhage is due to arterial lack of tone; average dose, 1 c.c.

Quinine Acid Hydrochloride Sterilised Solution (5 grains in 1 c.c. and 10 grains in 2 c.c., also 6 grains in 10 c.c.).

Dose—0.2 to 2 c.c. (3 to 34 minims) diluted with at least twice (preferably six times) its volume of sterile distilled water.

Antiperiodic, antithermic, antizymotic. Should be injected deeply into muscular tissue (mere subcutaneous administration may cause an abscess) in dilute solution. In the comatose stage of malaria the drug should be injected intravenously in a dilution not stronger than 1 in 150—7 grains in 40 to 60 ounces of normal saline solution has been recommended.

Quinine Hydrochloride and Urethane Sterilised Solution (2 c.c.).

Each 2 c.c. ampoule contains:

Quinine Hydrochloride	0.266 gm. (4 grs.)
Urethane	0.133 gm. (2 grs.)

Quinine Hydrochloride and Urethane has been successfully used as a sclerosing agent in varicose veins. Injected intravenously it produces endothelial irritation, which results in clotting and obliteration.

Dose—0.25 to 0.5 c.c. (4 to 8 minims) may be injected according to the size of the vein, the process being repeated after a few minutes higher up the limb. On the first occasion it is inadvisable to inject more than a total of 1 c.c. on account of the idiosyncrasy to quinine shown by some persons. If it is well tolerated, 2 c.c. (34 minims) may be given on subsequent occasions, at intervals of five to seven days.

The Original Posterior Pituitary Extract is 'Pituitrin, P., D. & Co.'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Sterilised Solution, 1 per cent (5 c.c.).

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride Solution, 1 per cent, has been used with success as a local anæsthetic in a great variety of surgical operations. It is non-toxic, has a pronounced hæmostatic effect, and is inexpensive. Its anæsthetic power is reported to be fully equal to that of cocaine, and though it is exerted more slowly (an interval of from 10 to 30 minutes being required before sensation is abolished) it is remarkably persistent. Post-operative anæsthesia lasts from four hours up to several days, and is particularly advantageous in rectal operations, or others which are liable to severe after-pain or where the parts are subject to irritation during the process of healing. For operations on the extremities (fingers or toes) or for circumcision, a weaker solution than 1 per cent should be employed. Deep injections of 5 c.c. of this solution have given good results in sciatica and lumbago.

Sodium Cacodylate Sterilised Solution (3/4 grain in 1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 3/4 grain of Sodium Cacodylate (sodium dimethylarsinate) in sterile aqueous solution.

This solution is employed in the treatment of anæmia, malarial cachexia, neurasthenia, psoriasis, and generally wherever arsenic is indicated. Being an organic preparation, its arsenic is liberated in the body more slowly than that of inorganic combinations, and it may be given in larger doses without toxic results. Care must be exercised to avoid cumulative effects.

Dose—0.5 to 1 c.c. (8 to 17 minims) equivalent to 3/8 to 3/4 grain of the salt. This dose may be increased gradually until the effect is observed.

Sodium Cacodylate Sterilised Solution (3 grains in 1 c.c.).

This dosage is intended more especially for the treatment of syphilitic symptoms, such as cutaneous eruptions, mucous patches, etc., and as an adjuvant to mercury in the general treatment of this disease. Daily doses are given when the patient can be kept under constant supervision, otherwise intervals of one or two days should elapse between the injections. In alternation with mercurial treatment the arsenical solution may be continued for two or three weeks and then suspended for a like period while the mercury is being administered; in this way the arsenic is eliminated during the mercury course, and the mercury during the arsenic course.

Sodium Cacodylate in doses of three grains and upwards is efficacious in pellagra, in malaria which quinine is unable to subdue, and in anæmia threatening to develop into the pernicious form. It is also said to be of great value in neuritis, neuralgia, herpes zoster, goitre, and as a systemic alterative and tonic on the withdrawal of morphine in the treatment of the morphine habit.

Strophanthone Dilute (1 c.c.).

Strophanthone Dilute is an aseptic, non-alcoholic, non-irritating solution of the essential constituents of *Strophanthus Kombé* seed, prepared especially for hypodermic and intravenous administration.

In recent years, as strophanthus has more often been substituted for digitalis in cases in which the latter for various reasons could not be used, the medical profession has learned to appreciate more fully its value. On account of its prompt action on the heart, the long-continued effect of a single dose, and its freedom from cumulative action, it deserves a prominent place in the list of reliable heart-tonics.

For quick results the hypodermic administration of this drug is often desirable and even necessary. But for this purpose the ordinary galenical preparations on the market are too crude, containing, as they do, fats, resins and other inert and irritating extractive matter, as well as alcohol.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Strophanthone Dilute—continued.

Owing to the comparative instability of the glucosides in strophanthus seed administered by mouth, the common ratio of hypodermic and oral dosage does not apply to Strophanthone; the effective hypodermic dose is very much smaller than a consideration of the effective internal dose would suggest. The subcutaneous dose of Strophanthone Dilute is 1 c.c. (17 minims); the intravenous dose, 0.5 c.c. (8-1/2 minims).

Strophanthone should be used with caution in patients recently treated with digitalis.

Strychnine Sulphate Sterilised Solution (1/60 grain in 0.5 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 1/60 grain of Strychnine Sulphate in sterile aqueous solution.

A reliable aseptic strychnine solution is an invaluable provision for emergencies such as shock, cardiac failure, poisoning by opium, chloral, chloroform, etc. The dose of this solution, hypodermically, is 0.2 to 1.5 c.c. (3 to 25 minims), corresponding to 1/150 to 1/20 grain of strychnine sulphate.

Theelin, see page 37.

Theelin in Oil, see page 38.

Thio-Bismol.

Each 2 c.c. ampoule contains 0.2 gm. (3 grs.) of Thio-Bismol.

Thio-Bismol (sodium bismuth thioglycollate) does not precipitate serum, nor does it form insoluble albuminate compounds at the site of injection. Thio-Bismol is offered for the treatment of those cases of syphilis in which it is desirable to saturate the patient with bismuth quickly, and possesses the advantage that it causes little or no pain at the site of injection and is rapidly absorbed.

Dose—The usual dose, by deep intramuscular injection, is 0.15 to 0.2 gm., injections being given twice a week in a course of 10 to 12 doses.

Thyroprotein Sterilised Solution (1/50 grain in 1 c.c.).

Each ampoule contains 1/50 grain of Thyroprotein in sterile physiological sodium chloride solution, with 0.5 per cent of Chloretone as a preservative.

Thyroprotein is the pure protein extracted from healthy thyroid glands according to the process devised by Dr. Beebe of New York. It is assayed to contain 0.33 per cent of iodine in organic combination. It provides the most reliable means of applying thyroid medication in the treatment of thyroid dysfunction, as in benign and cystic goitre and the asthenic stage of exophthalmic goitre.

Dose of this solution hypodermically—1 to 2 c.c. (17 to 34 minims), governed by the reaction.

See also "Thyroprotein Tablets," page 39.

Veratrone (1 c.c.).

Veratrone is a physiologically standardised, aseptic, non-alcoholic, non-irritating solution of the active principles of *Veratrum viride*, specially prepared for hypodermic administration but also suitable for oral use. It is one-quarter the strength of the fluid extract.

Veratrone is a powerful arterial and spinal depressant; it is employed in puerperal eclampsia, chorea, the first stage of pneumonia, scarlet fever, acute mania, and other diseases in which it is desired to reduce high arterial tension. Veratrone brings down the temperature, lowers the pulse rate, causes diaphoresis and diuresis, and thus tends to eliminate toxic material. It has been recommended for allaying pain and reducing fever in acute rheumatism, also in neuralgia, sciatica, and lumbago.

Dose—Hypodermically, 0.5 c.c. (8 minims); orally, from 1 to 2 c.c. (17 to 34 minims), repeated at short intervals until the desired effect is obtained.

For Reliable Gland Products—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

Soluble Gelatin Capsules

For climatic reasons the soft capsule is quite unsuitable for India, but the P., D. & Co. Soluble Gelatin Capsules stand the climate perfectly. They are made of the finest gelatin, and entirely conceal the flavour of the medicament, but liberate their contents a few minutes after being swallowed.

These Capsules are marketed in amber glass vials with metal screw caps, and are of a special curved shape to fit the vest pocket, each vial containing 24 capsules.

For packages and prices, see Price List.

Colchicine with Methyl Salicylate (hard capsules).

Colchicine.....	1/250 gr.
Methyl Salicylate	3 minims

This combination has proved highly beneficial in the treatment of sub-acute and chronic rheumatism and gout, also of sciatica and various forms of neuralgia.

Dose—1 or 2 capsules three or four times a day, preferably two hours after meals. In acute cases it may be advisable to give 1 capsule every two hours.

Copaiba, Cubeb and Santal (hard capsules).

Copaiba.....	6 minims
Oil of Cubeb	2 minims
Oil of Santal (P., D. & Co.)	2 minims

This combination is largely used as a stimulating disinfectant in genito-urinary diseases, e.g., in gonorrhœa and cystitis, after the acute inflammatory symptoms have subsided; in leucorrhœa, pyelitis, vaginitis, etc.

Dose—1 or 2 capsules, three times a day.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Oils (hard capsules).

Each capsule contains the therapeutically active oil from 1 drachm of saw palmetto berries, combined with 3 minims of pure santal oil.

Valuable in disorders of the genito-urinary tract, also in vesical, urethral and prostatic irritability.

Dose—1 or 2 capsules, three or four times a day, one hour after meals.

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

H

Elixirs

CONCURRENTLY with progress in civilisation and refinement in taste, a natural demand has arisen that medicines shall not be needlessly unpleasant, and it seems reasonable to assume that patients would not so frequently discontinue treatment without the doctor's permission if more agreeable remedies were prescribed. We believe that the elixirs here described will meet these requirements. We wish it to be understood that in rendering these preparations palatable, no diminution in medicinal value has been permitted.

While it is quite possible to use most of these elixirs as component parts of mixtures, it should be borne in mind that they are finished products, and some of them are so delicately balanced that admixture with other substances may possibly produce an unsightly compound.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that the labels on these elixirs give no information that would make self-medication possible.

In 4 fl. oz. and 16 fl. oz. bottles. For prices, see Price List.

Aletris Compound (No. 126).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Aletris Farinosa	30 grs.
Mitchella Repens	30 grs.
Helonias	30 grs.
Viburnum Opulus	15 grs.
Caulophyllum	15 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Of proved value in the treatment of uterine disorders; particularly useful in cases of subinvolution, and as a uterine sedative in threatened abortion.

Anti-Asthmatic, see "Euphorbia Compound," page 78.

Bromide and Chloral Compound (No. 127), in 4-fl. oz. bottles only.

Each fluid ounce represents :

Potassium Bromide	120 grs.
Chloral Hydrate	120 grs.
Ext. Cannabis Indica	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.

Dose—For an adult, 1/2 to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 c.c.) in water or syrup.

A valuable hypnotic and nerve-sedative. Efficient in insomnia, epilepsy, hysteria, chorea, and the "night-screaming" of children; in hicough, puerperal convulsions, whooping-cough, and shaking palsy. In tetanus and strychnine poisoning it should be given in large doses until the full effect is obtained. Every ingredient is of assured strength, the extract of cannabis indica being physiologically tested and guaranteed to be uniformly active (see page 97).

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Buchu, Juniper and Potassium Acetate (No. 11).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Buchu	45 grs.
Juniper Berries.....	12 grs.
Potassium Acetate	16 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

We receive most gratifying reports from the profession as to the efficacy of this elixir.

It is strongly recommended in sub-acute or chronic catarrh of the genito-urinary tract, particularly in incontinence of urine in children; also in cases of renal disease in which there is a deficiency of urinary flow.

Calisaya, Pepsin, Bismuth & Strychnine (No. 32). 4 fl. oz. bottles only.

Each fluid ounce represents :

Mixed Alkaloids from 40 grains of Cinchona Calisaya Bark.	
Pepsin, B.P.	5 grs.
Bismuth and Sodium Tartrate	8 grs.
Strychnine.....	8/100 gr.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Presents the best characteristics of a tonic, digestant, and gastric sedative.

Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica (No. 53).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Damiana	60 grs.
Phosphorus	8/200 gr.
Nux Vomica	8 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Damiana combinations are used as aphrodisiacs. As a nervine tonic in cases of sexual debility this elixir will be found to be superior to the majority of remedies now before the profession.

Ephedrine Compound (No. 208).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Ephedrine Sulphate	2 grs.
Caffeine.....	8 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....	10 grs.
Sodium Iodide	5-1/3 grs.
Tincture of Belladonna	46 minims.

Dose—The usual dose is from 1/2 to 2 fluid drachms; one fluid drachm contains 1/4 grain of ephedrine sulphate. For children smaller doses will be required and should be based on the amount of ephedrine it is desired to administer.

An agreeably flavoured combination, designed to give relief in conditions due to bronchial and laryngeal spasm. It is particularly valuable in asthma and whooping cough. As synergists to ephedrine the other ingredients have been chosen on account of their value in promoting expectoration and liquefying the indurated mucus.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

H*

For Prices, see Price List

Euphorbia Compound (No. 132) (Anti-Asthmatic).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Fl. Ext. Euphorbia Pilulifera	24 mins.
Sodium Iodide	16 grs.
Sodium Bromide	16 grs.
Tinct. Lobelia (1 in 10)	32 mins.
Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	1/25 gr.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.) every four hours. Between attacks the minimum dose may be given three times a day, or oftener.

After several years' experience with this preparation a number of medical practitioners regard it as almost specific in the treatment of certain types of asthma.

Glycerophosphates with Iron, Quinine and Strychnine without sugar (No. 145).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Calcium Glycerophosphate	8 grs.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	16 grs.
Iron Glycerophosphate	1-1/2 grs.
Manganese Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Quinine Glycerophosphate	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate	1/32 gr.

Dose—1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.).

Of special value owing to the ready assimilability of the contained phosphoric acid combinations. The glycerophosphates have been lauded as nerve tonics, and this elixir presents them in a very agreeable form. It is particularly indicated in cases of impaired nutrition, in tuberculosis, in various forms of neurasthenia, in mental depression, and in convalescence from severe illness.

Kola Compound (No. 122).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Kola Nut	40 grs.
Celery Seed	40 grs.
Coca	40 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Besides being actively stimulant to the respiratory, circulatory and general nervous systems, this elixir provides an agreeable tonic vehicle in which such drugs as strophanthus, digitalis and nux vomica may be administered with advantage.

Manaca and Salicylates (No. 86).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Manaca	80 grs.
Sodium Salicylate	64 grs.
Potassium Salicylate	32 grs.
Lithium Salicylate	8 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Manaca is a Brazilian root which has given good results in cases of arthritis and chronic rheumatism, also in the muscular and gonorrhœal forms. This elixir is well adapted to the treatment of all rheumatic and gouty affections.

For Reliability—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Nitroglycerin Compound (No. 134).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	8/100 gr
Tinct. Strophanthus	8 mins.
Fluid Ext. Digitalis	4 mins.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	8/50 gr.

Dose—1 fluid drachm (4 c.c.) as required.

A commendable heart-tonic and general stimulant, every ingredient of which can be confidently relied upon. The digitalis and strophanthus used in this elixir are standardised physiologically (see page 97).

Pepsin, Lactated (No. 79).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Lactated Pepsin	80 grs.
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Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

This elixir is a very agreeable combination of pepsin, pancreatin, lactic acid, diastase and hydrochloric acid. Theoretically, this combination may appear to be irrational, but it has proved of very great benefit in many forms of indigestion. It converts starch into soluble glucose, digests albuminous and fibrous matter, and renders fatty foods more easily assimilated.

Lactated Pepsin is not patented, and this will commend it to physicians as preferable to the various preparations of somewhat similar character which are largely advertised.

Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound (No. 124).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Saw Palmetto Berries	120 grs.
Corn-silk	120 grs.
Sandalwood	30 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.).

Saw palmetto is sedative and nutrient to irritated mucous membrane, and especially serviceable in prostatic troubles and sexual malnutrition. Corn-silk has proved itself of great value in urinary incontinence, cystitis, catarrh of the bladder, uric or phosphatic gravel, and urethritis; its affinity for the urinary tract and its power to subdue inflammatory conditions have been abundantly proved. Sandalwood possesses demulcent and healing properties, and is less objectionable to take than santal oil.

This elixir provides a valuable means of overcoming vesical, urethral and prostatic irritability, and restoring the normal tone of the genito-urinary tract.

For the treatment of sexual atony, it may be advantageous to combine this elixir with Damiana, Phosphorus, and Nux Vomica Elixir.

Sodium Sulphocyanate (No. 206).

Each fluid ounce represents sodium sulphocyanate 20 grains.

Sodium sulphocyanate is indicated in the treatment of essential hypertension.

Dose—For the average adult, not showing idiosyncrasy towards the drug, the dose is 1 to 2 fl. drachms (4 to 8 c.c.). As the therapeutic effect persists beyond the period of administration the dose of the elixir should be reduced with the continued treatment. Thus the dose may be repeated three times a day for the first week, twice daily during the second and once daily during the third. A period of at least one week without the elixir should be allowed every month.

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Uritone Compound (No. 154).

Each fluid ounce represents :

Uritone (hexamine).....	10 grs.
Saw Palmetto Berries	120 grs.
Sandalwood	30 grs.
Corn-silk	120 grs.

Dose—1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 c.c.) well diluted with water.

An excellent combination of urinary antiseptic, uric acid solvent and sedative tonics of the genito-urinary system. Uritone (hexamine or hexamethylenetetramine) is a product of formaldehyde and ammonia. It acts as an antiseptic in the renal pelvis and the kidneys, as well as in the bladder, ureters and posterior urethra. Among its more important indications are : cystitis, pyelitis, purulent inflammation of the prostate, pyuria, and phosphaturia. It is also recommended in renal and vesical calculi, incontinence of urine, and bacilluria.

For the properties of the other ingredients in this elixir, see note on Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound, page 79.

For Hypodermic Injections, Specify

'Glaseptic' *Ampoules*

(P., D. & Co.)

and be sure of :

ACCURACY OF DOSAGE.

EFFICIENT STERILISATION OF
THE CONTENTS.PROTECTION FROM BACTERIAL
CONTAMINATION.

STABILITY OF THE SOLUTION.

A MINIMUM OF PAIN ON
INJECTION.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' for Assured Effects

Hypodermic Tablets

Soluble. Accurate. Permanent.

Please specify "P., D. & Co." on
Orders and Prescriptions.

THE materials of which these tablets are composed are absolutely non-irritating in character, and each tablet may be relied upon to contain precisely the quantity of medicament stated on the label.

"P., D. & Co." Hypodermic Tablets are made under the most favourable conditions for excluding impurities and germs, with appliances of the latest approved designs, by skilled workers who have been trained by years of experience.

Accuracy, Permanence and Quick Solubility are the chief characteristics of our Tablets. As most of them are made in a mould, not compressed, they disintegrate in water almost instantly, and with a very little shaking dissolve completely in an ordinary hypodermic syringe (20 minims) about two-thirds full of water. Sterilised distilled water should be used whenever possible.

Inasmuch as pain may be caused by injecting into the tissues a fluid of less osmotic tension than that of the blood plasma, it is desirable to employ as a solvent for the drug to be administered (unless there is chemical incompatibility) sterile isotonic saline solution, which may readily be prepared by adding one Compressed Tablet of Sodium Chloride (see page 95) to four ounces of distilled water and boiling the solution for five minutes.

These Tablets will keep indefinitely in any climate. They are supplied in cartons containing two tubes of 12 or 15 tablets each, except where the contrary is stated.

Also see "'Glaseptic' Ampoules of Sterilised Solutions for Hypodermic Use," page 66.

The abbreviation "H.T., P. D. & Co." may be employed when ordering, to distinguish these from other lines of tablets.

For Packages and Prices, see Price List.

Adrenalin, 0.001 gramme (1/65 gr.), see "Specialities," page 1.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride, 1/20 gr..... (H.T. 33)

Dose—1/20 to 1/10 grain.

Emetic and diaphoretic. Employed in gastric diseases and obstructions, in various forms of poisoning, in threatened asphyxia, croup, pneumonia, tonsillitis, broncho-pneumonia, laryngismus stridulus, mania, hystero-epilepsy, epilepsy, and to promote expulsion of foreign bodies from the œsophagus. Small doses—1/50 to 1/30 grain—given hypodermically, are often effective in insomnia, particularly the insomnia of alcoholism and delirium. If the pulse is feeble, strychnine may, with advantage, be given also.

NOTE.—The perishable nature of apomorphine salts necessitates very careful preservation of these tablets in closely-corked dark containers. We cannot accept any responsibility should they deteriorate.

Parke-Davis Adrenalin is the Original Product.

*For Packages and Prices, see Price List***Apothesine**, see "Specialities," page 5.**Arecoline Hydrobromide, Veterinary**, see page 104.**Atropine Sulphate, 1/100 gr.**(H.T. 4)*Dose*—1/200 to 1/50 grain.

Sedative-anodyne, anti-sudorific, anti-sialagogue, with special action on the circulation by reason of constricting power on the circular muscular fibres of the arteries. Employed in neuralgia, spasmodic asthma, urinary incontinence, chorea, poisoning by opium, pilocarpine, fungi, or ptomaines, intestinal obstruction, vaginismus, tetanus, epilepsy, night sweats of phthisis, vomiting in pregnancy, hysteria, etc. Given half an hour before a general anæsthetic, it is helpful in reducing saliva and mucus, and in promoting steady respiration.

Antidotes, see "Belladonna," page xlix.

Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr. (H.T. 5)*Dose*—Up to 1/2 grain.

A powerful local anæsthetic. Solutions of from 0.5% to 10% (according to the purpose in view) are employed for topical application to mucous membrane, for subcutaneous injection at various points within the area to be anæsthetised, and for perineural injections in neuralgia and sciatica. Greater efficacy and safety are obtained by associating Adrenalin with the drug. To prepare a 2% solution, dissolve four No. 5 tablets in 54 minims of sterile distilled water; for a 4% solution, dissolve them in 26 minims; for a 5%, in 21 minims, and for a 10%, in 10 minims. The drug has been employed as a restorative and cardiac stimulant, also to relieve persistent vomiting.

Antidotes, see page 1.

Digitalin, Amorphous, 1/100 gr.(H.T. 9)*Dose*—1/100 to 1/10 grain.

A cardiac tonic and diuretic. Contra-indicated in advanced stages of fatty degeneration of the heart, or of Bright's disease. Antagonises the action of aconite.

Antidotes, see "Digitalis," page 1.

Digitalin and Strychnine (H.T. 166)

Digitalin, Amorphous 1/100 gr.

Strychnine Nitrate 1/60 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

This combination possesses great value as a cardiac stimulant in cases of collapse. See also "Digitalin and Strychnine, Sterilised Solution," page 68.

Emetine Hydrochloride, 1/3 gr. (H.T. 229)**Emetine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr.** (H.T. 207)**Emetine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.** (in tubes of 10 tablets only) (H.T. 222)*Dose* 1/6 to 1 grain.

Emetine hydrochloride, the salt of the principal alkaloid of ipecacuanha root, is an active amœbicide. The solution has been employed hypodermically with excellent results in cases of amœbic dysentery, hepatitis, liver abscess, spleen abscess, pyorrhœa alveolaris, etc. (see note, on page 68). One-sixth of a grain is stated to be equivalent to 15 grains of ipecacuanha.

Also see "Emetine Hydrochloride Solution," page 68.

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Tablets, see page 12.*For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'*

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Hyoscine, see Scopolamine, page 84.

Morphine Hydrochloride, 1/4 gr...... (H.T. 52)

Morphine Sulphate, 1/12 gr...... (H.T. 56)

Morphine Sulphate, 1/6 gr...... (H.T. 25)

Morphine Sulphate, 1/4 gr...... (H.T. 13)

Morphine Sulphate, 1/2 gr...... (H.T. 26)

Dose—1/8 to 1/2 grain.

Anodyne, hypnotic, narcotic.

Antidotes, see page 1.

Also see "Morphine Sulphate, Sterilised Solution," page 70.

Morphine and Atropine, B "H"..... (H.T. 16)

Morphine Sulphate 1/4 gr.

Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr.

Morphine and Atropine, B "N"..... (H.T. 39)

Morphine Sulphate 1/2 gr.

Atropine Sulphate 1/100 gr.

The constipation, depression and nausea which often follow the hypodermic injection of morphine are less likely to occur if atropine be added to each dose, while the sedative action of the morphine is increased. The combination is valuable in hæmoptysis, diminishing blood-pressure and favouring the spontaneous cessation of bleeding. Given before ether, it facilitates administration by checking the secretion of mucus; anæsthesia may be maintained with less ether, post-operative pain is not felt so soon, and vomiting is less severe.

Dose—One tablet, of such strength as the case may indicate.

Also see "Scopolamine Compound," page 84, and "Morphine and Atropine, Sterilised Solution," page 70.

Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin), 1/100 gr...... (H.T. 31)

Dose—1/200 to 1/50 grain.

Vaso-dilator and antispasmodic. Employed in angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, dyspnœa, hæmoptysis, vascular tension of the aged, syncope and shock; also in epilepsy, vertigo, sea-sickness and puerperal convulsions.

Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine..... (H.T. 136)

Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin) 1/100 gr.

Digitalin, Amorphous 1/100 gr.

Strychnine Nitrate 1/50 gr.

The combination presented in this tablet is employed to reduce arterial tension and to stimulate the heart and respiration in cases of shock, syncope, cardiac pain, etc.

Dose—One tablet.

Pilocarpine Nitrate, 1/3 gr...... (H.T. 19)

Dose—Up to 1/3 grain.

Powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic. Employed in dropsy due to renal disease, in Bright's disease, pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, rheumatism,

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Pilocarpine Nitrate—continued.

epilepsy, eclampsia, mercurial poisoning, unilateral sweats; also to assist uterine contractions, in some forms of polyuria, in uræmic coma, asthma, puerperal convulsions, cholera, and pains of tabes dorsalis. Contra-indicated in cardiac weakness. Given in cases of poisoning by belladonna, atropine or hyoscyamus.

Antidotes, see page 1.

Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, 5 grs. (C.T. 295)

(In vials of 25 and bottles of 100 tablets.)

Suitable for oral or hypodermic administration.

Quinine may be used, with advantage, hypodermically in cases of profound malarial infection; doses of at least 4 to 8 grains should be employed, dissolved in at least eight times that quantity of sterile distilled water or, preferably, much more dilute—1 in 20 is about isotonic with the blood plasma. In the comatose stage of malaria, the drug should be injected intravenously in a dilution not stronger than 1 in 300—7 grains in 40 to 60 ounces of normal saline solution has been recommended.

Also see "Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, Sterilised Solution," page 72.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, 2 grs. (H.T. 139)

(In tubes of 25 tablets only.)

Dose—1 to 10 grains.

Readily soluble in water, and eminently adapted for hypodermic medication. The combination of quinine and urea is said to be superior to any single quinine salt in malaria; 2 grains are equivalent in quinine content to 1-1/2 grains of the sulphate.

Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride is largely employed for the production of local anæsthesia preparatory to surgical and dental operations (see note on page lxxix). For this purpose a 1% solution is generally employed, being injected into the tissues of the operative field in the same manner as a solution of cocaine. This strength may be prepared by dissolving one of the No. 139 tablets in 218 minims of sterile distilled water. In operations on the extremities, and in circumcision, a weaker solution than 1% should be employed. A 5% solution is used for the injection treatment of internal hæmorrhoids.

Scopolamine (Hyoscine) Hydrobromide, 1/200 gr. (H.T. 153)

Dose—1/200 to 1/100 grain. In acute epileptic mania, 1/75 to 1/50 grain is given.

Antispasmodic, narcotic, and cerebral sedative. Employed in mental disease where opium is contra-indicated; also in the treatment of delirious excitement and insomnia, epileptiform convulsions, chorea and enteralgia.

Antidotes, see page xlix.

Scopolamine (Hyoscine) Compound (H.T. 104)

Scopolamine (Hyoscine) Hydrobromide 1/100 gr.

Atropine Hydrobromide 1/200 gr.

Morphine Hydrobromide 1/4 gr.

Dose—1 tablet.

This combination is largely used for the purpose of producing sleep in cases of acute mania. The association of hyoscine with morphine has been recommended for use in the ordinary management of labour; atropine is included in order to obviate the constipation and nausea which morphine sometimes causes.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Sodium Cacodylate, see page 73.

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/100 gr. (H.T. 23)

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/60 gr. (H.T. 70)

Strychnine Sulphate, 1/40 gr. (H.T. 78)

Dose—1/150 to 1/20 grain.

The salts of strychnine are employed in heart failure and surgical shock, also in cases of poisoning by chloral, chloroform, opium or physostigmine. They have been reported to be beneficial in myasthenia and dipsomania. Their action is cumulative.

Antidotes, see Nux Vomica, page 1.

For strychnine combinations, see Digitalin and Strychnine; and Nitroglycerin, Digitalin and Strychnine. Also see Strychnine Sulphate, Sterilised Solution, page 74.

Trinitrin, see Nitroglycerin, page 83

For Successful Digitalis Medication

Digifortis

FIFTY PER CENT more potent
than U.S.P. tincture of digitalis.

Physiologically standardised and pro-
tected from deleterious action of light
and air.

Also "Digifortis" Tablets, see page 11.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

Pills

Gelatin-Coated, Chocolate-Coated and Enteric

"P., D. & Co." pills are made from the purest materials, and are coated by a method avoiding the application of a degree of heat which could impair their efficacy. Some are made of firm consistence in order to ensure their permanence, but this condition does not detract from the solubility of the mass as the excipient employed is readily dissolved by the gastric juice.

Enteric Pills of drugs which are to be administered for intestinal effects, e.g., emetine, ipecacuanha or potassium permanganate in the treatment of dysentery, cholera, etc., are provided with a special coating which is designed to protect them from disintegration in the stomach but to be readily dissolved by the secretions of the intestinal tract.

For superiority of finish and uniformity of coating our pills are unexcelled. Particular attention is directed to our Gelatin-coated Pills, in which perfect protection of the mass from deleterious atmospheric influences is secured by a special process which completely envelops the pill with a flawless coating of gelatin. On account of the transparency of this coating, the pills should not be exposed to direct sunlight, especially those containing such sensitive salts as quinine sulphate, etc.

The formula in each instance is strictly followed, irrespective of cost, and the entire process is conducted by improved methods under scientific management.

Particular care is taken to ensure the preservation of the drug.

The pills are supplied in bottles of 100, excepting a few lines which are put up in special curved vials holding 25 pills, and Alophen Pills which are in bottles of 50 and 100.

★ Special quotations for fair quantities of pills of any formula not included in this list, also for stock pills in bulk, may be had on application.

For Packages and Prices, see Price List.

Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna Compound.*	Dose—1	.....	(No. 29)
Aloin		1/5 gr.	
Strychnine.....		1/130 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna		1/8 gr.	
Ext. Cascara Sagrada		1/2 gr.	
Alophen.*	Dose—1 to 3	.....	(No. 974)
Aloin		1/4 gr.	
Phenolphthalein		1/2 gr.	
Powd. Ipecacuanha		1/15 gr.	
Strychnine.....		1/80 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna		1/12 gr.	

A thoroughly efficient purgative combination, with an action that is not accompanied by the objectionable effects of many cathartics.

* Gelatin-coated only.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' on prescriptions

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Anti-Constipation, B 'B.'* Dose—1 to 2 (No. 49)

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb	1 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1/4 gr.
Aloin	1/3 gr.

Anti-Malarial, B 'A.'* (No. 55)

Quinine Sulphate.....	1 gr.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate	1/4 gr.
Ext. Gelsemium	1/4 gr.
Arsenious Acid	1/80 gr.
Podophyllum Resin	1/8 gr.
Oleoresin of Black Pepper	1/16 gr.

Dose—1 to 3 every three or four hours.

Calcium Sulphide, 1/4 gr.*..... (No. 117)

Dose—1 to 4 every three or four hours.

Cathartic Compound, U.S.P.* Dose—1 to 3..... (No. 163)

Ext. Colocynth Comp	1-1/4 grs.
Calomel.....	1 gr.
Resin of Jalap	1/3 gr.
Powd. Gamboge	1/4 gr.

An excellent purgative pill.

Cathartic, Vegetable.* Dose —1 to 2 (No. 308)

Ext. Colocynth Comp.....	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/2 gr.
Resin of Jalap	1/3 gr.
Ext. Leptandra.....	1/4 gr.
Podophyllum Resin	1/4 gr.
Oil of Peppermint	1/8 gr.

A mild purgative pill.

Cholelith (Pilula Cholelithica) (chocolate-coated, round, only) (No 975)

Acid Sodium Oleate	1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Salicylate.....	1-1/2 grs.
Phenolphthalein	1/3 gr.
Menthol	1/10 gr.

A cholagogue and biliary antiseptic, valuable in cases of gall-stone formation and chronic hepatic torpor.

Dose—3 or 4 pills, followed by a tumblerful of hot water, night and morning.

Emmenagogue, see "Ergotin and Aloes Compound."

Ergotin and Aloes Compound.* Dose 1 to 3 (No. 268)

Ergotin (Bonjean)	1 gr.
Purified Aloes	1 gr.
Oil of Savin	1/4 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate	1 gr.
Ext. Savin	1/4 gr.

* Gelatin-coated only.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality.

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Ferrous Carbonate (Blaud), 5 grs.* (Iron Pill) (No. 284)
Dose—1 to 3, three times a day.

Ferrous Carbonate (Blaud) and Cascara Sagrada Compound.*
Dose—1 to 3 (No. 889)
Ferrous Carbonate Mass (Blaud) 3 grs.
Ext. Cascara Sagrada 1/8 gr.
Arsenious Acid 1/100 gr.
Strychnine 1/100 gr.

Ipecacuanha, 2 grs. (enteric-coated) (No. 1038)

Ipecacuanha, 5 grs. (enteric-coated) (No. 1039)

In cases of amœbic dysentery, hepatitis, etc., the administration of Ipecacuanha in doses of from 20 to 60 grains is recommended. For this purpose it is desirable to prescribe the drug in a form which obviates irritation of the gastric mucosa, but may be relied upon to dissolve in the intestinal tract.

Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.* Dose—1 to 2 . . (No. 472)
Phosphorus 1/50 gr.
Reduced Iron 3 grs.
Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr.
Strychnine 1/40 gr.

Phosphorus, Nux Vomica and Damiana.* Dose—1 to 4 (No. 477)
Phosphorus 1/100 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica 1/8 gr.
Ext. Damiana 2 grs.

Potassium Permanganate, 2 grs. (enteric-coated) (No. 1041)
In the treatment of cholera, it is recommended that 2 to 4 grains of potassium permanganate be given every fifteen minutes for three hours, then every half-hour till the stools become small and of a greenish hue.

Thymocarbolate (soft mass, chocolate-coated) Dose—1 to 3 (No. 1033)
Sodium Sulphocarbolate 3 grs.
Thymol 1/8 gr.
Oil of Peppermint 1/4 min.
Sodium Bicarbonate q.s.

Useful as an antifermentative in gastric and intestinal dyspepsia, and as a means of overcoming flatulence. Of service in diarrhœa, typhoid fever and other bowel infections.

* Gelatin-coated only.



For Reliable Products—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

Tablets

Compressed Tablets (C.T.) Chocolate-coated Tablets (C.C.T.)
Tablet Triturates (T.T.) Sugar-coated Tablets (S.C.T.)

"P., D. & Co." Tablets are unsurpassed, and in some respects are unequalled by those of any other brand as regards activity, solubility, accuracy and permanence. They are practically perfect.

The special features which we claim for "P., D. & Co." Tablets are:—

Absolutely Reliable Therapeutic Activity, as we employ drugs which are standardised either physiologically or chemically;

Rapid Solution or Disintegration ensured by the use of an excipient adapted to each individual formula, and the avoidance of excessive compression;

Extreme Accuracy of Dosage, effected by specially designed machinery and a perfect system of supervision;

Permanence in the Indian Climates, resulting from years of experience and experiment in India.

Only by writing "Tablet, P., D. & Co.," can the careful physician ensure that the patient will receive tablets manufactured by Parke Davis & Co.

"P., D. & Co." Tablets are marketed in stock bottles of 100, adapted for the dispensary shelf; but, for convenience in dispensing, a number of formulæ are put up in small vials containing 25 or more tablets. These vials are of a special curved shape, suitable for carrying in the vest pocket. If the word "curved" be written when prescribing or ordering, the dispenser will understand that these vest pocket vials are to be supplied.

On prescriptions, the formula title and series number should both be written in every instance, with the addition of the initials, "P., D. & Co."

★ *Special quotations for fair quantities of tablets of any formula not here listed (provided the tablet form of presentation is feasible) may be had on application.*

For Packages and Prices, see Price List.

Acetylsalicylic Acid, see Aspirin, below.

Adrenalin, see page 3.

Ammoniated Quinine Tincture (C.C.T. 400)

One tablet = 1 fluid drachm of tincture.

Dose—1.

Valuable in coryza and influenza.

Anterior Lobe Pituitary Gland, see page 4.

Aspirin, 5 grs. (C.T. 278)

Dose—1 to 3.

Employed in acute rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, migraine, lumbago and as an antipyretic.

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Astringent and Antiseptic	(C.T. 198)
Alum	3 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	2 grs.
Fl. Golden Seal (Colourless)	1-1/2 mins.
Morphine Sulphate	1/20 gr.
Tannic Acid	2 grs.
Boric Acid	6 grs.

Not for oral administration. Employed in inflammatory conditions marked by pain and discharge, e.g., in the leucorrhœa of vaginal catarrh, in pruritus vulvæ, and in ulcerations and erosions of the cervix. For a douche or injection, dissolve one or two tablets (as conditions require) in half a pint of warm water. Solutions should only be prepared just before use.

Calcium Lactate, 5 grs.

(C.T. 498)

Dose—1 to 6.

Calcium Sulphide, 1/4 gr......

(C.C.T. 35)

Dose—1 to 4.

Of service in boils and abscesses ; also in acne.

Calomel, 1 gr.

(C.T. 454)

Calomel, 3 grs.

(C.T. 456)

The dose of calomel is from 1/2 grain to 5 grains.

Cascara Sagrada Extract, 2 grs.

(S.C.T. 261)

Dose—1 to 4.

Cascara Sagrada Extract, 3 grs.

(S.C.T. 262)

Dose—Dose 1 to 3.

Cascara Sagrada Extract, 5 grs.

(C.C.T. 55)

Dose—1 to 2.

Cascara Sagrada is a tonic laxative. It differs from the ordinary aperient and cathartic in that its physiological action appears to be primarily that of a tonic to the vaso-motor nervous system.

In the treatment of chronic constipation it has been found best to adopt a small dose at first, and gradually to increase it until the desired effect is produced, continuing with this amount, if necessary for months, until the function is re-established, after which the dose should be gradually lessened until the drug can be relinquished. Small doses repeated at intervals during the day have proved more effective than one large dose per diem. A preliminary cleansing of the intestinal canal by means of a cathartic such as castor oil, rhubarb or senna is valuable.

Owing to the special facilities Parke, Davis & Co. possess for obtaining supplies of genuine bark, the "P., D. & Co." products are distinguished by uniform activity and exceptional therapeutic efficiency.

Chlorodyne	(C.C.T. 59)
Morphine Hydrochloride	1/6 gr.
Ext. Indian Cannabis	1/4 gr.
Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	1/300 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus.....	1/2 gr.
Oleoresin of Capsicum	1/20 min.
Oil of Peppermint	1/10 min.

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Chlorodyne—concluded.

*Dose for adults—*one, followed by a draught of warm water.

An efficient remedy in colic and abdominal pain generally. Recommended in the first stage of cholera, and, combined with a dose of castor oil, in ptomaine poisoning.

Corpora Lutea, "Emplets," see page 12.

Cubeb Compound (Gonorrhœa) (C.C.T. 70)

Powdered Cubebs	3·4 gr.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate	1·8 gr.
Copaiba Mass	1·2 gr.
Venice Turpentine	1·4 gr.
Oil of Santal	1 10 min.
Oil of Gaultheria	1 20 min.

*Dose—*2 to 10.

Damiana and Zinc Phosphide Compound (C.T. 10)

Ext. Damiana	2 grs.
Zinc Phosphide	1 10 gr.
Ext. Nux Vomica.....	1 8 gr.
Cantharides	1 25 gr.

*Dose—*1.

Diabetes, see Jambul and Codeine, page 93.

Digifortis, 1 gr., see page 11.

Dover Powder, 5 grs. (C.T. 23)

*Dose—*1 to 3.

An efficacious diaphoretic. Of value in treatment of malarial fever.

Easton's Syrup (S.C.T. 721)

One tablet = 1 fluid drachm of the Syrup.

Iron Phosphate.....	1 gr.
Quinine Phosphate	3 4 gr.
Strychnine.....	1 32 gr.

*Dose—*1.

Easton's Syrup (S.C.T. 722)

One tablet = 1 2 fluid drachm of the Syrup.

Effervescent Mouth-Wash Tablets, see "Orygene," page 29.

Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide, 1 gr. (enteric-coated) (C.T. 568)

*Dose—*3 tablets to be taken on each of twelve successive nights.

Emetine-Bismuth-Iodide is more efficacious in the treatment of amœbic dysentery than emetine hydrochloride. The enteric coating secures passage of the tablet through the stomach undissolved, though the compound is of itself comparatively insoluble in dilute acid—so the tablets may be crushed and taken in powder form in capsules if in any instance it is found that they pass through the intestine undissolved.

Emmenagogue, see Gossypium Compound, page 92.

Demand Reliable Drugs—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'



VENTRICULLIN
WITH IRON

100 GRAMS
**VENTRICULLIN
WITH IRON**

A FERRATED ANTIANEMIC
SUBSTANCE FOR USE IN
SECONDARY CASES
derived from gastric tissue.

AVERAGE DOSE:
10 to 20 Grains daily.

measuring cup furnished
holds about 10 Grains
when filled.

& CO.

100 GRAMS
VENTRICULLIN

AN ANTIANEMIC
SUBSTANCE

The product has been approved
by the Simpson Memorial Institute
of Medical Research of the
University of Michigan.

AVERAGE DOSE:
10 to 20 grains or more
daily.

with this
label

100 GRAMS
VENTRICULLIN



For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Emplets, see page 12.

Ephedrine Hydrochloride Tablets, see page 12.

Gonorrhœa, see Cubeb Compound, page 91.

Gossyplum Compound	(C.T. 156)
Ext. Cotton Root Bark	1 gr.
Ergotin (Bonjean)	1 gr.
Exsiccated Ferrous Sulphate	1 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore	1 gr.
Socotrine Aloes	1 gr.
Oil of Savin	1/4 min.

Dose—1 to 3.

Grey Powder, see Mercury with Chalk, page 93.

Guaiacol and Hypophosphites Compound (Dr. R. G. Curtin)	(C.T. 163)
Guaiacol	1/2 gr.
Quinine Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Calcium Hypophosphite	1 gr.
Ferric Hypophosphite	1/2 gr.
Sodium Hypophosphite	1/2 gr.
Potassium Hypophosphite	1/4 gr.
Manganese Hypophosphite	1/4 gr.
Strychnine Hypophosphite	1/64 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

Tonic in phthisis and other tubercular manifestations; valuable also in chronic bronchitis.

Headache, see Phenacetin and Caffeine, page 94.

Hepatic (Dr. H. J. Kenyon)	(T.T. 395)
Euonymin, Brown	1/8 gr.
Podophyllum Resin	1/20 gr.
Powdered Ipecacuanha	1/8 gr.
Calomel	1/8 gr.
Aloin	1/12 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

Hypertonic (Rogers), R "B"	(C.T. 562)
Sodium Chloride	30 grs.
Calcium Chloride	1 gr.

Four tablets in 1 pint of sterile distilled water form the hypertonic solution employed by Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.S., for intravenous injection in the collapse stage of cholera—the amount to be used being governed by the specific gravity of the blood (see "Blood Gravity Tests," page 5)—also for subcutaneous or intravenous injection in severe cases of infantile summer diarrhœa. Three tablets in 1 pint of sterile distilled water form an approximately isotonic solution which Sir Leonard Rogers recommends for rectal, subcutaneous or slow intravenous injection in cases of the above-mentioned diseases in which the blood-pressure is low, in order to restore circulation and promote the elimination of toxins.

For Reliability—Specify 'P., D. & Co'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Hypotensive	(C.T. 578)
Lithium Hippurate	2 grs.
Sodium Nitrite	1 gr.
Nitroglycerin (Trinitrin)	1/200 gr.

This combination is of service in cases of high blood-pressure consequent upon arterio-sclerosis.

Dose—1 to 2.

Jambul and Codeine	(C.T. 551)
Ext. Jambul	2 grs.
Codeine	1/8 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

This combination is highly recommended in diabetes mellitus; in many cases of that disorder it reduces the amount of sugar in the urine.

Lactated Pepsin, see Pepsin, Lactated, page 94.

Mammary Substance, see page 22.

Mercury with Chalk, 1 gr.	(C.T. 459)
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The dose of mercury with chalk is from 1 to 5 grains.

Mixed Treatment	(C.C.T. 100)
Potassium Iodide	2 grs.
Syrup Ferrous Iodide	5 mins.
Mercuric Chloride	1/64 gr.
Solution Arsenious and Mercuric Iodides	2 mins.
Tinct. Nux Vomica	4 mins.

Dose—1 to 3.

Very effective and convenient in syphilis.

Nasal, Plasma (Dr. Murray McFarlane)	(C.T. 307)
Sodium Chloride	5-1/2 grs.
Sodium Sulphate	1-1/2 grs.
Sodium Phosphate	1/4 gr.
Potassium Chloride	2/5 gr.
Potassium Sulphate	1/4 gr.
Potassium Phosphate	1/3 gr.
Menthol	1/30 gr.

One tablet, powdered and dissolved in two ounces of tepid water, yields a solution possessing about the same alkalinity, specific gravity and osmotic index as defibrinated blood-plasma. When used as a nasal or pharyngeal spray or douche in the treatment of sore throat, tonsillitis, or nasal catarrh, the solution (slightly warmed) may be sprayed into the throat or nose every 3 or 4 hours.

Nucleo-Protoid Compound	(C.C.T. 479)
Potassium Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	1 gr.
Lecithin	1/2 gr.
Nuclein	1/4 gr.

Dose—1 or more.

Of value in any disorder depending upon impaired nutrition and nerve tone, also in general for stimulating the disease-resisting power of the patient.

For Quality—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Orchic Compound, see page 28.

Orchic Substance, see page 29, and "Emplets," page 12.

Ortal, see page 29.

Orygene (Effervescent Mouth-Wash), see page 29.

Ovarian Compound, see page 29.

Ovarian Substance, see page 30, and "Emplets," page 12.

Panteric, see page 30.

Panteric Compound, see page 31.

Parathyroid Gland, see page 31, and "Emplets," page 12.

Parathyroid and Calcium, see page 31.

Pepsin, Lactated, 3 grs. (C.T. 74)

Phenacetin and Caffeine, B " B " (Headache)..... (C.T. 276)

Phenacetin..... 4 grs.

Caffeine 1 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

A safe and efficient remedy in headache, neuralgia and migraine.

Phenolphthalein Compound (pink)..... (S.C.T. 509)

Phenolphthalein 1 gr.

Strychnine Sulphate..... 1/500 gr.

Ext. Belladonna 1/100 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

Also see "Alophen Pills," page 86.

Pituitary Gland, Anterior Lobe, see Anterior Lobe, page 4.

Pituitary Gland, Posterior Lobe, see Posterior Lobe, page 33.

Placenta Substance, see page 33.

Plasma Nasal, see Nasal, Plasma, page 93.

Posterior Lobe Pituitary Gland, see page 33.

Potassium Permanganate, 2 grs. (C.T. 120)

Dose—1, dissolved in water.

For a gargle, mouth-wash or vaginal injection, dissolve 1 grain in from 5 to 10 ounces of water; for urethral injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in from 2 to 8 ounces, according as the inflammation is subacute or acute.

A foot-bath for hardening the feet, also for preventing or relieving blisters and abrasions when on the march, is made by dissolving five tablets in a gallon of hot water.

In snake bites it is recommended that the wound be scraped with a clean knife, and powdered permanganate rubbed in.

NOTE.—For cases in which it is desired to obtain the full antiseptic action of this drug in the intestinal tract, Enteric Pills of Potassium Permanganate (see page 88) are to be preferred to the tablets.

Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, 3 grs. (C.T.)

Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, 5 grs. (C.T. 295)

Suitable for oral or hypodermic administration.

Also see "Quinine, Acid Hydrochloride, Sterilised Solution," page 72.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' for Assured Effects.

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

- Quinine Bisulphate, 5 grs.** (S.C.T. 89)
Quinine Hydrochloride, 2 grs. (C.T. 483)
Quinine Hydrochloride, 5 grs. (C.T. 485)
Quinine Hydrochloride, 5 grs. (S.C.T. 488)

The doses of the quinine salts are : as tonics, 1/2 grain to 2 grains three times a day ; as antiperiodics, 8 to 15 grains, six to twelve hours before the paroxysm ; as antipyretics, 15 to 30 grains in the course of an hour.

- Saccharin, 1/2 gr.** (C.T. 275)
 Used as a substitute for cane-sugar in the diet of diabetes and obesity.

- Santonin and Calomel** (C.C.T. 137)
 Santonin 1/2 gr.
 Calomel 1/2 gr.

Dose—1 to 4.

Used as a vermifuge for thread worm and round worm. Of no value for tape worm. The dose may be followed in an hour by a tablespoonful of castor oil or olive oil.

- Soda Mint, B "B"** (C.T. 413)
 Sodium Bicarbonate 4-3/4 grs.
 Ammonium Carbonate and Oil of Peppermint q.s.

Dose—1 to 2, as often as required.

An effectual remedy in hyperacidity, or "heartburn."

- Sodium Chloride, 15-3/4 grs.** (C.T. 365)

To prepare Physiological Sodium Chloride Solution for intravenous or rectal injections, or for diluting Adrenalin Chloride Solution, dissolve one tablet in four ounces of distilled water, and boil the solution for five minutes in a flask, the neck of which is loosely plugged with cotton wool. This solution, which is also known as Normal Saline Solution, contains 0.9 per cent of sodium chloride, and is isotonic with the blood plasma. The solution of one tablet in 3-5/8 ounces of distilled water (approximately, a 1 % solution) is suitable for ionic medication.

Suprarenal Compound, see page 35.

Suprarenal Gland, see page 35, and "Emplets," page 12.

- Taka-Diastase, 2-1/2 grs.** (C.T.)
Dose—1 to 2.

Taken immediately before meals, this ferment is most successful in the treatment of amylaceous dyspepsia so common in rice-eating people. Taka-Diastase is a purely vegetable product, and can therefore be taken by all castes. See page 36.

- Taka-Diastase and Pepsin Compound** (C.T.)
 Taka-Diastase 1 gr.
 Pepsin, P. D. & Co. (1 : 3000) 1 gr.
 Pancreatin 1/2 gr.

Dose—1 to 3.

A valuable combination in cases of dyspepsia in patients using a mixed diet in which starchy food predominates.

For Certainty—Specify 'P., D. & Co'

For Packages and Prices, see Price List

Taka-Diastase and Strychnine	(C.C.T.)
Taka-Diastase	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/100 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

Of great value in amylaceous dyspepsia attended with dilatation of the stomach and gastric atony. Should be given immediately before meals.

Taka-Diastase, Pepsin and Strychnine	(C.C.T. 278)
Taka-Diastase	2 grs.
Pepsin, P., D. & Co. (1 : 3000)	2 grs.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/100 gr.

Dose—1 to 2.

Assists enfeebled digestive functions and restores normal tone.

Tetraglandular, see page 37.

Throat (Mentholated), R "A"	(C.T. 489)
Menthol	1/35 gr.
Benzoic Acid	1/12 gr.
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1/280 gr.
Oil of Anise	1/80 min.
Eucalyptol	1/16 min.

Dose—One tablet dissolved in the mouth, every hour or two, in all forms of bronchial and laryngeal catarrh.

Throat (Mentholated), Modified	(C.T. 427)
Menthol	1/35 gr.
Benzoic Acid	1/12 gr.
Oil of Anise	1/80 min.
Eucalyptol	1/16 min.

Dose—One tablet dissolved in the mouth, occasionally.

Thyroid, see page 38, and "Emplets," page 12.

Thyroid-Ovarian, see "Emplets," page 12.

Thyroprotein, see page 39.

Thyrovarian Compound, see page 39.

Viburnum Compound (Uterine Tonic)	(C.C.T. 154)
Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium	1 gr.
Ext. Viburnum Opulus	1 gr.
Ext. Aletris Farinosa	1/2 gr.
Ext. Helonias	1/2 gr.
Ext. Mitchella Repens	1/2 gr.
Caulophyllin	1/4 gr.

Dose—1 to 4.

Indicated in all cases of atonicity of the generative organs. The dose should be followed with a draught of hot water.

Voice, R "B"	(C.T. 291)
Potassium Chlorate	2-1/2 grs.
Sodium Biborate	2-1/2 grs.
Cocaine Hydrochloride	1/100 gr.

Dose—One tablet, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, as required. Excellent in hoarseness and sore throat. Imparts strength to the voice.

For Purity and Potency—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

Standardised Fluid Extracts

In Bottles of 4 and 16 Fl. Ozs.

For many years subsequent to 1879, when we issued our first standardised galenical preparation, we stood alone in the insistence upon the necessity for standardisation. Since that time an immense amount of research work has been carried on for ensuring uniform activity in drug extracts, and our example has been followed by various pharmacopœias, the standards fixed by us having been adopted almost universally in cases where the principle of standardisation has been recognised.

Methods of physiological assay were applied to galenical preparations for the first time by Parke, Davis & Co. in 1895. The principle of physiological assay was not recognised in the British Pharmacopœia until 1932, when standards for biological assay were included for digitalis and strophanthus.

Our first standardised product was Normal Liquid Ergot, and this preparation still remains one of our staples. Only the best rye ergot is selected and after the drug has been percolated the fluid extract is tested on roosters, the administration of appropriate doses of an active preparation being followed by the characteristic coloration of the comb and wattles due to the constricting effect of the drug upon the blood-vessels.

Other drugs physiologically tested include digitalis, strophanthus, and squill, all of which have been standardised physiologically since the year 1895, the method employed being Houghton's frog-test—one heart- tonic unit being equivalent to ten times the normal minimum fatal dose per gramme bodyweight of standard test frogs.

Our experience of more than half a century in the standardisation of drugs—an experience that no other house in the world can claim—has given us unique galenical knowledge.

For many years past we have devoted special attention to the keeping properties of the preparations of different drugs, and in 1913 we inserted the following note in our Catalogue, under Fluid Extract of Digitalis: "Since preparations of digitalis are liable gradually to deteriorate, they should not be purchased in quantities larger than will be used in one year." We state the dates of manufacture on the labels for Normal Liquid Digitalis, Tincture of Digitalis and Digifortis.

The term "Fluid Extract" is properly applied only to preparations which represent the crude drug in the normal proportion of litre for kilo, or fluid ounce for ounce; but in the following list some concentrated tinctures and fluids are included for the sake of convenience. These we have indicated in each instance by the parenthetical description, "Fluid," "Liq." or "Liq. Ext.," in addition to stating the composition or strength.

It must be understood that in all cases the dose indicated is only suggestive, and that dosage must be determined by the physician from his knowledge of the conditions and the nature of the drug.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Activity

Some tinctures cannot advantageously be made from Fluid Extracts, but in the following list we have specified some (and given the necessary directions) which can be prepared with great economy of time and every assurance of reliability.

In many instances a menstruum consisting of pure glycerin, or of a mixture of glycerin and water, may be employed for reducing Fluid Extracts to a strength corresponding to that of B.P. tinctures.

Sixteen-ounce bottles will be supplied on orders in the absence of specifications to the contrary.

Standardised Fluid Extracts of many other drugs are quoted in our American and British lists.

For Prices, see Price List

Black Haw, see *Viburnum Prunifolium*, page 103.

Black Willow Buds, see *Salix Nigra*, page 102.

Buchu for B.P. 1914 Tincture (Liq. Ext. No. 541)

Five times stronger than the B.P. 1914 Tincture.

Diuretic, stimulant, antiseptic; relieves nausea and flatulence, quickens the pulse and favours excretion. Employed in chronic inflammatory conditions of the urinary tract, etc.

Dose—5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.).

To prepare Tincture of Buchu, B.P. 1914, dilute the Liquid Extract with 4 volumes of 60% alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Camphor Compound for B.P. Tincture (Liq. No. 529)

Eight times stronger than Camphorated Tincture of Opium, B.P.

One fluid ounce represents about:

Tincture of Opium	192 mins.
Benzoic Acid	17-1/2 grs.
Camphor	10-1/2 grs.
Oil of Anise	11-1/2 mins.

Anodyne, carminative and antispasmodic.

Dose of the Liquid—for adults, 4 to 8 minims (0.25 to 0.5 c.c.).

Antidotes.—Use emetics or stomach pump; maintain respiration; give strong tea or coffee; belladonna or atropine, watching effects on pupil and on respiration. Alcoholic stimulants in state of depression.

To prepare Camphorated Tincture of Opium, B.P., dilute the Liquid with 7 volumes of 60% alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Cardamom Compound for B.P. Tincture (Liq. No. 525)

Four times stronger than the B.P. Tincture.

One fluid ounce represents about:

Cardamom Seeds	25 grs.
Caraway Fruit	25 grs.
Cinnamon Bark	50 grs.
Cochineal	12-1/2 grs.

'P., D. & Co.' quality merits specification

For Prices, see Price List

Cardamom Compound for B.P. Tincture—continued.

An agreeable carminative ; much employed, also, for flavouring and colouring fluid medicines.

Dose—8 to 15 minims (0.5 to 1 c.c.).

To prepare Compound Tincture of Cardamoms, B.P., mix 5 fl. ozs. of the Liquid with 2 fl. ozs. of glycerin and sufficient 45% alcohol to measure 20 fl. ozs.

Dose of the compound tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Cascara Sagrada, P., D. & Co., Rhamnus Purshianus, D.C. (Fl. Ext. No. 116)

Tonic-laxative. Is physiological in action and tonic to the vasomotor nervous system, stimulating the secretory apparatus of the alimentary canal and the visceral muscle fibres, thereby increasing peristaltic action. Its use is not attended with the unpleasant after-effects that commonly follow the employment of cathartics.

Dose—As a tonic-laxative, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.), three times a day ; as a purgative, 20 to 60 minims (1.25 to 4 c.c.) morning and evening ; as a stomachic, 4 to 10 minims (0.25 to 0.6 c.c.), four times a day. In the treatment of chronic intestinal torpor, cascara sagrada is most effective in small, frequently-repeated doses [10 minims (0.6 c.c.) after each meal, increased if necessary to the point of effectiveness, and after a time gradually reduced].

Note.—This important drug was introduced by us, in 1877, and our preparations of it have ever since enjoyed the preference of the medical profession on account of their marked superiority and reliability.

Cascara Sagrada Aromatic (Fluid No. 536)

Introduced to meet a demand for a preparation more palatable than the Fluid Extract Cascara Sagrada.

Dose—As a tonic-laxative, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 c.c.), three times a day ; as a purgative, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 c.c.), morning and evening.

Cascara Evacuant, see page 7.

Corn-Silk (Stigmata Maydis), Zea Mays, Lin. (Fl. Ext. No. 165)

Introduced by us ; official in the Eighth Revision of the U.S.P., under the title *Zea*. Diuretic, demulcent and antiseptic ; valuable in inflammatory affections of the bladder, and particularly in vesical irritation due to decomposition of urine.

Average dose—1 fl. dr. (4 c.c.).

Green corn-silk is a drug of extreme delicacy ; its therapeutic principle, maizenic acid, will undergo decomposition through fermentation within twenty-four hours. In order to produce a reliable fluid extract, we exhaust the silk within five hours after it is stripped from the corn.

Digitalis, see "Normal Liquid Digitalis," page 26, and "Tincture," page 11.

Ergot, see "Normal Liquid Ergot," page 26.

Foxglove, see "Digitalis, Normal Liquid," page 26, and "Tincture," page 11.

Gentian Compound for B.P. Tincture (Liq. No. 527)

Six times stronger than the B.P. Tincture.

One fluid ounce represents about :

Gentian Root	263 grs.
Bitter Orange Peel	99 grs.
Cardamom Seeds	33 grs.

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' if you want our products

*For Prices, see Price List***Gentian Compound for B.P. Tincture—continued.**

A bitter tonic.

Dose—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

To prepare Compound Tincture of Gentian, B.P., dilute the Liquid with 5 volumes of 45% alcohol.

Dose of the compound tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Ginger (U.S.P.), *Zingiber officinale*, Rosc (Fl. Ext. No. 219)

Ten times stronger than weak Tincture of Ginger, and twice as strong as strong Tincture of Ginger, B.P. 1932.

Stimulant and carminative.

Average dose—8 minims (0.5 c.c.).

To prepare weak Tincture of Ginger, B.P., dilute the Fluid Extract with 9 volumes of 90% alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

To prepare Syrup of Ginger, B.P., mix 4 fl. drs. of the Fluid Extract with 4 fl. drs. of 90% alcohol, and add sufficient syrup to produce 20 fl. ozs.

Dose of the syrup—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

To prepare Strong Tincture of Ginger, B.P., 1932, dilute the Fluid Extract with an equal volume of 90% alcohol.

Dose of the essence—5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 c.c.).

Glycyrrhiza (U.S.P.), *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, Lin. (Fl. Ext. No. 290)

Emollient, demulcent and nutritive.

Average dose—30 minims (2 c.c.).

Golden Seal, see "Hydrastis" below.**Henbane**, see "Hyoscyamus" below.**Hydrastis, B.P. 1914,** *Hydrastis canadensis*, Lin. (Liq. Ext. No. 663)

In 4 fl. oz. bottles only.

Standard, 2% hydrastine. Ten times stronger than the B.P. 1914 Tincture.

Tonic to mucous tissues. Internally, is a stomachic and oxytocic. Is employed as a febrifuge, also in atonic gastritis and intestinal torpor. Locally, in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, hæmorrhoids, pharyngitis, etc.

Dose—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.). In chronic constipation, 30 minims (2 c.c.) should be taken in water, half an hour before breakfast daily.

To prepare Tincture of Hydrastis, B.P. 1914, dilute the Liquid Extract with 9 volumes of 60% alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Hyoscyamus, B.P., *Hyoscyamus niger*, Lin. (Liq. Ext. No. 601)

Prepared from second year's growth of biennial plants.

Standard, 0.05% total alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine. Ten times stronger than the B.P. Tincture.

Anodyne, antispasmodic, hypnotic. Deliriant narcotic. Employed in asthma, spasmodic cough, functional palpitation of the heart, chorea, hypochondriasis, mania, insomnia, cerebral and spinal hyperæsthesia, etc.

Average dose—3 to 6 minims (0.2 to 0.4 c.c.).

Specify 'P., D. & Co.' on prescriptions

For Prices, see Price List

Hyoscyamus, B.P.—continued.

Antidotes—Emetics, then opium and pilocarpine; stimulants.

To prepare Tincture of Hyoscyamus, B.P., dilute the Fluid Extract with 9 volumes of 70% alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—1/2 to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

Ipecacuanha, B.P., *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* (Brot.), A. Rich. (Liq. Ext. No. 585)
Standard, 2% alkaloids. Twenty times stronger than Ipecacuanha Wine, B.P. 1914, or Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ, P.B. 1932.

Expectorant, diaphoretic, emetic; in minute doses tonic and stimulant; improves appetite and digestion. Almost specific in dysentery.

Dose—1/2 to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.12 c.c.); emetic, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 c.c.), repeated if necessary.

To prepare Ipecacuanha Wine, B.P. 1914, dilute the Liquid Extract with 19 volumes of detannated Sherry. After 48 hours, filter.

Dose of the wine—as an expectorant, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 c.c.); as an emetic, 4 to 6 fl. drs. (16 to 24 c.c.).

To prepare Tinctura Ipecacuanha P.B.:

Liquid Ext. Ipecac.	1 fl. oz.
Alcohol 90%	4 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 fl. ozs.
Distilled water, to	20 fl. ozs.

Dose—10 to 30 minims. As an emetic, 1/2 to 1 fl. oz.

Liquorice, see *Glycyrrhiza*, page 100.

Lobelia, Lobelia inflata, Lin. (Fl. Ext. No. 299)

Eight times stronger than the B.P. 1885 Tincture.

Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic, and slightly narcotic. Employed in spasmodic asthma, catarrh, croup, pertussis, etc. Excessive doses induce severe vomiting and extreme prostration, and may prove fatal.

Average dose—2-1/2 minims (0.15 c.c.).

Antidotes.—Stimulants, alcohol, external heat, etc.; recumbent posture.

To prepare Tincture of Lobelia (B.P. 1885), dilute the Fluid Extract with 7 volumes of 50% alcohol.

Dose of the tincture—10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 c.c.).

Nux Vomica, B.P., *Strychnos Nux-vomica, Lin.* (Liq. Ext. No. 565)

Standard, 1.5% strychnine.

General nerve tonic and heart stimulant. Increases intestinal peristalsis. Diminishes resistance in nerve centres, therefore increases reflex action.

Dose of the Liquid Extract—1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.02 c.c.).

Antidotes.—Chloral, potassium bromide, and chloroform inhalations.

To prepare Tincture of Nux Vomica, B.P. 1932, take 1-2/3 fl. oz. of the Liquid Extract and dilute with sufficient 50% alcohol to measure 20 fl. ozs.

Dose of the tincture—5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 c.c.).

Rhamnus Purshianus, see *Cascara Sagrada*, page 99.

'P., D. & Co.' is a synonym for Quality

*For Prices, see Price List***Rose, Soluble** (for the preparation of rose water) (Fluid No. 573)

Miscible with distilled water in any proportion. One pint will make 5 gallons of rose water. Also suitable as a flavouring for confectionery and for perfuming lotions, creams, soaps, etc.

Salix Nigra, *Salix nigra*, Marsh (Fl. Ext. No. 71)

This Fluid Extract is prepared from the buds of the black willow, which are credited with tonic, carminative, stimulant, astringent and antispasmodic properties. The drug is also a powerful sexual sedative, without the depressing properties of the bromides. Dr. J. Hutchison recommends it in cases of ovarian hyperæsthesia, uterine neuralgia, and spermatorrhœa.

Dose— $1/4$ to 1 fl. dr. (1 to 4 c.c.).**Saw Palmetto Berries**, *Serenoa serrulata* (R. & S.), H.f. (Fl. Ext. No. 407)Introduced by us; made official in the U.S. Pharmacopœia IX under the title *Sabal*. Sedative, nutritive, expectorant, and diuretic. Used in the treatment of phthisis and other pulmonary and bronchial affections, as well as in diseases requiring nutritive remedies. Reported to exert a special vitalising action upon the glands of the reproductive organs, as the mammæ, ovaries, etc., and to have proved beneficial in atrophy of the uterus and its appendages, also of the prostate and testes.

Average dose—15 minims (1 c.c.).

Saw Palmetto Compound (Fluid No. 546)

One fluid ounce represents:

Saw Palmetto Berries, fresh	80 grs.
Parsley Seed	12 grs.
Kola Nut	24 grs.
Coca	12 grs.

Combined with aromatics.

A combination of restoratives, stomachics and aromatics, suitable for general and special debilities. Improves appetite, regulates function, and stimulates glandular secretion. Is especially suitable in digestive and sexual debility due to lack of assimilation or to imperfect function and development.

Dose—1 to 2 fl. drs. (4 to 8 c.c.).

Also see "Elixir Saw Palmetto and Santal Compound," page 79.

Squill, see "Normal Liquid Squill," page 26.**Tolu, Soluble, for Syrup**, *Toluifera Balsamum*, Lin. (Fluid No. 469)

Eight fluid ounces represent the soluble constituents of 1 ounce of Tolu Balsam.

Miscible with aqueous fluids; useful in cough mixtures.

Dose— $1/2$ to 1 fl. dr. (2 to 4 c.c.).

To prepare Syrup of Tolu, B.P., take 10 fl. ozs. of Fluid Tolu Soluble, 32 ozs. of Refined Sugar, and Distilled Water to make 3 lbs. Dissolve in a water bath.

Dose of the syrup— $1/2$ to 2 fl. drs. (2 to 8 c.c.).**Valerian**, *Valeriana officinalis*, Lin. (Fl. Ext. No. 484)

A gentle anodyne and stimulant.

Average dose—30 minims (2 c.c.).

For Reliable Products—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

For Prices, see Price List

Valerian—continued.

To prepare Tincture Valerianæ Ammoniata P.B. 1932, take—

F.E. 484 Valerian	4 fl. ozs.
Oil of Nutmeg	28 1/2 mins.
Oil of Lemon	19 mins.
Dilute Solution of Ammonia	2 fl. ozs.

and dilute with sufficient 55% alcohol to yield 20 fl. ozs.

Viburnum Prunifolium, B.P. 1914, Viburnum prunifolium,

Lin. (Liq. Ext. No. 671)

Uterine tonic and sedative, valuable in threatened abortion, in dysmenorrhœa, and in uterine hæmorrhage.

Dose—1 to 2 fl. drs. (4 to 8 c.c.).

Also see "Liquor Sedans," page 22.

Zingiberis, see Ginger, page 100.

Haliverol

(HALIBUT-LIVER OIL WITH IRRADOL)

The administration of the fat-soluble vitamins A and D in small bulk, is rendered possible by the use of Haliverol (P., D. & Co.), a combination of halibut-liver oil with irradiated ergosterol (Irradol).

Haliverol contains not less than 80 times the activity of cod-liver oil, testing 600 international units per gramme in vitamin A and is equivalent to not less than 10,000 international units of vitamin D per gramme.

For particulars of packages see page 18.

Avoid the Element of Chance—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

Veterinary Specialities

Please specify "P., D. & Co." on
Orders and Prescriptions

For Prices, see Price List

Arecoline Hydrobromide 1/2 gr. (V.H.T. No. 525) in tubes of 12.

Arecoline Hydrobromide 1 gr. (V.H.T. No. 526) in tubes of 12.

Valuable in the treatment of acute indigestion, impaction, laminitis and azoturia.

Dose for horses and cattle: 1/2 to 2 grains in 1 drachm of water injected hypodermically.

The oral administration of Arecoline Hydrobromide has been recommended for the removal of tapeworms from dogs; doses, to be given after 24 or 36 hours, fasting—for dogs of 30 lbs. and over, 1/2 grain; between 10 and 30 lbs., 1/4 grain; under 10 lbs., 1/16 grain.

Arecoline Compound (V.H.T. No. 552) in tubes of 12.

Arecoline Hydrobromide	1/2 gr.
Physostigmine Salicylate	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate.....	1/8 gr.

A safe, reliable and prompt remedy for flatulent colic, impaction of the colon or rectum, in horses and cattle. Arecoline is a more effective cathartic than physostigmine, and a combination of the two permits using less of the former. Strychnine counteracts the depressing action of the purgatives.

Mixed Antigen (Canine) in 10 c.c. rubber-capped bottles (Bio. 965).

A soluble antigen practically free from bacterial cells and toxins. It represents the antigens obtained from *Bacillus bronchisepticus* 5 parts, *staphylococcus albus* 1 part, *streptococci* 1 part, and *Bacillus coli* 1 part.

It is suggested that this antigen represents an advance in antigenic therapy and that its use is likely to be of service as a prophylactic and curative agent in cases of canine distemper in which the presence of the *Bacillus bronchisepticus* can be demonstrated.

Dose—For prophylaxis, dogs weighing 20 lbs. may receive 1 c.c., 1.5 c.c. and 2.5 c.c. at intervals of 3 to 5 days. Animals should not be exposed to infection until at least ten days after the last dose.

Curative dose for dogs of 20 lbs. weight, 0.25 c.c., 0.5 c.c., 1 c.c. and 1.5 c.c. at above-stated intervals (For larger or smaller animals doses must be increased or decreased accordingly.)

Mixed Bacterin (Canine) in vials of 20 tablets (Bio. 808).

This polyvalent bacterin is adapted for use both in the prophylaxis and treatment of all forms of distemper associated with *B. bronchisepticus*. It is

For your own Satisfaction—Specify 'P., D. & Co.'

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